

Eighth Series, Vol. XLIV No. 18

Tuesday, December 6, 1988/1910
Agrahayana 15, 1910 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Twelfth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

STATEMENT

—
Tuesday, December 6, 1988/Agrahayana
15, 1910 (Saka)

—
The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Safety Measures for Revolving Restaurant at Pitampura, Delhi

*349. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:†
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

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

(a) whether safety measures are being adopted for the revolving restaurant at newly constructed T.V. Tower at Pitampura, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

As part of the comprehensive design for the project aimed at making the Centre a spot of tourist attraction, a revolving Restaurant floor has been provided at a height of 155 M of the tower. The Restaurant can be started only after certain pending ancillary works are completed. Adequate measures are envisaged to be taken for the security of the tower and safety of the public visiting the restaurant. These include segregated public access from the technical areas of the transmitter station, a security fencing between the station and the public path within the complex, posting of adequate number of security personnel, tower and flood lights for security requirements and installation of a fire alarm system including back up water pumping for fire fighting.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The T.V. Tower at Pitampura which had been commissioned last month is described as the great engineering marvel with a height of about 235 metres and is going to have a revolving restaurant and a viewing gallery and so on and so forth and thousands of people are likely to visit every day. It is because of this the security problem becomes very important. Apart from the measures given in the statement, I would like to know what further steps have been taken. May I know whether there is going to be a staircase in addition to the elevators; what is the size of the elevators; how many people can go; what is the capacity of the gallery; and how many people can at a time sit in the

revolving restaurant? These are the points which we would like to be told.

MR. SPEAKER: You want to test the stamina of the people to go up and to come down!

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: We would also like to visit first. Will the Minister take us to the revolving restaurant first before it is opened to the public?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I am grateful to the hon. Member for putting the questions which are important. It is certainly a great achievement to have such a transmitter tower. It has made it possible for covering more population. There had been problems at some places. We are trying to take corrective steps. But in terms of area, population and generally clearer visuals, this tower has certainly improved things in most parts.

The hon. Member has raised a question about the number of elevators. So far, the arrangements are for two elevators. One is complete and other is not yet complete. The work is to be done. The capacity of elevators to take the people is 12-13 at a time. There is a gallery where about 200 people will be able to have a view.

So far as this revolving restaurant is concerned, it has a capacity of 96 people, but 100-120 people can go. There is a staircase also. Besides, I must say that certain things yet remain to be done. Now the TV transmitter has been commissioned yet there are various things which we have to do to develop this place; so many other things are yet to be done. That work is in progress. With regard to security arrangement, as is

mentioned in the statement, there the security arrangement and various other arrangements will have to be made in detail. The top security officials will be consulted and better arrangement will be made. Now, a number of things, as I said, are in the process. I am asking Doordarshan even now to see that everything is done properly. Whether a large number of people visit or not, since it is a very important project, some security arrangement must be made so that there is no chance of any mishap.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Is there any proposal to restrict the number of visitors by tickets as it is being done in New York in World Day Centre? It could be compared only with that type of observatory here. Are you going to charge any fee from the public to go there; if so, what would be the approximate charges for going up?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am glad that the hon. member has thought it fit to compare it with the New York project. I am very happy about it because this is going to some day become something very big; it is big now; it is going to be something bigger and more attractive. He is giving a suggestion for a ticket, which we shall keep in view as the things progress.

SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Now Delhi will have a revolving restaurant. Even cities like Surat has this type of a restaurant. Bhagatji is not only the Minister of I&B and of Parliamentary Affairs but he is generally also interested in the development of Delhi. Is there any other proposal for starting another revolving restaurant in eastern Delhi or trans-Yamuna area? Will he suggest to the Minister of Works and Housing about this?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: This question is limited to Pitampura TV, not about the all round development of Delhi. That is the job of the Minister of Urban Development to do. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Is it a fact that after the Pitampura TV Tower is allowed to function, all the TV sets in all the houses including yours as well as the hon. Minister started giving trouble; none of the TV sets started functioning well; also the viewers are facing a lot of difficulties in getting clear pictures; sometimes so many things are going on. Is he aware of these facts; if so, what is the remedy and what action has been taken by the Ministry to see that the viewers may not face difficulties in future?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I was very keen that this question should be asked and this question was very necessary. It is not correct to say that all the TV sets in Delhi and other places have deteriorated and so on; and with every TV set that has happened. By and large, TV sets are getting good signals; their pictures have also improved, because there was only one 10 KW transmitter; now there are two 10 KW transmitters working parallel. The member is however correct. The area has been spread and there has been a tremendous gain all over; and it is not meant for Delhi only; it goes far beyond into Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan. I have detailed places of various districts which have got the coverage even some which are covered. Even UP and Mussorie are getting coverage from this also. It has improved the overall situation. Yet, the hon. Member is correct that in certain areas particularly, near the multi-rise buildings there is some problem. Even Members of Parliament have also complained to me about that. Because we had a transmitter here, close-by earlier and now the transmitter is at a height and some adjustment in the antennas is necessary. I have asked the Doordarshan authorities—I am writing a letter to all the MPs also—to check the places of the MPs and where necessary the adjustment is made, and they will assist in that. So far as the public is concerned, we had tried to educate them once on the Television. I have asked them to do twice more and I am also requesting the

private TV manufacturers to assist the people wherever such problem arises by adjusting the antenna and sometimes by putting a higher antenna. This problem does exist in certain pockets, but it is very limited.

Incentives to Small and Medium Newspapers in Orissa

*350. **SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small and medium newspapers being published from Orissa;

(b) whether Government are encouraging the publication of small and medium newspapers; and

(c) if so, the details of incentives given to small and medium newspapers published from Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) As per the available information the number of small and medium newspapers being published from Orissa as on 31.12.1987 were 44 and 12, respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement indicating the facilities available to small and medium newspapers, irrespective of their language and statement is given below.

STATEMENT

FACILITIES TO 'SMALL' & "MEDIUM" NEWSPAPER.

A) FACILITIES EXTENDED BY PRESS REGISTRAR:- At present, the following facilities are available to small and

medium newspapers in matter of allocation of newsprint etc;

- i) Small newspapers with a circulation upto 2,000 copies are not required to give chartered accountant's certificate while applying for allotment of newsprint;
- ii) The newspapers with an annual entitlement of less than 200 MT are given the option to obtain imported newsprint either in part or in full;
- iii) The newspapers which are printed on sheetfed machines are given an additional 5% of their entitlement for conversion of reels into sheets;
- iv) Small newspapers with a circulation upto 5,000 copies are given allowance of 10 to 20% of copies distributed free, returned unsold or printed but neither sold nor distributed free, while calculating their entitlement of newsprint, and 10 to 15% for newspapers with circulation between 5,000 copies and 10,000 copies. In the case of others the percentage is 5 to 10.
- v) The small newspapers are totally exempted from payment of customs duty on imported newsprint which is Rs. 550/- PMT. Medium newspapers are required to pay the duty @ 275/- PMT.
- vi) The newspapers with annual entitlement of upto 50 tonnes are allowed to take the entire quantity in one or two instalments as against quarterly allocations.

B) FACILITIES EXTENDED BY THE DIRECTORATE OF ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY.

Under the existing advertising policy of the Government of India, the following facilities have been extend to language newspapers in general and 'Small and Medium' newspapers in particular:

- i) The general eligibility requirement of paid circulation is 1000 copies per issue. Relaxation is, however, permissible in the case of the following:-
 - a) Specialised/Scientific/Technical Journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue:-
 - b) Sanskrit newspaper/journals and newspapers/journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readers with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.
- ii) In the matter of print area also relaxation is permissible to newspapers/journals published in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readership.
- iii) Newspapers/journals with paid circulation upto 2000 copies are exempted from the requirement of submitting certificate of circulation from chartered accountant etc.

- iv) There is parity of rates in the matter of fixing advertisement rates i.e. no discrimination is made between the English newspapers and language newspapers. However, language papers periodicals upto a circulation of 10,000 copies enjoy a higher basic rate than their counterparts in English. A large number of small papers/periodicals borne on DAVP Media List fall in this category.

C) FACILITIES EXTENDED BY PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

Newspapers: The Press Information Bureau (PIB), in pursuance of its policy of providing more and more services to the small and medium newspapers, gives a number of special facilities to them. Besides making available its general such as news releases and features, it has been supplying other types of news services such as science digests, agriculture news letters (Krishi Patrika), ebonoid blocks, charbas (for Urdu papers only) and illustrated photo features.

News Services: A number of services tailored to the needs of small papers have been introduced. In-depth stories written in simple and capsule form covering developments in various spheres such as science, economic growth, agriculture, health and family welfare are prepared and supplied to them in all major language of the country. A weekly news digest Gramin Patra Seva primarily meant for small papers was introduced in Hindi in 1977.

Photo Services: The Bureau also supplies illustrated photo features ebonoid blocks to small papers. The Charba services, which consist of Zinc block for use in Urdu Litho Print, have become quite popular.

Special Services Cell: The Bureau has set up a special service cell at the headquarters with representatives in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras. The Cell is entrusted with the task of preparing field based development stories and making them available to the language newspapers. The emphasis is one providing locally relevant photographs, cartographs and ebonoid blocks.

Press Parties: Organising press parties to various Central Government projects is another important activity of the Bureau which enables representatives of the press to have first hand knowledge of the developmental activity going on in different parts of the country. Representatives of different papers are taken at frequent intervals to selected projects for this type of special study. Language and small and medium papers get representation in these conducted tours.

Accreditation: Accreditation rules have been liberalised to extend greater facilities to small and medium paper. As per rules, only newspapers with a circulation of over 5,000 copies are eligible for accreditation. In order, however to assist the smaller papers, this condition has been relaxed and now two or more small newspapers can jointly seek accreditation for a common correspondent. The rules also provide that special consideration may be shown to newspapers devoted to science and technology and to those published from hilly or backward areas, or from regions under-developed in terms of information and communication. The Bureau's mailing list now contains a large number of small and medium newspapers as well as correspondents accredited on their behalf.

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: The question is about the incentives given to the small and medium newspapers from Orissa. But my specific question is whether it is a fact that there is severe scarcity of newsprint and

medium and small newspapers are facing problems on account of this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to ensure the supply of newsprint to small and medium newspapers.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I must tell the hon. Member that the problems of small, medium and language newspapers, newsprint or other problems are being governed by the same policy as elsewhere in the country. What we are doing at present is given in the detailed statement and there are certain facilities in regard to newsprint to a certain extent. They are given some excise concession and some other things. But we do feel that small, medium newspapers and the language Press should be encouraged and supported. For that purpose we have appointed a high powered committee known as Suman Dubey Committee. Specific terms of reference have been given to it.

The Prime Minister is very keen that the small, medium and language newspapers should be encouraged in various ways. We hope to have an early report from the Committee and the Government will take action on it. The Government is quite sympathetic to the idea of encouraging these newspapers.

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: What are the additional incentives proposed to be given to the small and medium newspapers brought out from the backward, hilly and tribal areas, and desert areas?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: If necessary, I can read out the terms of reference to the Committee. The terms of reference to the Committee are specific and very wide, that the newspapers in tribal areas should also be given special attention. We would like—as I said, I do not want to anticipate the

decisions of the Committee—the newspapers in the tribal areas to be treated even more sympathetically.

[*Translation*]

Loan for Mini Project In Hilly Areas of Uttar Pradesh

*351. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have provided grants and loans to Laghu Vidyut Nirman Nigam of Uttar Pradesh for construction of mini projects in the hilly areas of the State:

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance given so far;

(c) whether this amount is adequate to the requirement of the Nigam; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to enhance the financial assistance?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Micro/mini Hydel projects are normally implemented in the State Sector and allocations for them are made in the State Plans. Central assistance is given for State Plans in the form of block loans/grants and is generally not related to any specific programme such as the setting up of micro hydel projects. No central grant/loan is provided to Laghu Vidyut Nirmal Nigam of Uttar Pradesh directly.

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

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: This reply is not relevant to my question. This reminds me an old tale of "Chacha Luckman Vaidya" which I used to enjoy in my childhood. Our hon. Minister is behaving like him by not replying to the point. He is evading the issue, We are made to swallow "jamalghota".

MR. SPEAKER: It will clear everything.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: One cannot conclude any thing from it. The fact is this that potentiality of hydro-power in Uttar Pradesh has not so far been fully exploited. Whenever financial assistance is sought for by the State Government for optimum exploitation of potential, the Central Government, particularly the Department of Power, turns a deaf ear to the request. It amounts to a stepmotherly treatment to Uttar Pradesh. This stepmotherly treatment is reflected from the attitude it adopts in the matters of granting loans and allocating funds to Uttar Pradesh and giving clearance to its projects. May I know from the hon. Minister what percentage of the total potential of hydro power obtaining in Uttar Pradesh has been exploited and how much amount has been made available in form of central assistance and loans to Uttar Pradesh for 'dohan' (exploitation) of hydel-power potential.

MR. SPEAKER: It may also be stated as to how many 'ratnas' were found in that 'dohan'.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, my answer is quite relevant to the question put by the hon member. The hon. Member may appreciate that I am expected to give reply what is put by the hon. Member. The fact is that he is seeking reply to a question which is not relevant to it. I want to tell him that it is on the recommendations of Planning Commission that the Central as-

sistance is granted to State Governments for their annual schemes. It is the responsibility of State Governments to mobilise resources for specific power project.

"Jal Vidyut Nigam", Lucknow was set up for the implementation of Micro/Mini hydel projects in hilly and plain areas in U.P. The projects with 100 kw capacity are known as "Micro hydel" and the projects with 2 MW to 100 KW capacity are known as "Mini hydel" and the projects with capacity up to 15 MW are known as "Small hydel". If the expenditures involved in such projects is less than Rs. 5 crore, there is no need of techno-economic clearance by C.E.A.

India has a potential of about 5000 MW of hydel power which includes small hydel projects also. There are 111 such projects in the country whose capacity is about 201 MW and yet another 82 projects with 218 MW capacity are under construction. Local requirements are fulfilled with these projects and these projects are commissioned in shorter period. We encourage State Governments to set up Such projects.

I would like that the hon. member may request the U.P. Government to submit schemes of mini or micro hydel projects to the Rural Electrification or Power Corporations for consideration. We are ready to consider such projects. In so far as reply to the question is concerned, it has been given whatever put by you.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for his detailed reply covering whole of India though I sought information in respect of U.P. only. As the hon. Minister advised me to ask direct question about which I sought information. I, therefore, want to know from him that the State Government has got a survey of over 100 micro hydel projects in Uttar Pradesh conducted by its Micro Hydel Corporation. I, therefore, would like to know whether he will

make available some funds through his power corporation for the state projects so that the State Government could start the construction of these projects.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request the hon. Member to submit the proposals of micro/mini/small projects to Central Government through their corporation so that we could help them in providing assistance from Power Financial Corporation.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the required balance between hydel power and thermal power in the matter of power generation in the country is not being maintained. The raw materials such as coal, etc. for generation of Thermal Power have been depleting fast in the country as their deposits are available in a limited quantity. I am very grateful to the hon. Minister that a number of schemes have been cleared by the Central Electrification Authority. I want reply on very specific point as to whether funds would be made available for the projects which have been cleared by Central Electrification Authority in Eight Five Year Plan keeping the population and backwardness of Uttar Pradesh in view?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the projects cleared by Central Electricity Authority, L.H.P.C...

[*English*]

MR SPEAKER: This is not relevant to the question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: We have coal and cement for this Thermal Power Station: This is a relevant question.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I want relevancy to the question. It is not relevant to the question.

You can put a separate question.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: This is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not questioning the importance of it. I am only questioning the relevancy of it.

Karnal Refinery Project

*352. **SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic viability of the proposed Karnal Refinery Project is established;

(b) if so, what further steps are being taken to set up this Refinery; and

(c) if not what is the present position about this Project?

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

STATEMENT

Karnal Refinery Project

(a) to (c). The Karnal Refinery Project was initially approved by the Government in September, 1984 as an Indian Oil Corporation Project. However, pursuant to Government's decision in March, 1987 to implement this project as a joint venture by IOC with M/s Tata Chemicals, a detailed Project Report was submitted by the Joint Venture partners in May, 1988. The DPR was examined by the Government and the joint venture partners were requested to incorporate material relating to evaluation of different processing schemes, some detailed engineering etc. essential to arrive at

a realising cost estimate and time frame for project implementation. A final view on the economic viability of the project would be possible only after the revised DPR is available.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the statement given by the hon. Minister. It makes it evident that the Central Government does not give much importance to the economic viability or the availability of raw material if the project proves to be profitable. It approves the project in order to win favour of the people, but failing to achieve it, they take away the project. A coach factory was to be established in Andhra Pradesh but later on it was cancelled. I would like to know about the measures being taken by the Central Government to set up projects in the areas where raw material is available and economic viability of the project is good.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: It is the foremost duty of a popular Government to keep the people satisfied. Our Government also tries to do the same. So far as the availability of raw-material is concerned, in order to make a refinery profitable, it is essential to see whether the products of the refinery are consumed in the same area. Petroleum products and diesel are in high demand in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Western parts of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. So it is essential that the refinery is established in Karnal. Pipe-line has already been laid up to Mathura and it can be further extended upto Karnal via Choksi for the supply of crude oil. The decision has been taken on the merits of the case.

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Action was taken in the year 1987 to implement the project and I would like to know the extent of cost escalation during the period 1984 to 1987. If the Government claims to stand for socialism, why did it give away the project to the Tatas.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Socialism does not mean that they won't go in for joint ventures. As per my information, even in Russia, joint ventures are being established and there it is not causing any problem. Though the Government had originally taken a decision about it but due to the lack of adequate resources, it was tried in the joint sector, the project has not been transferred over to the Tatas. IOC and Tata Chemical Limited have equal shares in it. In fact, it was done to collect money through issue of shares to the public. The Government agreed for the joint venture. At first, the Government had decided to set up the refinery in the public sector but later on decided to have it in the joint sector. We have also got the detailed project report prepared. The Government have also decided take maximum assistance from the Government of Russia in setting up this refinery. The Government of Russia have offered some proposals on which the Government of India has been discussing with them, and a high-level technical team from India will be leaving for Moscow shortly. Our Government wants clarification on certain points and have also sought a detailed report about the project. Only then the Government of India would approve the project. In the mean time, the Government have acquired 2000 acres of land for the project and the work of soil investigation has been completed and above all, the permission of the department of Environment which is the most difficult job, has also been obtained. Besides, the State Government has been contacted to discuss with them about the infrastructure, roads water and power supply.

[*English*]

Amendment to Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867

354. **SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:**
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to amend the

Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which an amending bill is proposed to be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) to (c). The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment Bill): 1988 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5.12.1988. It might be appropriate for this House to discuss the same when it is referred to it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the Amendment Bill, 1988 which has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It would be discussed later on. This Bill reflects the days of British rule whereas it should contain the element of Indian culture. Even the press of this country want that some or the other step should be taken by the Government in this regard. I have carefully gone through the whole Bill and found nothing of the sort. Still the Government can manage to improve the things and bring in it the element of Indian culture through an amendment. Only then effective measures can be taken on the lines of Indian culture. I would like to know the reaction of the Government in this regard.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Well, Sir, as my colleague has said, the Bill has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

It will definitely come in the Lok Sabha.

We shall certainly welcome consideration of any amendment which further improves things. It will depend on the merits of the amendment.

Management of Growth Centres In Backward Areas

*358. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special task force on 'backward area development' of the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry has proposed for setting up a centralised authority for planning, promotion and management of growth centres in backward areas;

(b) if so, whether the task force has since submitted the plans etc. to Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). No such proposal has been received from the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Sir, I can understand that no proposal has been received by the Government from the Chamber. But will the Government take initiative and on its own set up a centralised authority as mentioned in the question?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, our Department has proposed a centralised authority to the Government. The Government is yet to take a decision on this.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Sir, may I know what steps have been taken by the Govern-

ment for the industrial development of the backward regions of this country, particularly of the backward regions of Bihar?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, as the Members are aware the Government is implementing a scheme for development of backward areas and now we have announced the development of growth centres in various parts of the country. In the initial stage, we will be developing 100 growth centres throughout the country.

[Translation]

Generation of Electricity by D.E.S.U. and Acquisition from other Sources

*359. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA†:
SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of electricity being

generated and the quantity being acquired from other sources annually by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for supply in Delhi;

(b) the details in this respect for the last two years;

(c) the total quantity of electricity consumed by the consumers during this period;

(d) the details regarding loss of electricity in Delhi during the last two years;

(e) whether this loss is more than the loss of electricity in other parts of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

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

(a) to (f). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Generation of electricity by DESU and acquisition from other sources

(a) and (b). The requisite information is as under:-

(In million units)

1	2	3
	1986-87	1987-88
Energy availability from DESU's own generation	1275	1267
Energy acquired from other sources	4157	4832
Total:	5432	6069

(c) The total quantity of electricity sold by DESU during 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 4085 and 4575 Million Units respectively.

(d) The loss of electricity suffered by DESU during 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 1347 million units (24.8%) and 1524 million units (24.9%) respectively.

(e) and (f). The losses suffered by DESU during 1986-88 appear to be more than the All India average of about 21-22%.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Sir, according to the statement, the energy acquired from other sources is 4,832 million units. What is the quantity of Punjab's electricity acquired by Delhi out of these 4,832 million units?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, he is asking about the power produced in Punjab. I do not understand what he wants to know.

He wants to know how much electricity is derived from Punjab project.

No electricity is derived from Punjab project.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he means the B.N.B. which might have a share in electricity.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is a different thing. But from Punjab there is no electricity derived directly for Delhi. There maybe an agreement between the B.N.B. and the Department.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Maybe out of some agreement. I want the hon. Minister tell us if some quantity of electricity is going from Punjab to Delhi quota and may be some agreement was there. Also related to this question is, if there is any

quantity of electricity you are getting from Punjab if so, at what rate are you purchasing it from Punjab? Are you purchasing some quantity of electricity from Punjab?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: To my knowledge, we are not purchasing any power from Punjab as such. There is the Northern Grid under which Singrauli, Badarpur, Salal and B.T.P.S. come and power is produced there and Delhi gets power from the Northern Grid. But there is no power which we purchase from Punjab directly. Therefore, the question of the rate or anything for the power from Punjab does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: I think what Mr. Ramoowalia means is that at certain times, in times of stress, the B.N.B. gives you more for Delhi.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is a different thing.

MR. SPEAKER: I had dealt with it when I was the Minister for Power in Punjab. That is why I know it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: To my knowledge, we have not derived electricity from them.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were a Minister there. You also took up the issue. They have procured electricity at cheaper rate from Punjab. Maybe they have stopped due to your efforts. But Punjab electricity has been purchased for Delhi at a cheaper rate whereas we in Punjab use the electricity at a costlier rate or a dearer rate.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I have no knowledge of it.

MR. SPEAKER: You can look at it later on.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Radio and TV Transmitters at Indo-Pak Border

*360. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Radio and T.V. Transmitters at Indo-Pak border to counteract Pakistani propoganda;

(b) if so, the number and capacity of such transmitters and the places where these will be set up;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the time by which they are likely to start functioning; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Seventh Plan includes proposals to strengthen and expand Radio and TV coverage in the North-Western border area which will, inter-alia, serve the purpose of counteracting any hostile propoganda from across the border.

A. All India Radio

All India Radio propose to set up a few radio stations, and to upgrade the power of some of the existing Medium Wave and Short Wave transmitters. Besides, additional Short Wave transmitter are also being

installed at Jaipur and Leh for covering borders in Rajasthan and Ladakh respectively. The details relating to the number, capacity, location, expenditure and period of commissioning of the transmitters to be set up are given in Annexures I and II below.

B. Doordarshan

The Seventh Plan Schemes of Doordarshan, inter-alia, provides for establishment of the following TV facilities in the North Western border at an estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 3846.55 lakhs:

- (i) Augmentation of existing 10 KW TV transmitter at Poonch to 20 KW along with provision of play back facilities;
- (ii) Augmentation of existing 10 KW TV transmitter at Jammu to 20 KW with 300M tower at a new site;
- (iii) Augmentation of existing 10 KW TV transmitter at Amritsar to 20 KW with 300M tower at a new site;
- (iv) Establishment of 2x10 KW TV transmitters one each at Barmer and Anupgarh, with 300M towers and play back facilities;
- (v) Establishment of a 10 KW transmitter at Jaisalmer with 300M tower.
- (vi) Establishment of a 10 KW TV transmitters, one each at Bhuj and Fazilka with 300M towers and playback facility at Fazilka.

These transmitters are expected to be commissioned in phases, depending on supply of equipment, construction of buildings and towers and availability of funds.

ANNEXURE-I

LIST OF NEW RADIO STATIONS INCLUDED IN THE 7TH PLAN (1980-90) WHICH WILL PROVIDE COVERAGE IN THE INDO-PAK BORDER AREAS OF THE COUNTRY

Sl.No.	State	Place	Likely date of completion	Scheme	Expenditure (Estimated) (Rs in lakhs)
1.	Jammy & Kashmir	Kargil	1990	1 KW MW Tr., MP Studios	182.73
		Poonch	1989-90	2x3 KW FM Tr., MP Studios (Local)	192.00
		Kathua	1989	—do—	173.00
2.	Rajasthan	Barmer	1990	2 x10 KW MW Tr., MP Studios	306.70
		Jaisalmer	1990	2 x5 KW FM Tr., Type I (R) Studios	453.00

ANNEXTURE -II

7TH PLAN (1985-90) SCHEMES WHICH WILL PROVIDE COVERAGE TO INDO-PAK BORDER AREAS ALSO

Sl.No.	State	Place	Scheme	Likely date of completion	Estimated expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Upgradation of power of existing 50 KW MW Tr. to 200 KW MW	1988-89	287.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Upgradation of power of 7.5 KW SW Tr. to 50 KW SW.	1989	245.70
		Jammuy	Upgradation of power of 50 KW MW Tr. to 300 KW	1989	452.40
		Leh	Provision of 10 KW SW Tr.	1988-89	144.60
3.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Upgradation of power of existing 50 KW KW Tr. to 300 KW.	1989	379.70
4.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Provision of 50 KW SW Tr	1990	312.50
		Bikaner	Upgradation of power of existing 10 KW MW to 20 KW	1989	51.70
		Suratgarh	Upgradation of power of existing 20 KW MW Tr. to 300 KW.	1989	423.70

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that amount of Rs. 3846.55 lakhs is proposed to be spent during seventh five year plan. This issue was raised even yesterday when the House was discussing Punjab problem. It was stated that the programmes transmitted by the Pakistani transmitters are becoming popular among the jawans of the armed forces, on the eastern boarder and among the people of Punjab. In these circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the minimum time limit fixed to set up the transmitters in order to control extremists and preserve the honour and dignity of the nation, and by what time the amount allocated for the purpose during the seventh five year plan is proposed be incurred in the national interest.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): The Government intends to give priority to the projects which are to be established in Border areas during the seventh five year plan. A comprehensive scheme has been chalked out for this purpose and the detailed information regarding transmitters etc. has already been given in the reply. The Government wants to implement this scheme on priority basis. The Government will have to locate the site and make arrangement for the procurement of transmitter in order to implement the scheme at the earliest. The Government want to implement the scheme at the earliest.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: If the Government is aware of the fact that parallel television stations have been set up by the Mafia Gangs in the border areas of Bihar like Baitia, Darbhanga Sahrasa, Muzaffarpur and in the border areas of Punjab and in Jammu and Kashmir. Regarding the

operation of a T.V. Centre at Muzaffarpur all the newspapers published from Bihar have also mentioned the issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, this is not a relevant question.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: I am talking about the border areas of Punjab. I am asking an authentic question that after the Disco Mafia was unearthed and arrests were made in Muzaffarpur, whether the members of the gang have accelerated their activities in the Punjab and border areas of Jammu and Kashmir, and whether they are running a parallel Television Centre and also whether the Government is aware of all these facts?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: An amount of Rs. 110 crores is proposed to be spent on the schemes meant to be covered by the T.V. transmission in border areas... (*Interruptions*)... Please listen to me. I am giving an appropriate reply. Specific projects have been undertaken to set up television centres in the border areas of Punjab, North-east, Rajasthan and Gujarat. For the information of the hon. Members of the House and also for the information of the hon. Speaker, I would like to tell that plan for high power TV transmitter with a 300 feet tower proposed to be set up in Fazilka in Punjab is ready... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is quite clear. Whether the Government is aware of the fact that Disco Mafia has been running parallel TV centres in the border areas of Punjab and Jammu after it was unearthed and arrests of its member were made in Muzaffarpur?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I would like to assure the hon. Member that on the sites of Punjab and Jammu-Kashmir, we are improving our own T.V. services. (*Interruptions*)

The details of the schemes have already been given. He may please go through the reply. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: They are asking whether the mafia gang has set up any illegal transmitter or not?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: It is not in my knowledge. But at some places their signals are received in our areas and at some other places our signals are received in their areas. (*Interruptions*) Channels have to be fixed for this purpose. Operation of such spurious transmitters are not in our knowledge. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is regarding illegal mafia operated not across the border, but from inside our border. That is what he means. Have you got any information regarding that?

[*Translation*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: We have no information regarding the installation of spurious transmitters inside our border. If the hon. Member has any knowledge.

[*English*]

I will be grateful if he gives me information, if he comes and meets me and briefs me, I will do something about it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr Speaker, Sir, Barmer and Jaisalmer are the border districts. It has been said in the reply that high-power transmitters are being installed there for television, but I find that no construction work on the transmission tower is going on there. There is no progress and the speed is very slow. It has also been said

that the border areas are given priority. But how priority can be given, unless the construction, work is done on war-footing? I want to know whether this work will be completed by the 15 August, 1989?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for some years, the hon. Member has been raising the issue of Barmer and as a result of his efforts, it has been sanctioned. We are making all efforts to accelerate the speed of work, so that it is completed early. I assure him that both of us will try for a speedy completion.

MR. SPEAKER: For their consistency, I would like to congratulate both the hon. Member and the hon. Minister.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides Barmer and Jaisalmer, there are other districts of Rajasthan like Jhunjhunu and Sikar which are on the border.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Jhunjhunu has already been covered.

MR. SPEAKER: But you have left out my constituency Sikar.

[*English*]

Identification of Industries suitable for North East Region

*361. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified some industries as suitable to the hilly regions of the North East,

(b) if so, the list of such identified industries; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to meet the special needs of the North

East Region in regard to suitable industries?

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). A survey launched at the instance of the Small Scale Industries Board has identified a number of industries in the North Eastern States which could be developed in the small scale sector. The list of such industries is given in the Annexure below. The follow up action is being taken by the concerned States.

ANNEXURE

List of industries identified by the survey launched at the instance of the Small Scale Industries Board.

Assam

1. Fruit Preservation
2. Extraction of oil from Seed (Cotton)
3. Oil Seeds Crushing (Musc)
4. Spice Grinding
5. Maize Grinding (Processing)
6. Tapioca Starch/Potato starch
7. Rice Bran Oil
8. Arecanut Processing
9. Coir Mats
10. Cement from Paddy Huskash
11. Ginger Dehydration

12. Caffeine from tea Dust
13. Vegetable Pickle
14. Vermicilli
15. Flaked Rice
16. Mini Modern Rice Mill
17. Supari Making
18. Gur Making
19. Absorbent Cotton
20. Surgical Gauge & Bandage
21. Jam, Jelly & Pickles
22. Papad Making
23. Jute Twine
24. Sal Seed Extraction
25. Tomato sauce
26. Fuel Briquettes from Rice Husk
27. Mechanised Bakery
28. Katha and Kutch
29. Citric Acid and Pectin
30. Ginger Candy
31. Ginger Powder
32. Oil & Oleoresin from Chillies
33. Papain
34. Pineapple Fibre
35. Vegetable tanning Material
36. Gums from Vegetable trees

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| 37. Rice Husk Ash Cement | 61. Rope & Ban Making |
| 38. Straw Board & Card Board. | 62. Looms & Accessories |
| 39. Bakery/Mechnaised | 63. Citronella Oil |
| 40. Dalmut Making | 64. Black Board |
| 41. Sugar Cane Juice | 65. Wooden Slates/Scales |
| 42. Jute Twine Unit | 66. Panel Doors/Particle Boards |
| 43. Atta Chakki & Oil Expeller | 67. Photo Frames |
| 44. Khandsari Sugar | 68. Wood Carving |
| 45. Gobar Gas Units | 69. Bullock Cart Body |
| 46. Aerated Soft Drinks | 70. Carpentry—Mechanised |
| 47. Agarbattii | 71. Woonen Doors/Handels |
| 48. Honey (Bee Keeping) | 72. Agar Oil |
| 49. Ghee | 73. Tea Chest |
| 50. Hand Made Paper | 74. Furniture Wooden |
| 51. Pineapple Juice | 75. Veneer Mill |
| 52. Ice & Ice Candy | 76. Hand Made Cottage Match |
| 53. Dairy Products | 77. Briquette Fuel (from Saw Dust) |
| 54. Wooden Electrical Accessories | 78. Timber Seasoning Plant |
| 55. Wooden Packing Cases | 79. Extraction Cinnamon Oil |
| 56. Wooden Toys | 80. Boat Making |
| 57. Truck, Bus Body building
with wood | 81. Cart Wheel |
| 58. Wooden Umbrella Handle | 82. Ayurvedic Herbls/Medicines |
| 59. Stone Crushing | 83. Collection of no edible
oil Seeds from forest |
| 60. Cane, Bamboo Products | 84. Sports Goods |

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| 85. TV Cabinets (Wooden) | 109. Leather Suit Cases |
| 86. Pottery | 110. Ladies Hand Bags |
| 87. Lime | 111. Fancy Leather Goods |
| 88. Coal Briquettes | 112. Tannery |
| 89. Alum | 113. Vegetable Tanning Materials |
| 90. Mini Cement Plants | 114. Bone meal |
| 91. Brick & Tile Making | 115. Pig Bristles for Brush |
| 92. Mosaic Tiles | 116. Animal Glue |
| 93. H.T. Insulators | 117. Detergent Powder |
| 94. L.T. Insulators | 118. Exercise Books, Registers |
| 95. Ceramic Wares | 119. Phenyl |
| 96. Glass Manufacturing | 120. P.V.C. Cables |
| 97. Refractories | 121. Bakelite El. Accessories |
| 98. Simple Mirrors | 122. P.V.C. Cables |
| 99. Hume Pipes | 123. Distilled Water |
| 100. Cement Jallies | 124. Alum |
| 101. Hollow Block | 125. Hydrated Lime |
| 102. Water Filter | 126. Chalk Cryon |
| 103. Fencing Posts | 127. Washing Soap |
| 104. P.S.C. Poles | 128. Envelope & Paper Bags |
| 105. Stone Crushing | 129. Paints & Varnish |
| 106. Cattle Feed | 130. Polythene Bags |
| 107. Poultry Feed | 131. Plastic Moulded Goods |
| 108. Leather/Rexin Cases (All types) | 132. Offset Printing |

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| 133. Paper Drinking Straw | 157. G.I. Buckets |
| 134. Paper Plates | 158. Builders Hardware |
| 135. Sulphuric Acid | 159. Engineering Workshop |
| 136. Sodium Chloride | 160. Black Smithy |
| 137. File Board/Paper Products | 161. Agriculture Implements |
| 138. Tyre Retreading | 162. Umbrella Assembly |
| 139. Mining Boots | 163. Hand Drawn Carts Mfg. |
| 140. Incl. Gloves | 164. Steel Furniture |
| 141. Drug Formulations | 165. Steel Structural |
| 142. Cycle Tyres & Tubes | 166. Nuts, Bolts & Screws |
| 143. Toilet Soap | 167. Non Ferrous Foundry |
| 144. Wax Paper | 168. Gun Metal & Bronze Casting |
| 145. Lubricating Greases | 169. Steel Trunk Mfg. |
| 146. Latex Rubber Balloons | 170. Tea Machinery |
| 147. Cleaning Powder | 171. Electroplating |
| 148. Naphthalene Balls | 172. C.I. Foundry |
| 149. Hydrochloric Acid | 173. Auto Repair/Service |
| 150. Oxygen Gas for Indl. use | 174. Crank Shaft Grinding |
| 151. Dissolved Acetylene | 175. Wire Netting |
| 152. Rubber Hose | 176. Stainless Steel Utensils |
| 153. Lab. Chemicals | 177. Spares for Pumps, Tractors |
| 154. Writing Ink | 178. Hand Tools for Carpentry & Blacksmithy |
| 155. Boat Polish | 179. Bus/Truck Body Building |
| 156. Bicycle Parts—Pedal Handles
Mudguard, chain cover, seat &
Carrier | 180. T.V. Antenna |

181. Voltage Stabiliser
 182. Battery Charging/Assembly
 183. GCS Bulbs
 184. Chokes & Starters
 185. Coolers
 186. T.V. Assembly
 187. T.V. Components (Tuners)
 188. T.V. Cabinet
 189. Electric Motors (1HP to 10HP)
 190. Electronic Fan Regulators
 191. Precision Instruments
 192. Book Binding
 193. Sign Board Making
 194. Cycle Repairing
 195. Radio Repairing/Transistor
 196. Zeroxing
 197. Embroidery
 198. Tailoring
 199. X-Ray Clinic
 200. Pathological Clinic
 201. ECG Clinic
 202. Watch Repairing
 203. T.V. Repair Shop
 204. House & Office Wiring
 205. Typewriter & Dupli. Repair
 206. Motor Rewinding
 207. Repair Centre for Domestic Elect. Appliances
 208. Dry Cleaning
 209. Knitting Units
 210. Wooden Furniture Repair
 211. Ready Made Garments
 212. Transformer Repair
 213. Hotel/Restaurant
 214. Shoe Repair
 215. Refrigerator Repair
- Tripura*
1. Fruit Preservation/Processing
 2. Siti Food
 3. Absorbent Cotton
 4. Pine Apple Fibre
 5. Rice Bran Oil
 6. Citronella Oil
 7. Tread Rubber
 8. Rubber Mould Goods
 9. Rubber Toys
 10. Rubber Bands
 11. Goining Mills (Cotton)
 12. Cotton Seed Oil

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| 13. Cattle Feed Mfg. Unit | 37. Tin Containers |
| 14. Khandsari Sugar | 38. G.I. Foundry |
| 15. Wood Oil | 39. Steel Trunk |
| 16. Wooden Elect. Accessories | 40. Auto Repairing |
| 17. Tea Chest Plywood | 41. X-Ray Clinic |
| 18. Hawai Chappals | 42. Pathological Lab. |
| 19. Paints & Varnishes | 43. Tailoring |
| 20. Phenyl | 44. Battery Charging |
| 21. Synthetic Detergent | 45. Repair of Domestic |
| 22. Plastic Moulded Goods | 46. Radio & Transistor Repair |
| 23. Safety Matches | 47. Confectionery |
| 24. Polythene Filmsi Bags | 48. Paper Bags/Boxes |
| 25. Clay Ring | 49. Exercise Books/Registers |
| 26. Hollow Glass Ware | 50. Distilled Water |
| 27. Cement Jali | 51. Semi-mechanised Bakery |
| 28. Lense Grinding | 52. Surgical Gauge & Bandage |
| 29. Brick Kilns | 53. Block Making |
| 30. P.J.C. Poles | 54. Foot Wear (Hawai Chappals) |
| 31. Spun Pipe | 55. Foot Ball & Volley Ball Cover |
| 32. Water Filters | 56. Slate Pencil |
| 33. G.I. Buckets | 57. Chalk Crayon |
| 34. Fencing & Bar Bed Wire | 58. Paper Slate |
| 35. Wire Nails | <i>Mizoram</i> |
| 36. Bolts and Nuts | 1. Fruit Processing |

2. Mini Oil Crusher
3. Mini Maize Grinding
4. Chilly Powder
5. Gur Making Unit
6. Ginger De-hydration
7. Potato Chips/Papads
8. Banana Chips (Flakes) Powder
9. Tapioca Starch
10. Mini Rice Mill
11. Citronella Cultivation and Distillation
12. Cane Works
13. Bamboo Pulp and Board
14. Saw Mill
15. Tea Chest Plywood
16. Rifle Butt Half Wrought
17. Wood Screws
18. Woden Electrical Accessories
19. Fuel Briquettes from Saw Dust
20. Cattle and Poultry Feed
21. Bleaching and Processing of Pig Bristle.
22. Steel Re-rolling Mill
23. Cast Iron Foundry
24. Wire Nails
25. Bolts & Nuts
26. Steel Fabrication
27. Cement Jally
28. Fencing Poles Barbed Wire
29. Brick Kiln
30. Fountain Pen Ink/Stamp Pad Ink
31. Ball Pen Refill
32. Phenyle
33. Detergent Powder
34. Storage Battery
35. Sealing Wax
36. Distilled Water (Battery Grade)
37. Ice Slab/Ice Candy
36. Confectionery
39. Semi-Mechanised Bakery
40. Exercise Books/Registers
41. Slate/Slate Pencil
42. Chalk Crayon
43. Surgical Guage & Bandage
44. X-Ray
45. Pathological lab
46. Tyre Retreading/Tube Valcansing
47. Radio Repairing
48. Watch Repairing

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| 49. Typewriter Repairing | 18. Jute Processing |
| 50. Furniture Repairing | 19. Chilly Processing |
| 51. Domestic Electric Appliances | 20. Turmeric Powder |
| 52. Dry Cleaning | 21. Pineapple Fibre |
| 53. Hotel | 22. Banana Fibre |
| 54. Hair Cutting Saloon | 23. Wood Seasoning Plants |

Meghalaya

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| 1. Flour Mill | 24. Wooden Doors & Windows |
| 2. Mechanised Bakery | 25. Wooden Electrical Accessories |
| 3. Confectionery | 26. Wooden Furnitures |
| 4. Spice Grinding | 27. Wooden Sewing Machine Covers |
| 5. Mustard Oil Extraction | 28. Wood Wool Slabs |
| 6. Mfr. of Absorbers Cotton | 29. Plywood |
| 7. Cotton Bandage | 30. Veneer Mills |
| 8. Cotton Thread | 31. Flushdoors/Panel Doors |
| 9. Cotton Seed Oil | 32. Particle Board |
| 10. Cashew Nut Processing | 33. Wooden Handloom Accessorics |
| 11. Tapioca Starch | 34. Cable Reels |
| 12. Ginger Oil Extraction | 35. Photo Frames |
| 13. Ginger Dehydration | 36. Wooden Implement Handles |
| 14. Fruit Juices (Jams) & Fruit Preservation | 37. Hand Made Paper |
| 15. Tomato Ketchup | 38. Fibre Board |
| 16. Potato Starch | 39. Paper Board from Agriculture Waste |
| 17. Potato Chips | 40. Stone Crushing |
| | 41. Bamboo Products |

42. Mini Cement Plants
43. Ceramic Table & Sanitary ware
44. L.T. & H.T. Insulators
45. Glass Bottles, Jars
46. Glassware for Lighting
47. Bricks & Clay Bldg. Materials
48. Hollow Block
49. Glazed Mosaic Tiles
50. Refractory Bricks
51. Spun Pipes/Hume Pipes
52. Cement Jallies
53. Routing Tiles (Cement)
54. Prestressed Concrete Poles
55. Hydrated Lime
56. Village Pottery
57. Coal Briquette
58. Chalk Crayon
59. Tannery
60. Leather Purse, Bag, Belts, Box
61. Leather Shoes/Chappals
62. Bone Meal
63. Animal Glue
64. Pig Bristle Brushes
65. Cattle Feed Unit
66. Poultry Feed Unit
67. Agriculture Implements
68. Builder's Hardware
69. Hand Tools for Agriculture & Forestry
70. Steel Gate, Grills, Almirahs
71. Hospital Furniture
72. Steel Trunks
73. Electroplating
74. Nuts, Bolts & Screws
75. Machine Tools for Wood Working Industries
76. Barbed Wire
77. Truck & Bus body building
78. Weighing Scales
79. Mechanical Toys
80. Metal Name Plates
81. Zip Fasteners
82. Paints & Varnish
83. Washing Soap
84. Toilet Soap
85. Phenyl
86. Detergent Powder
87. Tooth Paste & Cosmetics
88. Disinfectants
89. Inks

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| 90. Match Box | 114. Sign Board Writing |
| 91. Erasers (For Schools) Rubber | 115. Rubber Stamp Making |
| 92. Rubber Compound for Tyre Retreading | 116. Anodized Name Plates |
| 93. Rubber Footwear | 117. Gas Cigarette Lighters |
| 94. Blow Moulded Plastic Products | 118. Sports Goods |
| 95. Plastic Electrical Parts | 119. Repair Centre for Elec. Appliances |
| 96. Polythene Bags & Films | 120. Repair Centre for T.V. |
| 97. P.V.C. Cable | 121. Auto Servicing |
| 98. Electrical Light Fittings | 122. Photostat Shop |
| 99. Assembly of Lowcost Radio/ Transistor | 123. Bicycle Repair Shop |
| 100. Link Clip for Electric Wiring | 124. X-Ray clinic |
| 101. House & Office Wiring | 125. Pathological lab |
| 102. Tubelight Chokes/Starters | 126. Typewriter School & Repair Shop |
| 103. Electric Water Heater/Iron | 127. Embroidery |
| 104. Battery Charging/Assembly | 128. Tailoring-cum-Readymade |
| 105. T.V. Assembly (Black & White) | 129. Cyclo-styling |
| 106. Electronic Voltage Stabiliser | 130. Hotel & Restaurants |
| 107. Book Binding | |
| 108. Offset Printing | |
| 109. Paper Conversion | |
| 110. File Covers/Boards etc. | |
| 111. Exercise Books/Registers | |
| 112. Ball Points Pens/Refils | |
| 113. Wooden Toys | |

Arunachal Pradesh

1. Mustard Oil Mill
2. Citronella Oil
3. Fruit Preservation
4. Cattle and Poultry Feed
5. Mini Rice Mill
6. Potato Chips

7. Atta Chakki
8. Bakery (Semi mechanised)
9. Confectionary
10. Starch (Prom Maize)
11. Spice Grinding
12. Pickles
13. Saw Mill
14. Wooden Furniture
(Mechanised/semi
mechanised)
15. Tea Ohest Plywood
16. Wooden El. Accessories
17. Wooden Toys
18. Cane & Bamboo Products
19. Rifle Butts
20. Wood Seasoning
21. Match splints
22. Umbrella Handles
23. Stone Crushing
24. Truck Body Building
with Wood
25. Bamboo and Phool Jharu
26. Lime Kiln
27. Mini Cement Plant
28. Pencil Slates
29. Bricks
30. PSCP Poles
31. Hume Pipes
32. Cement Jallies
33. Hollow Blocks
34. Phenyle
35. Candles
36. Chalk Crayons
37. Polythene Bags
38. Washing Soap
39. Detergent Powder
40. Exercise Note Book/
Registers
41. Plastic Moulded Goods
42. Foot Wear & Chappals
43. G.I. Buckets
44. Barbed Wire
45. Steel Fabrication
46. Steel Trunk
47. Blacksmithy
48. Agricultural Implements
49. Transistor/Radio Repairing
50. Watch Repairing
51. X-Ray Clinic
52. Ready made Garments
53. Battery Charging

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| 54. Repair of Domestic Electrical Appliance | 10. Match Splints-cum-veneer |
| 55. T.V. Repairing | 11. Manual Carpentry |
| 56. Pathological Lab | 12. Semi Mechanised Carpentry |
| 57. Auto Servicing | 13. Fully Mechanised Carpentry |
| 58. Jobbing Workshop | 14. Wooden Electrical Accessories |
| 59. Dry Cleaning | 15. Photo Frame Making |
| 60. Hotel-cum-Restaurant | 16. Timber Seasoning Plant |
| 61. Printing Press | 17. Cane & Bamboo Prod. |
| 62. Tyre Retreading & Vulcanising | 18. Tea Chest Plywood |
| 63. Woolen Knitted Garments | 19. Knitting & Embroidery |
| 64. Embroidery | 20. Woollen Socks & Jersey |
| 65. Aluminium Utensils | 21. Surgical Guage & Bandage |
| 66. Surgical Bandage | 22. Brick Kilns |

Nagaland

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|--|---|
| 1. Mini Rice Mill | 24. Cement Decorative articles
Fencing |
| 2. Rice Hullers | 25. Chalk Crayon |
| 3. Tapioca starch & Glucose | 26. Slate/Slate Pencil |
| 4. Mini Maze Grinding | 27. P.S.C. Poles |
| 5. Mini Oil Crushing | 28. Steel Fabrication & Furniture |
| 6. Citronella Cultivation & Distillation | 29. Steel Trunk Manufacturing |
| 7. Gur Making | 30. G.I. Buckets |
| 8. Fruit Preservation | 31. Tin Container |
| 9. Saw Mill | 32. Washing Soap |
| | 33. Toilet Soap |

34. Phenyle
35. Wax Candle
36. Ink
37. Paints & Varnishes
38. Offset Printing
39. Plastic Moulded Goods
40. Agarbati
41. Exercise Books
42. Paper Bags
43. Envelope Making
44. Book Binding
45. X-Ray Clinic
46. Pathological Laboratory
47. PVC Cable
48. Semi Mechanised Bakery
49. Confectionery
50. Poultry Feed
51. Alum
52. Wooden Paper Core
53. Rosin (Pine)
54. Tube Vulcanising
55. Tyre Retreading
56. Shoe Repairing
57. Radio & Transistor Repairing

58. Type-writing Repairing

59. Dry Cleaning

60. Hotel

Manipur

1. Mini Rice Mill
2. Mini Maize Mill
3. Pop Corn Unit
4. Mustard Oil Extraction
5. Flaked Rice Canal
6. Flour Mill
7. Semi Mechanised Bakery
8. Potato Chips
9. Spice Grinding
10. Pickles, Chutney
11. Fruit Processing
12. Tomato Sauce, Pineapple
Orange Juice
13. Ginger Dehydration and
Oil Extraction
14. Gur Making
15. Cattle Feed Unit
16. Poultry Feed Unit
17. Maize Starch
18. Potato Starch
19. Mechanised Saw Mill

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|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 20. Mechanised Carpentry | 44. Hume Pipes |
| 21. Carpentry Non-Mechanical | 45. Bricks |
| 22. Wooden Handloom Accessories | 46. Roofing Tiles |
| 23. Wooden Furniture | 47. Ladies Bags |
| 24. Wooden Elect. Accessories | 48. Industrial Hand Gloves |
| 25. Umbrella Handles | 49. Rexing Bags/Travel Goods |
| 26. Wooden Doors & Windows | 50. Leather Belts |
| 27. Photo Frame Making | 51. Brushes from Pigs Bristles |
| 28. Charcoal Making Unit | 52. Fibre Brushes |
| 29. Match splints and Veneer | 53. Agriculture Implements |
| 30. Hand Made Mathes | 54. Barbed Wire |
| 31. Manufacture of Tool Handles | 55. Bicycle Locks |
| 32. Manufacture of Packaging Paper | 56. Bicycle Rims |
| 33. Mfg. Car Board Boxes | 57. Bicycle Leather Seats |
| 34. Comml. Plywood | 58. Bicycle Mudguards |
| 35. Tea Chest | 59. Bicycle Handle Bar Grips |
| 36. Stone Crushing | 60. Bicycle Stand & Carrier |
| 37. Hollow Blucks | 61. Hand Tools |
| 38. Mini Cement Plant | 62. Mechanical Toys |
| 39. Village Pottery | 63. Microscope (Student & Med.) |
| 40. Cement Well Rings | 64. Screw Drivers |
| 41. Cement Posts | 65. Steel Almirahs & Racks |
| 42. Cement Jall | 66. Steel Truncks |
| 43. P.S.C. Poles | 67. Steel Tables |

68. Beam Scales
69. Door, Window etc.
70. Drawing Instruments
71. Hand Crat Carriage & Fittings
72. Black Smithy
73. Welded Wire Mesh
74. Building Hardware
75. Inks/Foun tain Pen Inks
76. Paints
77. Plastic Products
78. Detergent Powder
79. Washing Soap
80. Wax Candle
81. Phenyl
82. Deodarant Fluid
83. Spectacle Frames
84. Tooth Paste
85. Tooth Powder
86. Book Binding
87. Exercise Books/Registors
88. File Covers, File Boards
89. Offset Printing Press
90. Polythene Bags
91. Mfr. Drugs & Medicines
92. Toilet Soap
93. Ginger Oil Dehydration
94. Citronella Oil
95. AAC & ACSR Conductors
96. Dom. Elect. Cables
97. Starters/Chokes
98. Electric Iron, Room Heaters
99. Bakelite Elect. Accessories
100. Electronic Digital Clocks
101. Electronic Loud Speakers
102. P.A. Amplifiers
103. T.V. Antenna
104. Battery Eliminators
105. Voltage Stabilisers
106. Auto Servicing & Repairing
107. Electro Plating
108. Tin Smithy
109. Watch Repairing
110. Link Clip for Electric Wiring
111. Transistor, Radio Repair
112. Electric Welding
113. Armature Winding
114. Battery charging
115. T.V. Repair Shop
116. Motor Rewinding

117. Instrument Repair	industries is as follows:		
118. House & Office Wiring	Assam	—	214
119. Crank Shaft Grinding	Tripura	—	58
120. Auto Radiator Repairing	Mizoram	—	54
121. Typewriter & Duplicator Repair	Meghalaya	—	130
122. Photo copying	Arunachal Pradesh	—	66
123. Centre for Electrical Repair	Manipur	—	136
124. Ball Point Refils	<p>It is an unnecessary break-up of so many industries belonging to a particular group of industries. For example, wooden work industry has been broken into carpentary Non-mechanical, wooden furniture, wooden doors and windows, photo frame making etc. Similarly, in Assam, Nagaland and all these States, the list is unnecessarily made a long one so that people will see that the Government is taking care of this area. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister, in view of the fact that the entire North-east consisting of small States was considered economical non-viable so far and in order to make these States viable economically, whether the Government would lay stress on suitable industries? Will the Government consider making a short list, a pointed list—not necessarily this unnecessary break-up—of suitable industries in the Northeast? Would you kindly make a short list and make stress on those industries. What specific efforts will be made in respect of developing the selected industries in the Northeast in this regard? Will the Government take steps in this direction and if so, what would be the steps? Has the Government made any study in this regard?</p>		
125. Drycleaning			
126. Woollen knitted Garments			
127. Pathological labs.			
128. Embroidery			
129. Hotel-cum-Restaurant			
130. Vermicilli			
131. Cotton Vests Knitted			
132. Mosaic Tiles			
133. Mugs & Bowls			
134. Insulators L.T. & N.T.			
135. Sports Nets			
136. Cricket & Hockey Balls			

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister is kind enough to give a long list of identified industries for the Northeast. If we scrutinise a little carefully, we come to know that this list is a great mockery to the industrial state of things in the Northeast. According to the list, the number of identified

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As far as this list is concerned, it is prepared on the advice of the standing committee on the Development of Industries in the Northeast-

ern Region, under the chairmanship of Shri P.A. Sangma. The report is asked by the hon. Member and therefore, I have given it.

If the State Governments want to condense the list or select the industries, they can do it very well. It is the State Governments which are responsible to develop industries in the States.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: The reply is indicative of the Centre's attitude to the Northeastern States which is very disappointing. I would like to put my second supplementary to know from the Government of India whether they would review the attitude that has been expressed by the hon. Minister because the State Government in those States have nothing from their own resources. They have to depend on the Centre, particularly in respect of industries. If the Central Government says, the State Governments have to take up everything on their own, where does the State Government stand considering that they are small and economically non-viable States. Will the Government make a review of fresh re-thinking on the industrial policy concerning the Northeast, and similarly backward areas so that the State Government will get special attention and financial assistance in respect of selected industries and in due course of time this small State will become economically viable.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: In addition to the steps taken by the State Government, Government of India has given backward area transport subsidy to the North-Eastern sector and income-tax reliefs under Section 80 (hh) and 80 (ii). In addition to that, we now propose to have growth centres in the North-Eastern sectors also.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Recently, the Central subsidy for North-Eastern States has been withdrawn. Is the hon. Minister

aware that as a result of this withdrawal, some 200 units of industry are facing closure? If so, is the hon. Minister taking some steps to reduce the whole difficulty in respect of North-East particularly Assam?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The Central subsidy scheme, as it is, ended at the close of September. We are reviewing the situation. We propose a new set of subsidy scheme for the North-Eastern sector in the backward areas. It is under the consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Usha Thakkar. Are you asking a question or giving blessings?

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has announced the setting up of industrial growth centres in the backward districts. I would like to know how many industrial growth centres are proposed to be set-up in Gujarat and whether you would like to set-up industrial growth centre in the desert and drought-prone areas like Kutch, which is my constituency?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): For the present, we are starting 61 growth centres.

Andhra Pradesh	4
Assam	2
Bihar	5
Gujarat	2
Haryana	2
Jammu & Kashmir	2

Karnataka	3	tween the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Bombay and its union expired as far back as 1979:
Kerala	2	
Madhya Pradesh	5	(b) whether a fresh wage agreement has been approved by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the Board of Directors and the concerned department:
Maharashtra	4	
Orissa	3	
Punjab	2	(c) if so, when and whether the agreement has been implemented; and
Rajasthan	4	(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in its implementation?
Tamil Nadu	3	
Uttar Pradesh	6	THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.
West Bengal	6	(b) to (d). The company has been incurring substantial losses since the time of its nationalisation in 1980 due to various factors. Government have therefore not found it expedient so far to approve the fresh wage agreement till a decision is taken regarding comprehensive restructuring of the company.
The North-Eastern States and small States:		
Arunachal Pradesh	1	
Goa	1	
Himachal Pradesh	1	
Manipur	1	SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: In the answer, the hon. Minister has said that the company has been incurring substantial losses due to various factors and is it true that the main factor is, we have not been giving raw material to this factory at all and no financing? Therefore, the production which was there in 1980 at 2,32,076 bicycles has gone down to 80,783. This is because you are not utilising the full potential of the factory and the capacity of the workers, by not supplying any raw material and not financing this Corporation at all. Is it true?
Meghalaya	1	
Mizoram	1	
Nagaland	1	
Pondicherry	1	
Tripura	1	

Wage Agreement between National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited and Its Union

*362. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wage agreement be-

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, the Plant and Machinery is more than 45 years old and there has been no regular production. Another thing is that in the Private Sector one worker produces 1 to 2.5 cycles per day whereas in this Company it requires about four workers to produce one cycle. I have

already answered this so many times. We are incurring a loss of Rs. 300/- on each cycle. The accumulated losses of this Company are to the tune of Rs. 31 crores. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What a remarkable achievement!

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered about the question of raw-materials. He is not supplying the raw-material.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: When the Company is incurring losses every year to the tune of some crores of rupees, where is the question of raw-material. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: My second supplementary is this. As far as the Wage Agreement is concerned, it has arisen out of the initiative of the Government itself in January 1987. The Ministry of Industries organ the Bureau of Public Enterprises issued a circular to all those Public Sector Undertakings to enter into Wage Agreement with the employees where there is either no Wage Agreement prevailing or where the Wage Agreement has expired. Pursuant to that circular — the Wage Agreement in this Company had expired in 1979 — the Management prepared this Wage Agreement and got the approval of the union and sent it to the Finance Department. That has also been approved. But it is now merely lying with the hon. Minister for implementation

MR. SPEAKER: I think he had already answered this question before, in this House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, it is not with me. It is before the Cabinet to take a decision

whether to close down this unit or to restructure this unit. Therefore, it is before the Cabinet.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: Sir, there is another bicycle manufacturing Undertaking of the Government of India which is known as the Cycle Corporation of India... (*Interruptions*) My question is that when the Cycle Corporation of India is also incurring losses, whether the Government is proposing any future planning to make a survey as to why all the bicycle manufacturing industries run by the Government of India are incurring losses.

MR. SPEAKER: All the Private Sector Units are making profits.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: As you have told, Sir, all the Private Sector Units are making profits. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: All these units are old units. The Cycle Corporation of India is in Calcutta and the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited is in Bombay. As I told earlier, as far as these two units are concerned, four workers are manufacturing one cycle per day whereas in the Private Sector one worker is manufacturing 2.5 cycles per day. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is responsible?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Labour is responsible. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Thermal Power Stations and Fertilizer Plants based on HBJ Pipeline Gas in Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) whether the HBJ gas pipeline passes through Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the gas passing through this pipeline is not being fully utilised;

(c) whether any proposal have been received for setting up a thermal power-cum-fertilizer plant based on this gas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Govt. thereon?

[*English*]

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

(b) At present the pipeline is not being fully utilised.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal for a thermal power-cum-fertilizer plant based on gas from HBJ pipeline. However, supply of gas has been committed for separate fertilizer and power plants along the HBJ Pipeline route.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to my question. He has himself acknowledged the fact that many gas-based industries will be set up after the construction of this gas pipe line from Bombay High is over. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the time by which all the industries including generation of electricity based on gas will start functioning? What are the schemes regarding the gas-based industries and where these industries are going to be located?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, the outlay of

the entire project is Rs. 1700 crores. Rs. 200 crores more will be needed to extend it from Babrala to Delhi. The total cost will thus come to Rs. 1900 crores. On this pipeline, 3 power plants were to be set-up, one at Anta in Rajasthan, another at Bijoypur in Madhya Pradesh and the third at Orraiya in Uttar Pradesh. Besides, 4 fertilizer plants were also to be set up in U.P. For Kawas in Gujarat, we committed on the fallback basis. Our commitment was based on the capacity of gas, which is 18 million metric cubic metres per day. At present 3 fertilizer plants at Guna, Jagdishpur and Orana are utilizing the gas. We are supplying 4.5 million metric cubic metres gas per day. Whatever gas is flowing is being fully utilized. There has been some delay in setting up of 3 fertilizer plants and the construction of 3 power plants is also running behind schedule and will be completed by next year. So we are not utilizing it fully. But there is not much loss, as a large amount of free gas from the basin has to come in it, which we can supply on our own or can store it there. As an alternative, we have identified some fall-back consumers and also some new consumers in I.E.L. Fertilizer Plant at Panki. The DESU Plant of Delhi, which uses diesel, has been kept as an extra. Similarly, some consumers have been identified in Hazira also. Until we get our permanent consumers, we shall be able to supply gas for a fixed period of time.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any scheme for gas based power plant to the Centre so that the Electricity Board could generate electricity from gas? Which of the State Governments have sent projects relating to gas-based power plants?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: So far as the power plants are concerned, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have requested to supply them gas for the gas-based power plants. We will

provide them gas according to our commitment and the rest will depend upon the availability of gas. This issue of full utilisation of gas is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government has a proposal to set up Gas Cracker Plant on HBJ Pipeline in Madhya Pradesh. I would like to know whether Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal for the setting up of a plastic industry for manufacturing raw-material in the down stream of that pipeline, if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Besides the fertilizer plant in Guna, an LPG extraction plant has also been sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh. Work has already started on it. We are also formulating another scheme for the extraction of C-3, it is for you to see if it is to be set up on the down stream.

[*English*]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Through you, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether he is going to raise the capacity of the pipeline after compressing gas to 33 million cubic feet. Does he consider, after raising the capacity, setting up aethane cracker plant in Madhya Pradesh?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: I have already said that in Guna, a gas separation plant is coming up. When the capacity is increased, we will think about further activities around the pipeline.

Installation of Hirakud Stage-III Power Project

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

(a) the total outlay recommended by the Planning Commission for the installation of Hirakud Stage-III (Seventh unit) power project during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the money spent so far on the installation of the Seventh unit of that power project in Orissa;

(c) the assistance received from Japan for the said project; and

(d) the progress made in the completion of the project?

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

(a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Installation of Hirakud Stage-III Power Project

(a) Approved outlay in the 7th Five Year Plan for Hirakud Stage-III (7th Unit) hydro-electric project (1 x 37.5 MW) is Rs. 15.81 crores).

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the project upto March, 1988 is Rs. 23.24 crores.

(c) An agreement for OECF (Overseas Economic Cooperation Funds of Japan) loan assistance of Yen 1500 million (equivalent to Rs. 16.3 crores approximately) for implementation of the 7th Unit of Hirakud H.E. Project was signed on 15.10.1981. Disbursement upto March, 1988 was Japanese Yen 1391.84 Million.

(d) Civil works of escape channel and regulator are in progress. Power House superstructure is under construction. Generating unit with 11 KV terminal equipment and hydraulic hoist for penstock gate have

been imported from Australia. Switchyard equipment has been received at site and its erection is in progress.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I would like to know whether there has been any delay in the implementation of this project. When was it stipulated to be completed and when is it likely to be completed now? If there is delay, what is the reservation consequent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Delay is about three years because the State Government could not find adequate resources. It was to be done by OECF and we hope that this will be completed in 1989.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

T.V. Transmitters

*353. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of high power and low power T.V. Transmitters functioning in the country;

(b) the total estimated area and population covered by the T.V. transmitters;

(c) whether Wynad district in Kerala is fully covered by the T.V. transmitter at Kalpetta; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to bring the whole of Wynad district under T.V. coverage?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). An estimated 4935 lakhs population of the country spread over an area of about 15,69,400 Sq. Kms. falls within the coverage area of the existing Doordarshan network which consists of 51 high power and 221 low power/ very low power TV transmitters. Whereas a substantial part of Wynad district of Kerala is, at present, covered by TV service, on commissioning of the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter under implementation at Calicut (in replacement of the existing low power transmitter), the whole district is expected to be covered, subject to local terrain conditions.

Representation of Journalists on the Board of Directors

*355. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any organisation of journalists has proposed restructuring of the press by suggesting provision of representation to the proprietors as well as journalists both on the board of directors and management as well as the board of editorial policies so as to ensure both the interests of the management as well as freedom of journalism;

(b) if so, what are the concrete proposals; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Government are not aware of any such proposal.

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

[*Translation*]

Tidal Wave Projects

*356. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently selected several places for setting up projects to generate power from tidal waves;

(b) if so, the names of the places; and

(c) the details of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). Detailed studies and investigations for assessing the techno-economic feasibility of tidal power generation in the country have so far been undertaken only in Gulf of Kutch on the West coast in Gujarat. As per the techno-economic feasibility report prepared by the Central Electricity Authority, an installation of 900 MW, comprising 36 units of 25 MW each, is envisaged in Gulf of Kutch. The project will be implemented after the investment decision and detailing of the design and construction features.

[*English*]

Delivery of Telegrams

*357. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of common complaint that delivery of telegrams is badly delayed and sometimes not even delivered; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to review the existing system of delivery of telegrams?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-

TIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government is aware that occasionally telegrams are delivered late and at times remain undelivered. However the following steps are being taken for speedy delivery of telegrams:

(i) Introduction of moped delivery scheme to speed up delivery telegrams in the peripheral areas of cities;

(ii) Experimenting use of satellite medium for direct connection to remote and inaccessible areas. In other areas, Store and Forward Message Switching Systems are being introduced to reduce delays in intermediate offices.

(iii) Use of insulated wire to reduce fault liability in open wire lines passing through jungle areas, Hilly terrains and Coastal areas;

(iv) Provision of standby engine generators to take care of the frequent break-down of power supply from State Electricity Boards;

(v) Replacement of old morse key boards by electronic key boards which are easier to operate and electromechanical teleprinters by electronic teleprinters; and

(vi) Introduction of suitable incentive schemes for the postal signallers for quicker handling of telegrams.

Renovation of Power Plants

*364. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thermal and hydel power plants which have become sick and are not working at their rated capacity, State-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to renovate the power plants in order to meet the energy requirement of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
 (a) and (b). According to available information, 34 thermal and 10 hydel power stations

have not been working at their rated capacity, due to aging, design deficiencies, wear and tear of mechanical equipment and deterioration in the quality of coal in respect of thermal units and due to aging of insulation and wear and tear of the underwater turbine components in respect of hydel units. The State-wise number of such power stations is given in the Statement I below.

(c) A Centrally sponsored programme for renovation and modernisation of thermal units has been launched since 1984. A scheme for renovation and uprating of hydro power stations has also been prepared for improving the performance of such stations.

STATEMENT

<i>State/Union Territory/ Organisation</i>	<i>No. of Power Stations</i>	
	<i>Thermal</i>	<i>Hydel</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Delhi	2	—
Haryana	2	—
Punjab	1	3
Uttar Pradesh	3	1
Madhya Pradesh	3	—
Gujarat	3	—
Maharashtra	4	1
Andhra Pradesh	2	1
Tamil Nadu	3	—
Karnataka	—	1
Orissa	1	1
Bihar	3	2

1	2	3
West Bengal	3	—
D.V.C.	3	—
Assam	1	—

Disturbances on Delhi T.V.

*366. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the viewers in the capital are experiencing more disturbances on their T.V. sets since the commissioning of the newly constructed T.V. tower in Pitampura;

(b) whether despite having followed the instructions given by Doordarshan to set right the T.V. antenna by the viewers, there are still disturbances, particularly on the second channel;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps proposed to rectify the defects in the transmission system?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). Reports about unsatisfactory reception have been received from certain pockets in the metro-
politan area of Delhi. These are mostly confined to areas falling in the vicinity of high rise buildings. It may, however, be stated that with the commissioning of T.V. tower at Pitampura, not only has the TV coverage on both channels been enlarged substantially, the quality of reception has also improved significantly in many parts of Delhi and sur-
rounding areas.

Some post-commissioning problems, not unusual for an installation of this com-
plexity, were experienced and most of these have already been attended to.

In the areas of unsatisfactory reception which mostly fall in the vicinity of high rise buildings, the impairment in reception can be minimised by suitably pointing the TV receiving antenna, reallocating it and by raising its height, if necessary.

A group of experienced engineers is carrying out detailed investigations, includ-
ing reception surveys, with a view to achiev-
ing further improvement.

Utilisation of HBJ Pipeline Gas

*367. SHRI RANJITSINGH
GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETRO-
LEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the natural gas enroute to Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdīshpur pipeline has started flowing as per schedule fixed in the project profiled;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof, and

(c) the estimated loss in revenue to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as well as loss on account of non utilisation of the gas by the prospective user industries, and the quantity of gas which could not be utilized and had to be flared off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The flow of gas has not been as scheduled as there have been changes in the consumers as also in the expected dates for commencement of offtake.

(c) There have been delays in the setting up of three fertiliser and two power plants for which gas was committed to be supplied on a firm basis through the HBJ Pipeline. These delays would result in lower revenues for ONGC upto a maximum of Rs. 1.25 crores per day, compared to what was projected at the time of sanction of the pipeline.

Safety measures for T.V. Tower at Pitampura, Delhi

*368. SHRI SITARAM J GAVALI:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a revolving restaurant on T.V. tower at Pitampura, Delhi in the near future;

(b) if so, whether the restaurant is likely to cause any problems for the safety of the tower;

(c) whether any safety measures have been adopted by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). As part of the comprehensive design for the project aimed at making the Centre a spot of tourist attraction, a revolving Restaurant floor has been provided at a height of 155 M of the

tower. The Restaurant can be started only after certain pending ancillary works are completed. Adequate measures are envisaged to be taken for the security of the tower and safety of the public visiting the restaurant. These include segregated public access from the technical areas of the transmitter station, a security fencing between the station and the public path within the complex, posting of adequate number of security personnel, tower and flood lights for security requirements and installation of a fire alarm system including back up water pumping for fire fighting.

Joint Venture to manufacture Biaxially oriented Polypropylene Film

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

(a) whether Max India and Punjab Industrial Development Corporation have agreed to set up a joint venture for manufacture of biaxially oriented polypropylene film;

(b) if so, the time by which the films are expected to be produced;

(c) whether foreign technical know-how has been obtained, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the annual production of the joint venture and the amount of foreign exchange expected to be saved?

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

(b) Normally it takes two to three years to set up such project after receipt of necessary approvals.

(c) The proposal does not envisage any foreign collaboration.

(d) A capacity to manufacture 2000

tonnes of BOPP film has been approved for this project. No foreign exchange is expected to be saved, but this would provide better packaging material in the country.

Orissa Synthetics Ltd.

3438. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Synthetics Ltd. (OSL), a unit of Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. has gone into stream;

(b) if so, since when and whether the said unit is facing some problems since it started production; and

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

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

(b) Orissa Synthetics Ltd. was commissioned in March 1987. Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) units including M/s Orissa Synthetics Ltd have been facing marketing constraints for a variety of reasons including bunching of commissioning of a number of PSF units.

(c) Some of the steps taken to promote off-take of PSF are:

- (i) Excise duty on PSF has been reduced from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 15/- per kg. in the year's budget to promote domestic consumption.
- (ii) Export of PSF has been permitted upto a ceiling of 60 000 tonnes during 1988-89.
- (iii) A Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) of 5% has been sanctioned on exports.

Irregular Transfer of Telephones in Bangalore City

3439. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(1) whether Government are aware of any racket in transfer of telephones in Bangalore City;

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb such malpractices; and

(c) how many such incidents have come to the notice of Government in the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. The Department of Telecommunications directly deals with the transfer of telephone and the transferee, strictly according to rules and orders on the subject.

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

Refund of deposits by Standard Motor Company, Madras

3440. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of complaints that M/s. Standard Motor Company, Madras is not refunding the deposits against cancellation of booking for Standard Car-2000; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the company in this regard?

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

TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Some complaints against Standard Motor Products Ltd. have been received regarding delay in refund of advance money taken by the company against booking of Standard 2000 motor cars. These complaints are being promptly forwarded to the company for redressal. However, the company has informed that due to the withdrawal of concessional duties on passenger cars with higher engine capacity in November, 1986, they had suffered a setback and consequently, a large number of requests for cancellation of bookings took place. Because of cancellation of unexpectedly large number of bookings and having suffered financial loss, the company has stated that, they could not comply with the requests of the customers seeking refund of advance money. They have also informed that a rehabilitation package of IDBI alongwith other financial institutions/banks and necessary working capital is being provided to the company and they would be bringing out a schedule of payment based on date of cancellation of booking and the date by which refund will be made to the customers.

(b) The acceptance of advance money against booking is considered a contractual obligation between the customer and the company and such receipt of advance money against orders for the supply of goods does not come within the ambit of 'Deposits' as per provisions of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules 1975 framed under the Companies Act, 1956. However with a view to safeguarding customers' interest, the Committee on Petitions of Lok Sabha has recommended that the guidelines prescribed for deployment of funds taken as advance by the automobile manufacturers be revised. This recommendation has been accepted by the Ministry of Industry.

Contract for Dulhasti Hydel Project

3441. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to

state:

(a) whether the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation has finalised the contract for the Dulhasti Hydel Project; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Steering and Negotiating Committee which was set-up to hold negotiations with the foreign Consortia for turn-key execution of the Dulhasti Hydro-electric Project has finalised the negotiations. The final decision in the matter would be taken keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee.

Manufacture of Power Tillers

3442. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production and requirement of power tillers in the country;

(b) the names of the companies manufacturing power tillers and the types of power tillers being manufactured by them and with whose collaboration;

(c) whether the prices of the spare-parts of power tillers are exorbitant; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to check their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Production of power tillers reported in 1987-88 was 2,944 Nos. There is sufficient licensed and installed capacity for the production of

power tillers to meet the domestic demand.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). The prices of spare-parts of power tillers depend on the cost of raw material input, value of production, etc.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Unit	Model	Collaborator/make
1	2	3	4
1.	V.S.T. Tillers Tractors Limited, Bangalore.	i) AD-8 Tillers (8-10 HP) ii) VWH-120 (10-12 HP)	M/s. Mitsubishi, Japan
2.	Kerala Agro Machines Corporation Limited, Athani.	Kubota 12 Tiller	M/s. Kubota, Japan
3.	J.K. Satoh Agri Machinery Limited, Kanpur	Satoh Power Tiller	M/s. Jay Kay & Satoh, Japan.
4.	Krishi Engines Limited, Hyderabad.	Krishi Power Tiller Model NV-700 (7-8 HP).	M/S. Krishi (Akitu), Japan
5.	Bihar State Agro Industries Dev Corpn. Patna.	Kubota, Power Tillers (12 HP)	M/s. Kubota, Japan

[*Translation*]

Opening Coal Stock Yard In Sagar, M.P.

3443. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to opening of Coal Stockyard in Sagar city in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the time by which this yard is likely to be opened;

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred;

(d) whether land has been acquired for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the total area of the land and the place where it has been acquired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) CIL has no plan at present to open a coal stock-yard at Sagar City in Madhya Pradesh.

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

[*English*]

Plastic Materials to suit irrigation needs

3444. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing plastic materials are not durable enough to suit irrigation needs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make durable plastic materials?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Some complaints have been received about the use of sub-standard plastic materials for irrigation systems.

(b) End users are being made aware of the use of plastic material system made of quality plastic materials through National Committee on the Use of Plastics in Agriculture. Bureau of Indian Standards has developed a few standards for plastic material/systems for irrigation needs.

Setting up Public Sector Units in Backward Areas

3445. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up more public sector industries in the country, particularly in backward areas; and

(b) if so, the details of central public sector industries likely to be set up during the remaining period of Seventh Plan and Eighth Plan with their locations, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Setting up of Public Sector Enterprises is based on techno-economic viability of projects while keeping in view the need for overall balanced regional development including development of backward areas.

[*Translation*]

Increase in prices of Drug Formulations

3446. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of drug formulations have been increased on 'no profit, no loss basis';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to allow the approved limit of increase in prices to the level of 'no profit, no loss' for category I and II formulations; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to ensure that manufacturers of these drugs do not reduce the production of essential drugs to minimise their losses?

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

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

[English]

Installation of C-DOT Exchanges

3447. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had announced the production and installation of one C-DOT (Electronic) exchange a day during 1988-89;

(b) if so, whether the exchanges have been installed as per the targets;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of C-DOT exchanges allotted to each State/Union Territory and actually installed, till date, State-wise; and

(e) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh district-wise, where these exchanges have (i) actually been installed (ii) physically handed over and (iii) would be installed by March, 1989?

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

(b) No Sir.

(c) The delay in implementation of the RAX-A-Day programme has been due to delayed supplies of RAXs. There has been a slowing down of production of RAX's due to delay in procurement of imported components, initial stabilisation of production processes, teething troubles in circulating changes/improvements required to meet Quality Assurance specifications etc.

(d) Details are given in Statement below.

(e) (i) & (ii) No C-DOT Exchange has been physically installed and handed over in Himachal Pradesh so far. (iii) 5 units are likely to be installed out of allotment for 20 stations at Amb, Barsar, Bhotia Jahu & Sujampur subject to availability of equipment.

STATEMENT

No. of C-DOT Exchanges

S. No.	Name of State/U. T.	No. of units Allotted	No. of units installed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	4

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	20	—
3.	Bihar	30	—
4.	Gujarat	10	—
5.	Haryana	20	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	20	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	20	—
8.	Karnataka	10	10
9.	Kerala	10	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40	—
11.	Maharashtra	20	—
12.	Goa	18	—
13.	Manipur	3	—
14.	Meghalaya	3	—
15.	Mizoram	3	—
16.	Nagaland	3	—
17.	Tripura	7	—
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	—
19.	Orissa	20	—
20.	Punjab	20	—
21.	Rajasthan	30	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	10	6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	40	—
24.	West Bengal	20	—

1	2	3	4
25.	Sikkim	4	—
26.	Lakshadweep	4	—
27.	Pondicherry	3	1
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4	—
Total		410	25

Industrial Units

3448. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered industrial units including Small Scale Industrial units in the country in 1988, State-wise; and

(b) the number of units closed, State-wise?

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

TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Statement indicating the number of scheme registered by the D.G.T.D. and schemes pertaining to industries de-licensed, registered by the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, in the Ministry of Industry during January to September, 1988 is given below. Registration of small scale industrial units is being done by Director, Industries in the State Governments. The information is not being centrally maintained.

(b) As per the Labour Bureau, Simla, the following number of units were closed during the period January to August, 1988 (Provisional).

Sl. No.	State	Number of units closed during January to August 1988 (Provisional)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Gujarat	12
3.	Haryana	8
4.	Kerala	1
5.	Maharashtra	24

1	2	3
6.	Orissa	1
7.	Punjab	2
8.	Rajasthan	2
9.	Tamil Nadu	3
Total		57

STATEMENT

Number of Schemes Registered by the D.G.T.D. and Schemes pertaining to Industries De-Licensed Registered by the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals During January to September 1988

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Schemes registered by D G.T.D.</i>	<i>Schemes pertaining to Industries de-licensed registered by S.I.A.</i>
1	2	3
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	1
2. Andhra Pradesh	112	52
3. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
4. Assam	10	28
5. Bihar	8	43
6. Chandigarh	—	4
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	6
8. Delhi	1	3
9. Goa, Daman & Diu	19	18
10. Gujarat	69	63

1	2	3
11. Haryana	18	75
12. Himachal Pradesh	9	33
13. Jammu & Kashmir	7	24
14. Karnataka	57	49
15. Kerala	9	21
16. Madhya Pradesh	43	59
17. Maharashtra	106	167
18. Manipur	—	3
19. Meghalaya	2	1
20. Mizoram	1	—
21. Nagaland	—	2
22. Orissa	12	20
23. Pondicherry	9	6
24. Punjab	25	57
25. Rajasthan	38	30
26. Sikkim	1	—
27. Tamil Nadu	52	57
28. Tripura	—	2
29. Uttar Pradesh	100	237
30. West Bengal	24	54
Total:	734	1115

Plant Load Factors of State Electricity Boards

3449. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the national average of plant load factor and model plant load factor as on 31 October, 1988;

(b) the details of the plant load factor for various State Electricity Boards;

(c) the reasons for wide disparities in plant load factor of different State Electricity Boards;

(d) whether coal of low qualities supplied to them contributes to low levels of plant load factor;

(e) if so, the remedial steps being taken by Government in this regard;

(f) whether imports of high quality coal is permitted; and

(g) if so, which of the State Electricity Board are importing coal directly?

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

(a) The national average plant load factor of thermal power stations during April, 1988—October, 1988 is 51.9%, against a target of 53.7%.

(b) The details of the plant load factor of various State Electricity Boards are given in Statement below.

(c) The Plant Load Factors of Thermal Power Stations depend on several factors namely planned maintenance shut down period, forced outage, age of the plant, coal supply related to quality and quantity, system load conditions and overall operation

and management inadequacies.

(d) and (e). Inferior quality of coal is one of the factors towards lower power generation from thermal power stations. Complaints regarding inferior quality and oversized coal containing extraneous material, received from various utilities are examined, and suitable remedial action is taken. The collieries supplying oversized coal have been identified and the Department of Coal has been requested to take necessary action in this regard.

(f) and (g). During 1985-86, Coal was allowed to be imported for Tuticorin Power Station of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board mainly on account of constraints in moving coal to the Tuticorin Power Station by sea. However, at present all the power stations in the country are consuming indigenous coal.

STATEMENT

Plant Load Factors of various State Electricity Boards during April-October, 1988

<i>Electricity Boards</i>	<i>P.L.F. (%) During April-October, 1988</i>
1	2
HSEB	34.2
RSEB	43.1
PSEB	56.9
UPSEB	48.8
GEB	51.2
MSEB	49.5
MPEB	45.5
APSEB	63.6
TNEB	62.0

1	2
KPC	65.3
BSEB	34.9
OSEB	29.5
WBSEB	36.4
WBPDEV	46.8
DPL	25.6
ASEB	28.0

Tatkal Telephone

3450. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the "Tatkal" scheme to provide telephones on demand introduced;

(b) the response to that scheme in Delhi and else where;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the working of this scheme; and

(d) if so, the prospects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The "Tatkal" Scheme was introduced with effect from 10-

6-1988.

(b) In Delhi 86 applications and in other parts of the country 985 applications have been received for provision of telephone connection under "Tatkal" scheme.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. It is too early to review the Scheme.

Unclaimed Money Post Offices

3451. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money laying unclaimed in post offices in the country, to date:

(b) the number of applications received by the post offices for claiming the said money;

(c) the reasons for delay in the payment to the rightful owners; and

(d) how this unclaimed money is being utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The amount of money which has lapsed to the Government because of no claims in respect of Inland Money Orders, Indian Postal Orders and Savings Certificates during the year 1987-88 is as follows:-

Year	Inland Money Orders		Indian Postal Orders		Savings Certificates	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1987-88	32,40,11,754.68		14,75,62,554.85		64,36,179.35	

Apart from the above major items which have lapsed to the Government, there are a

number of deposits mainly of personal nature like G.P.F. deposits which are lying

unclaimed in the Post Offices. The value of such unclaimed deposits does not exceed Rs. 19 lakhs.

(b) The information is not centrally maintained in the Department of Posts.

(c) As and when claims are made, they are settled expeditiously.

(d) The unclaimed amount under "Inland Money Orders" and "Indian Postal Orders" is treated as revenue receipt of the Department of Posts whereas that for Savings Certificates is treated as revenue receipt of the General Revenues. The amount in all cases is paid to rightful claimants after due verifications as and when a claim is received.

Production of Newsprint

3452. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kelkar Committee on long-term newsprint allocation policy has recommended for stepping up indigenous newsprint production using bagasse which is available in abundance;

(b) the gap between the supply and demand of newsprint;

(c) whether the present policy for allotment of newsprint to the media is more import-oriented; and

(d) if so, whether Government contemplate adoption of a mix of fiscal and market-related policies, as recommended by the Committee and ensure indigenous production of all the newsprint required by the media?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The gap between demand and indigenous supply of newsprint varies from year to year. During the year 1987-88, total allocation of newsprint was to the tune of 5.91 lakh MTs. as against the indigenous production of 2.90 lakhs MTs.

(c) No Sir. Newsprint is imported only to supplement the indigenous production.

(d) This recommendation of the Kelkar Committee is related to the long term Newsprint Allocation Policy to be formulated during the eighth Five Year Plan.

Priority industries for Eighth Plan

3453. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have prepared a list of industries to be given priority during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the basis on which this list has been prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Approach Paper to the Eighth Five Year Plan is under preparation for submission to the National Development Council for approval which would form the basis for the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan as well as the related exercise for identification of specific industries to be given priority during the Eighth Plan.

Disconnection of STD Facility

3454. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased

to state:

(a) whether a large number of consumers including Members of Parliament have got their S.T.D. facilities disconnected;

(b) if so, the percentage of such persons who have got disconnected the S.T.D. facility; and

(c) the reasons therefore?

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

[*Translation*]

Sharing of Power from Damodar Valley Corporation Projects

3455. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thermal power stations under the Damodar Valley Corporation and the locations thereof;

(b) the names of the thermal power stations generating power, and the quantum thereof being supplied to each State;

(c) whether any tripartite agreement was concluded among the State Governments of Bihar, West Bengal and Damodar Valley Corporation regarding sharing of power among them and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Bihar is getting its share of power as per the agreement and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). There are presently three thermal power stations (TPS) in operation under

Damodar Valley Corporation. These are—Bokaro (A) TPS (205 MW) and Bokaro (B) Stage I (210 MW), located in Bihar, Chandrapura TPS (780 MW) in Bihar, and Durgapur TPS (350 MW) in West Bengal. Power is supplied by DVC to bulk consumers (33 KV and above) in Bihar and West Bengal. Quantum of energy supplied to consumers in Bihar and West Bengal during 1985-86 and 1986-87 from DVC was as under:

	(MUs)	
	<i>Bihar</i>	<i>West Bengal</i>
1986-87	3537	1977
1985-86	3603	2055

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

LPG Connections in O.P.

3456. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG connections allocated in Uttar Pradesh and waiting list for LPG connections in the State, district-wise, as on 1 October, 1988;

(b) the allotment of LPG connections made during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the time by which the existing waiting list for LPG connections is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) The approximate number of LPG

connections released in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years are as under:

	<i>(in lakhs)</i>
1985-86	1.24
1986-87	1.81
1987-88	1.97

(c) Release of new LPG connections is done by the oil industry all over the country, including in Uttar Pradesh, in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrollment of customers; subject to augmentation in availability of LPG.

STATEMENT

S.No.	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of customers as on 1.10.1988</i>	<i>No. of persons on waiting list as on 1.10.1988</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Kashi	4380	—
2.	Gopeshwar	3330	—
3.	Tehri	3735	—
4.	Dehradun	85814	16149
5.	Pauri	18154	—
6.	Pithoragarh	8895	500
7.	Almora	10655	400
8.	Nanital	42887	3571
9.	Saharanpur	733399	17665
10.	Muzaffarnagar	28663	23185
11.	Bijnor	16506	12437
12.	Meerut	77325	40949
13.	Ghaziabad	79252	42502
14.	Bulandshahr	19563	6721
15.	Moradabad	37232	18451
16.	Rampur	13700	—

1	2	3	4
17.	Badaun	8566	4030
18.	Bareilly	61554	19741
19.	Pilibhit	4106	918
20.	Shahjahanpur	9095	6450
21.	Aligarh	36433	21259
22.	Mathura	27057	9866
23.	Agra	86744	58365
24.	Etah	9880	4810
25.	Mainpuri	11278	4707
26.	Farrukhabad	12890	7482
27.	Etawah	6194	7132
28.	Kanpur	155026	54071
29.	Fatehpur	5319	3800
30.	Allahabad	63264	31653
31.	Jalaun	9584	3440
32.	Jhansi	21933	19307
33.	Lalitpur	2366	2749
34.	Hamirpur	6138	3950
35.	Banda	2775	4100
36.	Sitapur	6256	5503
37.	lakhimpur Kheri	2480	2780
38.	Hardoi	8370	460
39.	Unnao	7028	2822

1	2	3	4
40.	Lucknow	174375	37066
41.	Rai Bareilly	10241	5669
42.	Bahraich	3941	2623
43.	Gonda	3960	760
44.	Barabanki	6815	1886
45.	Faizabad	17313	3090
46.	Sultanpur	10943	—
47.	Pratapgarh	7015	2000
48.	Basti	10363	5170
49.	Gorakhpur	33678	19430
50.	Deoria	7826	2510
51.	Azamgarh	7015	5600
52.	Jaunpur	5325	950
53.	Ballia	5304	3800
54.	Ghazipur	3106	3500
55.	Varanasi	54640	25030
56.	Mirzapur	13266	2800
57.	Kanpur Dehat	—	—
		14,62,955	5,88,809

Shifting of Telephones from Bombay to New Bombay

3457. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permit-

ted shifting of telephones from Bombay to New Bombay upto December, 1988 as a special case;

(b) whether Maharashtra Government has requested that this facility should be made available on a permanent basis; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Suggestions received from the Maharashtra Government and the public have been considered and shifts of Telephones from Bombay to New Bombay have been permitted upto 31st March, 1991.

[*Translation*]

Setting up Industries in Bihar

3458. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for setting up of small and medium industries in Bihar during the last two years; and

(b) the number of industries in respect of which the letter of intents have been issued so far and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Applications for setting up small scale industries are received by Director, Industries in State Government directly and the information is not centrally maintained. The number of applications received from Bihar for registration with Directorate General of Technical Development for setting up of industries are 31 and 24 applications in respect of 1987 and 1988 (upto September, 1988) respectively. Of this, the applications registered are 27 and 9 respectively in 1987 and 1988 (upto September, 1988).

(b) During the years 1987 and 1988 (upto September, 1988) 14 and 10 letters of intent respectively have been issued for locations in Bihar State. The details of the

letters of intent issued are available in the monthly newsletter published by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of this are sent to the Parliament Library.

[*English*]

Schedule for Electricity Bills in DESU

3459. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the intervals at which the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is expected to prepare electricity bills and send to customers;

(b) whether any schedules of dates/months have been prescribed for different areas of Delhi for the preparation of such bills;

(c) whether these schedules are being adhered to;

(d) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the billing system?

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

Supply of Gas Turbines by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

3460. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "RPL terms put BHEL out of reckoning" appearing in the "Business Standard" Calcutta dated

15 November, 1988;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the conditions laid down by the Reliance Petrochemicals Limited (RPL) for the manufacture and supply of gas turbine which cannot be complied with by the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited;

(c) what is the Government policy about the import of gas turbine by the private sector companies; and

(d) the reasons for not making use of indigenous public sector manufacturing capacity for the supply of these equipment which entails huge foreign exchange?

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

(b) to (d). Reliance Petro-Chemicals Limited have sought permission of the Empowered Committee in the Department of Industrial Development for floating global tenders for procurement of 3 x 20 MW or 2 x 30 MW gas turbine sets.

Application received for import of power generation equipment (except DG Sets for stand-by power generation) including gas turbines, both from public and private sector companies are considered in accordance with the provisions of para 31 of the Import & Export Policy, 1988-1991. Approval for import is given on merit of each case, after taking into account the offers received against the global tenders. Indigenous availability of the equipment including the offer made by BHEL is also considered before the import is allowed.

Scandal in Drug Purchase in DESU

3461. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Govern-

ment has been drawn to the news item published in Daily "Jansatta" dated 14 July, 1988 under the caption "DESU ki Dawa Kharid main ghapla jaari"; and

(b) if so, the facts in the matter and the action taken by Government?

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

Closure of Petrol Pump in Raiganj (West Bengal)

3462. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the petrol pump in Raiganj town (West Bengal) has been closed down;

(b) if so, when it was closed;

(c) whether this pump has been shifted elsewhere;

(d) if so, to which place and how far and when; and

(e) whether consumers have been benefited in any way and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. This retail outlet has become inoperative since early 1982 mainly due to family dispute among the partners;

(c) There is a proposal to resite this closed retail outlet as the existing site has since been encroached upon;

(d) It is proposed to resite this outlet at Panishalhal on NH 34 which is less than 2 Kms. away from the existing location; it is expected to be commissioned sometime in March/April, 1989 by the same dealers;

(e) Yes, Sir. The proposed location being away from the congested town area will be an added advantage in as much as it would also cater to the Highway Traffic on NH 34.

House Building Loan Conditions In Public Sector Undertakings

3463. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of public sector undertakings following Central Government Dearness Allowance pattern have amended their different loan schemes/rules including the conditions for grant of house buildings loans, pending their wage revision by High Powered Pay Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The relevant information is being collected from the concerned public enterprises and would be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Waiting List for Telephone Connections

3464. SHRIDAL CHANDERJAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections on the waiting list, State-wise;

(b) the dates from which applications are pending; and

(c) the time by which these waiting lists are expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The reply is given in the statement below.

(c) The objective of the seventh Plan is to clear the waiting list as under:

Unit/Type	Meeting average telephone demand for the period registered upto
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Telephone Districts

1	2
1. Metro Distt.	30.9.1986
2. Major Distt.	30.9.1986
3. Minor Distt.	1.4.1987

Telecommunications Circles

1	2
1. MAX-I (large size exchanges)	1-4-1987
2. MAX-II (Medium size exchanges)	1-4-1988
3. MAX-III (Small & Manual Exchanges)	1-4-1990

The remaining waiting list shall be cleared progressively during the Eighth Plan period.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/U.T.</i>	<i>Waiting list as on 31.10.88</i>	<i>Earliest date from which pending</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63312	16.2.1981
2.	Assam	8435	1.1979
3.	Bihar	16865	12.4.1981
4.	Gujarat	113303	20.1.1981
5.	Haryana	32139	24.8.1978
6.	Himachal	4931	20.8.1982
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	12441	30.9.1980
8.	Karnataka	76382	1.4.1980
9.	Kerala	114110	11.4.1977
10.	Madhya Pradesh	57593	.8.1981
11.	Maharashtra	365412	6.1978
12.	Arunachal Pradesh (NE)	301	13.3.1980
13.	Manipur (NE)	823	7.2.1986
14.	Meghalaya (NE)	1125	8 3.1984
15.	Mizoram (NE)	736	13.8.1985
16.	Nagaland (NE)	854	5.9.1983
17.	Tripura (NE)	721	26.3.1985
18.	Orissa	7100	29.8.1981
19.	Punjab	64746	2.2.1979
20.	Rajasthan	59989	16.6.1980

1	2	3	4
21.	Tamil Nadu	100815	18.1.1982
22.	Uttar Pradesh	66811	10.1.1981
23.	West Bengal (including Sikkim)	42307	.1979
24.	Goa	6665	6.1982
25.	Delhi (U/T)	215793	5.5.1979

[English]

Setting up of Distillation Plant in Cauvery Basin

3465. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any plan to set up a distillation plant to process the crude oil in the Cauvery Basin,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be set up;

(d) the approximate cost thereof; and

(e) the total number of persons who would man the plant, both technical and nontechnical separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (e). Government have asked MRL to prepare a Detailed Feasibility Report for setting up facilities for processing the crude produced in the Cauveri Basin. As per the preliminary estimate the project is to cost about Rs. 94 crores and to provide direct

employment to about 125 technical and 25 non technical people for the operation and maintenance of the facilities. The capacity is to absorb 0.5 MT of crude oil.

Survey for Hydrel Power Potential in Chenab Basin

3466. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) the names of hydrel power projects surveyed in the Chenab basin and also elsewhere in J & K State:

(b) the total power potential of each project;

(c) the estimated cost of each project;

(d) the projects proposed by the State Government to be executed by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC);

(e) the expenditure incurred so far on each one of the projects entrusted to the NHPC; and

(f) the approximate date of completion of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

Proposals for New Power Project In Rajasthan

3467. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the proposals for new projects received from Rajasthan Government;
- (b) the action taken by Union Government thereon;
- (c) the reasons for delay in clearing these projects; and
- (d) when these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) and (b). The details of pending proposal for new power projects received from the Government of Rajasthan and reasons for pendency are given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). The clearance of project proposals for execution depends upon several factors including comprehensiveness of the project reports, expeditious response of the project authorities to various comments/ observations of the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission, availability of various inputs such as fuel and water, environment and forest clearances, clearances from State Pollution Control Board and National Airports Authority etc., the relative priority accorded by the State Government to the projects in term of allocation of funds and resolution of inter-state disputes, if any, in sharing of water resources. As such, it is not feasible to indicate a definite time limit for according approval to the projects.

STATEMENT		
<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>
		<i>Reasons for pending clearance</i>
1.	Kota Unit No.5 (Thermal)	1 x 210 = 210 Environment clearance is awaited.
2.	Suratgarh (Thermal)	2 x 210 = 420 Coal linkage is yet to be tied up.
3.	Jakham (Revised) (Hydro)	1 x 5.5. = 5.5. Replied to comments on civil design aspects are awaited from project authorities. Forest clearance is also is also awaited.
4.	Kota Pumped Storage (Hydro)	2 x 100 = 200 Replies to comments on hydrology, foundation engineering, dam design and civil design aspects are awaited from project authorities.
5.	Mount Abu Multipurpose (Hydro)	2 x 5 = 10 State Government has been requested to consider alternative site for power house to reduce length of penstock. Replies to comments on hydel civil design are awaited from project authorities.
6.	Jawai Mini (Hydro)	4 x 0.6 = 2.4 Replies are awaited on comments on hydrology planning, construction machinery and civil design from project authorities.

Telecast of Cheap Films

3468. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to screen mostly cheap commercial films in Hindi on Television on Sunday;

(b) if so, the compelling reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government are aware that regular exposure of children of impressionable age to these cheap films is likely to vulgarise their taste and to sharpen their productivity to crimes and other anti-social activities; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

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

(b) Do not arise.

(c) and (d). Film telecast on Doordarshan network are selected on the basis of the following broad criteria:-

1. National/International/State Awards won;
2. Thematic value;
3. Cinematic value;
4. Entertainment value;
5. Suitability for family viewing;
6. Year of production.

Doordarshan does not accept for tele-

cast feature films encouraging violence, crime, hooliganism, drinking, extremist activities, defaming any Religion, Caste or Community.

Impact of Liberalisation of Industrial Policy

3469. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government during the last three years to liberalise the industrial licensing, as well as, to provide concessions to major industries;

(b) whether these steps have produced the desired result;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the increase in production due to these concessions, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The measures taken by the Government during the last three years to liberalise the industrial licensing include delicensing of specific industries for MRTP/FERA and non-MRTP/non-FERA companies, re-endorsement of licensed capacities on the basis of capacity utilisation, modernisation and minimum economic scales for capacities, broadbanding, freedom for excess production over licensed capacity for exports, increase in validity period of letters of intent from 1 year to 3 years, exemption from licensing of industrial undertakings involving investment upto Rs. 50 crores in fixed assets in backward areas and Rs. 15 crores in other areas.

It is too early to assess the impact of these measures on industrial investment and production. However, these measures have definitely led to the acceleration of

industrial growth and improvement of efficiency and competitiveness of our industry. The annual rate of industrial growth has consistently been over 8% per annum over the last four years. The investment climate has been buoyant and in several areas, the sellers' market has been turned into buyers' market. Competitive pressure is also forcing our industry to pay greater attention to up-gradation of technology, cost reduction and quality improvement.

T.V. Relay at Rourkela

3470. SHRI MAURICE KUJUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to put up a high power T.V. Relay Centre at Rourkela; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir. However, the existing low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Rourkela is envisaged to be shifted to a new site on Durgapur hill to improve its coverage.

(b) Does not arise.

Settlement of Accounts between ONGC Suppliers of Woollen Cloth

3471. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23rd August, 1988 of Unstarred Question No. 3767 regarding settlement of accounts between ONGC and suppliers of woollen cloth and state:

(a) whether the accounts between the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Limited, Kanpur

and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have since been settled; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when the accounts are likely to be settled?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in Payment by Companies

3472. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from depositors of fixed deposit schemes of different public limited companies against delay in payment on its maturity;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken against the defaulting companies to protect the interest of small depositors?

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

(b) The time and effort involved in compiling the information will not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved.

(c) The amended provisions of Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956, as amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1988, seek to protect the interest of depositors against the defaulting companies, after the said provisions are brought into force.

Financial Assistance for Electrical Project in Punjab

3473. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have asked for financial assistance for setting up some electrical projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have requested for additional financial assistance in the Annual Plan 1988-89 for the Shahpurkandi Hydro electric project.

(c) The question of allocation of a higher outlay for the Shahpurkandi project, within the overall Annual Plan outlay for 1988-89, would arise only after clearance of the project by the Planning Commission which has been held up due to inter-State aspects.

Joint Venture for Manufacture of Electronic Main Telephone Exchanges

3474. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal of a joint venture project of the Hindujas and Alcatel of France for the manufacture of electronic main telephone exchanges (MAX);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the manufacture of switch-

ing equipment including MAX is reserved for the public sector; and

(d) if so, whether there is any change in Government's policy in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Manufacture of Main Automatic exchanges is reserved for units in which equity participation of the state sector should be at least 51%. There is no proposal to change this policy for the present.

Recovery of Unintended Benefit by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

3475. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had assessed the unintended benefit made by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. according to the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979;

(b) if so, the names of the drugs and finished medicines on which these companies overcharged;

(c) whether the recovery of unintended benefit has been made in the case of both these companies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). Government has decided to drop proceedings under Para

7(2) of DPCO, 1979 in respect of M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

U.S. Firms Interest in India

3476. SHRI ANIL BASU:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:
SHRI H.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Pepsi deal will attract U.S. firms" appearing in the "Statesman" (Calcutta ed.) of September 29, 1983; and

(b) if so, how many and what type of offers have since been received from U.S. investors?

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

(b) Some proposals for foreign collaboration with US parties have been received by the Government and these are at various stages of consideration. Details of pending foreign collaboration proposals are not revealed till the Government have taken final decision thereon.

LPG Bottling Plants

3477. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate expenditure on setting up a bottling plant;

(b) the approximate number of employ-

ees of all kinds/trades usually needed to run a bottling plant; and

(c) whether at least one person from the family of the owner of land whose land has been acquired for the plant is to be provided a job in the plant as per policy of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Depending on factors such as the plant capacity, location of site, length and type of railway siding, prevailing labour costs, etc., the approximate cost of a bottling plant will vary from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 30 crores;

(b) Depending on the plant capacity and the number of shifts operated, the total number of employees required to operate a bottling plant will vary from about 40 to 200;

(c) Preference is given in providing employment to members of families whose lands have been acquired for the plant, subject to their meeting the prescribed eligibility criteria for the job.

Special programme on Id-Miladun Nabi on A.I.R. and T.V.

3478. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the duration of Radio/T.V. special programmes on the holy prophet and/or Islam broadcast/telecast on the occasion of the Id-Miladun Nabi, 1988, Station/Centre-wise and language-wise;

(b) the corresponding information for the programmes broadcast/telecast during 1988 on the occasion of the birthday of other religious personalities/founders of religions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) On the occa-
sion of the birthday of the Holy Prophet and
similar occasions, All India Radio Stations
and Doordarshan Kendras broadcast/tele-
cast suitable devotional music and spoken-
word programmes. Details of such program-
mes from various AIR Stations and Doord-
arshan Kendras are not kept in a compiled
form.

(b) The religious personalities/found-
ers of religion whose Birth/Death anniversa-
ries are observed by AIR and Doordarshan
are as follows:-

1. Mahavira
2. Buddha
3. Christ
4. Guru Nanak Dev Ji

Important festivals of the major religions
are observed by AIR Stations and Doord-
arshan Kendras depending on the local
interest. No particular duration has been
specified.

**Contract for supply and erection of
equipment in Neyveli Lignite Corpora-
tion**

3479. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the
Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract awarded in
1986 to different contractors for supply and
erection of equipments in Neyveli Lignite
Corporation Limited for the Second Mine
expansion project have been executed;

(b) if not, the facts and details thereof;
and

(c) the efforts being made to limit cost
escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR
SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Significant progress
has been achieved in implementation of the
second mine expansion project of Neyveli
Lignite Corporation. Over 26,000 tonnes of
material for erection of Specialised Mining
Equipment has been received at site and of
this over 14,000 tonnes have gone into erec-
tion. The project is scheduled to be commis-
sioned in March, 1990.

The contracts for the supply of equip-
ment have been entered into either on a firm
price basis or with a ceiling of 10% on the
escalation.

**Grievances of Phone Users in Tamil
Nadu**

3480. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R.
JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of COM-
MUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of
the Tamil Nadu High Court orders restrain-
ing collection of telephone dues and discon-
nection them on writ petitions filed by various
phone users associations in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government
to redress the grievances of Tamil Nadu
phone users; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes
Sir. due to "work to rule" agitation by a
Section of employees (Technicians) the
Telephone services deteriorated in Tamil
Nadu. By diversion of staff from other units
and making available material resources

(space parts), the maintenance has since improved considerably and has almost reached normalcy.

(c) Does not arise.

Application for Telephone Connections in West Bengal

3481. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications registered for telephone connections in West Bengal in 1985, 1986 and 1987;

(b) the number of applicants provided with telephone connections; and

(c) when the waiting list is expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Number of applications who registered for telephone connection in West Bengal (including Calcutta Telephone District) was 14,471 during 1985, 15,279 during 1986 and 15,580 during 1987.

(b) Number of telephone connection provided was 14,377 during 1985, 12,731 during 1986 and 14,615 during 1987.

(c) The present waiting list is expected to be cleared gradually during the balance period of current plan and the early part of the Eighth Five year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Telecast of Late Night Films

3482. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecasting of late night films for adults is causing adverse effect on the character of youth deviating them from ancient traditions of love, harmony and tolerance; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not discontinuing such telecast?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir. The films telecast at late night on Fridays are outstanding films with high artistic and cinematic values. Sometimes films with mature concept are also telecast in this chunk. In such cases, caption that the film is not suitable for children below 18 years is displayed before telecast of the film. Grown up people who watch these films are mature in their responses to projection in such films. It is, therefore, not correct to say that these films adversely effect youth.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Production and Price of Synthetic Rubber

3483. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the measures proposed to be taken by Government to bring down the cost of synthetic rubber and increase its production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): These include facilitating availability of raw materials at reasonable prices, approvals for creation of additional capacity for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, etc.

**Closure of Petrol Pump at Bhanjanagar,
Orissa**

3484. SHRISOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation petrol pump at Bhanjanagar (Orissa) has been closed;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot a petrol pump at Bhanjanagar to another dealer; if so, when?

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

(b) Since May 1985;

(c) In addition to one Retail Outlet of Bharat Petroleum Corporation functioning at Bhanjanagar at present, IOC is taking necessary steps to develop another Retail Outlet there after observing the required formalities.

Telephone System in Kerala

3485. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone system in Kerala is not functioning properly for the last two months;

(b) whether a group of workers of tele communications department are under agitation for the last two months and tampering of the equipment has been reported; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes Sir, the telephone systems in Kerala were not working properly during second half of September and 1st half of October of 1988.

(b) Some technicians had been agitating during the period in question. Department is not aware of any tampering of equipment. However number of busied switches increased during this period.

(c) Few selected agitating staff were transferred and few others were charge-sheeted. At present the services are almost normal.

**Agreements by Companies Engaged in
Property Dealings in Delhi**

3486. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of representations received from individuals or associations regarding unfair and/or restrictive clauses of agreements being executed by the private limited companies engaged in property dealings in Delhi;

(b) if so, action taken thereon;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether these agreements are required to be registered under M.R.T.P. Act;

(e) if so, the directions issued to these companies; and

(f) the action being taken against the companies if they are not following the directions of the concerned authorities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The MRTP Commission has instituted 52 cases for Investigation/Enquiry against firms/companies for indulging in alleged restrictive trade practices u/s 2(o) of the MRTP Act, 1969 and for indulging in unfair trade practices u/s 36A of the Act in providing service as builders at Delhi and other places to customers, based on the complaints made by members of public and application filed by the Director-General of Investigation and Registration. In some of the cases, copy of the agreement between the builder and the customer has been received alongwith the complaints. The time and effort involved in compilation of data regarding complaints made, in this behalf, may not be commensurate with the result likely to be achieved.

(u) to (f). No such agreement has been filed u/s 35 of the MRTP Act, 1969 for registration. However, the copies of the agreements received alongwith the complaints are under examination.

Electricity Connections to Agriculturists in Tamil Nadu

3487. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to liberalise electricity connections to agriculturists in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Ultimate ground water poten-

tial as assessed by the Department of Minor Irrigation in terms of number of pumpsets amounts to about 10 lakhs in the State of Tamil Nadu. Based on the information received from the State Electricity Board, about 12.2 lakhs pump-sets have already been energised by the end of October, 1988. The State has already achieved cent per cent village electrification as per 1971 census and most of the amount earmarked for RE works is being utilised for the energisation of pumpsets in the State. The State Electricity Board has exceeded their Annual targets in respect of pumpset energisation during first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Electrification of Villages

3488. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country where electrification has been done and the number of Scheduled Caste and adivasi villages out of them;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and adivasi villages where electrification is yet to be done;

(c) whether any provision has been made for providing electricity to Scheduled Castes in those villages in the houses constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana; and

(d) if so, the number of Houses under this scheme provided with electricity and arrangements made to provide electricity to every house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). 4,39,881 villages have been

electrified in the country by the end of 30th September, 1988. There are no identified Scheduled Castes villages in the country, nor any published statistics regarding total number of such village. However, the number of Tribal villages electrified in the country as on 31.8.1988 is 58,441 thereby leaving 53,445 villages yet to be electrified.

(c) and (e). There is no separate scheme for electrification of the villages where houses are constructed under Indira Awas Yojana for Scheduled Castes and others. However, Government of India have launched Kutirjyoti programme in 1988-89 for extending single point light connections to households of the rural poor below the poverty line, including Harijans and Adivasis.

[English]

Import of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

3489. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

a) the quantity of crude oil and other petroleum products imported during 1987 and 1988; and

(b) the prices at which imported and supplied to the consumers and the profits, if any, made on the imported crude oil and petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The quantity of crude oil and petroleum products imported is given below:

Year	Quantity : Million tonnes	
	Crude Oil Quantity	Petroleum Products Quantity
1987*	18.0	3.66
1988*	13.3	3.97
(January to September)		

*Provisional.

(b) The products are distributed to the consumers at one price whether the product is indigenously produced or imported. The prices of imported products are fluctuating in the international market. Under the administered pricing scheme the consumer is insulated against these fluctuations and the oil companies get only a return of 12% post tax on the net worth which is reflected in the price build up of the various products.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Kundli (Haryana)

3490. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken any decision to set up an electronic telephone exchange at Kundli in District Sonapat (Haryana);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it will start functioning?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Export and Import of Films by N.F.D.C.

3491. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation have signed a number of agreements with foreign agencies to import and distribute feature films and their video rights in India;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the details of the films and other rights;

(c) whether the Corporation is also considering to export Indian films;

(d) if so, the extent of success achieved in this regard; and

(e) the concrete steps taken by Government to export Indian films?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) have entered into agreements with (i) Sovexportfilm of USSR for import and distribution of feature films and (ii) Motion Picture Export Association of America (MPEAA) for import and distribution of feature films and their video rights in India.

The agreement between Sovexportfilm and NFDC which came into force on 1.3.87 for a period of three years *inter alia* envisages:

- import and distribution in India of 20 motion pictures every year by Sovexportfilm;
- theatrical (70mm, 35mm and

16mm) and non-commercial (16mm) exploitation of films of Sovexportfilm.

The agreement between Motion Picture Export Association of America (MPEAA) and National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) for a period of three years from 1.8.1988 *inter alia* envisages:

- annual import and distribution of not more than 100 titles. This includes owned (produced and co-produced) by member companies and acquired films as well as re-issue titles.
- import and distribution of video rights of owned and acquired films imported under the agreement. Import of video rights of re-issue titles and titles imported under previous agreements have not been permitted.
- Distribution of feature films imported by the member companies of MPEAA under the previous agreements.

(c) The NFDC is the Canalising Agency for export of:

- (i) exposed cinematographic films (feature films) including sale of video rights of Indian feature films excluding low budget feature films. (produced at a cost not exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs)
- (ii) Video taped cinema films (including cassettes) Besides, the Corporation has been exporting on its own feature films and their video rights.

(d) The success achieved by the Corpo-

ration during the last three years in the field of export of Indian films is as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
i) Total exports canalised through NFDC based on value of shipping bills passed (including NFDC's own exports)	717.86	718.42	906.74
ii) NFDC's own Exports	115.72	119.07	150.99

(e) The important steps taken by Government (through the National Film Development Corporation) to boost export of Indian films are given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

Details of Important steps taken by Government (through the National Film Development Corporation) to boost export of Indian films

- To regulate price at Market sustainable levels, export canalisation procedures have been streamlined.
- Loans and advances are given to producers/right-holders for preparation of print material, etc after NFDC negotiates export contracts.
- NFDC's Regional Office in London contributes significantly to the promotion of Indian films.
- Regional and central film advisory committees have been established where representatives of film industry and exporters are invited to advise NFDC regarding export promotion measures.
- NFDC teams regularly participate in major international film markets with prints/cassettes exposing Indian films at International Market Forums.
- Trade delegations comprising representatives of Industry and NFDC visit countries where special efforts are necessary.
- Film markets are organised alongwith Indian International Film Festivals/Filmotsavs so that producers can exhibit their products for prospective buyers.
- Foreign delegates are invited regularly for Indian markets or otherwise thereby creating a meeting ground for buyers and Indian Exporters.
- NFDC advertises in leading foreign film journals during film festivals/markets thus creating an added awareness and exposure of Indian films.
- NFDC prepares marketing tools such as video cassettes, subtitled prints and publicity materi-

als of Indian films used for promotion during film festivals/markets and through NFDC's London Office.

11. NFDC has exclusive agreements with several State agencies where NFDC makes vigorous efforts to sell Indian films.
12. Vigorous efforts are made to sell Indian films on TV networks overseas.

[English]

Foreign Visits by Chairman and Managing Director of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

3492. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman and Managing Director of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited went abroad a number of times during the last two years;

(b) if so, the names of other officers of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals who accompanied the Chairman; and

(c) what were the specific purposes of each visit and what were the achievements?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). A statement giving details of the visits by Chairman and Managing Director, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited since his joining the company, the purpose of the visits, achievements and other persons who accompanied him is given below.

STATEMENT

Overseas Visits by Chairman and Managing Director, IDPL

<i>Visit to</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Accompanied by</i>
1. U.S.A	Purchase of medium capacity air compressor	Compressor received being installed	Sh. S.K. Kanjilal, GM, Rishikesh, IDPL Raghubir Singh, Director (Fin), Deptt. of Chemicals and petrochemicals.
* The absence of this is one of the bottlenecks to efficient operation at Rishikesh.			
2. Madrid	UNIDO meeting at the invitation of UNIDO		—
Rome	Technology for penicillin	Improved Penicillin recovery technology obtained and being implemented	
3. Mauritius	Pharmaceutical Exhibition of IDPL products for export.	Participated in exhibition of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry.	Miss. J. Mukherjee, Dy. (PR), IDPL Mr. B.B. Kaura, Under Secretary, Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.
4. Hong Kong	Technology negotiation at invitation of Chinese Govt. mission.	Negotiations on technology continuing with Chinese agency	R.S. Mathur, Joint Secretary Deptt. of Chemicals & Petrochemicals.
5. Europe	Technology Quest	Rifampicin technology located	
	Export of IDPL Products	Export order for Rs 1 crore obtained and is under execution.	

Visit to	Purpose	Achievement	Accompanied by
U.S.A	* POD extractors inspection	Order being processed	Sh. S.K. Kanjilal, GM, Rishikesh, IDPL.
	* POD extractors are limiting the penicillin G at Rishikesh.	downstream processing of	
6. France	Technology negotiations with French Govt. Company.	MOU on technology transfer signed. signed. Transfer expected in Dec.1988	Mr. B.E. Rao, Director(PPC) IDPL Mr. O.P. Arya, Dy. Secy. Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

**Multinational Companies for Oil
Exploration**

3493. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had inducted a few multinational oil companies in oil exploration;

(b) if so, the results achieved so far;

(c) whether some of the foreign oil companies have pulled out;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to make the oil and Natural Gas Commission self-reliant in oil exploration?

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

(b) Production Sharing Contracts for exploration in nine offshore blocks were signed between Dec. 1987 and July 1988. The oil companies, apart from reprocessing existing seismic data, have so far acquired about 9300 Lkm of new seismic data in seven blocks. The work of seismic data acquisition in the other two blocks has commenced.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Striving for self reliance in oil exploration is a dynamic process dependent on development of new technologies. Oil and Natural Gas Commission makes efforts to keep itself in pace with the latest technologies through, among others, its Research and Development activities.

**Agreement between DVC and its
Employees**

3494. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has entered into an agreement with its employees;

(b) whether the management has made a financial commitment beyond the guidelines provided by the Bureau of Public Enterprises;

(c) whether the said agreement has been approved by the Union Government; and

(d) whether Government would follow the same policy in respect of employees of other public sector undertakings under his Ministry?

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

(a) The Committee of the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), constituted to negotiate with the employees' Union, on pay and allowances for Group 'B' and 'C' employees, has made certain recommendations, which are being examined by the management of the Corporation.

(b) and (c). The DVC is not a central public sector undertaking and is not, therefore, covered by the guidelines of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. The Corporation's pay settlement is not subject to approval by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**Telephone Service in Raigad District,
Maharashtra**

3495. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of telephones are not in working condition in the Raigad District, Maharashtra for the last few months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the telephone service in that district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. The telephone service in Raigad District is generally satisfactory.

(b) However, Raigad district has been identified for introduction of digital telephone exchanges and fourteen Electronic exchanges are proposed to be installed in this district to further improve the telephone services.

Industrial ventures floated by Engineers/Professionals in A.P.

3496. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineers and professionals who have floated their industrial ventures in Andhra Pradesh under self employment scheme for educated unemployed youth and the assistance by financial institutions to them;

(b) the number of persons in these Industries;

(c) the representation of SC/ST people among them; and

(d) the number of industries which have fallen sick and the number of industries who have approached the IDBI to rescue them?

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

TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The scheme is meant for educated unemployed youth who have passed Matriculation/ITI with an annual family income upto Rs. 10,000/-. Separate information about the number of Engineers and Professionals benefited is not maintained centrally.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Post Offices in Hilly Areas of Madhya Pradesh

3497. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of post offices likely to be opened in Madhya Pradesh during 1989-90 according to criteria laid down by Government in the villages of hilly and uneven areas of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): Subject to approval of Annual Plan 1989-90 by the Planning Commission, it is proposed to open new post offices in 175 villages in the State.

Hill areas designated by the Planning Commission for purposes of Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) do not include any part of Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, no separate targets are laid down for the hilly/uneven regions of the State.

[*English*]

Procurement of Steam Generators and Electrostatic Precipitators for Farakka Power Station

3498. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 29 November, 1988 to the Unstarred Question No. 2371 regarding global tenders for Farakka Power Station and state:

(a) whether techno financial evaluation of the tenders was made before the selection of M/s. Ansaldo of Italy for the procurement of steam generator sets and electrostatic precipitators for the Farakka Power Station, Stage II.

(b) if not, the details of the procedure adopted therefor; and

(c) the terms of the agreement with M/s. Ansaldo and the names of their representatives in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The prices of the steam generator sets and electrostatic precipitators, which were procured for the Farakka Super Thermal Power station Stage-II against the Italian financial assistance available for the purpose, were arrived at after negotiations with the party, based on international comparable prices. The contract envisages completion of the trial operation of the first 500 MW unit by February, 1991 and of the second 500 MW unit by November, 1991. The party did not declare any representative in India.

Marine Geochemical Survey by Oil India Limited in Bay of Bengal

3499. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the marine geochemical survey by the Oil India Limited for explora-

tion sites in the Bay of Bengal had commenced in June, 1988; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Marine geochemical survey by the Oil India Limited for petroleum exploration in the Bay of Bengal had commenced in June, 1988 and was completed in September, 1988. The coverage of geochemical survey in Orissa offshore and Andamans offshore in the Bay of Bengal is 10,220 line kms. out of which 3739 line kms. were carried out in Andamans offshore. The total number of sea bed cores taken during the survey were 20 and 30 in Andamans offshore and Orissa offshore respectively. Processing and interpretation of data gathered during the survey is underway.

A.I.R. Stations in Backward Areas, Maharashtra

3500. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's policy for setting up Radio stations in the economically backward and tribal areas in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to strengthen the stations in the backward areas in the country particularly in Maharashtra State; and

(c) if so, the details of such places?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The
Government's policy is to set up new radio
stations to provide coverage to all the uncov-

ered areas of the country. Priority is given to
uncovered pockets of economically back-
ward or tribal areas.

(b) and (c). The details of the proposal to
strengthen the stations in the backward
areas in the country including Maharashtra
State are given in the Statement below:

STATEMENT

(A) *List of New Radio Stations which will provide coverage to tribal and Backward Area*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Locations</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kottagudam
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal
3.	Assam	Tezpur
4.	Assam	Kokrajhar
5.	Assam	Jorhat
6.	Assam	Nowgong
7.	Bihar	Singhbhum
8.	Gujarat	Ahwa (Danga)
9.	Gujarat	Surat
10.	Gujarat	Godhra (Panch Mahā)
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahaul Spiti
13.	Karnataka	Mercara
14.	Kerala	Idukki
15.	Kerala	Cannanore
		Shahdol

1	2	3
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Raigarh
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Chindwara
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat
23.	Maharashtra	Nasik
24.	Maharashtra	Dhule
25.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar
26.	Maharashtra	Nanded
27.	Maharashtra	Yeotmal
28.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur
29.	Manipur	Churu Chandpur
30.	Meghalaya	Jowai
31.	Nagaland	Mokokchung
32.	Orissa	Baripada
33.	Orissa	Berhampur (Ganjam)
34.	Orissa	Rourkela (Sundergarh)
35.	Orissa	Bhawani Patna
36.	Rajasthan	Mount Abu
37.	Rajasthan	Banswara
38.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh
39.	Tripura	Kaila Shehr

1	2	3
40.	Tripura	Belonia
41.	West Bengal	Murshidabad
42.	Andaman & Nicobar	Car Nicobar
43.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Daman
44.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
45.	Arunachal Pradesh	Zero
46.	Mizoram	Lunglei

(B) List of Continuing & other 7th Plan Schemes which will also provide coverage to Tribal and Backward Areas

S.No.	State	Locations
1	2	3
1.	Assam	Dibrugarh 300 KW MW*
2.	Assam	Guwahati 50 KW SW*
3.	Assam	Diphu local radio with 1 KW MW
4.	Bihar	Ranchi 100 KW MW*
5.	Gujarat	Rajkot 300 KW MW*
6.	Maharashtra	Nagpur 1000 KW MW* (National Channel)
7.	Manipur	Imphal 50 KW SW Transmitter.
8.	Meghalaya	Shillong 100 KW MW Transmitter*
9.	Meghalaya	Shillong 50 KW SW Transmitter
10.	Meghalaya	Tura 20 KW MW Transmitter
11.	Nagaland	Kohima 50 KW SW Transmitter
12.	Orissa	Jeypore 100 KW MW Transmitter

1	2	3
13.	Rajasthan	Ajmer 200 KW MW Transmitter*
14.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli 100 KW Transmitter*
15.	Tamil Nadu	Madras 200 KW MW Transmitter*
16.	West Bengal	Siliguri 200 KW MW Transmitter*
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar 100 KW SW Transmitter
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar 50 KW SW Transmitter
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upgradation of Transmitter power at Tezu, Twang and Passighat to 10 KW MW.
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur 50 KW SW Transmitter.

* These have since become functional.

Approval of new Power Plants

3501. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI VAKKOM PU-
RUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various new power plants approved in different States so far during the Seventh Plan period in Central and State sectors; and

(b) the financial provision made for each of the power plants, the likely dates of their completion with respective installed capacity and the progress made, so far?

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

Family/Community Biogas Plants set up in Seventh Plan

3502. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made so far in the Seventh Plan in the development of energy plantation and biogas, separately;

(b) the number of family size plants and community plans of biogas set up in each State particularly in each district of Orissa so far during the Seventh Plan period;

(c) the steps taken to give the benefit of energy plantation and biogas to the rural people; and

(d) the cost of one family biogas plant, the subsidies given and the steps taken to make them popular?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI

VASANT SATHE): (a) A total of 12,270 hectares of wasteland has been covered under the Energy Plantation Programme and about 6.14 lakh family type biogas plants and 301 community and institutional biogas plants have been set up in the country during the period 1985-86 to 1988-89 (upto September/ October, 1988).

(b) The information is given in Statements-I and II below.

(c) and (d). For promotion of Energy Plantation, financial assistance is being given for growing of fuel-wood species selected for different types of wastelands on demonstration basis. For promotion of family type biogas plants, the Government has taken a number of steps, such as provision of Central subsidy; training programmes for village masons, technicians, users, etc; turn-

key job fee with two years' warranty; repair and maintenance charges, field demonstrations on utility of manure, additional turn-key job fee for construction of sanitary latrine linked biogas plants and publicity and extension. For setting up of community and institutional biogas plants, financial assistance is being given upto 70 and 90 percent, respectively, on the capital cost of plants alongwith provision to meet cost towards operation and maintenance of only community plants for a period of about 6-12 months.

The cost of a family type biogas plants varies according to capacity and model. The estimated cost of a two cubic metres gas production per day capacity plant is in the range of Rs. 3600 to Rs. 6300 depending upon the model and area. Details of Central subsidy are given in Statement-III below.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of Biogas Plants set up during 1985-86 to 1988-89 (upto October, 1988)

S.No.	State/UTs/Agency	No. of plants set up	
		Family type plants	Community & Institutional biogas plants
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46,253	41
2.	Assam	2,937	—
3.	Bihar	26,543	8
4.	Gujarat	31,368	31
5.	Haryana	6,604	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10,828	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	399	1

1	2	3	4
8.	Karnataka	23,254	1
9.	Kerala	7,267	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9,707	40
11.	Maharashtra	1,91,435	39
12.	Manipur	17	—
13.	Meghalaya	6	—
14.	Nagaland	10	—
15.	Orissa	19,754	7
16.	Punjab	6,086	48
17.	Rajasthan	14,794	20
18.	Sikkim	108	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	62,779	16
20.	Uttar Pradesh	80,560	42
21.	West Bengal	18,491	1
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	75	—
23.	Chandigarh	15	—
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40	—
25.	Delhi	310	—
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	359	—
27.	Mizoram	377	—

1	2	3	4
28.	Pondicherry	118	—
29.	Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC)	53,444	—
Total		6,13,938	301

STATEMENT-II

District-wise number of Biogas Plants set up in the State of Orissa by the State Government during 1985-86 to 1988-89 (upto to October, 1988)

S.No.	Name of the District	No. of plants set up	
		Family type plants	Community & Institutional biogas plants
1	2	3	4
1.	Balasore	902	—
2.	Bolangir	1391	—
3.	Cuttack	2424	3
4.	Dhenkanal	601	1
5.	Ganjam	3847	—
6.	Kalahandi	2893	—
7.	Keonjhar	784	—
8.	Koraput	472	2
9.	Mayurbhanj	1912	—
10.	Phulbani	285	—
11.	Puri	638	1
12.	Sambalpur	2124	—
13.	Sundergarh	1481	—
Total		19754	7

STATEMENT

RATES OF CENTRAL SUBSIDY FOR SETTING UP OF FAMILY TYPE BIOGAS PLANTS DURING 1988-89 UNDER NATIONAL PROJECT FOR BIOGAS DEVELOPMENT

	Amount in Rupees			
	Capacity of Plant (cu.m.) of gas per day	For North Eastern Regional States (Except Assam, & Sikkim)	Assam, HP J & K and other notified hilly distts. areas.	SC/ST as well as all categories of beneficiaries in notified desert districts.
		Small & Marginal farmers & land less labourers.	All others (General categories)	
1	—	—	1250	1000
2	4410	2940	2350	1560
3	5490	3660	—	1900
4	6580	4390	—	2140
6	8020	5350	—	2610
8	8020	5350	—	2610
10	8020	5350	—	2610

Incense Sticks Production

3503. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise production of incense sticks with value; and

(b) the Central assistance being given or proposed to be given to the States leading in their production and covering foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) State-wise production statistics are not maintained centrally. However, value of current all India annual production is estimated at Rupees Seventy crores. Over half of the production is accounted for by Karnataka. Other major producing States are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

(b) Manufacture of Incense sticks has been reserved for small scale sector. These units are entitled to normal SSI benefits and incentives for exports.

Stoppage of Interim Relief In Public Sector Units

3504. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued instructions to some public sector units to stop payment of interim relief from October, 1988; and

(b) if so, the names of these units and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). BPE has issued instructions to all the public sector

units advising that payment of interim relief to their non-executive employees following industrial D.A. is admissible only where their last wage agreement has expired by 31.7.87; and wherever interim relief or advance against interim relief has been paid to the employees whose last wage agreement has expired after 31.7.87, it need be stopped and the amount already paid be recovered in suitable instalments.

Upgradation of T.V. Studios and Setting up of Low Power Transmitters In A.P.

3505. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.V. centres likely to be upgraded in Andhra Pradesh in the next two years;

(b) the area and population likely to be covered by the upgraded T.V. studios;

(c) the number of low power transmitters proposed to be set up during the next two years in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the area and population to be covered by Doordarshan in Andhra Pradesh by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). Whereas a full-fledged TV Studio Centre equipped for operation in colour is already functioning at Hyderabad from 27th November, 1988, the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan envisage: establishment of another TV studio centre at Vijayawada; a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter each at Anantapur and Tirupati (in replacement of the existing low power transmitters); four low power TV transmitters, one each at Adilabad, Khammam, Ramagundam and Srikakulam and a TV transposer

each at Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. All these projects (except the TV studio centre at Vijayawada) are expected to be commissioned into service during the next two years. TV service is then expected to be available to about 66% area and 77% population of Andhra Pradesh.

ONGC Contract to Companies having retired Officers in their Employment

3506. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some retired senior officers of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have got employment in private Indian or foreign companies;

(b) if so, the names of such officers and also the names of each company employing them; and

(c) the details of the contracts or orders alongwith their value in each case for such companies from the ONGC during the last three years and the current year, separately?

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

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

Clearance of Mail in Bangalore

3507. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether mail is not cleared on Sun-

days and General Holidays in Bangalore city;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce at least one clearance of mail in important places of Bangalore city to help industry and trade and also common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Mails are cleared from the letter boxes of Bangalore G.P.O., Chickpet Night Post Office, Bangalore City RMS and Bangalore Sorting on Sundays & general holidays.

(c) Such facility already exists as indicated in the answer to (a) and (b) above.

Setting up of LPG Bottling Plants by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

3508. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the location and capacity of LPG bottling plants being set up by the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

(b) whether there are any land acquisition problems in setting up these bottling plants; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to resolve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The following LPG bottling plants are being set up by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Capacity (MTPA)</i>
1	2
1. Uran (Maharashtra)	75,000
2. Asaoti/Piyala (Haryana)	75,000
3. Hissar (Haryana)	6,500
4. Lucknow (UP)	6,500
5. Khurda (Orissa)	6,500
6. Trivandrum (Kerala)	12,500
7. Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)	12,500

(b) No, Sir;

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Shortage of LPG in Bombay

3509. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a shortage of LPG supply in Bombay during August/September, 1988;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) the present position of supply of LPG in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). A backlog in supply of LPG refills had developed temporarily in several parts of the country, including in Bombay recently on account of shortfall in the bulk availability of

LPG, apart from movement, industrial relations and other operational constraints;

(c) and (d). With improvement in these areas, the LPG supply position in Bombay has since considerably improved. Efforts are being made to maximise indigenous LPG production and also augment supplies through imports to the extent feasible. The situation is being closely monitored by the oil industry with a view to ensuring regular supplies to the consumers.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Industries in No Industry districts in Madhya Pradesh

3510. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has sent proposals to Union Government for establishment of Industries in the remaining twelve 'No Industry Districts in the State'; and

(b) if so, the time by which the approval of Union Government is likely to be granted to these proposals?

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

(b) Government has recently announced the details of the new scheme for development of growth Centres under which Madhya Pradesh has been allotted five growth centres. Madhya Pradesh Government is being advised to propose the names of places they would like to take up under the new Scheme. While suggesting the names, they will be free to consider the places already sponsored by them for setting up growth centres under the Scheme for development of infrastructure in No Industry Districts.

[English]

Services of Ex-servicemen in Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India, Kanpur

3511. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India, Kanpur, has arbitrarily dispensed with the services of some ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the details of each such cases;

(c) whether Government have received any representation in this respect from ex-

servicemen; and

(d) if so, the measures Government contemplate to take to safeguard interest of ex-servicemen employees in this Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Services of the employees of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. appointed against vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen, have been terminated arbitrarily.

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

Completion of Coal Projects of Eastern Coalfields

3512. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on about twelve coal projects has either been held up or delayed in the Eastern Coalfields; and

(b) if so, the details of these projects, the reasons for delays in their completion as per schedule and the cost escalation as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As on 30.6.1988, 13 projects relating to Eastern Coalfields Limited costing Rupees 2 crores and above have been delayed involving cost over-runs. The details of these projects, the reasons for delay and the anticipated cost escalations are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF DELAYED PROJECTS IN EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED

S.No.	Name of the Project	Date of sanction	Sanctioned cost (R.cr.)	Approximate cost now anticipated	Sanctioned capacity (Mty)	Date of completion		Reasons for delay
						Original	Anticipated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sonepur Bazari 'A' Opencast	24.7.85	192.96	Not yet computed	3.00	90.91	93.94	Delay in acquisition of land.
2	Satgram Under-ground	8.5.73	26.37	116.23	1.20	93.93	93.94	Delay due to global tenders called for sinking & protracted negotiation with the tenderers.
3.	Dhemomain Under-ground (Revised Cost Estimates)	17.6.83	73.76	72.00	1.42	89.90	92-93	Due to difficult geo-mining conditions, mining technology and the scope had to be revised resulting in delay. Additional delays occurred due to late delivery of equipment and supply of defective equipment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Chinakuri Underground (Revised Project Report)	12.3.85	45.54	170.00	0.60	88.89	89.90	Construction activities completed. Choice of a suitable longall equipment is under finalisation.
5.	Khottadih Underground	10.8.77	9.07	170.00	0.87	85-86	95-96	The project has been delayed due to adverse geo-mining conditions. Based on detailed exploration Revised Project has been formulated with highly mechanised technology mechanised technology and is under appraisal. The projected capacity would increase form 0.87 may to 1.58 mty.
6.	Raibati Under ground	10.8.77	9.94	19.87	8.90	84-85	91-92	Initial delay due to inundation of workings.
7.	J.K Nagar Under ground	3.4.79	15.18	68.75	0.86	85-86	91-92	Delay to protracted negotiations for shaft sinking with Global tenderers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Bankola under ground	3.4.79	8.18	19.10	1.08	85-86	89-90	Delay in supply of equipment and in construction of Coal Handling Plant.
9.	Parbelia under ground	3.5.79	12.51	Not yet computed	0.80	85-86	90-91	Delay due to protracted negotiations for shaft sinking with Global tenders.
10.	Seetal-Dhemo Opencast	3.5.83	9.66	9.66	0.40	86-87	89-90	Delay in acquisition of land. Project not yet started as land is still not released.
11.	Pandevshwar Underground	12.11.85	9.25	9.25	0.30	89-90	90-91	Delay in acquisition of land
12.	Parasea Singa- ran Underground	1.83	3.88	3.88	0.14	87-88	—	Mining technology as envisaged in the PR is not found feasible. Alternate technology being considered.
13.	Bahuja Under- ground	12/79	11.36	18.62	1.20	88-89	91-92	Initial delay in mine entry.

Fire in B.P.C.L. Refinery at Bombay

3513. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent fire in the refinery of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) at Bombay was averted from being a catastrophe by the gallantry of certain workmen of the refinery;

(b) if so, the details of gallantry work of these workmen;

(c) whether Government propose to give some awards to these workmen;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) It was the team efforts of all personnel of the BPCL Bombay, which helped in bringing the fire under control and restricting the loss of life and property.

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

Clearance to Polyester Filament Yarn Projects

3514. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for setting up polyester filament yarn projects pending before the Projects Approval Board;

(b) the reasons for delay in their clearance and the date by which these are likely to be cleared; and

(c) the number of polyester filament yarn projects cleared by the Projects Approval Board during the last one year and the detailed status of implementation of these projects so far?

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

(b) Final approval depends upon evaluation of the techno-economic considerations.

(c) During the last one year four cases of polyester yarn were approved by Projects Approval Board. Normally it takes 3-4 years to set up such plants after all approvals, such as foreign collaboration, import of capital goods, environmental clearance etc.

Coal-Based Power Plant in Coastal Areas

3515. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up coal based power plants in coastal areas;

(b) if so, whether these are economical in view of the long haulage of coal for these plants;

(c) if not, whether alternative transportation methods have been found or coal will be imported for these plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have appraised proposals relating to the following coal-based power plants in the coastal areas:-

- (i) Tuticorin Stage-III (under implementation) in Tamil Nadu (2x210 MW).
- (ii) North Madras Stage-I (under implementation) in Tamil Nadu (3x210 MW).
- (iii) Kayamkulam Thermal Power Station in Kerala (2x210 MW).
- (iv) Mangalore Thermal Power Station in Karnataka (2x210 MW).

Coal linkage for the projects has been provided from the Talcher coalfields. A study to arrive at the 'least cost solution' for the transportation of coal to the coastal thermal stations likely to be set up upto the year 2000 A.D. was entrusted to M/s Rail India Technical & Economic Services Limited (RITES) by the CEA. M/s RITES have, in their draft Feasibility Report, indicated that coal transportation by rail/inland water transport-cum-sea route is the least cost alternative for the transportation of coal to such power plants.

Manufacture of Washing Machines

3516. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:**
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of washing machine manufacturing units have been licensed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of these are small scale units;

(d) whether the price of washing machines is beyond the reach of common man; and

(e) if so, steps proposed to be taken to bring down their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). The following 4 units are holding Industrial licence/DGTD Registration for the manufacture of washing machines:-

<i>Name of the unit</i>		<i>Annual Capacity</i>
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Greysham International, New Delhi	25,000Nos.
2.	M/s. Indian Gas Cylinder Ltd., Faridabad	50,000Nos.
3.	M/s. Sumeet Machines Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	24,000Nos.
4.	M/s. Videocon Ltd., Ahmedabad	1,50,000Nos.

Two units in the small scale sector have been granted approvals for foreign collaboration for manufacture of electronically controlled washing machines.

In addition to the above units there are

about 40 Registered small scale units in the country manufacturing other than electronically controlled washing machines. While no exact data is available regarding un-registered units in the small scale sector, it is estimated that there may be another 40 such

small scale units existing in the country for the manufacture of ordinary domestic type washing machines. The price of ordinary washing machine and electronically controlled washing machine ranges from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 12,000.

**Waiting List for Telephone Connections
in Alleppey District, Kerala**

3517. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for new telephone connections pending with the different exchanges in Alleppey district, Kerala (exchange-wise) as on 31 October, 1988 for less than one year; above one year but less than three years, about three years but less than five years and above five years;

(b) the number of applications expected to be cleared during 1988-89, exchange-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to clear all the pending applications expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) The details of number of applications likely to be cleared during 1988-89 are given as under:-

Ambalapuzha	40
Alleppey	270
Aroor	35
Karakkad	37
Mannar	160
Mavelikara	160
Shertallai	140
S.L. Puram	55

(c) Remaining pending applicants shall be provided telephone connection during 1989-90 and in the Eighth Plan period progressively, by increasing the capacity of the exchanges.

STATEMENT

Waiting list in Exchanges of Alleppey district

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Waiting List			
		Upto 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Above 5 Years
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Alleppey	372	428	51	—
2.	Ambalapuzha	40	40	3	—
3.	Arattupuzha	6	3	12	—
4.	Aroor	86	44	19	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Champakulam	6	4	4	—
6.	Chengannur	236	175	186	50
7.	Chariyanadu	6	2	—	—
8.	Edathua	20	28	14	14
9.	Kainakary	1	3	—	—
10.	Karakkad	20	7	1	—
11.	Haripad	52	135	196	—
12.	Karuvatta	1	4	4	—
13.	Kavalam	7	10	3	—
14.	Kayamkulam	131	397	398	—
15.	Kattanam	19	68	107	—
16.	Kodukulangi	33	52	30	—
17.	Kollakadavu	19	12	15	—
18.	Kuthiathode	19	28	20	28
19.	Mannar	153	89	—	—
20.	Mavelikkara	182	100	113	76
21.	Moncombu	6	4	—	—
22.	Muthukulam	21	40	56	—
23.	Muttar	1	1	—	—
24.	Naduvthunagar	22	2	—	—
25.	Nooranadu	23	53	100	—
26.	Pallipuram	24	1	1	2
27.	Panavally	2	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Pattanakkad	15	25	19	6
29.	Pulincunnu	7	12	11	—
30.	Ramankary	9	5	—	—
31.	S.L. Puram	52	81	33	2
32.	Shertallai	136	148	224	—
33.	Thakazhy	6	8	—	—
34.	Thalavady	8	15	18	11
35.	Thamarakulam	12	30	30	—
36.	Thanneermukkam	12	7	—	—
37.	Thottappally	9	10	1	—
38.	Thycattusery	10	16	3	—
39.	Trikkunnappuzha	2	10	28	—
40.	Vallikunnam	5	30	30	—
41.	Veliyanad	1	10	3	—

Oil Production

3518. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of oil in the country at present; and

(b) the time by which commercial production from the oil wells in the Cauvery basin and other places is likely to start?

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

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Crude oil production in the country during 1987-88 was 30.36 million tonnes.

(b) Oil is presently being produced from Narimanam, Kovilkallapal and Bhuvanagiri Prospects through Early Production System in Cauvery basin. The production from this basin during April-September, 1988 was 9424 tonnes. The other new prospects in the country, including Cauvery basin, where oil has been discovered, will be put on production only after the delineation of the prospects is complete, and their commercial viability is established.

LPG Facility in Rajkot, Gujarat

3519. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns and villages in Rajkot district of Gujarat where LPG facility is available to the consumers for domestic use through regular dealers;

(b) the number of LPG agencies in Rajkot district; and

(c) the details of places likely to be provided with this facility during 1988, 1989 and 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) LPG facility is available in 7 towns in Rajkot District in Gujarat, through regular LPG distributorships;

(b) There are 18 LPG distributorships operating in Rajkot District;

(c) Upto proposed LPG Marketing Plan 1988-89, the oil industry has proposed to develop 12 more LPG distributorships at Rajkot (9), Jasdan (1), Jetpur (1), Upleta (1) in Rajkot District.

LPG Connections and Agencies in Bulsar District of Gujarat

3520. SHRI U.H. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons registered for gas connections at present in Bulsar district of Gujarat;

(b) the time by which these persons will be provided gas connections;

(c) the number of gas connections allotted in Bulsar district of Gujarat during the last three years; and

(d) the number of gas agencies allotted in Bulsar district during the above period and the number, out of them, allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) At present approximately 16,000 persons are on the waiting list for LPG connections in Bulsar district of Gujarat;

(b) Release of new LPG connections is done by the oil industry all over the country, including in Bulsar district, in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG;

(c) and (d). During the last three years approximately 28,000 LPG connections have been allotted; and two LPG distributorships, one each in SC and ST category, have been allotted in Bulsar district during this period.

Opening of Auto Exchanges in Districts of Gujarat

3521. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of auto exchanges opened during 1983 to 1988 in Surat, Baroda and Bulsar districts of Gujarat;

(b) the number of such exchanges to be provided during 1989, 1990 and 1991 in these districts; and

(c) whether STD facility is proposed to be provided in these districts to connect them with other cities and States during the

above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of auto exchanges opened in Surat, Baroda and Bulsar districts during 1983 to 1988 is:

Surat—11, Baroda—12 and Bulsar—11.

(b) Subject to availability of equipment number of exchanges to be provided in Surat, Baroda and Bulsar districts during 1989, 1990, 1991 are:—

	1989	1990	1991
Surat	8	2	3
Baroda	1	3	4
Bulsar	7	3	1

(c) Yes, Sir. Subject to availability of medium, STD is proposed to be provided at Padra, Nandeswari in Baroda district, Killapadi, Atul, Chikli, Vapi in Bulsar district during Seventh plan.

National Telephone Network in Orissa

3522. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Orissa which have been linked with the National Telephone Network till September, 1988; and

(b) the places which are likely to be linked with this facility during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The following

places in Orissa have been provided with National Subscriber Dialling (NSD) facility till September, 1988:

Cuttack, (Chowdwar Jagatpur) Bhubneshwar (Mancheswar) Balasore, Bripada, Sambalpur, Puri, Paradeep, Dhenkanal, Berhampur, Chatrapur, Angul, Korapur, Bhadrak, and Rourkela.

(b) The following places have been planned to be provided with National Subscriber Dialling (NSD) facility during the Seventh Plan period:

Sunahada, Jeypore, Jarsagoda, Jatni, Bolangir, Bhawani Patna, Keonjhar, Phulbani, Sundergarh and Damanjodi.

[*Translation*]

Dress for Doordarshan News Readers

3523. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific dress has been prescribed for news readers on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, any other instruction issued in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Newspapers are guided about the need for sobriety and proper use of colour in their dress keeping in view the colour compatibility with the backdrop.

[English]

**Reservation of Items for manufacture
by Small Scale Units**

3524. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to introduce a Bill in the Parliament providing for the reservation of certain items for exclusive manufacture by the Small Scale Units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely date by which such a Bill will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Provision for reservation of specified articles for exclusive production by ancillary or small scale industrial undertakings is made in Section 5 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1984. Provision has also been made in this Section for the requirement of obtaining COB licences by existing industrial undertakings manufacturing the reserved items. Their capacity is pegged to the level existing on the date of reservation of the item for SSI Sector. Violation of these provisions is made punishable under Section 24 of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, vide Section 4 of the Amending Act of 1984. In case large industrial undertakings wish to take up manufacture of items reserved for SSI Sector, their applications can be considered only if they undertake an export obligation of a minimum of 75% of new or additional production to be achieved within a maximum period of 3 years.

Telecast of "Ramayan"

3525. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:
SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to resume telecast of TV serial "Ramayan" in November, 1988;

(b) if so, the number of episodes to be telecast and the incidents to be covered; and

(c) the time allotted for the serial and the advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) It has been decided to telecast the remaining part of the serial 'Ramayana' from December 9, 1988 at 9.00 p.m.

(b) The number of episodes approved for telecast is 39, in which the Lav-Kush Kand of Ramayana will be shown.

(c) Each episode of the serial is of 25 minutes duration including the advertisements of the sponsors. The duration of spot advertisements in connection with this serial depends on the bookings for each day of telecast.

**Demand for LPG in Palghat District,
Kerala**

3526. SHRI V.S. VJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the demand for LPG in Palghat district of Kerala;

(b) the extent to which it has been met;

and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the full demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The average monthly LPG demand in Palghat District of Kerala is approx. 282 Metric Tonnes;

(b) and (c). The above demand was being fully met till the beginning of August, 1988 when backlogs in refill supplies started developing temporarily in Palghat town of the district. Necessary action has been initiated by arranging augmented supplies from other sources.

Shifting of ONGC Office from Madras

3527. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Regional Office of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission from Madras to Rajahmundry in a phased manner; and

(b) if so, the time frame for shifting the regional office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgradation of A.I.R. Station, Hyderabad

3528. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the upgradation of All India Radio, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be upgraded; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose?

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

(b) and (c). The likely date of their completion and funds allocated for the schemes for Hyderabad are as follows:-

(In Lakhs)

1	2	3
(i)	Upgradation of existing 1 KW MW to 3 KW FM transmitter by 1989-90	Rs. 59.45
(ii)	Upgradation of existing 10 KW SW transmitter to 50 KW SW during VIIIth Plan	Rs. 265.20
(iii)	Permanent Type IV Studios during VIIIth Plan	Rs. 235.00

Manufacture of Automatic/Electronic Watches

3530. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian companies which are manufacturing automatic/electronic watches and their annual production;

(b) whether electronic watches of very cheap prices are still being smuggled into the country; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to increase the production of electronic watches in the country to check the smuggling?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Required information is given in statement I below.

(b) and (c). With a view to increase indigenous production of watches, reduce the cost of indigenous watches and to discourage smuggling of watches into the country, Government has taken the following steps:-

- (i) A capacity of about 18 million numbers has been approved in the organised sector. The production of indigenous watches in the organised sector has increased from 6.7 millions in 1986 to 7.7 million in 1987. The Government would consider approval of more units on the merits of the proposals.
- (ii) The current Import Policy provides for liberal import of watch components.
- (iii) A number of foreign collabora-

tion proposals with internationally reputed watch manufacturers have been approved.

(iv) In February 1985, Government announced a package of concessions to the watch industry including reduction in excise duty and concessional rate of customs duty on the import of raw materials, components and machinery used in the manufacture of wrist watches.

(v) As a part of the budget proposals, for the financial year 1988-89, the following concessions have been extended to the horological industry:-

- a) reduction in the rate of import duty on horological machines and testing equipments from 55% to 35% ad valorem.
- b) reduction in import duty on electronic parts of quartz watches from the existing rates to a uniform rate of 55% ad valorem.
- c) fixation of import duty (basic and auxiliary) at the rate of 80% ad valorem on stepper motors for clocks/alarm clocks and parts thereof.
- d) extension of the existing concessional rate of import duty (basic) of 30% and 60% available to appearance parts of mechanical wrist watches and quartz analogue wrist watches for a further period of one year.
- e) increase in the rate of import

duty (basic) on crown and crystals with or without tension ring from 30% to 60% ad valorem.

- f) substantial expansion of the existing list of 32 specified horological raw materials of specified sizes availing a

concessional rate of import duty of 25% ad valorem.

- (vi) for accelerating the growth of Digital Electronic watches, it has been decided to allow manufacture of Digital Electronic Watches by the organised sector.

STATEMENT			
Code Item/Manufacture Name	Item Details		Production on 1987
1921 Electronics Watches			
+ 1. Armadah Electronics, Chandigarh	Digital Electronic Watches		280
2. Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd. Madras	Digital Electronic Watches		5,832
3. HMT Ltd, Tumkur	Electronics (Quartz/Analogue, Watches)		0.25 M.No
4. Hyderabad Alhwyn Ltd., Hyderabad	Quartz Analogue Watches		0.29 M.No.
+5. Jayna Time Industries Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	Quartz Watches		24,440
6. Keltron Crystals Ltd, Cannanore	Digital Electronic Watches		24,639
+7. Neeraj And Company, New Delhi	LCD Digital Watches		2,198
+8. Purewal and Associates Ltd., Solan	Analog Quartz Watches		61,727
+9. Raghav Electronics Industries Pvt. Ltd. Solan	Electronic Watches		5,018
10. Semiconductor complex Ltd. Mohali	Watches		97,000
11. Titan Watches Ltd, Bangalore	Quartz Watches		0.22 M.No
+12. ZZ Misc Small Scale Private Sector Units.	Digital Electronics Watches		0.32 M. No.
Total			1.30 M.No.

Note: 1) '+' Indicates Small Scale/Seepz Unit. 2) Quantity in nos Unless Specified. Data Bank and Information Division (IPAG, DOE)

Anti-Cancer Drugs

3531. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the anti-cancer drugs are being imported, at present;

(b) if so, whether these drugs are being sold at very high prices inspite of their exemption from the custom duty; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide these drugs at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Majority of Anti-Cancer drugs are being imported at present;

(b) and (c). Anti-Cancer drugs are price-decontrolled under provisions of DPCO, 1987, as per the recommendations of Kelkar Committee. A margin of only 50% is permitted on the landed cost of imported formulations. Government is keeping watch and has intervened wherever found necessary.

Allocation of Power From National GRID to Kerala

3532. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has sought more allocation of power from the National Power Grid; and

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

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

S.T.D. Facility In Gujarat

3533. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities and towns in Gujarat where S.T.D. facilities have been provided, so far;

(b) whether there is any proposal to connect more cities/towns in Gujarat by S.T.D.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the criteria for providing S.T.D. facility to a particular city/town?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The information is given in the Statement below:

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to provide STD facility at the following places: Killapardi, Chhapi, Vasad, Mehmdabad, Modasa, Chikhli, Atul, Padra, Nandesari, Botad, Halol, Kawas and Sachin.

(d) In view of the very large number of stations demanding STD facility against the limited resources available the following priorities are in vogue for providing STD facility.

- a) Connection of State Capitals to Delhi;
- b) Connection of District Headquarter to the respective state capitals;
- c) Connection of District Headquarters within 300 Kms. of Delhi and 266 Kms. of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to the respective metropolitan centre; and
- d) Telephone Exchanges with a capacity of 1000 lines and above as on 31.3.85.

STATEMENT[*Translation*]

*Cities and Town in Gujarat provided with
STD facility*

Ahmedabad	Amreli
Anand V.V. Nagar	Ahwa
Bhavnagar	Bilimora
Cambay	Dwarka
Dholka	Dhrangadhra
Dabhoi	Gandhinagar
Gandhidham	Godhra
Junagarh	Jamnagar
Jamkhambhalia	Kalol
Kheda	Kapadwan
Mehsana	Morvi
Mahuva	Nadiad
Patan	Petlad
Porbander	Palanpur
Rajkot	Saverkundla
Surendranagar	Surat
Talod	—
Veraval	Unjha
Vadodara	Visnagar
Wankaner	Valsad.

Performance of Power Stations

3534. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the power stations in the country which have been facing problems in power generation due to poor performance of indigenous generating sets; and

(b) the names of those power stations which have imported generating sets with comparative figures regarding their performance in relation to plant load factor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) No thermal power has complained for any specific problem attributed to indigenous generating sets exclusively. However, some Hydro stations with indigenous generating sets have been facing operation problems is given in Statement-I below:

(b) Details of thermal stations having imported sets together with unit wise plant load factor during April-October, 1988 are given in statement II below. Details of Hydro power stations, which have imported generating sets alongwith generation achieved at these stations vis-a-vis target for the period April, 1988 to October, 1988 are given in statement III below. The Hydro Electric Power Stations in view of their versatile nature are generally designed to meet the peak load requirements and operate at low plant load factor. The performance of the Hydro power stations can therefore, not to be judged by the plant load factor they achieve.

STATEMENT-I***Power stations with indigenous generating sets facing operating problems***

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Operation problems</i>
1. Loktak HE station (Manipur-NHPC)	Frequent mis-alignment and high shaft wobbling
2. Nagjhari Power House (Karnataka-KPCL)	Vibration problems
3. Upper Kolab HE station (Orissa-Govt. of Orissa)	Problem of vibration
4. Kadamparai (Tamil Nadu-TNEB)	Trouble in runner of Unit No. II
5. Andhra HE Project (HP-HPSEB)	Troubles in the governor system

STATEMENT-II***IMPORTED GENERATING SETS AND THEIR PLANT LOAD FACTOR DURING APRIL-OCTOBER, 1988***

Station	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	PLF (%) during April-Oct., 1988
1	2	3	4
1. I.P.	1	35	36.7
	2	62.5	14.6
	3	62.5	64.2
	4	62.5	38.0
Obra	1	50	22.2
	2	50	50.2
	3	50	2.3
	4	50	53.7
	5	50	58.8
Panki	1	32	25.0
H'Ganj 'A'	3	30	22.1
H' Ganj 'B'	1	50	19.9
	2	50	11.7
Rihand	1	500	New Unit

1	2	3	4
Dhuvaran	1	63.5	62.2
	2	63.5	52.1
	3	63.5	55.2
	4	63.5	59.5
	5	140	59.1
	6	140	44.2
A.E.Co.	15	28.5	64.2
	16	28.5	75.1
Satpura	1	62.5	60.1
	2	62.5	66.0
	3	62.5	51.4
	4	62.5	58.3
	5	62.5	73.8
Korba —I	2	30	57.1
	2	30	24.7
Korba-II	1	50	37.4
	2	50	23.8
	3	50	60.0
	4	50	38.2
A' Katak	1	30	53.2
	2	30	74.0
Vindhyachal	1	210	55.6
	2	210	New Unit
Nasik	1	140	18.2
	2	140	38.8
Koradi	1	120	63.6
	2	120	59.4
	3	120	85.5
	4	120	14.3
Paras	1	30	13.0
	2	62.5	38.0
Bhusawal	1	62.5	35.1
Trombay	1	60	35.7
	2	60	47.7

1	2	3	4
	3	60	36.0
	4	150	42.7
K' Gudem	1	60	40.6
	2	60	87.0
	3	60	31.8
	4	60	38.0
R'Gudem 'B'	1	62.5	79.1
Nellore	1	30	53.9
R' Gudem STPS	1	200	33.3
	2	200	77.2
	3	200	90.1
Ennore	3	110	48.9
	4	110	45.1
Neyveli	1	50	60.4
	2	50	71.3
	3	50	79.4
	4	50	65.8
	5	50	48.7
	6	50	53.3
	7	100	79.8
	8	100	90.7
	9	100	80.4
Neyveli M/C	1	210	63.0
	2	210	68.1
	3	210	65.4
Patratu	1	50	54.1
	2	50	68.1
	3	50	51.0
	4	50	42.4
	5	100	44.8
	6	100	2.7
Barauni	4	50	46.0
Chandrapura	1	140	44.4
	2	140	41.4

1	2	3	4
	3	140	41.6
Durgapur	3	140	29.9
Bokaro	1	50	60.2
	2	50	59.6
	3	50	51.4
	4	55	15.6
Talchar	1	62.5	27.4
	2	62.5	29.6
	3	62.5	10.0
	4	62.5	44.2
Bandel	1	80	46.5
	2	80	26.8
	3	80	47.7
	4	80	47.0
New Cossipore	1	25	38.2
	2	25	31.9
	3	50	74.0
	4	50	55.3
Mulazore	1	25.5	35.1
	2	25.5	29.0
	3	25.5	16.0
	4	25.5	51.2
	5	26	64.4
Titagarh	1	60	81.8
	3	60	86.6
	4	60	85.0
DPL	4	75	29.9
	5	75	24.4
Chandrapur	1	30	46.7

Note: The list excludes few generating units which are either under shut-down for long durations or are not in the annual generation programme for various reasons.

STATEMENT III

Hydro-electric stations with imported generating sets Generation viz-a-vis targets for the period April, 1988 to October, 1988

<i>Name of Station</i>		<i>April 1988 to October, 1988</i>		
	<i>Target (Gwh)</i>	<i>Actual Generation (Gwh)</i>	<i>% of Actual Generation over Target</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	
1. Bassi* (Unit-I)	252	264	104.8	
2. Binwa	23	23	100.0	
3. W.Y. Canal P.K A & B	108	71	65.7	
4. Bhakre left, & Bhakra R B., Gungawal & Kotla	3862	4312	111.7	
5. Shanan (Unit 1 to 4)*	427	469	109.8	
5.(a) UBDC I to III* (PH-I)	186	152	81.7	
6. Jawahar Sagar	150	117	78.0	
7. R.P. Sagar	225	130	57.8	
8. Khatina	130	151	116.2	
9. Rihand	490	417	85.1	

	1	2	3	4
10.	Dhakrani & Dhalipur*	417	394	94.5
11.	Ganga Canal PH's*	119	92	77.3
12.	Matatila	63	74	117.5
13.	Koyna Stg. I & II *	1835	2045	111.4
14.	Paithon	5	0	NIL
15.	Tillari	60	81	135.0
16.	Eldari, Veer*	45	84	186.7
17.	Tata Hydro	675	827	122.5
18.	Gandhi Sagar	176	94	53.4
19.	T.B.Dam & Hampi P.H.	120	103	85.8
20.	Jog	100	109	109.0
21.	Munirabad	52	44	84.6
22.	Shimshapura	77	73	94.8
23.	Shivasamudram	70	75	107.1

1	2	3	4
24. Lingnamakki Dam P.H.	88	47	53.4
25. Sharavathy * (Units 1 to 8)	2175	1349	62.0
26. Bhadra L.B. & R.B	24	16	66.7
27. Idukki	830	781	94.1
28. Kuttiadi	179	265	148.0
29. Marianargalam	164	171	104.3
30. Pallivasal	103	139	135.0
31. Panniar	49	59	120.4
32. Paringal Kuthu	126	144	114.3
33. Sabarigiri	565	535	94.7
34. Sengulam	81	89	109.9
35. Sholayar	102	147	144.1
36. Aliyar	93	108	116.1
37. Kodayar I & II	95	106	111.6

1	2	3	4
38. Meitur Dam & Tunnel	170	289	170.0
39. Papanasam	36	79	219.4
40. Pariyar	223	231	103.6
41. Pykara	168	101	66.1
42. Sarkarpathy	44	54	122.7
43. Moyar	62	43	69.4
44. Surulliar	54	27	50.0
45. Kundah I to V	645	449	69.6
46. Sholayar I to II	202	93	46.0
47. Lower Meitur I to III	101	109	107.9
48. Kadamparai * (Unit-I)	50	76	152.0
49. Lower Sileru * (Unit I & II)	400	340	85.0
50. Nagarjunasagar* Stg. I & II (Units II to VIII)	1150	1546	134.4
51. Nagarjuna Sagar R.B.C.	38	76	200.0

1	2	3	4
52. Nizamsagar	17	18	105.9
53. Upper Sileru	156	92	59.0
54. Machkund	335	274	81.8
55. Naithon	131	153	116.8
56. Panchat	90	125	138.9
57. Kosi	2	4	200.0
58. Balimela	490	314	64.1
59. Hirakud-I & Hirakud-II	765	745	97.4
60. Jakhaka I & II Massanjore, Rinchington	75	59	78.7
61. Lower Lagyap	19	20	105.3
62. Umiam-I	49	79	161.2
63. Umiam-II	26	33	126.9
64. Umtru	40	31	77.5
65. Loktak (Unit-I)*	249	207	83.1

(*) Certain indigenous generating units are also installed in these H.E. Stations/group of stations. Since separate figures of targets/actual generation are not available, consolidated figures have been given.

[English]

New Stations Under NSD and ISD Systems

3535. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Stations have been added to the National Subscribers Dialling (NSD) and ISD systems in 1988;

(b) if so, the names of these Stations along with the dialling codes so allotted:

(c) whether the District Hqrs. at Bilaspur, Mandi, Una, Chamba, Kulu, Solan Kelong and Rekong PEO (Kalpa) are also programmed for the introduction of NSD and ISD during 1988-89;

(d) if so, the details of target dates fixed for this purpose; and

(e) if not, the exact programme for providing these facilities of these Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The names of Stations alongwith the dialling codes are given in the Statement below:

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

(e) The NSD/ISD facility for these District Head Quarter is likely to be provided by the end of Seventh Plan.

STATEMENT

1. **Armoor (08463)**

2. **Anand (V.V. Nagar) (02692)**

3. **Baripada (06792)**

4. **Begusarai (06342)**

5. **Bijapur (08352)**

6. **Bikaner (0151)**

7. **Chirkunda (06552)**

8. **Dhamtari (07722)**

9. **Daman (02636)**

10. **Dharamsala (01892)**

11. **Etawah (05682)**

12. **Gummudipoondi (04121)**

13. **Hoshiarpur (01882)**

14. **Itarsi (07572)**

15. **Jalna (02482)**

16. **Kayamkulam (04786)**

17. **Korapur (06852)**

18. **Kouthurai (04376)**

19. **Madhubani (06276)**

20. **Mariamalainagar (04123)**

21. **Nagore (04365)**

22. **Nilambur (04931)**

23. **Puri (06752)**

24. **Perrur (04851)**

25. **papnasam (04374)**

26. **Purnia (06454)**

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 27. Phagwara (01824) | 51. Kapurthala (01822) |
| 28. Roorkee (01332) | 52. Moga (01638) |
| 29. Srivilliputhur(04568) | 53. Mirzapur (05442) |
| 30. Silvasa (02639) | 54. Manmad (02552) |
| 31. Sriganganagar (0154) | 55. Nawada (06324) |
| 32. Tinsukia (0374) | 56. Nedumangud (04721) |
| 33. Tindivanam (04147) | 57. Paradip (06722) |
| 34. Virajpet (08274) | 58. Patna (02766) |
| 35. Angul (06746) | 59. Pandalam (04732) |
| 36. Berhampur (06812) | 60. Petlad (02697) |
| 37. Bijnore (01342) | 61. Panruti (04156) |
| 38. Bokaro (06542) | 62. Ramnathpuram (04567) |
| 39. Bhadrak (06784) | 63. Somanur (04293) |
| 40. Chatrapur (06811) | 64. Shoranoor (04929) |
| 41. Chas (06548) | 65. Sunabeda (06853) |
| 42. Diamond Harbour (03174) | 66. Tundla (05611) |
| 43. Deoghar (06432) | 67. Ujhani (05834) |
| 44. Datia (07522) | 68. Yenam (08863) |
| 45. Faridkot (01639) | 69. Ahva (02631) |
| 46. Haveri (08375) | 70. Balasore (06782) |
| 47. Hamirpur (01972) | 71. Bhind (07534) |
| 48. Jagraon (01624) | 72. Bhadohi (05414) |
| 49. Kanhangod (04987) | 73. Bogaigaon (03664) |
| 50. Kapadwanj (02691) | 74. Chirala (08642) |

75. Dhenkanal (06762)

98. Shikohabad (05672)

76. Dabhoi (02663)

99. Tallicherry (04984)

77. Dhulia (02562)

100. Tadpatri (08558)

78. Dharapuram (04258)

101. Vuyyuru (08676)

79. Giridih (06532)

**Construction of Postal Buildings in
Himachal Pradesh**

80. Hazipur (06224)

3536. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR-
ASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

81. Hoshangabad (07574)

82. Jaunpur (5452)

(a) the names of the places, district-
wise in Himachal Pradesh, where the De-
partment of Posts has been given the pos-
session of plots of land for the construction of
Postal buildings (both office and residen-
tial);

83. Kolargoldfield (081538)

84. Kulithalai (04323)

85. Kolancherry (4864)

86. Mala (04883)

(b) whether all these places have been
included for the construction programme
during the seventh Plan;

87. Mannarghat (0492)

88. Munnar (04836)

(c) if so, the exact programme chalked
out in this regard; and

89. Nileshtar (04986)

90. Ottapalam (04926)

(d) if not, the likely date by which all
these places would be included in the con-
struction programme before the end of the
Seventh Plan?

91. Ponani (04939)

92. Pithoragarh (05966)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The names of
the places in Himachal Pradesh where plots
of land are available are given in statement-
I below.

93. Pauri (01368)

94. Perinthalmanna(04933)

95. Palimarwar (02932)

96. Surajpur (05736)

(b) to (d). The programme for construc-
tion of buildings approved for 1988-89 is
given in the statement II below.

97. Srirampur (02422)

STATEMENT-I

<i>Kinnaur District</i>	1.	Rekongpeo
<i>Shimla District.</i>	1.	Downdale Shimla.
<i>Solan District.</i>	1.	Parwanoo
	2.	Nalagarh
<i>Sirmour District.</i>	1.	Nahan
	2.	Nohra
<i>Mandi District.</i>	1.	Chauntra
<i>Lahaul and Spiti District.</i>	1.	Keylong
<i>Kulu District.</i>	1.	Nirmand
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>	1.	Bijhari
	2.	Nadaun
<i>Kangra District</i>	1.	Dharamshala
	2.	Khera
	3.	Paragpur
	4.	Teara
<i>Una District.</i>	1.	Una
<i>Chamba District.</i>	1.	Killarpangi
	2.	Banjraru Tissa.

STATEMENT -II

*Programme of construction of buildings
approved for 1988-89 in Himachal
Pradesh*

1. Rekongpeo
2. Nalagarh

3. Nahan
4. Nadaun
5. Killarpangi
6. Parwanoo

Film/Documentary on Scenic Beauty of Himalayan Regions

3537. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) has prepared any documentary or other films during the Sixth and Seventh Plans on the rich scenic beauty including the flora and fauna of the Himalayan regions from Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in the West to Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh in the East.

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

(c) whether any such films would be prepared during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). The Na-
tional Film Development Corporation Lim-
ited does not produce documentary films on
its own. However, it finance film makers for
the production of documentary films if pro-
posals are sponsored by a Government
department or a public sector organisation.
No proposal for making any documentary
film on the scenic beauty of the Himalayan
Regions had been received by the National
Film Development Corporation during the
Sixth Plan and so far during the Seventh
Plan. If any proposal is received during the
remaining period of the Seventh Plan, it will
get due consideration. It may however, be
added that the Films Division of the Ministry
has produced several news magazines/
documentaries covering the scenic beauty
of the Himalayan Regions.

As regards feature films, NFDC has
neither financed nor produced any feature

film exclusively on the rich scenic beauty of
the Himalayan Regions during the Sixth and
Seventh Plans. However, NFDC has fi-
nanced/produced documentary films and
feature films with backdrop of scenic beauty
of the Himalayan Regions from Jammu and
Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in the West
to Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh in the
East.

New Bombay Telephone System In Local dialling System of Greater Bombay

3538. PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether New Bombay telephone
system is proposed to be included in the
local dialling system of Greater Bombay;

(b) if so, whether steps such as allot-
ment of new exchange equipments for new
Bombay as also provision of telephone
cables and ducts, as per the policy decision
for Metropolitan cities and transfers of tele-
phones to New Bombay, will also be permit-
ted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). New Bombay shall be devel-
oped as a separated telephone system with
ducts, cables etc., covering the area under
the jurisdiction of New Bombay Municipal
Corporation.

Shifts of Telephones from Bombay to
New Bombay have been permitted upto 31st
March, 1991 as a special case.

Technical assistance from France for CIL's Subsidiaries

knowhow received by different subsidiaries of the Coal India Ltd., so far;?

3539. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some subsidiaries of the Coal India Ltd., have taken technical assistance from France;

(b) if so, the names of those subsidiaries;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed with France therefor; and

(d) if so, the details of the technical

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (d). Pursuant to the deliberations of the Joint Indo-France Working Group on Coal, the French technologies are to be used for exploiting thick coal seams in underground mines, through contracts between Coal Indian Limited and Charbonnages de France for supply of equipment and technical assistance. The contracts so far concluded for projects of Coal India subsidiaries are mentioned below:

<i>Subsidiary</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Technology</i>	<i>Value in FF Million</i>	
			<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Tech. Ass</i>
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	East Katras-I	Blasting gallery method	7.709	4.889
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	East Katras II	Sub-level caving	59.511	19.852
Eastern Coal fields Limited	Chora	Blasting gallery method	13.643	9.394
		TOTAL	80.866	34.135

The value of French equipment and technical assistance services is covered by French Protocol credits to India.

Opening of Coal Mines In Orissa

3540. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened some new coal mines in Orissa during the current year;

(b) if so, the names of those coal mines; and

(c) the approximate deposit of coal in these mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Work on Leelari OCP (0.80 mty) in lb-valley area of Orissa and Advance Action on Kalinga OCP, Talcher area which were sanctioned in September, 1987, have begun this year.

(c) The approximate mineable coal reserves in these schemes are as under:

Leelari OCP-13.58 m.t
Kalinga OCP-168.00 m.t

Telecast of Hindi Translation of Regional Films by Delhi Doordarshan

3541. SHRI H.B.PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of programme on Delhi Doordarshan are according to the percentage of people of different States living in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the programmes and timings allotted to cater to the demands of the people of different States in Delhi; and

(c) whether there has been demand from Members of Parliament that the translation of regional films be shown in Hindi so that majority of Hindi knowing persons may be able to understand the culture of other States through the TV media?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The programmes on Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi are not allocated according to the percentage of people of different States living in Delhi. However, Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi telecasts a 20 minute regional programme on 4 days a week on Channel-I, One feature film in regional language/dialect is also telecast once a month of this channel. It has also been decided to telecast feature films in Hindi/Hindi dialects on Thursdays from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi with effect from 8.12.1988. Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi telecasts on the 2nd channel a 45 minutes Punjabi programme every week and a 15 minutes programmes of regional music

every Monday. Occasionally, other programmes in the regional languages are also telecast on this channel. Besides, regional feature films 'Chitramala' programme and other regional programmes are also telecast on the National Network.

(c) Yes, Sir. Occasionally such demand has been made.

Smuggling of coal from Talcher Coal Mines

3542. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of coal is being smuggled from Talcher coal mines;

(b) if so, the approximate quantity of coal smuggled out yearly; and

(c) the steps being taken to strengthen the security measures to check the smuggling of coal from the said coal mines in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, there have been sporadic thefts of coal involving small quantities.

(c) Does not arise. Adequate security arrangements exist to check thefts.

A.I.R. Stations at District Headquarters

3543. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no Radio Station in many district Headquarters in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of such District

Headquarters which will be covered during the Seventh Plan in each State and Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) and (b). While
some district headquarters in the country do
not have radio station, most of them do
receive radio coverage from the neighbour-
ing areas. After the implementation of VIIIth
Plan Schemes, all district headquarters,
including those presently uncovered, will
receive radio coverage.

A.I.R. Station at Balasore, Orissa

3544. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will
the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Station Director, A.I.R.
Cuttack visited Balasore in Orissa in Octo-
ber, 1988;

(b) whether the representatives of the
people present in the meeting demanded a
radio station at Balasore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) to(c). The Sta-
tion Director, All India Radio Cuttack visited
Balasore in Orissa on 15th October, 1988 to
attend a meeting arranged by All India
Radio, Cuttack. The representative of the
people present in the meeting demand set-
ting up of a radio station at Balasore. Their
demand will be given due consideration
while finalising the VIIIth Plan Schemes of All
India Radio.

Tenders for Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas by ONGC

3545. DR. B.L.SHAILESH : Will the
Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL
GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil and Natural Gas
Commission (ONGC) floated tenders re-
cently for off-shore drilling; and

(b) if so, the names of the Indian, foreign
and joint venture companies selected for the
various jobs, their expertise in the field of oil
drilling and the amount to be paid to each of
them?

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

(b) No firm, Indian or otherwise, has
been selected as yet against these tenders.

Panchayat Dak Sewak Scheme

3546. DR. B.L.SHAILESH : Will the
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether a new scheme known as
Panchayat Dak Sewak has been introduced
in selected districts on an experimental
basis for providing postal facilities;

(b) if so, its broad features and the
achievements so far; and

(c) the number of gram panchayats in
various districts in U.P. having no post office
selected under this scheme and provided
with the services of a Panchayat Dak Se-
wak?

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

(b) The broad features of the Scheme are indicated in the statement below. Information as to the number of gram panchayats brought under the Scheme so far is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In Uttar Pradesh in Scheme has been introduced in the districts of Raebareli and Sultanpur. The number of gram panchayats covered so far in these two districts is 985 and 1327 respectively.

STATEMENT

SCHEME OF PANCHAYAT DAK SEWAKS

- i) A gram panchayat which has no post office will be eligible for the

Total sale per month	Rate of Commission
Upto Rs. 100/-	5%
Rs 101 to Rs 200/-	7.5%
Rs. 201 and above	10%

- iii) The services of the dak sewak who will not be an employee or agent of the postal department but only a volunteer engaged by the gram panchayat will be supervised by the gram panchayat itself and will include the following:

- (a) Sale of postage stamps and stationery.
- (b) Registration of postal letters for despatch (The sewak will issue provisional receipt and after the article is booked, the regular postal receipt will be given to the

services of a panchayat dak sewak. The Gram panchayat will, by a resolution nominate a suitable local resident who is willing to serve as panchayat dak sewak and notify the name to the department.

- ii) The gram panchayat will be entitled to a monthly grant of Rs 150/- from the postal department for engaging the dak sewak, the additional expenditure, if any being met by gram panchayat from its own resources. Additionally, the gram panchayat will also receive a commission for payment to the dak sewak on sale of postage stamps and stationery at the following rates:

sender by the dak sewak).

- (c) Collection of unregistered postal articles from the villagers for despatch to the post office, including articles posted in the panchayat letter box.
- (d) Such other postal work connected with that gram panchayat as may be entrusted to the sewak by the Postal Department including delivery of unregistered postal articles and notices to the local residents.

- iv) Delivery of registered and insured mail will continue to be done by the post office through its own extra-departmental delivery agents or other officials as at present. The dak sewak will also not be entrusted with booking or payment of money orders so that there are no accounting formalities involved in his work.
- v) The dak sewak will be attached to an existing post office from whom he will receive a suitable imprest of postage stamps and stationery. The imprest will be replenished as and when necessary on the sewak depositing the requisite cash. It is to this post office that the dak sewak will bring mail collected by him on a day-to day basis for onward despatch and also receive the mail for delivery to residents of his gram panchayat, if required to do so.
- vi) The dak sewak will function from the panchayat Bhavan or other public place set apart by the gram panchayat for the purpose. A letter box will invariably be provided at the premises which will be opened by the dak sewak day to -day and contents taken to the designated post office.

Abolition of Morse Code System

3547. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to abolish the outmoded Morse Code system and its replacement by electronic telecommunications system; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. There is proposal to replace gradually Morse Code system by micro-processor based Electronic Key Boards. Efforts are in progress to develop prototype systems.

(b) Does not arise.

Exclusion of Bulk Drugs from Price Control

3548. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kelkar Committee on drugs categorisation has recommended exclusion of any bulk drugs from price control;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The supplementary report submitted recently by Kelkar Committee is under examination.

[*Translation*]

Use of Hindi in Oil and and Natural Gas Commission

3549. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission celebrate Hindi Day every year;

(b) the percentage of total work done in Hindi;

(c) the percentage of increase every year in switching over the use of Hindi during the past five years; and

(d) the officials and staff engaged exclusively for Hindi work?

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

(b) and (c). The Official Language Act is in force in the offices of the ONGC situated in various parts of the country falling in region 'A' 'B' and 'C'. The implementation of the provision under the Official Language Act and Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language is constantly monitored through inspections, review of quarterly progress reports and in the Hindi Advisory Committee/ Official Language Implementation Committee meetings of the Ministry of also by the Department of Official Language. The volume of work in Hindi in offices situated in various regions is different. It is not possible to quantify the work done in Hindi in terms of percentage.

(d) There are 59 officers and staff engaged exclusively for Hindi work.

[English]

French Broadcasts to India

3550. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "French broadcasts to India from Beijing" appearing in the Times of India, New Delhi dated the 30th November, 1988;

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

(c) the difficulties which lay in the way of his Ministry in considering the matter seriously earlier and entering into the agreement with Radio Franc International?

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

(b) Radio France International (RFI) and Radio Beijing formalised an agreement by exchange of letters on 10 November, 1988. The agreement provides for exchange of transmission time and facilities for six hours daily between the two organisations. The broadcasting from the respective facilities commenced on 10th November, 1988. The agreement is for a period of three year, automatically renewable unless either side gives advance notification for termination. We are informed that the agreement contains a clause which forbids the transmission of material that is adverse to either country.

(c) A proposal for providing time to the French Radio on All India Radio's Short-wave transmitters for their South-East Asian service, in exchange, for Radio France giving air-time on their Shortwave transmitters located in French Guyana, for a service which AIR might beam to the Americas, was considered in 1986-87, but the same could not be agreed to as AIR was not in a position to provide a 4- hour time slot which Radio France wanted.

Procurement of woollen Dress Materials by O.N.G.C.

3551. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission unit in Assam has invited tenders for procurement of Woollen Dress materials for the employees of its division;

(b) whether the process of procurement on piece-meal basis has been widely objected by the employees; and

(c) if so, the facts and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). Tender for woollen dress materials for the unionised category of employees of Eastern Region Business Centre of ONGC has been opened and is in the process of finalisation. ONGC have not received any objection from the employees in this regard.

Plan for Exploration of Natural Gas

3552. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to take up the exploration of natural gas in a big way;

(b) if so, the details of the programme drawn up therefor;

(c) whether Government have drawn up programme for Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). It is planned to step up activities for exploration for hydrocarbons (which include both liquid oil and gas) during the Eighth Plan. The details of the programme will, however, be finalised alongwith the finalisation the said Five Year Plan.

Deterloration in Telecom Services

3553. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the sharp deterioration in the telecom. services including the trunk services delayed responses in respect of 197, 198, 199, increased cases of wrong dialling, non-formation of speech, over billing, telephones going dead and what is the fault rate per hundred telephones during the 1988-89 in rural and urban areas separately; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to rectify the situation and to improve the services in general and to take prompt action in cases of disruption of the system under the impact of natural calamities and fluctuating weather condition in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab during the September, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. the telephone services in the country are generally satisfactory, though there had been unprecedent floods and rains and agitations by staff in different parts of the country.

The fault rate in the rural and urban areas for October, 1988 are given below:-

(i) Rural consisting of telecom circle:	19.4
(ii) Urban —	25.9

(b) for further improvement of telephone system the Department has initiated actions, some of which are as under:-

- (1) Replacement of worn out and life expired electromechanical systems,
- (2) Replacement of old telephone instruments
- (3) Replacement of fault prone cables:

- (4) Replacement of heavy overhead lines by Underground Cables.
- (5) Installation of electronic exchanges in different parts of the country;
- (6) Provision of customer oriented training of staff; etc.

Prompt action has been taken to restore the affected telephones services in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh during last flood in the areas. All services have ben restored

Setting up of Magnesium Metal Project by IPICOL

3554. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a letter of intent was issued in favour of the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., Orissa for setting up of a Magnesium Metal Project in the No-Indutry district, Balasore;

(b) whether the letter of intent had subsequently lapsed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have received any request to revalidate the letter of intent, and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(b) to (e). Messers. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa (IPI-COL) was granted a Letter of Intent for manufacture of Magnesium metal for a capacity of 2000 tonnes per annum in 1985. The Letter of Intent was allowed to lapse on the ground of availability of indigenous technology, whereas IPICOL had proposed to import foreign technology. The proposal could only be revived provided IPICOL explores the possibility of setting up the project with indigenous technology.

Recovery Under Drug Prices Equalisation Account

3555. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of drug companies and the drugs in respect of which his Ministry has issued notices for recovery under Drug Prices Equalisation Account during 1987; and

(b) the details thereof and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The details of tentative amounts assessed are given in the statement below. These amounts have, however, been disputed by the companies. It has been decided to refer this matter to a high powered committee.

STATEMENT*Details of Tentative Amounts Assessed Under Para 7(2) of DPCO, 1979*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Tentative Amount Assessed</i>
	<i>RIFAMPICIN</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Biochem Pharmaceuticals	34.28
2.	Lyka Labs	57.57
3.	Astra IDL Ltd.	24.11
4.	Micro Labs	2.24
5.	Themis Chemicals Ltd.	36.31
6.	Alembic Chemicals Labs	38.73
7.	Bombay Drug House	1.73
8.	Pahrmed Pvt. Ltd.	68.01
9.	Dolphin Labs	18.11
10.	Albert David Ltd.	3.91
11.	Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals Ind.	87.99
12.	Cadila Labs, P.Ltd.	76.52
13.	Sarabhai Chemicals	4.14
14.	Lupin Labs	215.89
15.	Ranbaxy Labs	47.78
16.	Wallace Pharmaceuticals	2.82
17.	Ethico Drug & Chemical Mfg. Co.	140.98
	<i>DIPHYRIDAMOL</i>	
1.	German Remedies	59.95

1	2	3
GENTAMYCIN		
1.	Fulford I Ltd., (Court Case)	194.62
2.	Biochem Pharma Ltd.	33.88
3.	Lyka Labs Ltd.	27.47

Cases of Immovable Property Before MRTTP Commission

3556. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to the reply given on 2 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1025 regarding cases of immovable property before M.R.T.P. Commission and state;

(a) whether investigations have been completed by the DG (I&R) and report submitted to the M.R.T.P. Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Investigations by DG (I & R) in these cases are still in progress. Efforts are being made by him to complete the investigation expeditiously. The time involved in completion of the investigation varies from case to case depending upon the nature of the issues, conduct of the parties etc.

Leakage of LPG Cylinders

3557. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any norms for LPG dealers all over the country to attend to the complaints of leakage or similar technical faults expeditiously, which may otherwise risk the lives;

(b) if so, the details of such norms and the steps taken for their strict implementation;

(c) the details of fire accidents caused due to leakage of LPG cylinders, lives lost in such accidents; and

(d) the action taken to penalise the LPG dealers therefor during the last six months, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. LPG distributors are under instructions by the oil companies to attend to complaints of leakages or similar technical faults on priority basis. The required number of trained mechanics are employed by the distributors for attending to leakages and other such complaints;

(c) During the current year there were 33 accidents due to leakage of LPG cylinders in which 13 persons died;

(d) None of the accidents reported above called for any penal action against the

distributor concerned.

Gushing of Kerosene from Refinery

3558. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Ministry of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that recently a considerable quantity of superior quality kerosene gushed out of a storage tank at a Public Sector Refinery and flooded to Refinery's tank;

(b) if so, the precise quantity and value of kerosene so lost; and

(c) the reasons for the incident and the precautionary measures taken to avert such possibility in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Government is aware of the incident of kerosene leakage in Guwahati refinery on 30.10.1988.

(b) The quantity of oil that leaked was about 7,000 ltrs. and its cost was about Rs. 13,600/- based on ex-refinery price. However, about 5600 litres of leaked oil was recovered subsequently from the inbuilt oil trap provided in surface drain channel and hence the net loss of product is about 1400 ltrs. valued at about Rs. 2600/- .

(c) The leakage occurred because a section of discharge line, which was taken out of service earlier for some modification job, was inadvertently not isolated properly when the transfer of kerosene was being done from one tank to another. In order to prevent recurrence of such incidents the system is being improved through multiple checks by area engineer as well as area Manger before giving clearance for charging any line/system, which has been released for some

maintenance/modification jobs.

Export of Alcohol to France

3559. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU: SHRI S.M. GURADDI: SHRI SHANTI LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have approved the export of 80 million litres of industrial alcohol to France;

(b) if so, the places from where the supply of industrial alcohol will be arranged;

(c) whether any other country has offered to purchase industrial alcohol; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Government have allowed All India Distillers Association (AIDA) to organise export of 1200 lakh litres of alcohol; 700 lakh litres from Uttar Pradesh and 250 lakh litres each from Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

AIDA have reported that export of 300-325 lakh litres to France has been contracted.

(c) and (d). AIDA have earlier executed export of 50 lakh litres to Sri Lanka. Export of alcohol to U.S.A. is also being negotiated by them.

Power Potential in NE States

3560. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have conducted any survey in the North-Eastern States for tapping power potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof mentioning the projects under consideration as well as those under construction indicating the anticipated target of power potential; and

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

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

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Central Electricity

Authority had carried out a reassessment of the hydro-electric potential of the country during 1987-88 and based on these studies the total hydro-electric potential of the North Eastern Region has been assessed as 31857 MW at 60% load factor from a total of 194 major and medium schemes. Details of the hydro-electric projects under consideration/construction are given in Statement-I below: In addition, some thermal projects are also under consideration/construction in the North -Eastern region, the details of which are given in Statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

(A) List of H.E. Schemes in N.E Region under examination in Central Electricity Authority.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>
1.	Kopili Ext. Stage-I	Meghalaya & Assam	2 x 50
2.	Khowai H.E Project	Tripura	3 x 2.5
3.	Serlui 'B' H.E. Project	Mizoram	3 x 3.5
4.	Likim-Ro. H.E. Project	Nagaland	3 x 8
5.	Loktak Down Stream	Manipur	3 x 30

(B) List of Schemes Techno-economically cleared by Central Electricity Authority during Oct., 1988

1.	Dhaleshwari H.E. Project	Mizoram	3 x 40
2.	Nurang Nallah H.E Project	Arunachal Pradesh	3 x 2

(c) Details of On-going Major/Medium/Small hydro Electric Projects in North-Eastern Region as on 30.11.1988.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Commissioning Scheduled</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Doyang	3 x 25	beyond 8th Plan
2.	Ranganadi St-I	3 x 135	—do—

1	2	3	4
3.	Karbi Langpi (lower Borpani)	2 x 50	1990-91
4.	Dhansiri	5 x 3 x 1.33	1990-91
5.	Umiam Umtru St. IV	2 x 30	1989-91
6.	Tago	3 x 1.5	1989-90
7.	Thoubal	3 x 2.5	1993-94

STATEMENT-II

(A) Schemes of Thermal Power Projects in the North-Eastern States awaiting investment decision.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
1.	Gas based Combined cycle plant at Lakwa-Assam-(NEEPCO)	280
2.	Gas based combined cycle Plant at Amguri-Assam-(ASEB)	8 x 30 GT+ 4 x 30 WH
3.	Gas based Gas Turbine Station at Rokhia St. II- Tripura (Govt. of Tripura)	10 x 7.5

(B) Approved on-going thermal power projects targetted for commissioning during 7th Plan Period and beyond.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project/Unit No.</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Commissioning Schedule</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandrapur Extn.	30	12/88
2.	Borgolai Units 1 & 2	30 each	*
3.	Lakwa GT Ph.II Units, 5, 6 and 7	20 each	90-91
4.	Lakwa WHP	22	*
5.	Rokhia GT Units 1 & 2	8 each	89-90
6.	GD Sets at Imphal Units 1 & 2	1 each	12/88

1	2	3	4
7.	Garohills Units 1 & 2	30 each	---
8.	Baramura GT Unit-3	6.5	89-90
9.	Kathalguri Gas combined cycle	6 x 30 GT 3 x 30 ST	*
10.	D.G. Sets 8.8 M W	—	86-87 to 88-89

* As order for main plant and equipment is yet to be placed commissioning schedule cannot be anticipated.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Collaboration Proposals

3561. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RA-
MOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a large number of foreign collaboration proposals for starting industries in the first six months of current financial year;

(b) if so, the number of such proposals ; and

(c) the amount of foreign investment likely to be made in the country through these collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Statistical information about foreign collaboration approvals is maintained calendar

yearwise. During the first six months of this year, 450 proposals for foreign collaboration have been approved by the Government. During the same period, an amount of Rs 12175.28 lakhs has been approved for foreign investment.

Review of Nationalisation Policy

3562. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the progressive programmes, it is proposed to review the policy of resorting to nationalisation and setting up public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the particular fields in which review will be made?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to setting up of Public Sector Enterprises by taking over sick enterprises. There are no proposals under the consideration of Government to take over sick private sector enterprises.

[English]

Revitalisation of District Industries Centres

3563. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to strengthen and revitalise the District Industries Centres;

(b) if so, the steps taken to revitalise the District Industries Centres;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to allot additional work to these Centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The District Industries Centres Programme was revamped in 1981, and there is no proposal to made any further modifications for the present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

S.T.D. Facility Between Almora-Pithoragarh and Ranikhet-Nainital

3564. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether S.T.D. facility is available between Almora Pithoragarh and Ranikhet-Nainital; and

(b) if not, the steps likely to be taken to connect these telephones exchanges with S.T.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Almora, Pithoragarh and Nainital have already been provided with NSD facility. Ranikhet has been planned for provision of NSD facility during the Seventh Plan.

T.V. Transmitters at Dharchula, U.P.

3565. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of Pithoragarh district (U.P) likely to be benefited by T.V. programmes after the setting up of approved T.V. relay centre at Dharchula:

(b) whether the present T.V. transmitter will have very low coverage of this district which one of the remote border districts predominantly inhabited by tribal people; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up some more T.V. relay centre there to improve the coverage; and the location thereof and when?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) to (c). On commissioning of the proposed very low power (2x10w) TV transmitter at Dharchula, about 1.4 lakh population of Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh is expected to be covered by T.V. service, subject to local terrain conditions Extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the country including those of Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh can be carried out in a phased manner depending upon the future availabil-

ity of resources for this purpose.

Mini Power Plants in Uttar Pradesh

3566. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) propose to install mini power plants in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if not, whether any negotiations have been held between the NHPC of the State Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons for turning down the State Government's proposal by NHPC

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Regional Office of Song and Drama Division at Pithoragarh, U.P

3567. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for opening a regional office of the Song & Drama Division in Pithoragarh (Uttar Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the time by which the said office will be opened in this border area which is predominantly inhabited by tribal people?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) No proposal has been received for opening a regional office of the Song & Drama Division at Pithoragarh. However, suggestions were received for opening a Centre/sub-Centre of the Division at Pithoragarh.

(b) There is at present no proposal for opening any office (Regional or Centre/Sub-Centre) or the Song & Drama Division at Pithoragarh

[English]

New Telephone Connections

3568. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: SHRI SHANTI LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICA- TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone con- nections provided during August, Septem- ber, and October, 1988 in the country, State- wise.

(b) the number of electronic exchanges commissioned during this period and their capacity; and

(c) the number of new connections proposed to be provided during the remain- ing period of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The informa- tion is given in the Statement below:

(b) 21 New Electronic exchanges were commissioned during August, 88 to Octo- ber, 1988 During the same period, total electronic exchange capacity added was about 12000 lines.

(c) About 2.9 Lakh new connections are proposed to be provided during the remain- ing period of the current financial year.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of State/UT.</i>		<i>Telephone connection provided during Aug. 88 to October, 1988</i>
<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5532
2.	Assam	500
3.	Bihar	1079
4.	Gujarat	2434
5.	Haryana	889
6.	Himachal Pradesh	464
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	442
8.	Karnataka	3202
9.	Kerala	2307
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2280
11.	Maharashtra	13850
12.	Arunachal Pradesh (NE)	104
13.	Manipur (NE)	126
14.	Meghalaya(NE)	41
15.	Nagaland (NE)	10
16.	Mizoram (NE)	8
17.	Tripura(NE)	60
18.	Orissa	1029
19.	Punjab	1877
20.	Rajasthan	1808
21.	Tamil Nadu	3500

1	2
22. Uttar Pradesh	930
23. West Bengal	1083
24. SIKKIM	10
25. Goa	92
26. Delhi (U/T)	3633

Mangalore Refinery Project

3569. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

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

(a) the estimated cost of Mangalore Refinery Project;

(b) the time frame draw up for the project, and

(c) the present position of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Estimated cost of the Mangalore Refinery Project is Rs. 1050 crores at July, 1986 Prices.

(b) The anticipated completion period of the project is 4 years after its approval.

(c) At present, Detailed Project Report is under preparation. It is expected to be submitted to Government of India by March, 1989.

[Translation]

Losses Suffered by Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited

3570. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited is continuously running in Loss over the last few years;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the total loss suffered by this unit so far;

(c) the total amount invested in this unit till date;

(d) whether Government are considering to close down this unit; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Losses suffered by Bharat Ophthalmic

mic Glass Ltd. during the last 5 years were:

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1983-84	260.73
1984-85	320.15
1985-86	504.83
1986-87	573.14
1987-88	682.67

The cumulative total loss suffered by the company upto 31.3.88 is around Rs. 40 crores.

(c) The total investment in Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. was Rs. 5.96 crores as on 31.3.88.

(d) and (e). Government have constituted a Committee to undertake a detailed study of the working of the company and to advise Government regarding future course of action.

Gap In Generation of Power In Hydel and Thermal Sector

3571. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of Energy be pleased to state:

(a) whether the generation of electricity in Hydel sector is cheaper than in thermal sector and the average gap in the generation of power by hydel and thermal sector has been increasing since 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(a) The average cost of hydel generation is lower than that of thermal power. The gap between hydel and thermal installed capacity is gradually increasing since the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The development of hydro power potential is dependent on various technical and economic factors including resolution of inter-state disputes regarding sharing of water resources, environmental and forest clearances, rehabilitation of oustees, difficult terrains, and longer gestation period, all of which slow down its progress. However, a number of hydroelectric power projects have been proposed for construction in the Central and State Sectors for benefits in the Eighth Plan. External assistance is also proposed to be availed of for hydro-power development in the country.

[English]

Establishment of Wind Farms in Gujarat

3572. SHRI D.P. JEDEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain areas of Gujarat have been identified for establishment of wind farms;

(b) the progress in this field in Gujarat in the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the steps proposed to popularise wind energy for individual users?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) and (b). In Gujarat, two wind farms of total capacity 1.65 MW have been established at Mandvi (1.1 MW) and Okha (0.55 MW). Nearly 71 lakh units of electricity have been fed to the Gujarat Electricity Board grid. Wind farm projects of

capacity 2.35 MW are under installation in the State. Further projects of capacity 10.5 MW have been approved. Wind monitoring and wind mapping projects have been taken up in Gujarat.

(c) Several incentives including grant of subsidy, soft loans, exemption from sales tax, etc. have been introduced for popularisation of wind energy systems for users.

[*Translation*]

Guidelines to Public Sector Undertakings for Nehru Centenary Celebrations

3573. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings have received some guidelines listing out activities required to be undertaken by them as a part of the Nehru Centenary Celebrations;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the financial implications;

(c) whether any guidelines in this regard have been issued by the Implementation Committee for the 40th Anniversary of India's Independence and the Nehru Centenary; and

(d) if so, the details of the additional financial expenditure to undertakings involved in implementation of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). The Implementation Committee for the Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of India's Independence and the Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary has only made certain suggestions to Ministries in the form of a broad approach paper for re-orientation of ongoing/existing publicity and public relations programmes of the public sector undertakings. The administrative Ministries in turn have circulated the suggestions to public sector undertakings under their control. These suggestions mainly relate to giving orientation to print and visual communications, cultural and sports activities, presentation of awards to the best worker, video and films, sponsoring debates, publication of small booklets in the backdrop of Freedom and Nehru's vision, inclusion of relevant quotations of Nehru in their house journals, etc. in the context of these two events which the Nation is celebrating.

There is no question of any financial burden in implementing these suggestions as the thrust of the approach paper issued by the Implementation Committee is to generate a thinking on reorientation of ongoing/existing publicity and public relations programmes of PSUs, well within the parameters of their existing budgetary allocations.

[*English*]

Proposal for setting up paper/pulp Industries in Manipur

3574. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up paper/pulp industries in Manipur;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal;

(c) whether Union Government have cleared the proposal; and

(d) if so, the progress made in the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Central Government have no proposal for setting up paper/pulp industries in the State of Manipur at present.

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

Telephone Facilities in North Eastern States

3575. SHRIN. TOMBISINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the projected number of telephone connections at the end of the current Plan in the North Eastern States and the number of existing telephone connections in the beginning of the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have taken into consideration the aspect of regional imbalance while formulating the future Plan;

(c) the proportion of installations in the

North Eastern States in relation to the rest of the country; and

(d) the steps being taken to set the proportion right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The required information is given in the statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Against an all India figure of 12930 as on 31.3.88, the number of telephone exchanges in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura are 32,190, 22, 24, 9, 32, and 32 respectively.

(d) A Special Component Plan for North East has been launched in the Seventh Plan of the D.O.T. to bring the region at par with the rest of the country. A Task Force has been especially created for speedy implementation of various telecom. projects in N.E. region. The administrative set up in all the seven states of the North East has been upgraded for expeditious development of the region.

STATEMENT

Number of Telephone Connections as on 1.4.88 And Likely Status by the end of Current Plan

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of telephone connections as on	
		1.4.88	1.4.90 (likely)
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1989	2726
2.	Assam	32320	39820
3.	Manipur	3414	5206

1	2	3	4
4.	Meghalaya	5644	6516
5.	Mizoram	1370	2160
6.	Nagaland	3506	4437
7.	Tripura	3800	4328
Total		52043	65193

Survey for Oil and Gas in Manipur

3576. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted a survey of the Manipur region for oil and gas during the last three years;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey and expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to conduct a survey for oil and gas in the Manipur region?

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

(b) Results of the survey will be known after its assessment is completed. As the exploratory surveys are conducted as per the geological boundaries, area-wise/statewise expenditure on surveys is not maintained.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The survey for oil and gas has already

been initiated and is continuing.

Construction of Upper Indravati Hydro-Electric Power Project

3577. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on the construction of the Upper Indravati Hydro-electric power project against its estimate;

(b) how much expenditure out of that has been borne by Union Government;

(c) whether World Bank assistance has been made available for that project; and

(d) if so, to what extent and the progress made in the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) As per the information furnished by the State authorities, the amount spent on the construction of Upper Indravati Hydroelectric Project upto March, 1988 chargeable to 'power' is Rs. 145.46 crores, against the revised cost of the power portion of the project on Rs. 380.65 crores.

The expenditure during the first quarter from April, 1988 to June, 1988 is Rs. 7.47 crores.

(b) The project is being funded from the State Plan.

(c) and (d). The Project is under execution through the World Bank assistance. Agreements for an IDA credit of SDRs 156.00 million and an IBRD loan of US\$ 156.4 million for the Upper Indravati Hydro-electric Power Project were signed on the 8th June, 1983. The credit and the loan are scheduled to close on 30.6.1991. The total disbursement upto the 31st October, 1988 was US\$ 90.5 million.

The excavation work of all the four dams namely Indravati dam, Podagada dam, Kapur dam and Muran dam, and link channel is in progress. The Indravati dam and Muran dam are of concrete and masonry construction, while the other two dams are earthen dams. Concrete and masonry works of Indravati and Muran dams are in progress. Order for generating units have been placed on M/s Fuji, Japan. Contract for fabrication and erection of penstock has been awarded. The excavation of power house has been completed and concreting has started.

Upper Kolab Hydro-Electric Project, Orissa

3578. Shri Sriballav PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of Upper Kolab Hydro-electric Project in Orissa;

(b) whether the Upper Kolab Hydro-electric Project has started power generation; and

(c) if so, since when and total MW of power being generated per day from that project?

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

(a) The installed capacity at upper Kolab Hydro-electric project in Orissa under Stage-I is 3 x 80 MW and under Stage-II is 1 x 80 MW.

(b) and (c). The upper Kolab H.E. Project has started generation of power from 10th March, 1988 with the commissioning of Unit-I at upper Kolab. Unit-II at Upper Kolab was commissioned on 14.4.88. The month wise peak generation (MW) and generation (Million Units) is given as under:-

<i>Months</i>	<i>Peak generation (MW)</i>	<i>Generation (MUs)</i>
March, 1988	85	6
April, 1988	153	36
May, 1988	91	16
June, 1988	170	56
July, 1988	96	59
August, 1988	164	80
September, 1988	165	61

<i>Months</i>	<i>Peak generation (MW)</i>	<i>Generation (MUs)</i>
October, 1988	152	68
November, 1988 (upto 25.11.1988)	153	79

Ratio of Broadcasting of A.I.R., Baroda Programmes.

3579. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any ratio for broadcasting the programmes of Production Programme Centre and Commercial Broadcasting centres from their parent station;

(b) if so, the details of such ratio fixed;

(c) whether the All India Radio, Baroda which is a Programme Production Centre and Commercial Broadcasting Centre attached to A.I.R., Ahmedabad is also given specific ratio for broadcasting its programmes from AIR, Ahmedabad;

(d) whether the ratio of broadcasting the programmes of AIR, Baroda from AIR, Ahmedabad, has been gradually decreasing;

(e) if so, the details of the ratio for broadcasting the programmes of AIR, Baroda from AIR, Ahmedabad, as prevailing during 1960's, 1970's, 1980's and as on 30 June, 1988; and

(f) the steps proposed to give more share to the programmes of AIR, Baroda for broadcasting from AIR, Ahmedabad?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) to (e): Since 1971 nearly 30% of the programmes of AIR, Ahmedabad are produced at AIR, Vadodara. The ratio continues to be the same, without any change or reduction.

(f) Present arrangement has been found to be adequate.

Production and Utilisation of Gas in Western Region (Gujarat)

3580. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETRO-
LEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative production of gas in CMD from the Western Region and the production of gas from Broach block in Gujarat including Gandhar fields, likely to be achieved during the year ending 31st December, 1988 against production of 1987;

(b) the quantity of gas allocation committed to various users as feed-stock and the quantity of gas which still remains unallocated and is flared off;

(c) the quantity of gas from the Western

region flared off during the last three years and its value equivalent to coal on pitheads;

(d) whether Government have taken a decision to allocated available quantity of surplus gas at reasonable prices to industries, households and for generating power in Gujarat; and

(e) if so, the details of the planned utilisation of natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The information is as follows:

Gas production rate during the year ending

Dec.'87 (MMCMD) Dec. '88.

Western Region	2.98	3.36
Broach block including Gandhar	1.42	1.76

(b) and (c). The production of gas in Gujarat Region during 1987-88 was about 2.7 million cubic meters per day. The entire quantity has been committed to various users. During this year an additional quantity of 1.5. MMCMD of gas has been committed

to various power projects in the Gujarat State.

Details regarding production, utilisation, flaring of gas and the value of flared gas during the last three years in the Gujarat Region are as given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Supplied</i>	<i>Int. use by ONGC</i>	<i>Flared</i>	<i>@ Value of flared gas</i>
	<i>(Million cubic meters per day)</i>				<i>(Rs. Lac per day)</i>
1985-86	2.52	1.94	0.25	0.33	1.65
1986-87	2.53	1.77	0.24	0.52	2.60
1987-88	2.70	1.80	0.19	0.71	3.55

(@ At the minimum price of Rs. 550./1000 M³ of gas)

(d) and (e). Government have fixed the price of natural gas with effect from 30.1.87. The entire amount of gas produced in the Gujarat Region has been committed to various users, mainly in the fertilisers and power sectors.

Mini Refinery at Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu and in Andhra Pradesh

3581. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some proposal under consideration of Government to instal a mini refinery at Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the annual capacity of the refinery and the extent to which it will feed the other refineries;

(c) whether there is some proposal under consideration to instal similar refineries in Andhra Pradesh;

- (d) if so, the location thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Govt. have asked Madras Refineries Ltd. (MRL) to prepare a Detailed Feasibility Report for setting up facilities for processing the crude produced in the Cauveri Basin. Preliminary estimates of the project cost is Rs. 94 crores. The capacity to absorb 0.5 MT of crude oil.

(c) to (e). The location of oil refineries is decided on the basis of various techno-economic considerations which include availability of crude oil, demand supply balance etc. and also on reports of experts. A refinery is located at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. At present, there is no proposal for locating another refinery in Andhra Pradesh.

T.V. News in Telugu

3582. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to give more time for T.V. regional news;

(b) if so, the time allocated for Telugu from all the metropolitan cities in the country; and

(c) the number of telecast to be made from each metropolitan city during one day?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. With effect from 14th November 1988, the duration of regional news bulletins from regional

Doordarshan Kendra has been increased from 10 minutes to 15 minutes.

(b) and (c). Telugu news bulletin is tele-cast only from Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad and is relayed by all TV transmitters in Andhra Pradesh. No Doordarshan Kendra in other metropolitan cities telecasts news bulletin in Telugu.

Expansion of Himalayan Magnesite Ltd.

3583. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has finalised the scheme for rehabilitation-cum-expansion of the Himalayan Magnesite Ltd. which manufactures dead-burnt magnesite at Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work will be taken up:

(c) whether there is proposal under consideration of Government for similar schemes in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Power to Core Sector from Central Power Stations

3584. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to supply power to core sector from the Central Power Stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when a final decision is expected to be taken thereon; and

(c) the amount of power that will be supplied to core sector in Andhra Pradesh as a result thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The question of reserving a portion of the electricity generated at Central Power Stations for supply to Central Public Sector Undertakings, primarily in the core sector, was referred to a Committee consisting inter alia, of representatives from the concerned Organisations, including the State electricity Boards. The Committee have submitted their report but no decisions have yet been taken on the Committee's recommendations.

Minimum Economic Size for Chemical Making Units

3585. SHRI SHANTI LAL PATEL:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum economic size for units making critical organic and inorganic chemicals has been worked out;

(b) if so, whether Government have also decided to peg demand projections for various chemicals;

(c) whether any Special Committee was appointed in this regard;

(d) if so, what were the other suggestions made by the Committee; and

(e) how many of them have been considered for implementation?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). No Special Committee was constituted for the purpose. However, experts in the field including DGTD were consulted before fixing minimum economic size for organic and inorganic chemicals.

Retroactive Financing of ONGC Projects by World Bank

3586. SHRI SHANTI LAL PATEL:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether the world Bank has agreed for retroactive financing against loans tied to specified projects of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, to what extent the facility of retroactive financing will help the ONGC;

(c) to what extent the ONGC can start work on the projects from this loan and to what extent it will be beneficial; and

(d) the details of other conditions imposed by the World Bank in this regard?

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

(b) The facility enables ONGC to claim the reimbursement of certain agreed expenses incurred in specified periods before the signing of the concerned Loan Agreements.

(c) and (d). Subject to World Bank guidelines on procurement etc. being followed, expenditure on activities undertaken prior to the formal signing of the Loan Agreement became eligible for reimbursement provided such activities are undertaken within certain specified periods.

Team to Assess Amount Due Under Drugs Prices Equalisation Account

3587. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a team to assess the amount due under the Drugs Prices Equalisation Account ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and what are the names of drugs/finished medicines along with names of drug companies in whose favour the overcharged amount has been assessed;

(c) what was the price fixed, price charged for each drug/finished medicine alongwith production from date of litigation upto 24th August, 1987 and the rate of recovery in each case; and

(d) the details of recovery made from each company and when the balance will be

recovered?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No. team has so far been set up.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

Recovery of Overcharged Amount from Drug Companies

3588. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the drugs and the names of drug Companies which challenged the price fixed by his Ministry under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979;

(b) the names of the companies in whose cases the court upheld the prices and directed the Government to recover the amount overcharged by them from consumers ; and

(c) the number of cases in which overcharging and amount due has been worked out and the details of recovery in each case?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The information to the extent available is given in the statement below:-

(c) The information, to the extent available is given below:-

Sl.No.	Name of the company	Amount assessed upto 31.12.83	Amount received
1	2	3	4
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.	389.06	50.00
2.	M/s. Hoechst (I) Ltd.	458.10	300.00
3.	M/s. Geoffrey Manners Ltd.	28.37	25.00
4.	M/s. John Wyeth	133.46	
5.	M/s. Franco Indian Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	11.02	0.43
6.	M/s. Ethnor Ltd.	8.15	8.00
7.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	48.21	10.00

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Name of the bulk drugs formulations	Details of orders passed by the court
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Cyanamid I Ltd.	Tetracyclines & formulations	Prices fixed by Govt. were upheld.
2.	M/s. —do—	Diethyla Carbamine formulations	—do—
3.	M/s. Geoffrey Manners & M/s. John Wyeth Ltd.	Benzathine Penicillin & its formulation	—do—
4.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	Oxytetracycline & its salts & formulations based thereon	—do—
5.	M/s. Hoechst I Ltd.	Baratgon, Pyrolidine Methyl Tetracycline, Pheniramine, Glybendamide Frusemide & formulations.	—do—
6.	M/s. Parke Davis	Chloramphenicol	—do—
7.	M/s. Ethnor Ltd.	Tetramesol & its formulations	—do—
8.	M/s. Anil Starch Ltd.	Dextrose Anhydrous	—do—
9.	M/s. Merind Ltd.	Dexamethazone & its formulations	—do—
10.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Doodha	Calcium Lactate	—do—

1	2	3	4
11.	M/s. Griffon Labs & M/s. Franco Indian Pharmaceuticals	Procaine Penicillin V & its formulations	—do—
12.	M/s. S.G. Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Oxyphen butazone, Xylocaine & its formulations based thereon	—do—
13.	M/s. Glindia Ltd.	Betamethasone & its formulations	—do—
14.	M/s. Abbot Labs.	Multi vitamin formulations	Final judgement yet to be delivered by the court.
15.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	—do—	—do—
16.	M/s. Sandoz (I) Ltd.	—do—	—do—
17.	M/s. Parke Davis (I) Ltd.	—do—	—do—
18.	M/s. Warner Hindustan	Multivitamins and other formulations	—do—

Phased Manufacturing Programme of Drugs

3589. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of approval of phased manufacturing programme of drugs;

(b) whether his Ministry have considered the stage of manufacture, outgo of foreign exchange and CIF price in each case before allowing the approval; and

(c) if so, the details in each case?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) A phased manufacturing programme, allowing production from intermediate stage for a period of two years has been drawn up for the following drugs:-

1. Pentazocin
2. Sulphadiazine
3. Sulphadoxine
4. Cimetidine
5. Pindolol
6. Ethambutol
7. Thioridazine
8. Rifampicin
9. Cefazolin
10. Diphenyl Hydantion
11. Mefphalan

(b) and (c). Several factors such as stage of manufacture, outgo of foreign ex-

change, availability of technology, etc. were taken into consideration by the PMP Committee.

Recruitment for A.I.R. Station at Berhampur, West Bengal

3590. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the expected date of commissioning the radio station at Berhampur in Murshidabad district of West Bengal;

(b) how much employment would be generated through this station; category-wise; and

(c) when the recruitment would start?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The Radio Station at Berhampur/Murshidabad is expected to be commissioned by middle of 1989; and

(b) As per the approved project, the radio station is likely to have a staff strength of about 70 persons; and

(c) Necessary staff is required to be in position a month prior to the commissioning of the station. Recruitment of staff would be taken up accordingly.

Allocation of Petrol and Petroleum Production to Orissa

3591. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of petrol and petroleum products made to Orissa during the current financial year;

(b) whether Union Government have received any request from the State Government for increasing the allocation of these items; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

<i>Product</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Quantity allocated (Tonnes)</i>
1	2	3
Kerosene	April 1988 to February 1989	1,31,679
Bitumen	April 1988 to March 1989	42,000
Paraffin Wax	April-December 1988	950

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa had requested for additional allocation of kerosene and paraffin wax during the current year. Additional allocation of kerosene has already been given as indicated below:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Adhoc allocation given (Tonnes)</i>
1	2
April, 1988	215
May, 1988	415
Sept., 1988	389
Nov., 1988	585

As regards paraffin wax, the additional requirement of the State Government has been noted and will be kept in view while making allocation of this product for the next quarter (January to March 1989).

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) At present only allocations of kerosene, bitumen and paraffin wax are made to the States and Union Territories. The allocations of these products made to Orissa so far during the current financial year (1988-89) are given below:

Production and Demand of LPG

3592. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of LPG at present and how does it compare with the demand;

(b) whether the LPG bottling plants are facing problems in bottling all the available gas due to inadequate bottling and storage capacities; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The estimated total requirement of LPG during 1988-89 is about 1.97 million MT as against the estimated indigenous production of 1.75 million MT. The shortfall is being met through imports;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Assistance to Agro Based Paper Mills

3593. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the agro based paper mills have been hard hit due to sharp hike in prices of caustic soda;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons why the indigenous manufacturers have hiked the prices frequently while the international prices of caustic soda have not risen;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to reduce customs duty on caustic soda to the level to 10 per cent for the agro based paper mills; and

(e) if so, the plans of Government regarding assistance to agro based paper mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). As per available information, there has been an increase in the ex factory price of caustic soda by Rs. 200/- per tonne effective from 1.9.1988. This constitutes an increase of 3.4% in the ex-factory price which is not likely to affect the economy of the paper industry.

(c) Caustic soda is a power intensive industry. Having regard to the price of power in India, the ex-factory price of indigenous caustic soda is usually higher as compared to international price.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Expenditure on 'Chitrahhar' and 'Chitramala' Programme and Selection of Films

3594. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure on 'Chitrahhar' and 'Chitramala' is borne by the sponsors;

(b) if so, what are the charges for these programmes, the names of the each sponsors and whether these sponsors change frequently;

(c) the manner in which Hindi films are selected and whether there is any Committee entrusted with this task; the amount paid for each film and whether this covers all the T.V. centres in the country;

(d) the reasons as to how the first rate films having some patriotic moral and social values are generally not telecast but the films which flopped at Box Office are telecast;

(e) the number of films which flopped at the Box Office have been telecast during last two years and upto October, 1988; and

(f) the efforts of Government to telecast some Historical/religious/current films on the T.V.?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Hindi feature films telecast on the National Network and carried by all the

Kendras are selected by a Committee consisting of official and Non-official Members, keeping in view the following broad criteria;

1. National/International Awards won;
2. Thematic value;
3. Entertainment value;
4. Cinematic value;
5. Suitability for family viewing; and
6. Year of production.

The films selected by the Film Selection Committee are placed before the Film Gradation Committee. The payment is made according to the gradation which are as follow:

- i. Grade 'A' — Rs. 5.00 lakhs
- ii. Grade 'B+' — Rs. 4.00 lakhs
- iii. Grade 'B' — Rs. 3.00 lakhs

(d) to (f). Doordarshan's effort to pick up quality films are limited to the kind of films offered for telecast by the Producers/right-holders. It has been the experience that producers/right-holders are not willing to offer recent and commercially viable films for telecast on Doordarshan.

The information whether a particular film was a flop or not at the Box Office is not available with the Government since the Film Industry is in the Private Sector.

It has always been the endeavour of the Government to promote good cinema through Doordarshan. If suitable films having a bearing on historical and religious themes are offered, the same are considered on merit for telecast.

Setting up of penicillin Factory at Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu)

3595. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a penicillin factory at Cuddalore in South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether it will be in private sector, or public sector or a joint venture?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Government have received such a proposal.

(b) The proposal is from a Joint Sector Company.

Opening of Post Offices in Punjab

3596. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices proposed to be opened during the Seventh Plan in Punjab and the number of post offices opened, so far; and

(b) the break up thereof; category or grade-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) the number of post offices proposed to be opened in Punjab during the Seventh Plan period is 86 out of which up to 30.11.1988, 4 post offices have been opened.

(b) All the four post offices referred to in reply to part (a) above are of the category of departmental sub post offices.

Energisation of Pump Sets

3597. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the total number of pump sets energised in each of the Northern Region States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): The number of pumpsets energised in the Northern States during the last three years are as under:-

<i>States</i>	<i>Energisation of Pumpsets during 1985-88</i>
1	2
1. Jammu & Kashmir	264
2. Himachal Pradesh	580
3. Haryana	53795
4. Rajasthan	31910
5. Punjab	107425
6. Uttar Pradesh	83687

Availability of Oil and Gas

3598. DR. G. VIJAYARAMA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prospects of availability of oil and gas have increased in entire on-shore and off-shore areas of our country,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any new steps are being

contemplated to reduce the price of petrol and diesel, in view of abundant availability; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Balance Recoverable Reserves of crude oil and gas in the country, which were about 500 million tonnes and 480 billion cubic metres respectively in the beginning of 1985, have gone upto 638 million tonnes of oil and 579 billion cubic metres of gas in the beginning of 1988.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present to reduce the price of petrol and diesel.

Land for IB Thermal Plant in Orissa

3599. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of private and Government land acquired or proposed to be acquired for setting up IB Thermal Power Plant in Orissa; and

(b) the rate at which compensation is being paid to the land owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have intimated that a total of 736.63 acres (326.82 acres private land + 409.81 acres Government land) of land is planned to be acquired for the setting up of the proposed Ib Valley Thermal Power Project (4 x 210 MW). The rates of land acquisition compensation for different types of private land fixed by the Collector (Land Acquisition) are as follows:-

<i>Type of Land</i>		<i>Rate of Compensation</i>
1	2	3
(i)	"Atta"	— Rs. 2026.00 per acre
(ii)	"Mala"	— Rs. 5081.00 per acre
(iii)	"Berha"	— Rs. 7204.00 per acre
(iv)	"Bahal"	— Rs. 10613.00 per acre

Requirement and production of Newsprint

3600. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate annual requirement and production of newsprint in the country;

(b) whether there is need to step up newsprint production; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The total requirement of newsprint for the year 1988-89 is estimated at 6.21 lakh tonnes; Production of newsprint during 1987-88 was 2.87 lakhs tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following steps have been taken to increase production of newsprint in the country:-

i) The installed capacity of newsprint industry, which was 75,000

tonnes per annum in 1979-80, has been stepped up to 3 lakh tonnes per annum by 1987-88.

ii) A high rate of capacity utilisation of the installed capacity is being ensured.

iii) An additional capacity of 4.44 lakh tonnes have been approved by way of Industrial Licences/ Letters of Intent.

iv) Facilities have been extended to the existing paper mills to take up manufacture of newsprint subject to certain conditions.

Allocation of Newsprints

3601. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to liberalise their policy with regard to allocation of newsprints; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The current Newsprint Allocation Policy is applicable upto 31.3.1989. It is not possible at this stage to say anything about the policy for the next year.

(b) Does not arise.

Telecommunication Development Programme in Orissa

3602. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the telecommunication development programmes drawn up by Government for Orissa for the remaining period of the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether there is a proposal to increase the capacity of telephone exchanges during 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the number of new telephone connection expected to be provided in Orissa during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) During 1988-90, it is proposed to:-

- i) Open 4000 line E-10B electronic exchange at Bhubaneshwar;
- 2) Replace 200 line electromechanical telex exchange at Bhubaneshwar by 500 lines electronic telex;
- 3) Open national telex changes at Angul, Dhenkanal and Koraput subject to a certain minimum demand;
- 4) Replace manual exchanges by automatic exchange at Kendrapara, Barbil (commissioned), Jeypore (Koraput), Khurda, Burla, Hiraakud, Bhanjnagar, Jajpur Road, Rayagada, Joda, Talcher, Newrangpur, Koraput (commissioned) and Phulbani (commissioned);
- 5) Replace 39 Small Automatic Exchanges (SAX) by C-DOT electronic exchanges and 20 SAXs by IIT port electronic exchanges;
- 6) Expand digital TAX at Cuttack by

1000 lines;

- 7) Commission satellite Earth Station at Bhawanipatna;
- 8) Introduce STD facility at the remaining District Headquarters of Orissa; and
- 9) Open about 350 Long District Public Telephones in the rural areas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About 5000 new telephone connections are proposed to be given in Orissa during 1989-90.

Trunk Line between Cuttack and Bhubaneshwar

3603. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert the trunk line between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar into local line; and

(b) if so, the date from which the proposal is going to be implemented?

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

Requirement of Power Equipments

3604. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate requirement of power equipments, in the country;

(b) to what extent the requirement is being met by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd;

(c) whether Government have made any estimate of the equipments needed for power plants in the Eighth Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to meet those requirements?

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

(a) and (b). During the Seventh Plan, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) are to supply power equipment for a capacity of 17377 MW out of total capacity addition programme of 22245 MW.

(c) to (e). During the Eighth Plan period, power equipment would be required for a capacity addition programme of about 38000 MW, comprising approximately of 28000 MW thermal, 9300 MW hydro and 700 MW nuclear. With a view to meeting this requirement, while orders for about 13200 MW capacity have already been placed on BHEL, projects aggregating 2344 MW have also been cleared for ordering the equipment on the company. BHEL can also compete in the international competitive bidding for potential orders aggregating about 6500 MW, required in the Eighth Plan period against multi-lateral funding arrangements for the projects. Due to constraint of resources, equipment is also being procured from abroad under bilateral funding arrangements.

De-Centralsation of N.P.C.C.

3605. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

de-centralise the organisational structure of the National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) and give more power to different State units; and

(b) the measures taken to put NPCC on sound footing?

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

(a) The organisation structure of the National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) has been decentralised as necessitated by its working requirements; the Corporation's unit offices have been delegated adequate administrative and financial powers for execution of work under their charge efficiently.

(b). The working of the Corporation is reviewed at intervals and assistance is provided at Governmental level, wherever necessary. Steps have been taken by the management to improve working conditions of the Corporation, diversify its activities and eliminate losses.

Performance of State Electricity Boards

3606. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise comparative details of plant load factor, quantum of electricity generation/distribution & also of consumption of major inputs in electricity generation like coal/oil in rupees per unit in each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is substantial difference in the performance of different State Electricity Boards; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Transfer Rules in Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi

3607. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any prescribed rules for transfer of employees in the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the instances when these rules have not been followed during the last three years and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. Rules prescribed for the transfer of employees of the Department of Telecom. are also applicable to the employees of the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi.

(b) Rotational transfers are based on length of stay and transfer of surplus staff is effected from junior most employees onward.

(c) No instances have been reported, where the rules prevailing were not followed.

[*English*]

Reverse merger of Sick Companies

3609. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to allow reverse

merger of health companies into sick ones have been mooted by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR);

(b) if so, its implications, financial and otherwise;

(c) whether the BIFR has under its consideration several proposals for merger of healthy companies into sick ones at present;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any foolproof method in the existing legislation to restrain a company from disposing of its assets or otherwise dealing with its properties or taking other prejudicial actions; and

(f) if not, the steps 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) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raw Material Bank for Petrochemical Products

3610. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals is setting up a raw material bank to make the availability of petrochemical products easy and offset the wild fluctuations in international prices of these items; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The Govern-

ment have received a proposal from Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited for setting up of a raw material bank for polymers to readily meet the requirement of exporters. A decision will be taken on merits.

Utilisation of Natural Gas by Industry

3611. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the policy for natural gas utilisation to achieve the objective and the underlined need for exploring the possibility of keeping the price of natural gas comparable to the pit-head price of coal to facilitate its viable use in industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The present prices of natural gas have been fixed with a view to encourage its use on the one hand and to ensure a reasonable return on production, processing and transportation of natural gas. Policy for natural gas supplies is determined keeping in view the need for optional utilisation of the gas in the given circumstances.

Shifting of Early Production System 'Sagar Lakshmi'

3612. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to shift the early production system 'Sagar Lakshmi' from its current Western Coastal location to the East Coast to facilitate exploitation of the Krishna-Godavari oil field; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). No Sir. The Rig Sagar Lakshmi is not considered suitable for deployment at off-shore location GS-16-2 in Krishna Godavari Basin.

Energy Consumption Plans by Coal India Ltd.

3613. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. has made any efforts to save energy consumption;

(b) if so, whether energy conservation plans on short-term and long-term basis are being prepared by the coal sector for the coming years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Coal India Limited has taken various measures for energy conservation on a short term as well as long term basis including the publication of an 'Energy Audit Manual' for the guidance of individual coal companies. These measures have resulted in a saving 2.5 per cent in direct power consumption and Rs. 4.46 crores in direct power costs in 1987-88 over that of the previous year. The projected saving of energy for Coal India Limited is 4.10% by the end of the Seventh Plan period (1989-90) and 10% by the end of the Eighth Plan period (1994-95) over that of the year 1987-88.

Telecast of Films and Other Regional Programme with English/Hindi Sub-Titles

3614. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Hindi feature film is telecast on Sundays and a programme entitled 'Chitramala' containing song and dance sequences from different language films on Mondays on the National Net-work;

(b) whether Government propose to telecast regional feature films with English/Hindi sub-titles and foreign feature films with Hindi sub-titles;

(c) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) One Hindi feature film is telecast on Sundays evening. The Chitramala programme is telecast twice a month on Mondays.

(b) to (d). The regional feature films and foreign feature films are telecast on the National Network with English sub-titles.

Facilities for sub-titling in Hindi are not available at all the film-producing centres. Doordarshan will consider telecasting films with Hindi sub-titles if Hindi sub-titled films are offered for telecast by the producers/TV right-holders.

At present, synopsis of the story of the regional feature films is given in Hindi by the Announcers before telecast of the films for the benefit of the viewers knowing Hindi.

Telephone Connections in Bangalore

3615. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connection given in Bangalore city during 1987 and 1988; till date;

(b) the number of persons on the waiting list in Bangalore city, exchange-wise; and

(c) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) The number of new Connections given during 1987-88 is 8374 and during 1988-89 upto 31.10.1988 is 4973.

(b) The number of persons on the waiting list in Bangalore city, exchange-wise, as on 31.10.1988 is as under:-

	1	2	3
1. Central Exchange			5264
2. Ulsoor Exchange			12588
3. Krishnarajapuram			439
4. Jayanagar Exchange			3032
5. Shankrapuram Exch.			9282
6. Malleswaram Exch. I			2836
7. Malleswaram II			366
8. R.T. Nagar			1726
9. Vijayanagar Exch.			6676
10. Peenya			396
11. City Exchange			3036

(c) Persons registered upto 30.9.1986 are likely to be provided telephone connection by 31.8.1990. Remaining waiting list shall be cleared progressively during the Eighth Plan period.

Installation of Multi-Fuel Thermal Power Plant with Soviet Aid on Eastern Coast

3616. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to install multi-fuel (Coal-Oil) thermal power plant in coastal Dakshina Kannada district with a capacity of 2450 MW to be jointly funded by the National Thermal Power Corporation with Soviet aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there are proposals to locate such power station on the Eastern Coast also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). A proposal of the Karnataka Power Corporation in respect of installation of a multi-fuel thermal power plant (2 x 210 MW in the first stage) at Nandikur near Mangalore has been techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The State Government had proposed the implementation of the project in the Central Sector by the National Thermal Power Corporation. An Inter-Governmental Protocol concluded between India and the Soviet Union in November, 1988 provides for cooperation in the construction of this project.

(c) The Tuticorin Stage-III (2 x 210 MW) and the North Madras Stage-I (3 x 210 MW) coal-based thermal plants on the Eastern coast have been techno-economically appraised by the CEA and are under execution

by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

Gas Based Thermal Station at Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu

3617. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a gas based Thermal Station at Cuddalore in South Arcot District utilising the natural gas being tapped near Porto-novo; and

(b) whether any expert committee has been set up to find out the ways and means for maximum utilisation of natural gas struck in Southern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) A proposal for the installation of 4 x 31.81 GT and 2x34.37 ST (196 MW) Gas-based thermal power station at Cuddalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 225 crores has been received in October, 1988 from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. The proposal can be techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority after the availability of necessary inputs is tied up and the requisite clearances are available.

(b) No, Sir. However, in August, 1987 the Planning Commission, set up an Advisory Group on Perspective Plan for Natural Gas with a view, inter alia, to assess the likely demand availability of natural gas and its optimum utilisation.

[Translation]

Allotment of LPG Connections to Distributors

3618. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allotment of LPG connections and LPG distributors;

(b) whether different LPG connections quota has been fixed for different States;

(c) whether any priority is given to the backward areas in the allotment of LPG connections;

(d) whether LPG connections are not allotted for some time in a year; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The oil marketing companies appoint LPG distributors on the basis of recommendations received from the Oil Selection Boards concerned. In selection of candidates who meet the prescribed eligibility criteria in regard to income, educational qualification, residence, category age, etc., the OSBs take the following factors also into account:

- (i) Personality;
- (ii) Business ability/salesmanship;
- (iii) Capacity to arrange finance and provide facilities;
- (iv) Preparedness for working as a full-time dealer; and
- (v) General assessment and extra-curricular activities

LPG connections are released through LPG distributors based on product availability, preference being given to distributors who have not reached economically viable levels of operation;

(b) to (e). Release of new LPG connections is being done by the oil industry on a

continuous basis all over the country keeping in view the overall availability of the product and the demand for LPG connections in different parts of the country.

Priority In Allotment of LPG Distributorship In Desert Area, Rajasthan

3619. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any priority is given to some districts in the allotment of LPG distributorships; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this priority is also given to the desert districts;

(c) if so, the list of such districts;

(d) whether this priority has not been given in the Jaisalmer and Barmer districts having maximum Thar desert area and the State Government has prohibited cutting of trees;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether Government propose to provide LPG distributorships in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts as is being done in respect of desert areas; and

(g) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) to (c). While no priority is accorded to any district in the allotment of LPG distributorships, the Oil Industry is normally taking up, in a phased manner, towns/cities all over the country, with population of around 20,000 and above (as per 1981 Census) which offer sufficient potential for viable marketing of LPG;

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of reply

to (a) to (c) above;

(f) and (g). LPG distributorships exist at Balotra and Barmer in Barmer district as well as at Jaisalmer. Additional distributorships in these districts, within the principle given at (a) to (c) above, will be established but it is not possible to indicate a time schedule for the same.

[English]

HP T.V. Transmitter In Tribal Areas of Orissa

3620. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a High Power T.V. Centre to cater to the needs of the tribal people of Parvatipuram agency area and Donubha in Vizianagaram district, Seethampeta agency area of Srikakulam district and Gunupuram, Gudari area of Koraput district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Parts of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts of Andhra Pradesh are covered by TV service from the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter functioning at Visakhapatnam. A low power TV transmitter is envisaged to be commissioned into service at Srikakulam during 1989-90, as part of the Seventh Plan. Two low power TV transmitters one each at Koraput and Jeypore are, at present, functioning in Koraput district of Orissa. A high power (10 KW) TV transmitter, under implementation at Bhawanipatna in Orissa is expected to provide service to parts of Koraput district, when commissioned into service towards the end of the Seventh Plan period. TV

service to the remaining uncovered parts of the country including those of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts of Andhra Pradesh and Koraput district of Orissa can be carried out in a phased manner depending upon the future availability of resources for this purpose.

Fixation of Royalty Rates on Coal

3621. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when were the royalty rates on coal last fixed and what are the rates of royalty being paid for different quality of coal;

(b) whether the revision of the royalty rates on coal has become due since 1985;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether there is demand for fixing the royalty rates on coal a fresh by coal producing States; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) The rates of royalty on coal were last revised w.e.f. 13.2.81. The rates of royalty for various grades of coal are given in the Statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir. According to the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957, the rates of royalty could be revised in February, 1985.

(c) to (e). In order to consider the question of revision of rates of royalty on coal, a Study Group was constituted in November,

1984. The Group considered the views/proposals of various State Governments and submitted its report. Some of the State Governments suggested the fixation on rates of royalty on coal on ad-valorem basis.

The royalty rates on coal are not being revised now in view of the problems posed by the imposition of cesses/levies on coal by some State Governments.

STATEMENT

Rates of Royalty on Coal Effective from 13.2.1981

(i) Group I Coals:

- (a) Coking Coal
Steel Grade I
Steel Grade II
Washery Grade I

- (b) Hand picked Coal produced in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

Seven rupees only per tonne.

(ii) Group II Coals:

- (a) Coking Coal Washery Grade II
Coking Coal Washery Grade III

- (b) Semi-coking coal Grade I
Semi-coking coal Grade II

- (c) Non-coking coal Grade A
Non-coking coal Grade B

- (d) Ungraded R.O.M. Coal Produced in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland

Six rupees and fifty paise only per tonne

(iii) Group III Coals:

- (a) Coking Coal Washery Grade IV

- (b) Non-coking coal Grade C

Five rupees and fifty paise only per tonne

(iv) Group IV Coals:

Non-coking coal Grade D

Non-coking coal Grade E

Five rupees and thirty paise only per tonne

(v) **Group V Coals:**

Non-coking coal Grade F	}	Two rupees and fifty paise only per tonne
Non-coking coal Grade G		

(vi) **Group VI Coals:**

Coal produced in Andhra Pradesh	}	Five rupees only per tonne
(Singareni Collieries Company Limited)		

Explanation:- For the purpose of this item the specification of each such grade of coal shall be as prescribed under clause 3 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945.

Central Assistance to State Electricity Boards

3622. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance given to the State Electricity Boards during the last three year, year-wise; and

(b) the dues from State Electricity Boards to Union Government and other financial institutions?

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

Shortage of Raw Material in Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kerala

3623. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Vellore, Kerala is facing a crisis due to shortage of raw materials;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). While Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. has not faced any major crisis affecting production due to shortage of raw material, the Company has not been supplied the contracted quantity of reed from the allotted areas by the Government of Kerala. The long-term availability of raw materials on sustained basis, however, is not assured unless fresh plantations are taken up for which the company has approached Government of Kerala.

Bio-Gas Plants

3624. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted of the existing bio-gas plants in the country;

(b) if so, the number of bio-gas plants identified as non-functional in different States;

(c) the number of bio-gas plants functioning properly in those States; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to put the non functional plants in order?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Evaluation survey studies have been assigned recently to eight independent agencies and their reports are awaited. However, results of the earlier State-wise evaluation survey studies conducted by five independent agencies in 1985-85 indicate that on an all-India basis about 85 percent plants were functional at a given time.

(d) For revival of non-functional plants in different States/Union Territories, the Government has already taken a number of steps, such as organisation of Refresher Training Courses in the detection of defects and repair for village masons and technicians; Users' Training Courses for proper operation and maintenance of biogas plants, provision of repair and maintenance kits consisting of certain essential equipments for State Governments and programme implementing agencies, and provision of financial assistance upto Rs. 500/- per defective plants. Higher repair charges are also given on case by case basis.

Import of Coal from Australia and other Countries

3625. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sought the approval of Union Government for importing coal from Australia and other foreign countries for the Raichur Thermal Plant;

(b) if so, whether Government have given approval for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir.

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

Non-Domestic LPG Consumers in Bangalore City

3626. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-domestic LPG consumers in Bangalore city;

(b) whether there is any separate LPG distributors for non-domestic LPG consumers there; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to appoint separate LPG distributors for these consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) At present there are about 1,900 non-domestic LPG consumers in Bangalore city;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Indian Oil Corporation has planned a distributorship under 'DEF' category in Bangalore city in 1987-88 Marketing Plan to exclusively handle the requirements of its non-domestic customers.

Pipeline between Bangalore and Mangalore

3627. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay oil pipeline by the Hindustan Petroleum Limited between Bangalore and Mangalore;

(b) if so, the total cost involved;

(c) the time by which the work is likely to

be taken up and completed; and

(d) the amount earmarked therefor during the current year?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Sub-title of T.V. Serial 'Mahabharat' in Kannada

3628. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most people in Bangalore do not understand properly the Hindi dialogues of 'Mahabharat' T.V. serial; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to telecast the T.V. serial 'Mahabharat' with subtitles in Kannada and other regional languages?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No specific survey has been conducted by the Government to gather this information.

(b) No, Sir.

Moonidih Underground Coal Project, Dhanbad

3629. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken against the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and Jessops & Co. Ltd., for the delay in the supply of

Longwall face equipment, to the Moonidih Underground Coal project, Dhanbad; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in finalising technology and equipment configuration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINIS-TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) The 5th powered support longwall face equipment for the Moonidih mine was supplied by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation in August 1987 after a delay of 13 months. The 6th set of equip-ment was supplied by Jessops and Com-pany in January 1988 after a delay of 19 months. To avoid such delays in future, periodical meeting are held which are at-tended by representatives of the Depart-ment of Coal, the coal companies, MAMC and Jessops.

(b) The first powered support longwall equipment was introduced in Moonidih mine in August 1987. The complete package was imported from UK. In the initial years, the equipment could not work to its optimum capacity due to the facts that there was no previous operational experience and the behaviour of the overlying strata had not been fully established. As a result of the experience gained in the working of the first face, the specifications for equipment or-dered subsequently could be refined.

Exploration by Transient Electro-magnetic method

3630. SHRI M.V. CHAN-DRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to introduce a sophis-ticated transient Electromagnetic Explora-tion Method (TEM) in the Saurashtra region;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed method;

(c) whether any experiments have been conducted of this proposed method so far; and

(d) if so, to what extent these exploration of oil and natural gas is likely to be boosted?

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

(b) This technique called as Transient Electromagnetic Technique (TEM) will be carried out shortly in the Saurashtra area for getting informations about the rocks below basaltic layers. In this technique, an Electromagnetic field is created by turning on and off a square wave current of several hundred amperes through a grounded wire source, about 2 km. in length: The resulting secondary electromagnetic field is measured at a distance of about 5-20 km. from the source. The collected data is computer processed and interpreted to obtain the subsurface information, including the rocks below the basaltic flows.

(c) No such experiments have been conducted in India so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Replacement of Telephone Exchanges Into Electronic Exchanges In Gujarat

3631. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA, Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places where electronic telephone exchanges have been set up in Gujarat State so far;

(b) whether the functioning of electronic telephone exchanges is more accurate than the auto exchanges; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to replace the auto telephone exchanges with electronic telephone exchange in all the State Capitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) Electronic telephone exchanges have so far been set up in Gujarat State at Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Gandhidham, Mehsana, Porbandar, Veraval and Kodinar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Life expired and worn out electromechanical telephone exchanges in the State capitals are progressively being replaced by electronic telephone exchanges.

Allotment of New LPG Connections

3632. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in releasing LPG connections to applicants even after 4-5 years of their registration in certain parts of the country;

(b) whether the shortage of LPG cylinder pressure regulators is one of the reasons; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to increase the production of pressure regulators in the country or to procure them from some foreign countries to meet the demand and accommodate the maximum number of persons on waiting list?

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

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Release of new LPG connections is done by the oil industry all over the country in a phased manner, under its annual programme for enrollment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG;

(b) No, Sir;

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

[*Translation*]

High Power Transmitters at Barmer, Jaisalmer and Kota

3633. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: the details of the area and population likely to be covered by the commissioning of high power transmitters in the border districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer and Kota districts in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT**): The high power TV transmitters under implementation at Barmer, Jaisalmer and Kota in Rajasthan, when commissioned into service, are expected to provide coverage to an estimated population of 64.57 lakhs spread over an area of about 1,04,900 Sq. Kms.

Upgradation of Branch Post Office in Rajasthan

3634. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed for the upgradation of Branch Post Office to Sub Post Office in backward and other developing and developed areas;

(b) the state-wise details of the number of Branch Post Offices upgraded to Sub Post Offices on the basis of these norms so far;

(c) whether a number of Branch Post offices have not been upgraded to Sub Post Offices on the basis of these norms in the country, especially in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the time by which these Branch Post Offices are likely to be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (**SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO**): (a) The norms are indicated in the statement below.

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

STATEMENT

Norms for upgrading of branch post offices to the level of sub post offices

- (1) A branch office may be upgraded as a suboffice if the parent sub office has more than 20 BOs in account with it and the proposed sub office will have work of 5 hours or more per day on upgradation.
- (2) A branch office which already has a workload of 5 hours or more per day may also be upgraded as a sub office.
- (3) The loss on upgrading of a branch office should not exceed Rs. 1,000 per annum. (Rs. 2,000 per annum in hilly/tribal/backward areas).

In view of the continuing ban on creation of posts, at present proposals for upgrading

of branch offices are considered either on the basis of Non-Returnable Contribution (NRC) paid by State Governments or other authorities/agencies or on the basis of diversion of posts from other offices.

[English]

Export of Petrochemicals

3635. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope for increasing export of petrochemicals;

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government in this regard; and

(c) the names of the countries importing petrochemicals from India at present?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) At present there is scope for export of some selected petrochemicals.

(b) These include measures to facilitate availability of raw materials at reasonable prices, grant of incentives like CCS, streamlining of procedures etc.

(c) Exports are made mainly to Europe (including East European countries) and USA.

Low Power Transmitter/T.V. Relay Centre at Medak

3636. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a low power transmitter or a television relay centre in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). About 95% area of Medak district falls within the service range of the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter already functioning at Hyderabad. There is, therefore, no proposal at present to set up a separate transmitter in Medak.

[Translation]

Ancillary industries Programmes by Korba Thermal Power Station

3637. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has constructed two Thermal power stations at Korba and Singrauli;

(b) whether the Korba power station has not yet taken up the ancillary industries programme;

(c) if so, the steps taken to set up ancillary industries for supply of components to the said power station; and

(d) the reasons for not implementing the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Standing Committee of Small Scale Industries Board of Ancillary Development have categorised the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) as an enterprise with very limited or no scope of ancillarization.

The spare parts required in the operation of super thermal power plants are largely procured from the suppliers of main plant equipment. The NTPC have conducted surveys for identifying suitable ancillary industries around their power stations at Korba and Singrauli which show that the areas are not suitable for ancillarization owing to various constraints, including the commercial viability of units (due to low anticipated off-take) and the latest sophisticated technology of the plants which does not lend itself easily to ancillarization.

Supply of Indothene and Polypropylene by IPCL

3638. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL), Vadodra is supplying Indothene and Polypropylene to industrial units through suppliers in private sector;

(b) whether IPCL propose to appoint the Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd., Bhopal as their distributors in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) is supplying Indothene and Polypropylene to industrial units through suppliers in private sector as well as Small Scale State Industries Corporations.

(b) Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd. is already a distributor of IPCL in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

Collapse of Transmission Towers

3639. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the towers used for transmission of power do not conform to the prescribed standards;

(b) whether Government are aware of the increasing number of collapse of these towers in several parts of the country;

(c) if so, the number of such cases reported from each State during the last three years, and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check the increasing incidence thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The transmission line towers in India are being designed to conform to the parameters laid down in the Indian Electricity Rules and specifications formed by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

(b) and (c). There are very few cases of failure of transmission line towers which are mainly due to the following factors:-

- i) Unforeseen natural calamities such as floods, storms, etc., of an unusual intensity, not catered for in the prescribed design standards.
- ii) Vandalism, thefts, etc. by miscreants.

(d) To avoid theft of tower members, steps are taken to punch the bolts and tack-weld the joints in the lower portion of the

towers. For avoiding damage to towers due to unprecedented floods, either route alignments are changed or heavy embankments are made.

[English]

Tehri Dam Project

3640. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the proposed Tehri Dam Project has started;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Soviet Union are having a second thoughts on this project; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four diversion tunnels with an aggregate length of 6600 meters have been completed. Excavation for spillway, stripping of dam abutment, construction of head race tunnels are progressing. Development of new Tehri township and rehabilitation work is underway.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Spurious Gas Regulators Factory
Unearthed in Delhi**

3641. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Police has recently unearthed a factory manufacturing spurious gas regulators with the fake trade mark of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. near Shahdara;

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

(c) the details of the articles seized and the action contemplated by Government against the persons involved; and

(d) the approximate loss suffered on this account by the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d) Delhi Police have recently unearthed a factory manufacturing spurious LPG pressure regulators in Babarpur, Shahdara, Delhi. The Police have seized components of spurious regulators with various brand names. The proprietor of the factory was arrested. Police investigations are in progress.

Training Programmes and better service conditions for LPG deliverymen

3642. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

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

(a) the approximate number of persons engaged in the delivery of LPG cylinders all over the country;

(b) whether any training programmes are arranged by the Oil Companies to provide them proper training;

(c) if so, the directions given to the LPG distributors for that purpose; and

(d) the steps taken to provide better service conditions to those LPG deliverymen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) These statistics are not maintained by the Oil Industry;

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Oil Marketing Companies have made it obligatory on the part of the LPG distributors to train deliverymen at regular intervals, in:

- (i) the safe handling of LPG;
- (ii) standard household installation of cylinders;
- (iii) testing for leakages; and
- (iv) safety instructions to new customers, etc;

(d) Delivery men are engaged by the

LPG distributors, and their service conditions are covered by the terms of employment with the distributors and labour legislations as applicable.

Japanese loan for BHEL

3643. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) has sought loan from Japan;

(b) if so, the amount of loan sought by BHEL;

(c) the purpose for which the loan has been sought; and

(d) the amount of loan approved by that country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). BHEL has not sought any loan from Japan. However, they have, with the approval of Government of India, recently signed an agreement for raising a loan of 100 million US Dollars. The commercial banks participating in the loan are both Japanese and non-Japanese. The purpose of the loan is to finance current imports of raw-material and components.

Self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth in Tamil Nadu

3644. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the self-employment scheme for the educated unemployed youth in Tamil Nadu during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the amount of loan granted to the

unemployed youth after their selection by District Industries Centres during 1986-87 and 1987-88 and the number of beneficiaries;

(c) whether the whole amount has been utilised; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Under the Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth the Central Government allocates to States only physical targets in terms of number of beneficiaries and do not allot funds to the States to implement the scheme.

(b) Amount of loan sanctioned by the banks and the number of beneficiaries is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of loan sanctioned by the banks (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>
1. 1986-87	3787.38	18362
2. 1987-88	1864.00	9278

(c) and (d). Under the existing data reporting system this information is not maintained centrally.

Shifting of production base of USA, Japan etc. to India

3645. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A., Japan and other developed countries are shifting their production base to third world countries;

(b) if so, whether efforts proposed to be made to get them shift their production base to India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether any incentives are proposed to be given for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). India encourages industrial cooperation with various countries including USA, Japan and other developed countries in accordance with the general policy of the country regarding technology transfer and foreign collaborations. Foreign collaboration is allowed in areas which require sophisticated technology, where critical production gap exists or where it would help increase the country's export potential. Foreign investment is regarded as a vehicle for transfer of technology. India's foreign collaboration policy has a substantial degree of flexibility and it is the intention of the Government to promote more direct investment within this broad framework.

Expansion of Barauni Refinery

3646. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Barauni Refinery is proposed to be expanded;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether more refineries and downstream facilities are likely to be set up in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). IOC have submitted a proposal for installing 'Catalytic Reformer' at Barauni refinery having capacity of 2,50,000 TPA, in pursuance of the government directives to reduce the lead content in the gasoline as well as to meet the future demand of gasoline. The preliminary estimates show that Catalytic reformer at Barauni refinery is expected to cost Rs. 79.29 crores.

S.T.D. facility in Alleppey district, Kerala

3647. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Alleppey district already connected with STD facility;

(b) whether requests have been received for providing STD facility at some more places in the district;

(c) if so, the names of places to be provided STD facility during this year and next year, separately;

(d) the places where STD public booths are available in the district;

(e) the places to be provided with STD public booths by the end of next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The places in Alleppey district already connected with STD facility are:— Chenganoor, Shertalai, Alleppey, Mannar, Kayamkulam, Mavelikara (Incoming only).

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Some requests have been received. Haripad in 1988-89 and Mavelikara (bothway) in 1989-90 have been planned to be provided with STD facility.

(d) STD public booths are available at Alleppey, Chenganoor, Mannar and Kayamkulam.

(e) It is proposed to provide STD public booth at Mavelikara by the end of the next year.

Disbursement of Sums by the Public Sector Corporations

3648. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Public Sector Corporations, Western Coalfields Ltd., Southern Coalfields Ltd., Northern Coalfields Ltd. and Eastern Coalfields Ltd. contributed a huge sum without the approval of the Board of Directors for repairs of houses damaged by floods;

(b) if so, the amount contributed by each undertaking and whether prior approval of the Board of Directors was obtained before the disbursement of such sums; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (c). In keeping with the tradition of the subsidiaries of Coal India of coming forward to help in the relief measures for the persons affected by natural calamities, Western Coalfields Ltd., South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., and Eastern Coalfields Ltd. advanced some funds to initially meet immediate expenditure on relief to the families affected by heavy rains in Bangalore City. The advances will eventually be recovered from the donations by employees for flood and earthquake relief being currently collected. Since the advances made by the companies are recoverable and were not donations by them, no approval by their Boards of Directors was necessary.

[*Translation*]

Cracker Unit and Propylene/Poly Propylene Unit In Madhya Pradesh

3649. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have sent a proposal to Union Government to set up a cracker unit and propylene/poly propylene unit in the State based on the natural gas available from Bombay High; and

(b) if so, the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). GAIL have submitted a proposal to Government for implementing a gas separation and petrochemical project at Bijaipur, M.P. for production of propylene/poly propylene. The first stage clearance has been given and GAIL have been asked to prepare a project feasibility report.

GAIL's proposal for production of LPG

at Bijaipur from the gas to be transported through the HBJ pipeline has been approved.

[*English*]

Visit to Sweden by DESU General Manager

3650. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking visited Sweden recently;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit; and

(c) whether the visit was undertaken with proper sanction of the competent authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The G.M., DESU did visit Sweden for a week from 2nd October, 1988 to review the progress of consultancy services being provided by M/s Swed Power and familiarisation with Swedish techniques.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Liver-Lipton Deal 1983-84

3651. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some representations have been received about the LIVER-LIPTON DEAL 1983-84;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the term 'Liver-Lipton Deal' refers to transfer of certain units of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. to M/s. Lipton India Ltd. under the provisions of the MRTTP Act, 1969, regarding which certain representations were received in the Deptt. of Company Affairs. The representations related to transfer of four units, including Ghaziabad, Trichy and Etah Units, of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. and transfer on lease of its two units at Bombay and Shamnagar to M/s. Lipton India Ltd.

(c) As regards transfer of the first four units referred to above, the provisions of the MRTTP Act, 1969 were found to be not applicable. With regard to the transfer of units at Bombay and Shamnagar, a show cause notice has been issued to the acquire company, M/s. Lipton India Limited.

Power Generation at Panki and Obra Thermal Power Stations

3652. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had earlier directed the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board to broad-base the promotion policy pertaining to technicians in its various plants including the Panki Thermal Power Station, Kanpur and the Thermal Power Station at Obra to avoid defaults in power generation;

(b) if so, whether the directive has been implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total contribution of Union Government given to the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board during the last five years?

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

Supply of Aircraft/Helicopters to ONGC

3653. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister Petroleum and Natural Gas be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has entered into an agreement with the Delhi, Gulf Airways Services Private Limited, Delhi for supply of aircraft/helicopters;

(b) if so, the number of the aircraft/helicopters to be supplied by the company to ONGC and on what terms and conditions;

(c) whether the work of maintenance is also being given to the company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b) Yes sir. ONGC hired on charter one helicopter from this firm in June, 1987 against an open tender for a period of one year. This contract has been extended on the same terms and conditions upto May, 1989. The charges are as follows:-

(i) Mobilisation	Rs. 50,000
(ii) Fixed annual charges	Rs. 46,00,000
(iii) Hourly flying charges beyond 360 hrs. per annum.	Rs. 3,250
(iv) Hourly flying charges upto 360 hrs per annum	NIL

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Orders for LPG Cylinders

3654. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to State:

(a) Whether there is steep fall in the orders of LPG cylinders on the various manufacturing units in the country:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria followed in the distribution of orders among the manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) and (b). While sizeable excess capacity exists at present in the country for manufacture of LPG cylinders, the oil industry's requirement of LPG cylinders is assessed on year-to-year basis, based on its annual programme enrolment of new customers, subject to augmentation availability of LPG;

(c) Orders for LPG cylinders are placed by the oil industry with the various cylinder manufacturing units based on their earlier performance, preference being given to the public sector undertakings, in the placement of such orders.

Setting up of Coal Washeries

3655. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of washeries set up in the coalfields under various coal companies in order to improve the quality of coal and how many of them are in Orissa under the South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., coalfield-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for establishing washeries in coalfields of Talcher and Ib?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) There are 15 washeries under operation in various companies under Coal India Ltd. At present there is no washery in Orissa.

(b) Feasibility reports have been prepared for setting up five coal preparation/deshaling plants at Talcher and Ib Valley Coalfields.

Spurious Mobile Oil

3656. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a factory producing spurious mobile oil for use in motor vehicles, under the brand name of Indian Oil Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited was recently unearthed in Delhi, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Special staff of Delhi Police (North East Distt.) had recently unearthed a factory in Karawal Nagar area of Delhi manufacturing spurious mobil and gear oils under the fake trade mark of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Indian Oil Corporation. A number of drums and packed cartons containing oils of these companies were seized by the police.

A case FIR No. 430 dated 22.9.88 u/s 420/468/471/472/473 485 IPC, 13 Copy right Act and 7/10/85 E.C. Act has been registered in this regard at Police Station, Yamuna Vihar, The accused has been arrested.

Import of Power Generation Equipment

3657. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4379 regarding import of power generation and boiler equipment by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and state:

(a) whether the BHEL has imported steam turbines, alternators, steam generators (Boilers) and other equipment used for power generation for any other customers;

(b) if so, the cost of the alternators imported after 1980 from foreign companies and supplied to Indian customers including ONGC, IOC etc;

(c) the names and addresses of the Indian agents/associates of M/S. Electrim of Poland who were given orders by BHEL and the value of the agency commissions etc. received by them from the foreign company/BHEL; and

(d) the reasons for importing the equip-

ment when indigenous capacity was available with BHEL/other Indian companies?

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

(b) No Alternator was imported.

(c) BHEL had subcontracted directly on M/s. Electrim; Poland for supply of two 60 MW Boilers and no agents were involved.

(d) Indigenous equipment suppliers were not able to meet the delivery required by SAIL at that time.

N.T.P.C. for Joint Undertaking from Foreign Collaborators for Power Equipment

3658. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation is insisting for joint undertaking from foreign collaborators of Indian public undertakings like BHEL for the power station equipment;

(b) if so, the reasons why this is being insisted upon in spite of the hefty collaboration fees and big royalty charges; and

(c) the Government's reaction in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). The NTPC are asking for joint undertaking for the guaranteed equipment performance, from foreign collaborators of proven experience, only in such cases where the experience of the Indian party is not adequate to meet the basic minimum requirements. This practice helps the NTPC to avoid the risk of suboptimal equipment installation and also affords an opportunity to the Indian party for technological upgra-

dation, thus enabling them to compete in global markets. However, when the level of experience of the Indian party attains the requisite standards, the necessity of collaborator's guarantee for equipment performance is dispensed with.

Global Tenders by N.T.P.C. for Smaller Equipments

3659. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has spent precious foreign exchange/World Bank aid on auxiliary equipments for the power station by inviting global tenders although such equipments were well within the capabilities of Indian manufacturers;

(b) whether several 500 MW Turbo Generator sets were purchased by the NTPC on single tender basis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) Global tenders for the procurement of equipments for the power stations of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) are invited only when so required by the guidelines indicated by the external agencies funding the project. The capabilities of the Indian manufacturers are taken care of at the stage of framing the qualifying requirements for the prospective bidders and domestic bidders are allowed price preference over foreign bidders.

(b) and (c). Eight 500 MWTG sets have been procured by the NTPC on negotiated single tender basis from M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), in association with M/s KWU of West Germany, who are M/s BHEL's technical collaborators. These TG

sets relate to the Singrauli (2 x 500 MW), Korba (3 x 500 MW) and Ramagundam (3 x 500 MW) Super Thermal Power Projects, amounting to a total value of approximately Rs. 378.50 crores.

Foreign Visit by D.E.S.U. Officers

3660. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the senior officers of the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking visited foreign countries without obtaining proper sanction;

(b) the details of officers who visited abroad during the last three and violated the norms; and

(c) the action contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of answer to part (a) above.

Recovery of Amount over Charged by Rifampicin Formulators

3661. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has finalised the amount overcharged by Rifampicin formulators from poor patients;

(b) if so, when the amount in each case was finalised and notices were sent for recovery, full details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The details of the companies in whose cases the over-charged amounts have been assessed, tentatively, are given in the statement below.

These amounts have, however, been disputed by the companies. It has been decided to refer this matter to a high powered committee.

STATEMENT

Details of Tentative Amounts Assessed from the Formulators of Rifampicin

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the company</i>	<i>Tentative Amount Assessed (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
<i>Rifampicin</i>		
1.	Biochem Pharmacuticals	34.28
2.	Lyka Labs	57.57
3.	Astra IDL Ltd.	24.11
4.	Micro Labs	2.24
5.	Themis Chemicals Ltd.	3621
6.	Alembic Chemicals Labs.	3873
7.	Bombay Drug House	1.73
8.	Pharmed Pvt. Ltd.	68.01
9.	Dolphin Labs	18.11
10.	Albert David Ltd.	3.91
11.	Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals Ind.	87.99
12.	Cadila Lhas. P. Ltd.	76.52
13.	Sarabhai Chemicals	4.14
14.	Lupin Labs	215.89
15.	Ranbaxy Labs	47.78
16.	Wallace Pharmaceuticals	2.82
17.	Ethico Drug & Chemicals Mfg. Co.	140.98

Hazira Gas Cracker Project

3662. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Hazira Gas Cracker Project and the products of this project;

(b) the Central assistance proposed to be given for this project; and

(c) the quantity of gas likely to be utilised per year in this project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Hazira Gas Cracker Project is estimated to cost around Rs. 750 crores and will provide employment to 455 persons.

The products to be manufactured in this project are the following:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the product</i>	<i>Capacity (tpa)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Ethylene	3,20,000
2.	Propylene	1,55,000
3.	Butadiene and other products	98,000

(b) No Central assistance is envisaged for this project.

(c) This project will be based on utilisation of natural gas liquid (NGL)/Naphtha.

Onland

Gujarat

Assam

Drilling Operations for Oil

Rajasthan

3663. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry

Andhra Pradesh

(a) the details of drilling operations for oil now going on in the country; and

Tripura

West Bengal

(b) the number of wells which have proved commercially viable so far?

Bihar

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Drilling operations for hydrocarbons are going on in the following States/areas:-

Himachal Pradesh

Jammu and Kashmir

Nagaland

Arunachal Pradesh

Offshore

Western Offshore

Eastern Offshore

(b) As on 1st September, 1988, there were 2658 oil and 273 gas producing wells in the country.

Super Thermal Power Station In Karnataka

3664. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR has agreed to extend full co-operation to set up a super thermal power station in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). A Protocol has been signed between Government of USSR and the Government of India on Economic and Technical Cooperation in power Projects on 20.11.1988. Besides other Projects, Mangalore (Multifuel) Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2x 210 MW) in Karnataka has been identified for implementation with Soviet assistance.

Rajrappa Opencast Coal Project, Hazaribagh

3665. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in the construction of Linked Washery and procurement of equipment for Rajrappa Opencast Coal Project, Hazaribagh;

(b) what has cost overrun over the original approved cost of the project; and

(c) the action taken against those responsible for this inordinate delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The procurement of equipment for Rajrappa Opencast Coal Mining Project had to be regulated keeping in view the delay in the completion of the linked Rajrappa Washery. The mine will reach its full production capacity of 3 million tonnes per annum in 1989-90.

The Rajrappa Washery project was sanctioned in August 1977. The setting up of the Rajrappa Washery was delayed mostly due to delays in availability of construction drawings and in construction activities. The construction is now complete and the Washery is undergoing full load trials. The revised cost estimate of the washery is about Rs. 76 crores (current prices) as against the original estimate of Rs.. 25.77 crores (January 1975 prices).

[*Translation*]

Power Connections In Extended Lal Dora Areas of Delhi

3666. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether commercial power connections were given to those who were allotted residential plots at the time of consolidation of holdings in rural areas of Delhi;

(b) whether Government have refused to give power connections to such plots since 1983 on the plea of growing population and not the extension of the Lal Dora; and

(c) whether it is proposed to treat the

said plots in extended Lal Dora to enable the displaced farmers of the villages to get power connections?

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

Functioning of Parallel T.V. Stations in Bihar

3667. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that parallel T.V. Stations are functioning in various cities of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into it; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

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

[English]

Progress of certain projects of Punjab Agro Industries Corporation

3668. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation's Riboflavin, newsprint, printing and writing paper and Superphosphate projects;

(b) the capital already invested in each of these projects; and

(c) the direct and indirect employment potentials generated by these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Letters of Intent dated 31.12.85 and 27.11.86 granted to M/s. Punjab Agra Industries Corporation for manufacture of Riboflavin (and other by products), and newsprint/writing and printing paper, respectively, are under implementation. The project for manufacture of Single Super Phosphate and Sulphuric Acid covered by Industrial Licence dated 14.2.86 has been implemented by M/s. Agro Chem Punjab Limited in April, 1986.

(b) and (c). The investment in land, building and machinery for the project set up for manufacture of Single Super Phosphate and Sulphuric Acid is estimated at Rs. 442.48 lakhs. The direct employment on the project is of the order of 125 persons. No information regarding the indirect employment potential generated by the project is available.

New Pay Scales in Central Government Public Undertakings

3669. SHRI S.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Central Government Public Undertakings where the employees are not getting new pay scales;

(b) the reasons therefore; and

(c) the time by which the new pay scales will be given to them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to revision in the scales of pay of the employees who are working in 68 enterprises following the 3rd

CPC DA pattern. The High Power Pay Committee which was constituted under directions of the Supreme Court to recommend revised scales of pay and DA pattern and other allowances submitted its reports on 24.11.1988. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Proposal for Amendment in Societies Registration Act

3670. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Voluntary Agencies to define legal identity of Voluntary Sector through suitable amendments of Societies Registration Act of 1860;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

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

Telecommunications System In Punjab

3671. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the working of the telecommunication system in the districts of Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar and Ludhiana in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to improve the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, some complaints were received as services suffered due to recent unprecedented flood in some areas in Punjab. Prompt action was taken to restore the systems.

Under upgradation scheme the following actions are being initiated:

- i. Reduction of over head alignments by providing underground cables.
- ii. Replacement of old telephones instruments.
- iii. Replacement of fault prone cables.
- iv. Provision of customer oriented training to staff.
- v. Replacement of old life expired equipment.

Industrial growth In Tamil Nadu

3672. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of licences issued for setting up of new industries or for expansion of capacities in existing industries in Tamil Nadu during the current financial year;

(b) the industrial growth recorded in State during the last two years, year-wise and the growth expected during this year; and

(c) the steps being taken for the development of industries in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Details of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences/

Registrations issued during January-September, 1988 for setting up of industries in the State of Tamil nadu were as follows:

(Figures in Numbers)

	Tamil Nadu	All India
1	2	3
Letters of Intent	73 (30)	694
Industrial Licences	20 (11)	274
Delicensed Industries Registered	57 (28)	1115
DGTD Registrations	52 (17)	734

(Figures in bracket pertains to Backward Areas in the State of Tamil Nadu)

(b) Central Statistical Organisation does not compile State-wise industrial growth. However, as per Department of Statistics, Government of Tamil nadu, industrial Growth rates during the years 1986, 1987 and January-April 1988 were as under:

(Bass 1970=100)

Years	Growth rate of index of Industrial production
1	2
1986	+ 5.2
1987	+ 2.6
1988	+ 9.4

(Jan.-April)

(c) In order to promote rapid industrial growth in the country, Government have

been taking several measures including delicensing and broad banding, re-endorsements of capacity with reference to past production, minimum economic scales of operations in respect of certain industries, introduction of a new scheme for encouraging maximisation of production from existing installed capacity, exemption under MRTP Act to a number of industries, induction of modern technology and encouraging foreign, financial and technical collaboration. These measures are further supplemented by suitable changes in fiscal & trade policies.

Take over of Larsen and Toubro

3672-A. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposal received from Reliance Industries to take over Larsen & Toubro;

(b) when was this proposal received and the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) the share of financial institutions of Larsen & Tourbo?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No proposal has been received from M/s Reliance Industries Limited for take over of M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd., under Section 23 (4) of the MRTP Act 1969.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per Annual Return made upto 9th March, 1988 filed by the company with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, the financial institutions are holding 2,25,29,740 equity share in M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited, constituting 39.97% of its equity capital.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One persons...(Interruptions)...I have allowed Mr. Law.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): In 1913 Rabindra Nath Tagore was awarded Nobel Prize for the book Geetanjali. This year, 1988, is the 75th year of the occasion. May I request—the Minister is here—to issue a stamp to grace the occasion?

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask the Minister. I am not withholding any statement. He is free.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji):

What is happening in Punjab is that Mr. Barnala was tied down with a rope. God forbid, he was not burnt. Otherwise Barnala burning would have been there.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do about it?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: It is not a question of religious punishment. It appears that they are in the stone age.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, what can I do about it?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Punjab is under President's rule. It is our concern. It is the concern of the whole Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: You should express yourself on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: What for?

(Interruptions)

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: (Ahmedabad): Sir, I have given a Calling Attention Notice. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahabunagar): Foronce I am in agreement with Mr. Shantaram Naik. Though legally we cannot do anything, yet we cannot be passive spectators to what is going on in Punjab. This is an utter violation of the secular norms of our politics. I think this occasion calls for...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: You discussed it yesterday. We had a question the day before about separating communal forces from this...

(Interruptions)

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Let there

be a statement at least Sir.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-ALIA (Sangrur): Sir, 4000 PCMS doctors of Punjab are on agitation against the recommendation of the 3rd Pay Commission. Their demands must be accepted regarding the time bound promotion. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Please pay attention to me also. I have given a calling attention notice.

[*English*]

I have given a Calling Attention Notice on the Punjab about Shri Barnala.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): I have given a Calling Attention Notice regarding fall in cotton prices in Andhra Pradesh and the export of cotton.

MR. SPEAKER: You can talk to me. I have already admitted it.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Ballary): About the cotton growers Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Sir, the Golden Temple in Amritsar has been put to political use in violation of the law passed by us. The Government of India should make a statement at least. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, I think the State Government should take it up.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you two speaking at the same time? You have got no cohesion between you two ask.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, the question can be dealt effectively by the State Government to apprehend those people who have been selling the spurious seeds. I think it can be very effective.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY (Kanakapura): Equally the Cen-

tral Government is responsible. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, to prevent fall in prices cotton should be exported...(*Interruptions*)...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It has been done. You have yourselves got it postponed.

[*English*]

You have got it postponed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAY (Nalanda): Sir, we should know whether the House is being extended.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know. How can I tell you? If I have got business, I will continue.

KUMARI MAMATA Banerjee (Jadavpur): Haldia Petrochemicals is an important project of my State. It is pending for a long time. The Industry Minister has stated that it is cleared. The Government should clear this project immediately because the Minister has assured in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be done like this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Shri P.C. Naryala, Additional Sessions Judge, Sonapat has been Kidnapped and all the lawyers of Sonapat have gone on indefinite strike.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do?

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: All investigations have proved fruitless and the functioning of judiciary has also come to a stand still...(*Interruptions*)

12.04 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on the working of and annual Report of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) Under Sub-Section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6897/88]

Drugs (Prices Control) Amendment Order 1988, Statement regarding review by Government on the working and annual Report of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for 1987-88 etc.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Drugs (Prices Control) Amendment Order, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 273 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1988 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. (Placed in Library See No. LT - 6998/88)
- (2) A copy each of the following

papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 6899/88]
- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Neapanagar, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Neapanagar, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT - 6900/88]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Ac-

- counts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT - 6901/88]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Baroda, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Baroda, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT - 6902/88]
- (e) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 6903/88]
- (f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 6904/88]
- (g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT -6905/88]
- (h) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT -6906/88]
- (I) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Audi-

- tor General thereon. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT - 6907/88]
- (j) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6908/88]
- (k) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Agra for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Agra, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT -6909/88]
- (l) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the HMT Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the HMT Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT - 6910/88]
- (m) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT- 6911/88]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Madras, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Madras, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT - 6912/88]
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 22nd November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1794 by Shri Raj Kumar Rai regarding reduction in prices of Rifampicin and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library *See* No. 6913/88]

Review on the working of and annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Ltd. for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the

Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (i) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) **Review by the Government on the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.**
- (2) **Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 6914/88]**

Review on the working of Cochin Refineries Ltd. and annual Report of Cochin Refineries Ltd., for 1987-88 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

- (1) (i) **Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the year 1987-88.**
- (ii) **Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 6915/88]**
- (2) (i) **Review by the Government on the working of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.**
- (ii) **Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi,**

for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 6916/88]

- (3) (i) **Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.**
- (ii) **Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. Lt- 6917/88]**
- (4) (i) **Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras for the year 1987-88.**
- (ii) **Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT - 6918/88]**
- (5) (i) **Review by the government on the working of the Gas Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.**
- (ii) **Annual Report of the Gas Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT - 6919/88]**
- (6) (i) **Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited,**

Bombay, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT -6920/88]

- (7) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6921/88]

- (8) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the I.B.P. Company Limited, Calcutta, and its subsidiary viz Messrs Balmer Lawrie Company Limited, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the IBP Company Limited, Calcutta and its subsidiary viz Messrs Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT -6922/88]

- (9) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Biecco Lawrie Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Biecco Lawrie Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of

the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT -6923/88]

Review on the working of and annual report of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIF): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1987-88..

(ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT -6924/88]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. 6925/88]

Punjab and Sind Bank (Officers) Service Regulations, 1982, Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (Employees Provident Fund) Rules, 1988, Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1987- Union Government (Civil) Desert Development Programme etc.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, on behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Punjab and Sind Bank (Officers') Service Regulations, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980. [Placed in library See No. LT - 6926/88]
- 2) A copy of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (Employees' Provident Fund) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 941 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Act, 1984. [Placed in Library See No. 6927/88]
- (3) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:-
 - (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 1987 Union Government (Civil) Desert Development Programme. [Placed in Library See No. LT— 6928/88]
 - (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 1987, -Union Government (other Autonomous Bodies) Khadi and Village Industries Commission. [Placed in library See No. LT-6929/88]
 - (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for

the year ended 31st March, 1987 Union Government (other Autonomous Bodies)— National cooperative consumers' Federation of India Limited. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 6930/88]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Telecommunications consultants India Ltd. for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) Review by the government on the working of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (2) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, for the year 1987-88 alone with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT -6931/88]

Annual Administration Report of the Punjab State Electricity Board for 1987-88 and review on the working of Punjab State Electricity Board for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Punjab State Electricity Board, Patiala, for the year 1987-88 under sub-section (1) of section 75 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclama-

tion dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Punjab State Electricity Board, for the year 1987-88.

- (2) A statement of Objective (Hindi and English versions) regarding submission of the Annual Administrative Report of the Punjab State Electricity Board, Patiala, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT -6932/88]

Annual Report and review on the working of the Indian Institute of Management for 1987-88 Annual Report and review on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region) for 1987-88 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. II(2) EDU/4884/88 (Hindi and English versions) published in Tamil Nadu Gazette dated the 14th September, 1988 nominating ten Women as Members of the Academic Committee of the Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal for a period of three years with effect from 12th August, 1988 under sub-section (2) of section 51 of the Mother Teresa Women's University Act, 1984 read with Clause (c) (IV) of the Proclamation dated the 30th January, 1988 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 6933/88]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88 along with Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 6934/88]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT - 6935/88]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, for the year 1986-87 under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open University for the year 1986-87.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 6936/88]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of

- the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region) Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region) Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6937/88]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6938/88]
- (8) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6939/88]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year, 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6940/88]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6941/88]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6942/88]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6943/88]
- (13) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Educational Consultants India

- Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6944/88]
- (14) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (15) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6945/88]
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Northern Region) Chandigarh, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Northern Region), Chandigarh, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6946/88]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6947/88]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6948/88]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6949/88]
- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region) Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Calcutta, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6950/88]
- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of

the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6951/88]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Central Social Welfare Board for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6952/88]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 1st September, 1988 to Unstarred Questions No. 4860 by Prof. Narain Chand Parashar regarding Training Programme of ICCW for Balsevikas; and
- (ii) given reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6953/88]

The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Regulation 1988, Annual Report and review on the working of National Council for Cement and Building materials for 1987-88 etc. etc.

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:-

- (i) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 982(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1988 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 65(E) dated the 21st February, 1986, under subsection (3) of section 22A of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6954/88]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Company Secretaries act, 1980:-
 - (i) The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. 710(2) (M) (2) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1988. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6955/88]
 - (ii) The Company Secretaries (Second Amendment) Regulations 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 710(2) (M) (2) in Gazette of India dated 23rd August, 1988. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6955/88]
- (3) A copy of Notification No. 1-CA(7)/160/87 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1988 containing corrigendum to Hindi versions of Notification No. 1-CA(7)/160/87 dated the 5th March, 1988, under section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6956/88]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials, New Delhi for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6957/88]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6958/88]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6959/88]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6960/88]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6961/88]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Khadi and village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6962/88]
- (10) (i) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Process and Product Development Centre, Agra, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Process and Product Development Centre, Agra, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6963/88]

12.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

Forty-second Report

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker): I beg to present the Forty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Steel)-Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Steel Authority of India Limited.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE

[English]

Fourteenth Report

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): I beg to present the Fourteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

[English]

Seventh Report

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North

Central): I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.07 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON LOKPAL BILL

[English]

(i) Report

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): I beg to present the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegation of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith.

(ii) Evidence

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: I beg to lay on the Table the record of evidence tendered before the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and matters connected therewith.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Are you going to have discussion on the Report of the Lokpal Bill or not?

MR. SPEAKER: When it comes before me then we can discuss.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It is very important, Sir. We must have discussion in the current Session.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you read about the rules? When the Bill is to be withdrawn it has to come before us. Then we can discuss. It has to be with your permission.

12.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DISCOVERY OF OIL AT NADA IN GAMBAY BASIN OF GUJARAT

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): I am glad to announce that oil has been struck at well Nada-1 in Cambay Basin of Gujarat. This well is located about 60 kms. North of Broach and about 100 kms. South of Baroda in Gujarat. The well was spudded on February 27, 1988 and was drilled to a depth of 4485 metres. The initial test results indicate a production level of 2010 barrels of oil and 1.28 lakh cubic metres of gas per day. The oil that has been found is also very light with an API gravity of 42°.

As can be seen, the well is very highly productive. Besides, this is a new area and this discovery opens up at least 45 sq. kms. of additional area for future exploration. In this, the discovery is significant.

Further testing is in progress and new drilling locations will be released to explore the neighbouring areas.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Sir, I request you to speak on our behalf in condemnation of the *fatwa* that was given by a number of Sikh priests and Sikh organisations appealing to the Sikh people and others also to mourn the possibility and the actuality of the implementation of the decision of the Supreme Court after four and a half years of inquiry and study in condemning those murderers who have done to death one of the greatest women of the world and of our country, Indiraji. After four years of detailed, careful and scrupulous study of heinous crime that they have committed, these people have the hardihood appeal to the people and their own co-religious people to wear black badges to mourn the possibility of the condemnation of these criminals to death. I seek your appeal. Sir, on our behalf. I am sure all the parties are united on this.

MR. SPEAKER: It is right, Professor Sahib. You are agitated, I know. I know how you feel about it and any sane thinking person will feel like that. If the whole House

is of this opinion...

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): The ITBP people who have killed that person must also be tried.

MR. SPEAKER: Law will take its own course.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Yes, that is correct.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is who-soever has committed the crime the judiciary is independent...

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): It should be done according to the Constitution and according to law.

MR. SPEAKER: No law permits even the killing of innocent people. They should all have condemned the killings of the innocent people. What is going on, they should have condemned this also. I don't know how man has degenerated. You see, souls of men have degenerated. How can they kill innocent people? How can anybody kill any people? I deplore this. I can't imagine how can you take a life. If you had the power to give it, you might have taken it. But has anybody got the power to give back life? You may give a coat. You may give a rupee back but not the life. It is impossible. It is the most heinous of crimes to take a life. It is a God given gift. I don't know how base a man can be. How can you think of that? How can any man appreciate that act? It is horrible. It is unimaginable. I even can't dream of this.

I just appeal to all the human-beings throughout the world—not only in India—why this taking to terrorism? Why this taking to unfair means when you have got the power to change anything in this country according to your wishes? You are the masters of this land. You are the masters of this Government. You are the representatives here. Change anything according to law, not through unfair means.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Right to live

is a fundamental right.

MR. SPEAKER: That's what it is. If we can't ensure the right to live and exist, what sort of law is it? The law of the jungle prevails. Even the law of the jungle is much better because they don't kill without reasons. At least, we have become much more than that. I am sorry, Professor Sahib. I really feel sorry for anybody who has lost his life. I like to uphold the dignity of the judiciary as well as this House. Whatever is done according to the law should be upheld.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): I just want to know from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs whether the House is going to be extended or not. What about the Electoral Reforms Bill? The whole house is in suspense.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: We have to chalk out our programme. If he announces tomorrow, what is the use? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): We have to plan our travel. He wanted extension. He discussed this with the Opposition leaders. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: For me, if the House says and if there is business, I will continue it.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Why is he so tight-lipped? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Minister should say whether the Government has business has business or not.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaipal, you could have consulted the Minister.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We are

appealing to him through you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to be informed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: So far, I have not got any information. So, I can't convey it.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, the process of consultation with the leaders of the Opposition groups is over. The Law Minister is seized of the matter and is preparing the Bill. What would be the latest position, I might be able to inform by this evening or by tomorrow morning.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Inform us by this evening. *(Interruptions)*

12.14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Decision of Government of India to set up a Joint venture in collaboration with M/s. Pepsico Inc., U.S.A.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Food Processing Industries—which I may add, Sir, is a new Ministry—to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:-

"The situation arising out of the decision of the Government of India to set up a joint venture in collaboration with M/s. Pepsico Inc., U.S.A."

12.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Sir. The salient features of the proposal of Punjab Agro Industries Corporation for setting up a joint venture in Punjab with M/s. Voltas and in collaboration with Pepsico include the following:-

- (1) An Agro Research Centre.
- (2) Potato/grain processing unit.
- (3) Fruit/Vegetable processing unit.
- (4) A soft drink concentrate manufacturing unit.

On full capacity utilisation the project is estimated to utilise 80,000 tonnes of fruits and 30,000 tonnes of potatoes and grains per year.

As per the Industrial Licence application, the proposed subscribed and paid up share capital is Rs 9 crores. The break up of this is as follows:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| (1) PAICO | 36.1% equivalent to Rs 3.25 crores |
| (2) Tatas | 24% equivalent to Rs 2.16 crores. |
| (3) Pepsico | 39.9% of the total investment equivalent to Rs. 3.59 crores. |

It will thus be seen that the company proposed to be formed is within the rules and it will be an Indian company whose major shareholders being Indian firms.

One of the problems faced by Indian agriculture is to enhance rural incomes and provide employment to the unemployed youth and women in the rural areas. To

achieve increased rural areas, a concerted effort should be undertaken to apply cost effective technology in relation to rural activities with provision of corresponding market facilities. The following factors assume significance:-

- (i) Sustained research and development to develop high yielding, disease resistant and machine-processable plant/seed varieties through tissue culture, genetic engineering etc. Introduce better crop management systems and improve post harvest technologies.
 - (ii) Establishment of a net work of processing units which operate on high volumes and low costs, taking full advantage of economies of scale and incorporating the latest processing technologies.
 - (iii) Upgradation of technology relating to packaging particularly towards bringing packaging costs down.
 - (iv) Developing a substantial export market not only for earning valuable foreign exchange but also for developing quality products.
- The Punjab Agro Pepsi proposal will fetch the following benefits:
- (a) Employment generation of 50,000 both direct and indirect.
 - (b) Tax revenues to the exchequer amounting to Rs 174 crores over a period of 10 years.
 - (c) Export of 50% of the turnover of Rs. 388 crores over a 10 year period. Normally export commitment obtained is only for 5 years.
 - (d) No foreign brand names will be used for the sale of products in India.

- (e) The Punjab Agro-Pepsico venture will be giving a bank guarantee/undertaking for fulfilling the export commitments as given by standard clause 4 of foreign collaboration approval at indicated below:-

"For undertaking the export obligation specified in the approval letter, the requisite guarantee i.e. legal undertaking bank guarantee as may be required, should be furnished according to the detailed instructions issued by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports (EO Cell), the Ministry of Commerce (EP) and Administrative Ministry who may be contacted in the matter".

The dividend will be repatriated in a particular year only after the export commitment of that year is fully met.

- (f) Imports will be guided by the Import policy in force at the time of clearance of imports.

The Agro Research Centre proposed to be established as part of this project will be working in close coordination with the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana and ICAR. Development of improved varieties by testing and evaluating the best germplasm available elsewhere, developing optimum production technologies on the farm, multiplication of high quality seeds and producing seed for oilseeds crop with higher productivity are some of the tasks that will be undertaken by the Agro Research Centre.

Although the number of similar food items as proposed by Punjab Agro Industries Corporation are manufactured in India, the quality and costs are not internationally competitive as evidenced from the fact that our exports in this area are minimal. It is not the policy of the Govt. to allow import of technology only in respect of items not manufactured in India but such import of technology can be considered where it will result in improving the quality, reduction in

cost, creation of better export market, etc. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to help manufacturers in improving their quality through various policy measures. Potato and grain processing constitutes approximately 40% of the capital cost of the project 35% fruits & vegetable processing and only the balance of 25% of drink concentrates. Foreign collaboration with Pepsico is aimed at improving the existing technology covering the entire spectrum from plant productivity to food processing and marketing with a view to maximise production, reduce costs and ensure higher return to the farmer in addition to opening up better export markets.

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, since the return of Congress (I) to power in 1980, the Government has been pursuing a policy of indiscriminate liberalisation. But, even as indiscriminate liberalisation goes, the Pepsi tie-up represents the ultimate in the nation's sell out.

It is a tragic irony that this should have happened in the centenary year of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was undoubtedly a doughty champion of our policy of national self-reliance. Sir, we must note with pride that India is the only country which has its own vibrant and throbbing soft drink industry. Mr. Tytler and his friends often talk of destabilisation by foreign powers. If ever they were to look for evidence, they must see the evidence of destabilisation of Indian economy in their own Pepsitie up proposals.

Sir, I may now refer to the manner in which this Pepsi tie up has been cleared. It reveals a lot about the comprador character of the ruling elite and our Government in the country. Sir, I may confine myself to two cardinal characteristics of the manner in which this proposal has been cleared. One of them Sir, is guilty conscience. The other is political shamelessness and effrontery. Sir, since the Government is apologetic and ashamed about.....

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: What is there to be ashamed of ? I object to his words

[Sh. Jagdish Tytler]

'ashamed of'. He surely has a better vocabulary to use. There is nothing to be ashamed of. We have done something about which we are proud and I have come here to Parliament to tell about it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I feel the Government has a lot to feel ashamed of. There is nothing unparliamentary about it and I stick to my words. I repeat Sir, since the Government feels apologetic and ashamed, it had to resort to a series of subterfuges. First, it had to bring in Punjab. They wanted to give an impression that the clearance of Pepsi proposal is a part of the grant solution that they have been envisaging for the Punjab problem. Secondly, they have to bring in horticulture which is only a minor and perhaps non-existing part of the entire package. Thirdly Sir, they have to talk of export conditionalities which as we all know, are more honoured in breach than in observance.

Fourthly he had to talk of employment opportunities. I should only say that the Government after such mega scandals as Bofors Guns and German Submarines, has lost all sense of honour and become so brazen that it could openly embrace even Pepsi Cola and is soon going to embrace Cocoa Cola too. To clear Pepsi Cola, I may refer to an important political fact, new Ministry of Food Processing has been created.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: (Almora)
Rightly so.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I must give credit to Mr. Tytler. He has accelerated and expedited the process of clearance of Pepsi Cola. He is of late burning midnight oil to clear even Cocoa Cola proposal. So one might as well legitimately call him the Minister of Pepsi Cola and Cocoa Cola. In his anxiety to defend this indefensible project, the Minister made many misleading statements. I may refer to a few of them. Firstly he said that this would generate employment opportunities for 50,000 persons.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Directly or indirectly.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Now today he says direct or indirect.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Right from the first day onwards I was saying directly or indirectly. I can prove it...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Punjab Agro Industries Corporation when it applied for licence said that this project would provide employment only to 489 persons. He has increased the figure by more than hundred times. This is in black and white. If you want, I will provide the documentary evidence. He said that the conditions under which Cocoa Cola was thrown out in 1977 were totally different. To substantiate this proposition, he contended that Cocoa Cola was not manufacturing concentrate in the country. May I bring to the notice of the Minister that Cocoa Cola had a manufacturing plant at Fari-dabad. It has since been bought by somebody else. What Cocoa Cola did not provide at that time was its secret formula. Even now Pepsi Cola is not parting with its secret formula. If Mr. Tytler is so fond of Pepsi Cola, let him purchase the secret formula. The nation would not mind paying 100 million dollars in one go but the nation cannot put up with this constant outgo of India's precious scarce foreign exchange.

Mr. Tytler also misled the Parliament in regard to other conditions of Cocoa Cola. May I bring it to the notice that Cocoa Cola was prepared to bring down its equity participation to less than 40 per cent! The Minister had stated - I am tabling a Privilege Motion in respect of that because I have a documentary evidence...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give a separate notice for that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am giving a notice right now.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Are you threat-

ening the Ministry?

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr Tytler is not made of that stuff. He cannot be threatened by us. He can only be threatened by Coca Cola or Pepsi Cola and not by us. The Minister contended Coca Cola did agree in 1977 to reduce its equity participation to less than 40 per cent. The Minister with his tongue in his cheek, which he normally keeps, stated that the rules were not bent in any way.

May I draw the attention of the Minister to the answer given by his own senior colleague, Shri J. Vengal Rao? It is stated "that the consumer items were not a priority area for import of technology." You will agree that the soft drink is an elite consumer item in this country and not a common man's consumer item. The Minister in his original statement should I call it aboriginal- stated that certain brands in this country were having a monopoly. I am one with him, if he makes a determined effort to dismantle the domestic monopoly. I am all for the formulation. But the Minister wants to say that domestic monopoly can be dismantled only by foreign monopoly. I am afraid that I will not be able to go along with it. Why can't we ask Tatas, the most illustrious industrial house in the country, to enter the field of soft drink and end the domestic monopoly of many other smaller guys? Tatas, whatever be our reservations, have their own reputation. It is to the ever lasting discredit of Tatas that they have to collaborate with a foreign company to counter the domestic monopoly.

He talks of horticulture. Well, I am so happy to note that horticulture has become so dear to Mr. Tytler and his mentor Prime Minister. If he has examined the proposal, he will find that only Rs 1.64 crore is earmarked out of Rs 21 crores and odd for the research and development for a period of 5 years. Annually, it comes to an average of Rs. 25 lakhs. The Pepsi is going to spend only Rs 25 lakhs on horticulture research per year in the country in the first five years to come. You

know the budget estimate of our various universities and laboratories in the area of horticulture research for the budget year 1988-89 is Rs. 38.83 crores; that means our national budget for horticulture research is 200 times more than that of Pepsi allocation. We all know that this is only a thin end of the wedge; it is a ploy; it is a decoy. Pepsi's main interest —Mr. Tytler knows more than all of us do- is soft drink. The Pepsi President, Roberst Beeby, told the Fortune International in an interview in its November Issue, "we are selling them (Indians) non-essential." He himself confessed. "So, we have to give them more than what they get".

He was referring to the export conditionalities. But, then, these export conditionalities which are being so proudly flaunted to mislead the nation, to throw a veil of secrecy over the project will not be observed. Even if they are observed they are only valid for ten years. When we ask them as to what the Government can do if the conditionalities may not be observed, the ready answer of the Minister is that if they do not fulfil the export commitments, "We will not allow them to repatriate the dividend".

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: If you read my statement which I have just made, I gave you an answer very clearly what exactly the thing is now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You may clarify. I am referring to dividend.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: That means you were not listening to me, when I was speaking. You would not have put me this question if you had heard me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt. Mr. Reddy, you continue.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I just wanted to say that, when I was speaking you had not heard. I just wanted to remind you that I have already said it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, dividend will not be repatriated in case the export conditionalities are not implemented or observed. Such a huge multi-national giant like Pepsico can afford not to get back the dividend for ten years. It can get back this money by thousand other devious and dubious ways. One method is that it could over-invoice its imports. Forty per cent of the proposal is for potato chips and pop corn. Potato chips and pop corn!

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: You are laughing, but in Punjab you see. Mr. Ramoowalia will answer. That will get more jobs.

(Interruptions)

It is easy for you to speak. You please go to Punjab. Ask Mr. Ramoowalia. You go to Punjab and see.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Only Mr. Reddy's speech will go on record.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER. I can also give the reply. I am going to Punjab every day. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The point is that potato chips and pop corn can be made in the country without import of any technology. We have developed technology in the country in regard to both potato chips and pop corn. And what is important to note is that potato chips and pop corn cannot be exported. They are meant for domestic consumption. Mr. Tytler, will you address yourself to this question?

Sir, 25 per cent is for soft drinks. When he tells us, "after all why do you bother about soft drinks which only constitutes 25 per cent of the project?" he cannot take the whole House and the nation for a ride. He is aware of the far reaching and devastating implications of this seemingly innocuous provision. They would have only a concentrate plant.

They would supply the concentrate to various persons in the country through franchise. Right now, I know that people have already stood up in the queue before the Government. I would not like to blame Mr. Tytler personally, a good friend of mine, for the franchise in various States. So, though it might mean only 25 per cent at the point of plant, the overall sales of soft drinks alone could be 200 per cent of the turnover of the entire Pepsico project.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will it create only 480 jobs?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No. May I tell you? Those remaining jobs which he is talking of would have been created anyhow, because the softdrink industry is expanding. The market is expanding. Therefore, the market will expand. Pepsi or no Pepsi; Coca Cola or no Coca Cola; there could be Tata Cola; if they like Ambani, there could be Ambani Cola. We are not opposed to more Colas. We are all for dismantling the monopoly of domestic companies *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): There could be Reddy Cola also.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, if they introduce Reddy Cola, it will definitely sell more than Pepsi cola...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Winding up Cola. Wind up. You have taken twenty minutes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Only thirty five per cent is meant for horticulture. It is admitted on all hands including our scientific experts that Pepsi Cola does not have any expertise, notable expertise, whatsoever in the area of horticulture and foodgrain processing. There are many companies in the world like Dole, Castle & Cook, Hunt & Wesson which have far greater expertise in the area of horticulture. Why do you want to fool the nation in the name of farmers of Punjab? I know Mr. Ramoowalia is one to say though the Government of India failed to

unite the various Punjabi Akali factions, Pepsi Cola has united them. One really needs to investigate the reasons that prompted this kind of unity....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur) : All our farmers stand united over this issue....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: That only means the farmers of Punjab have been taken for a ride by this Government.... (*Interruptions*).

Recently, Godrej has entered into a collaboration agreement with Unicorn. They have specified as to what they get from Unicorn. They said that they would be able to get improved variety....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You come to the question.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: At this rate, we would soon be entering into collaboration for Chewing-gum. You remember, Cadberry entered with the condition that they would produce apply juice and now their apply juice plant has been closed.

Sir, on September 6, 1988, a group of Ministers which went into the question suggested that the export contents must be of the order of not less than sixty per cent. The Cabinet sub Committee on Economic Affairs on September 19, 1988, also said that the export content must be of the order of sixty per cent. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, who brought down the export content to forty per cent, he or his mentor Prime Minister. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs also recommended specifically that the soft drinks must also be exported, but such a condition is not reflected in the contract or the agreement.

Sir, now to re-paraphrase, Shelley if Pepsi comes, can Coco Cola remain far behind. By the way Coco Cola is entering, it makes Pepsi-~~tie~~ up look a bit clownish. Coco cola is trying to enter through hundred per cent export guarantee scheme. The name is

hundred per cent export guarantee scheme. But 25 per cent can be sold within the country. And is this country to be caught up in the coils of Cola wars as if the cold war is not enough far our country to face? Are we to allow the foreign brand names? The Minister has said in his statement now and earlier that the policy in regard to the foreign brands will be observed. But in what way? If it is called Voltas Pepsi, it will amount to literal observance of rules. But the consumer knows what it is.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: If the consumers want, what can you do?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The consumers want many things. There are many consumers in this country who want Being cars. Are you going to provide that? Which consumer you are referring to? Are you here interested in catering to the elite consumer?

All this shows that Mr. Tytler and this Government are a conscious privy to a gigantic fraud played on the country. I want the Government to re-consider the proposal entirely, consider it de novo. Let them not stand on false prestige and let them be on guard against Coca Cola. We know what these multi-nationals means. If the Government is earnest about preventing de-stabilisation, they will never allow Pepsi Cola or Coca Cola to get into the country.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): On Colas our friends from the opposition are having a nausea. In 1977 they stopped this Coca Cola. Now they are opposing Pepsi Cola. In 77 they started some other soft drink. But they did not find its name. After some time, they named it as '77 drink. I do not know whether Mr. Jaipal Reddy is still drinking it. But it has disappeared by the year 1987. Here also he is opposing on the ground that the figures given as far as employment generation potential is concerned, are exaggerated. I would like to say that in Pepsi Cola's case, both its merits and de-merits are exaggerated. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the exact potential, the time frame of employment that will be

[Sh. Vijay N. Patil]

created by this.

The idea behind the creation of the Food Processing Ministry at the Centre is to give added value to the farmers produce. If he sells it in raw form without processing, he gets less price. Not only that, sometimes even the raw product is not sold. Some years ago, there was a bumper crop of potato. No storage facilities were there and heaps of potato were lying abandoned on the roadside because they were not getting the market. If a company is coming forward to process these potatoes to give more value and assured market to the farmers of a State, then naturally those farmers will definitely back it. It is not that farmers of Punjab are taken for a ride. I have read that Bharatiya Kisan Union has supported this proposal. They are having faith in the company. I want the Minister to say categorically whether they will not be betrayed because sometimes back, Cadburys committed some mistake or some fraud in the agreement. Of course, for exports, you have decided to take bank guarantee. But if the production of the processing side of the industry is very low, then the export potential, which has come to 200 crores and for ten years, may not come true. Your 5:1 import-export ratio appears to be very good. But how are you going to safeguard it? What are the steps you are going to take to see that they adhere to this commitment.

We know that till today, India could export only mango pulp *chutneys* and pickles. For want of international quality of products, we could not enter the markets for processed vegetables and processed fruit products. If this company is going to provide us doors in various international markets, in various other countries for export of processed vegetables and fruits, it is a welcome feature and we should go in for this immediately. But the quantum of their purchase of vegetables and fruits from Punjab is to be planned in a phased manner so that ICAR and Punjab Agricultural Universities and other organisations can provide the farmers

proper seeds, fertilisers and other facilities to grow horticultural crops and vegetable crops, specially potatoes.

In the end, I would like to know from the Minister whether a survey has been conducted that after the purchase from the farmers and then conversion into chips, how much added value will these farmers get over the local market for potatoes or for horticultural crops. What is the theoretical calculation about this added value? Of course, we know that they will get a definite market but what more benefit will they get as compared to the local sales?

As Shri Jaipal Reddy has mentioned, there are other very good industries in the world which can have more processed quality products and more potential for international markets. I would like to know whether you are going to have collaboration with such companies in other States also for processing of fruits and vegetables.

Lastly, I would say that the drinks part of it is shown to be 25 per cent. But if patents are given in other States by this company for providing powder and allowing them to bottle and sell it in those States, then how are you going to control it? Will the production then be 25 per cent or it will go to 50 per cent because it will be difficult to monitor the turnover of those people who will be having the supply of this powder. Through that link, this Pepsico may try to increase this 25 per cent production and sale of drinks to even fifty per cent. So, what are the steps which you will take to check these loopholes?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Jaipal Reddy, calling the attention of the hon. Minister has made certain wild charges, certain wild insinuations on this issue, specially with reference to equity. He has compared past equity, present equity, likely equity. I would like to request him to first try to have a reasonable equity for his party in the Janata Dal and then speak about others' equity and equity participation.

One thing has to be admitted that no project in this country for the last several years has been so thoroughly examined. One could castigate the Government or blame a Minister if a project with some ulterior motives is passed over at night without the knowledge of the country. We can understand that. But it is not like that, Sir. The project has been discussed threadbare through all the media of this country. The newspapers have brought out articles and the people have spoken about it; debates have taken place. Only after considering the entire aspect of the case, the Government of India has taken the decision. Therefore, it cannot be accepted if the hon. Member. Shri Jaipal Reddy, has some wisdom in him to say that this project is not in the interest of the country. Sir, we have to consider the interest of the farmers and when the entire community of Punjab supported this project, there must be something. As per the study I have made with whatever material available, in one acre of cultivation of rice and wheat, a farmer can get an income of Rs 7000. But by mere shifting this to horticulture, the income will be not less than Rs. 15,000 or Rs 20,000. It is only of arithmetical calculation. (*Interruptions*). The question is that you are supporting Mr. George Fernandes. (*Interruptions*). He had driven away Coca Cola and he has said that if the Plant comes, he will physically remove the plant, and if the plant comes, he will physically remove the plant, and in the same manner he had removed the rails and that had caused accidents. He was collaborating with the foreign countries against the interest of the country and now he is speaking of the interest of the country today. You are saying that you are very proud of it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody except Mr. Shantaram Naik.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, he said that because of the utilisation of fruits by the processing plants, prices may be increasing. This is what he submitted. Sir, at the most I can say, at the initial period for a few months, till the production increases, the prices may increase. At the most there may be some increase in the prices. The Minister can correct me. But once the production of fruits increases, the prices are not going to increase. But on the contrary, they may collapse for the purpose of the consumers; almost 40% of the fruits which will become waste will be utilised. Therefore, ultimately you are not going to use the table variety, the fine variety. So, Sir, 40% of waste which you are throwing out can be utilised in this plant and that aspect should be considered.

Another thing is that it has been argued that the Government of India has shifted its policy. It has not shifted its policy. This is the policy of the Government of India initiated this year. You say that this is in violation of this particular policy. It is not so. On the contrary, it is the shifting of cultivation for the benefit of the farmers of Punjab. Whereas they will be growing wheat and rice, now they will be shifting from that for the purpose of growing fruits. By this they will be benefited by getting higher income. Shifting of policy is not there. Even this point of view has been brought out in an article in 'The Tribune'. They say, it is very wonderful. I will read out the relevant portion:

"With over 84 per-cent of the geographical area of the State under cultivation, two crops — wheat and rice in rotation claiming most of the cropped area, the intensity of cropping running above 180 percent, and the use of 169 kgs. of fertilisers (nutrients) per hectare, besides an intensive application of insecticides and pesticides, the agro-ecological balance of the State has become extremely fragile."

[Sh. Shantaram Naik]

".....From April end to the middle of June, when temperatures range between 40° C, and 46° C, the air gets loaded with dust because of the threshing of wheat. From June end to early September, with the temperature still hovering around 40° C, humidity goes above 95 per cent. From mid-October to mid-December the air is full of smoke because of the burning of paddy straw. Thus, the environment in the State remains unliveable for full six months in a year. The total society sweats and suffers in summer months because of power cuts and thus, pays heavily for the irrigation water for rice."

So, this writer justifies shifting of cultivation to a certain extent to certain areas even from the point of ecology.

Secondly, as far as jobs are concerned, the Minister has stated that 50,000 jobs will be created. In fact, some figure states that 20,000 extra jobs will be created; I do not know whether that figure is correct, but nevertheless 50,000 jobs will be created; about 80,000 tonnes of fruit will be utilised; on 30,000 tonnes of vegetables we will get a tax revenue of around Rs. 150 crores per annum and export to the extent of 50 per cent of the produce.

Sir, we are going to have our food Research Institute spending about Rs. 1.5 crores. This Institute itself will increase the production.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: In a period of...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The question is, the Research Institute does not take ... (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-
DUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):
Look at the project also.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Are you going to deprive the people of Punjab of this? What is the motive of the opponents? (Interruptions). They would not like the people of Punjab and farmers to prosper thereby the Congress (I) can be blamed. The whole aim is, they are aware that the Green Revolution will come in Punjab. In case the Green Revolution comes in Punjab, the entire credit will go to the Congress(I). That is why they are objecting to this, Sir, (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You wind up, please.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I would only like to talk about one aspect on which I would like the hon. Minister to satisfy the House and that is that in case of non-fulfilment of various aspects, what are the clauses that we can invoke in the agreement because today we cannot project or foresee certain contingencies. Therefore, I would like to know what are the clauses more or less which we can utilise for the purpose of assuring that each and every clause of this agreement will be fulfilled; secondly, what will be the extent of the participation of farmers in the administration and management of this venture. That is all.

SHRI. S. JAIPAL REDDY: You are asking for the impossible, that is all. You ask Mr. Tytler for implementation.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Don't worry, I will be there. (Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to my friend Shri Jaipal Reddy with due respect and attention. After listening to his speech, I came to the conclusion that he and his other friends belonging to the opposition have resolved that if a lie is repeated thousand times by thousand persons, lakhs of people will take it to be true. To level allegations against individuals has become their pastime and they have to carry it on. Instead of critically examining the whole matter and

drawing the attention of the Government towards some aspects upon which the Government should take action, he has only criticised the hon. Minister in a very derogatory language. Shri Jagdish Tytler is working very efficiently in his Ministry and discharging the responsibility put on his shoulders not only by the hon. Prime Minister but also by crores of farmers of this country who are looking hopefully to what he and his Ministry is going to do for them in the field of food processing. To utter such cheap words against him is not good. He might not have felt bad because the hon. Member uttered these words in English and the hon. Minister might have a liking for English words. But Hindi translation of these words is very derogatory and I cannot say how one can tolerate these words?

I welcome the intention of the Government that there is a need for bringing some revolutionary improvements in the field of food processing, particularly, in the field of agro-based food processing industries. But the question is whether some improvement should be made or not. It is the demand of all that improvement should be brought. It is for the Government to think as to who should be entrusted with this work.

I would like to request Shri Jagdish Tytler that he must reply to some of the points at this stage. All of us know that the area in which PEPSICO is going to be set up is a low technology, non-priority area and there has been no change in our priorities even today. They continue to be as they were. Then for what reasons is Government allowing the multi-national companies to enter in such a non-technology, non-priority area? Now we hear that Coca Cola is also entering the field. Through the propaganda and paper war started by PEPSICO, high hopes have been raised with the people that there will be a total change in the entire sector if this company enters into collaboration with the Punjab firm. But I am doubtful whether there will virtually be any revolutionary change in all the food processing industries as is being made out. The hon. Minister should make it clear, under what circum-

stances Government is allowing the multi-national companies to enter into collaboration with the Indian firm in the non-priority area?

This company will function in a sensitive area like Punjab. What is the history of this company in Chile and other countries? The type of propaganda it has started here raises doubts. Have the Government got the information about the history of this company? The area of Punjab is a very sensitive one and there is complete disorder in Punjab. Have the Government satisfied themselves that after the company sets up its plant in Punjab, it will not get involved in any undesirable activity?

On 11th August, 1981, the then Industry Minister had said in this very House that question of entering multi-national companies in non-priority areas did not arise. The same thing was said in 1985 in this very House. Now when the company is being allowed to enter, should it be taken as a shift in the stand? We hear that Coca Cola will follow suit. I want to know whether the Government have allowed them to enter into agreement keeping in view the requirements of the country. The hon. Minister must allay our apprehension during the course of his reply and say whether this thing does not apply in the case of Soft Drink Companies and the multi-national companies.

As I have said earlier a paper propaganda has been started by this company saying that this is state-oriented project and will earn foreign exchange. In this process the State will get the value of Agro-based products and the company will sell its products in other countries. Almost 40 per cent shares of this company belong to PEPSICO. According to the existing agreement, if an import worth Re. 1 is made, it is obligatory on their part to export products worth Rs. 5. But this agreement is valid for 10 years only. Will this export obligation continue indefinitely, because the dividends of this company will go on increasing? Will the balance between the export and import be maintained till the company remains in existence? Or it should

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

remain applicable just for ten years. For, it is suspected that after ten years, the company would keep the entire amount of its profit in foreign countries. It would mean a heavy loss of foreign exchange to us.

The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the company would not only set up an Agro-Research Centre but also work for the Agricultural Research Centre, particularly for the development of oil seeds. There is no record on the basis of which it can be said that the company has ever been able to keep its promises in any field. This company entered Russia and assured to export Vodka and market it in America. But the company failed to fulfil its obligation. I have objection against its participation in the field of agricultural research. It is beyond doubt that our scientists are doing a good work of their own. So what would this company accomplish in this field. Even the total investment being made is quite nominal.

It is obvious that they are trying to gain advantage through the projection of Agricultural research. In fact, it does not intend to contribute in this field. So I would submit that there is no need to associate it with this field. If at all, the Government consider its participation to be useful what would be its substantial contribution? To say that it would do this or that in the field of seed development and horticultural research is not going to serve the purpose. Moreover, the amount which it is going to spend is so nominal that we would not be able to achieve anything. In his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that:

[English]

" Potato and grain processing constitutes approximately 40% of the capital cost of the project, 35% fruits and vegetable processing and only the balance of 25% soft drink concentrates."

Translation]

This is what has been said about the

capital investment which is said to be made at the initial stage. At present, it is under the control of the Government but once the company enters this field, it would be able to prepare a team of its sympathisers and then pressurise the Government to let it increase the products of soft drink. It should, therefore, be made clear whether soft drink would constitute 25% of the total production or of the capital investment. In the latter case we would not be able to meet our requirements.

Regarding employment generation, our hon. Minister has assured to provide employment to 50 thousand people. The poor has thus started hoping as if the Government is going to distribute funds in charity. Such a propaganda is virtually being made by you. We know that when a new industry is set up, some people do get employment. But the hon. Minister has not made it clear as to what would be the future of the existing Food Processing Industries and of the small companies which are involved in its marketing network and in which public money is invested, if this big company is permitted to enter this field. We should rather be very concerned about small companies and see that these instead of being liquidated, prosper and are benefitted thereby. The Government should clarify as to what they propose to do in this direction.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I listened to Shri Jaipal Reddy and other Members of the House who expressed their views about the setting up of a PEPSICOLA unit in Punjab. Like other Members, we also oppose the idea of allowing multinational companies to set up units here. But the whole House should consider the problems being faced by the farmers. Farmers in Punjab are facing three problems. Firstly there is the problem of marketing the produce which the farmers produced there amply. Secondly, they do not get an opportunity for diversification of crops. Thirdly, they should get the same fair prices of their produce as the farmers in other States are getting. These are the problems which are being faced by almost all the farmers. But the

farmers of Punjab, Haryana and some parts of Uttar Pradesh have to face more serious problems. Sometimes the situation is so worse that in case of 40% of the crop sown in an area of 50 thousand hectare, it is said that the price which the farmers get is even less than the transport charges incurred by them.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: This is what is happening even to-day.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-ALIA: I am myself a farmer, I may tell you that my expenses exceeded the income when I want to sell onions in the market. So it is essential to find out a way for processing the perishable food commodities like meat, fruit, vegetables, etc. By setting up a food processing unit in Punjab, the farmers there would be able to get more price for their produce and this will also generate more employment opportunities. As the water level in Punjab is going down, it is, therefore, desirable that the farmers in Punjab should be allowed to grow vegetables, fruit, etc. instead of sugar-cane and rice which require more water. That is why I fully support the project. I would like to refer to the statement of the Secretary of Food Processing, Shri P. Murari in which he said:

[English]

"That Food Processing Industry meets research requirements to tap its rich potential."

[Translation]

He said that we should allocate more funds for research work. The Minister incharge of food processing in the Ministry of Industry, Shri Jagdish Tytler said:

[English]

"Food Processing, packaging and Preservation industries will be treated as a high priority industry for securing bank credit...."

[Translation]

So I think that there was and there is a

need for such an industry despite the fact that it is being opposed. When we started converting jaggery and *Khandsari* into sugar, even then the idea was largely opposed. If at all the Government intends to do something for the farmers of the country, they should soon find out some means to process the raw materials. We will go on using the big shellers, which are now available but if the rice shelling machine capable of shelling one tonne rice per day, is provided to every farmer, he would send rice to the market after separating the husk in his field and thus gain Rs. 40-50. So it is not proper to oppose every proposal without considering its pros and cons. It is for the benefit of the farmers in Punjab and they do require it. According to the statement of Shri Murari, more money was required for this project but only an amount of Rs. one crore has been sanctioned which is inadequate and it should be increased in order to extend more help to the farmers. I have also read that with the taking up of this project, various big industrialists like Shri H.P. Nanda, the present C.M.D. of GOETZ and others have started taking interest in the Food Processing Industry. So I would like to urge the Government to encourage more and more industrialists in the country to contribute more and more in this industry so that more employment opportunities are created and development of the country is assured. I want to ask a question. You have said that 50 thousand people will be provided with job opportunities, directly or indirectly. But Punjab Agro Industrial Corporation, the applicant for the project, has mentioned job opportunities only to 489 people. Secondly I want to say that strict measures should be taken in this regard. If soft drink part is increased then, the whole country is aware of this fact that this company does not act accordingly to what it says, How are you going to ensure that the soft drinks part will be strictly limited to 25 percent only. It is your responsibility now. This unit will be set up in Punjab. Malerkotla, which is my constituency also, is the best locations for this project. There, 80 percent Muslim population is engaged in cultivation work, in growing vegetables and fruits. Malot, Abohar and

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

Faslika, a fruit belt in Punjab is also near to this place.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We all support it.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Malerkotla should be declared right now as the location for this project.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I am very grateful to all the members who took part in this debate and gave their suggestions...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Including Mr. Jaipal Reddy.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Yes, for highlighting something which I did not want.

[Translation]

I think when there is any reference to pepsico, people take it as if the American Company is going to dominate here in the country. But I want to make it very clear that this contract has not been awarded to any American company. The contract and the licence has been given to the Punjab Government. Most of the shares are with the Punjab Government and with the Tatas. Reference to pepsico is being made here in Parliament again and again. You talk of distabilisation. But you should know that where this company is dominating, it is having 100 percent shares there. In those countries license has been given in the name of this company and again it is the company which appoints the directors, frames the policy to and takes decision as to when the bottling plant is to be given and how the sale is to be organised. But here the Indian company and Punjab Government will decide as to whom the bottling plant is to be given, where the research work is to be

carried out, which persons are going to be absorbed the jobs and with whom the decision taking power will rest. Pepsico's shares are small in number. You talk of research work. You have criticised the investment of Rs. 1 crore to be made in five years. A sum of Rs. 1 crore and 74 lakhs has been allocated to be spent in Seventh Five year Plan on Research University in Hyderabad. In Seventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 37 crore 70 - lakhs has been allocated for 25 universities. What is wrong if the company has been given small share in it. Are you aware of the company has been given small share in it. Are you aware of the prices of potatoes. Farmers are crying today. Last year in Himachal Pradesh potatoes and cauli-flowers had to throw on roads. The farmers have to suffer a loss of Rs. 3500 crore every year in the absence of proper storage facilities. Our farmer is in pitiable condition and the middlemen are making money out of farmer/s produce. You talk of Punjab problem. There is no Member in this House who do not want that help should be extended to those youths in Punjab who are misguided and are looking towards Pakistan which is harming the interests of Punjab and assisting in killing the innocent people there because they are unemployed. Our Prime Minister felt the need of job oriented schemes for the youths in Punjab. This project has, therefore, been given to Punjab Government. I think you love the country most and for that, almost everyday, you are criticising the policy of the Government regarding Punjab. *(Interruptions)* You have referred to pepsico which is a non entity. *(Interruptions)* Sit down, please. I can reply. I know the things you always raise Punjab issue. You criticise the Prime Minister, the Home Minister for petty things and when the government want to take some action in this regard you object even to that. *(Interruptions)* Take the case of bottling plants in Delhi. One thousand people get directly employed even if it is a small bottling plant. Then there are truck-drivers, loading unloading labour and Pan shopkeepers etc who also get indirect employment there. Thus 5-6 thousand people get employed and you are expressing your apprehensions

about so much of the job-opportunities there. The report regarding the project implementation is with the Punjab Government. Why do you make reference to Punjab Government here in this House? Have you got a brief from the American company? There are a number of Multi-nationals in the country, you did not say anything regarding them. Multi-nationals have invested crores of rupees here. You cannot prevent them. Under the law of this country they may have 40% shares in the company. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: In high technology areas and not in low technology areas, in high priority areas and not in low priority areas.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I did not want to say anything about pepsico but I have been completed to do so. I would like to tell you that pepsico has set up 18 bottling plants in Russia. You will be surprised to know that now Russia has made another agreement with them. This fresh agreement involves investment of 2 billion dollars. I want to quote what Punjab Government has told me.

[*English*]

" In a recent public meeting with USA business, the President of the USSR has asked for candid endorsement of business prospects of USA business in USSR."

[*Translation*]

The K.G.B. should be afraid of C.I.A. but they are inviting them to their country. They want to earn one dollar with the investment of one dollar. They are importing concentrate from Ireland, and from America and we are asking them to manufacture the same here in our country. Did you ask anything about the import of raw material etc. ? But, I want to tell you that whatever raw-material for concentrate is available in this country,

we will not allow them to import it from foreign countries. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: When he does not know what ingredients come through the imports, how can he say that ?... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Their formulation costs 200 billion dollars. Who will tell you about that?

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: How can the Minister say that the imported concentrate does not contain ingredients available in India? You do not know the formula.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Actual formula nobody would tell you, but what goes in part of the formula available in the country is a part of the contract. That will not be brought into country, if it is manufactured here. What more do you want? This would at least ensure that they are not going to bring in things which are not available in the country.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am talking of the concentrate imports.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: You please sit down.

Secondly you have made a reference to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. But, I would like to make it clear that the Economic Affairs Committee had agreed to 50 percent turn-over obligation in stead of 60 percent. (*Interruptions*)

I want to tell you that from the very begining of the session I have been receiving a number of letters from hon. Members. They have given notices of questions also. Hon. speaker also forwarded these ques-

[Sh. Jagdish Tytler]

tions to me. I decided to give a detailed statement both in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

[English]

When I made the detailed statement in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, 99 percent of the members were satisfied and they said that their queries have been properly answered.

[Translation]

I think that there is no need to tell anything now about pepsicola because this has to be decided by Punjab Government as to how will it be controlled. Our Research Universities are here. Yes, we shall allow the import of Germplasma which will increase the yield. But we have imposed a condition in this regard. Lakhs and crores of rupees are being spent on research. Therefore, our condition was that the germplasma which we import should be deposited in our plasma banks, and it shall become our property. We shall see as to how to utilise it, where to provide it, how to multiply it and we shall have full authority over it. We may provide it to Andhra Pradesh or Jammu and Kashmir.

Secondly, everybody is apprehensive about the fact whether they are going to fulfill the export obligations or not? In this connection, I had made my statement in the very beginning.

[English]

Clause 4 of the foreign collaboration approval says that for undertaking the export obligation specified in the approval letter, the requisite guarantee, that is, legal undertaking and bank guarantee as may be required should be furnished according to the detailed instructions issued by the Chief Controller of Exports and Imports. That means, they have to give bank guarantee as well as a legal guarantee that they will meet export obligations. We will see to it that this is done.

Hon. Members may kindly keep this in mind that all this is being done for the sake of the farmers. 25 percent of the total foodcrop in Punjab will be exported and that is not a small amount. While the farmers till now are getting a particular amount of yield per hectare, with the introduction of the new germplasma, they will be getting much more and thereby earning much more. Shri Ramoowalia also mentioned about the small shelling machine. We are only trying to see that the farmer gets the best out of their produce so that they do not get panicky when they go to the market to sell their produce. With all these things, they will be getting very good returns. The hon. member has rightly said that he has to spend more to take his potatoes from the farm to the market than what he gets in return when he sells the potatoes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Why all these crocodile tears for the farmer?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: If you say that these are crocodile tears, they do not become so. If you had the courage, your party should have objected to it when we called a meeting of all political parties in Punjab. Why are you raising these points now? Your party is a part and parcel to it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Our party has been opposing it right since its inception. Right from day one, right from the word 'go', we have been objecting to it.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It is really interesting. In Punjab, we have called a meeting of all the political parties to discuss the issue because we knew that this issue might become political ... (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Let me speak please. I am on my legs, and I am answering you. You have mentioned that I am shedding crocodile tears. Let me reply. I just want to tell you one thing. I wish your counterpart in Punjab should have said that I am going to give you something good so that in Lok Sabha, the crocodile tears do not come from Shri Reddy. I would have been happy. I would say that when the Punjab

Government had a dialogue with the farmers, at that time you looked at the situation in Punjab and you agreed with it. Now you are saying that you are shedding crocodile tears. I would like you to go to Punjab and say this thing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: For the sake of record, I would like to say that Janata MLA of Punjab was not present at the meeting... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Janata Party MLA was not a party to it. You have a President. You have a General Secretary. You have a full Unit. What are you taking? Just because Mr. Shekhar is speaking, you are saying all these things... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: His party is not a party to which you belong. He does not belong to your party.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as hon. Shri Narayan Choubey has stated that may God save him from our party. I want to submit that his wife is a member of our party so may God save him from his wife.

[*English*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: They are very much attached in the art and science of mis-representation. My wife has not joined their party. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Yes, Sir; she has joined the party. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No please, Why are you speaking about the family matters?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The control of the Federation by INTUC and the Government is not the same thing. The INTUC and the Congress is not the same thing. AITUC and the CPI is not the same

thing. CITU and the CPM is not the same thing. My wife joining an organisation controlled by the INTUC and my wife joining the Congress is not the same thing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Mr. Reddy, I would like to correct what I have said about your party. You may be right. But subject to my clarification, I beg to withdraw because I am not very sure of your party's participation. I just want to make it very clear that you should not come up with a Privilege Motion against me on this particular issue. With a very heavy heart I would like to say that everywhere they had attacked this PEPSICO. They do not know what they are doing. I would say that they are operating in 149 countries and they deal mainly with food and beverages. They deal in small percentages as far as the cold drinks are concerned. This is according to my information. Their Annual turn-over is over 12 billion dollars. Its subsidiary FRITO LAY has sales of over 3 billion dollars and has the largest system of restaurants worldwide. They use all the fruit products in making PIZZA HUT, KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN, TACO-BELL.

PEPSICO has also developed packaging technology and is the largest bulk aseptic packager of concentrate fruit juice in USA which they would be taking from Punjab with the same company.

PEPSICO has a number of joint ventures practically with the Eastern countries also. I would also convey to the Governor a request regarding Malerkotla project made by Shri Ramoowalia.

In the end, I would like to inform all the hon. Members that we had taken this decision keeping the Punjab situation in view, keeping the employment prospects of the farmer's; children in view and also to see that more jobs are created and the surplus of Punjab's fruits and vegetables are utilised and 50 percent are exported.

13.40 hrs.

NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI A. K. PANJA: I introduce † the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now shall take up matters under the Rule 377.

13.41 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (1) **Need to rehabilitate hawkers uprooted by the local authorities by constructing kiosks**

SHRI NIHAL SINGH JAIN (Agra): There has been an unprecedented increase in the urban population, but the employment opportunities have not increased accordingly. Therefore, obstructing the people with limited means from earning their living may have serious consequences. The municipalities and concerned Departments in almost all cities remove the small hawkers

who have been earning their living by selling goods in retail for the last several years. Sometimes it may be appropriate to remove the hawkers for the maintenance of beauty of the city and for the smooth movement of traffic, but the local bodies remain apathetic towards their rehabilitation and leave them to their fate.

In this connection, it is not only essential to accord highest priority to their rehabilitation but the concerned bodies should be provided with necessary financial and other resources and effective co-ordination among different Departments should be established for this purpose. The Ministry of Urban Developments should formulate a comprehensive plan in this regard for the guidance of State Governments. Under this plan, provisions should be made for the construction of kiosks, small shops on the vacant land near National Highways, Railway Land, Sojourn state land (Nezul) and vacant land of the local bodies and allotment of these kiosks to displaced persons. Funds should be provided by financial institutions like HUDCO, Urban Development Authorities, and other banks, free of interest and such alternative arrangements should invariably be made before these people are displaced.

I urge upon the Central Government to give topmost priority to all the aforesaid suggestions.

[English]

- (II) **Need to check drug trafficking**

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Drug Trafficking and drug addiction are assuming menacing proportions in our country. India has become the main transit point for trafficking. There is a close connection between narcotic smuggling and terrorism. It is dangerous for peace and stability of our country.

I request the Government that the con-

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Sections, 2 Dated 6.12.1988, Introduced with the recommendation of the president.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

nection between drug trafficking and terrorism must be broken.

(iii) Need to consider 'Mandal' as the defined area in place of 'Taluka' for crop insurance benefits

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme introduced by the Government of India is being implemented from Kharif, 1985 season. As per the guidelines issued by the Union Government 'taluka' is the defined area. If the actual average yield per hectare of the insured crop for the defined area determined on the basis of crop cutting experiments in the insured season falls short of the specified threshold yield, all the insured farmers growing that crop in the defined areas are eligible for the benefit under the scheme. Even if the actual yield is less than the threshold yield in a mandal or village, and the taluka average is more than the threshold yield, farmers in that mandal/village area, are not eligible for the benefit. The Government of India has been requested to declare the 'mandal' as the defined area in place of 'taluka'. Since the Union Government has not yet communicated its administrative approval for the implementation of the crop insurance scheme during 1988-89, it has not been possible for the State Government to issue necessary notification for the implementation of the scheme during 1988-89.

Therefore, I appeal that this matter be taken up on priority basis.

[*Translation*]

(iv) Need to construct a railway line between Bar (District Pali) and Bilara (District Jodhpur)

SHRI SHANKAR LAL (Pali): Rajasthan only has 16.41 kms. of railway line as compared to the national average of 18.81 kms. per 1000 kms of railway lines in the country. Keeping in view the need for economic development of Rajasthan and public inter-

est, it is essential to construct a railway line between 'Bar' station in the district Pali and Bilara Station in district Jodhpur. Survey of this project was undertaken earlier also, but in changed circumstances, another survey should be conducted in a time-bound programme keeping in view the suggestions made by the representatives of the people. As the State Government is ready to provide full assistance, the survey should be completed and the project should be cleared and its work should be undertaken on a priority basis.

(v) Need to complete Manmad-Indore Railway Line to make it possible to open a third railway line between Delhi and Bombay

SHRI VIJAYN. PATIL (Erandol): There is urgent need of third railway line between Bombay and Delhi due to heavy traffic caused by south bound trains on busy Jhansi-Itarsi section of Central Railway. The demand for Manmad-Indore railway line is very old. Recently, Gwalior-Pune-Indore railway line has been constructed. Hence, if Manmad-Indore railway line is completed, it will become possible to open a third railway line between Bombay and Delhi. Thus, the distance between Delhi and Bombay will be reduced by about 150 kms. as compared to the Western Railway route. Out of about 1,250 kms between Delhi and Bombay (*via Gwalior-Indore-Manmad*) only the stretch of about 259 kms between Manmad and Indore remains to be completed.

I urge upon the Railway Minister to give a serious thought to this proposal and sanction it. This will cater to the needs of tribal and backward areas of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, and passengers travelling between Delhi and Bombay including goods transportation. This will benefit the Railways as well.

(vi) Need to sanction and complete the second stage of Sri Ram Sagar Project (Andhra Pradesh)

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Sec-

[Sh. B.N. Reddy]

ond stage of Sri Ram Sagar from Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh State is a part of original plan of an integrated project irrigating 16 lakh acres in Nalgonda, Khamamd and Warangal districts. But it is only confined so far to the first revised stage up to 284 km length of canal. Now it is high time, at least after 10,15 years, the original plan consisting of Kakatiya canal up to 347 km. leading to Musi river be taken up for completion.

It is learnt that the second stage is technically viable and can be taken up in Seventh Plan if funds are provided. According to the Survey Report required water from Godavari is available. As it is established that there is no question of water shortage, against this background a big convention involving thousands of farmers was successfully held on 30th of July, 1988 demanding completion of the Project which can irrigate 16 lakh acres totally including 5 lakh acres concerned with second stage.

So, I request the Union Government to sanction the second stage and assist the State Government to complete the same.

(vii) Need to look into the affairs of the Aligarh Muslim University

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Beneath the superficial calm, the situation in Aligarh Muslim University is developing ominous dimensions and it may explode soon, unless steps are taken towards amelioration and for remedial measures. The University has not elected its Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Treasurer though the terms of the incumbents expired more than a year ago. The court of the University has not elected its representatives or the Executive Council. The Court itself has no representatives of the old boys or of the students. The Court, the highest governing body of the University, has not met since August, 1987. In the meantime, the University is being run by the Vice-Chancellor under emergency powers. The annual report and the annual accounts of the

University for 1987-88 are yet to be placed before and approved by the Court. The elections to the University Union for 1988 to 89 are due and the date has not yet been announced. The University is involved in many legal cases with its teachers and students. The admission policy of the University, particularly the system of equalisation has created a wave of discontent in the Muslim community.

A number of MPs and others, members of the Court have submitted a Memorandum to the Visitor requesting him to instruct the Vice Chancellor to convene a meeting of the Court. But no meeting has yet been convened.

The Government is requested to pay attention to the affairs of the University and advise the Vice-Chancellor to convene a meeting of the Court immediately.

[*Translation*]

(viii) Need to pay higher compensation to the farmers of Delhi for the land acquired by Delhi Administration

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the farmers of Delhi whose land is acquired by Delhi Administration get inadequate compensation. Besides, no land is left for the construction of play grounds, panchayat houses, parks, dispensaries etc. while acquiring land due to which the original residents of the areas are put to great hardships. Therefore, Delhi Administration should ensure that whenever any land of any village is acquired, land is left for providing aforesaid facilities.

Secondly, the farmers whose land is acquired should be paid compensation at the minimum rate of Rs. 100 per yard and each family should be provided with a developed plot. If a person is holding more than 2 acres land and it is acquired he should be given a plot of 400 yards. Government should also take action to provide one shop or employment to one member of each displaced family.

13.53 hrs

Motion moved:

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1988-89**

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1988-89:

Before we do that, the House may allot the time to Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), for which the Government have recommended two hours. I think, the House agrees to allot two hours for this item.

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1989 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demand Nos. 1,2,5,7,11,24,29,46,48, 52,60,64,68,69,71,72 and 83.

Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty.

**Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1988-89 submitted to the Vote
of Lok Sabha**

No.	Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House.	
		<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Capital</i>
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
1.	Agriculture	100,00,00,000	—
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and cooperation	—	1,00,000
5.	Department of Fertilizers	250,01,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
7.	Departement of Commerce	200,00,00,000	1,00,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION			
11.	Telecommunication Services	—	1,00,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
24.	Department of Economic Affaris	—	80,53,00,000
29.	Transfers to State Government	100,00,00,000	—

1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT			
46.	Department of Education	1,00,000	—
48.	Art and Culture	1,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
52.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	5,15,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS			
60.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	—	91,00,000
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
64.	Department of Science and Technology	1,00,000	18,48,00,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
68.	Department of Mines	—	85,20,00,000
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT			
69.	Surface Transport	1,00,000	1,00,000
71.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	—	1,00,000
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES			
72.	Ministry of Textiles	1,63,00,000	—
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
83.	Department of Space	1,11,00,000	1,00,000
TOTAL		657,94,00,000	185,18,00,000

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the presentation of Supplementary Demands for Grants has become almost a ritual. During every Session in the Lok Sabha, there will be one Supplementary Budget or the other. In the months of July-

August, first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants will come up; in the months of November-December, second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants will come up; and in the month of March, the last final batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants will come up. That is how, this has

become a very regular and a familiar feature, which has emerged during the course of the past few years of practice.

The total Supplementary Demands for Grants in a particular year comes to about ten percent of the Budgeted expenditure. In one year, say 1985-86, it went up to 17 percent of the Budgeted expenditure as was originally presented before the House. Then obviously it means, the Budget itself is made a mockery. Are the Government not exercising sufficient caution and exhibiting some foresight while preparing the Budget to meet all the contingencies for a particular period of a year? Obviously it means that they are not doing it. In the month of August, according to the first set of Supplementary Demands, an amount of Rs. 400 crores as proposed for assistance of Punjab, and Rs. 100 crores as subsidy to new industrial units. They are not unforeseen items. They could have been very well anticipated much in advance. Even now if you look into the present formulation of the Supplementary Demands for the Grants, it can be seen that fertiliser subsidy is Rs. 250 crores, export subsidy is Rs. 200 crores, comprehensive crop insurance scheme is Rs. 100 crores and flood relief is Rs. 100 crores. Except flood relief, all these items can be anticipated. Fertiliser subsidy, for instance, is not a new item. It is stated here that the Supplementary Grants is required for meeting additional expenditure this year towards subsidy on indigenous fertilisers mainly on account of spill over from the previous year, escalation of prices like power, gas and impact of the revision of retention prices, etc. So this is not a matter which has suddenly sprung up as a surprise and the Government is seized of the matter and has come before the House with this proposal. If they had been a little more alert, they would have anticipated it and made sufficient provision in the main Budget itself. But that was not done. Similarly, as far as crop insurance is concerned, it will be seen that the crop insurance scheme is in force from 1.4.1985 and the Government is required to sanction an additional sum of Rs. 100 crores in order to clear the pending claims of insured farmers relating to Kharif

1987 and earlier seasons which have been finalised. This is a continuing scheme. Therefore, they should have visualised such a contingency and they should have made provision in the Budget itself. But they do not take any care to do so.

Again take export subsidy. They want about Rs. 200 crores on account of estimated growth rate of 20 percent in exports, additional cash compensatory support on textile items, etc. Like this I will read one more item before I go to the next point. Shipping companies - The supplementary grant is required for providing financial assistance to shipping companies in respect of undischarged commitments of the erstwhile shipping Development Fund Committee and its inescapable obligations which now vest in Government.

13.59 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The Government has failed to exhibit sufficient care and it is, from time to time, coming before the House like this on flimsy grounds which are not sustainable. The correct budgetary procedures are not being followed and the fiscal indiscipline also has set in and that has been continuing.

Now, the electoral reforms are very much in the air. And it is anticipated that some of the amendments to the law are likely to be brought before the House in the current session itself.

14.00 hrs.

That being the case, it stands to reason to imagine that certain specific proposals and provisions have been included in the Supplementary Grants itself. All political parties have almost agreed on the question of reduction of age for the purpose of voting. How far will the reduction in age entail additional voters? In each Parliamentary constituency, about eighty thousand new voters will be recruited. In the entire country in a year, almost fifty million voters will have

[Sh. Bhattam Sri Rama Murty]

to be recruited. This is a stupendous task. It requires sufficient preparation and adequate provision also. But nothing has been done. Why has it not been done? So, wherever there is dire need and necessity, the Government are mincing matters and are not taking adequate steps. They are not rising up to the situation where it demands.

It may also be seen that out of Rs. 650 crores, Rs. 550 crores come under Non-plan expenditure only. The Non-plan expenditure has been increasing. Every time, the Government speaks in terms of economy measures, austerity measures or curbing and curtailing wastage. That being so, how is it that the Non-plan expenditure is being allowed to increase year after year?

Now, may I point out that in the year 1985-86, the Non-Plan revenue expenditure was Rs. 19,511 crores. by 1987-88, it came up to Rs. 28,000 crores. The per capita public expenditure has increased from Rs. 154.4 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 1,127 crores in 1985-86. There is need for a close scrutiny of non-plan expenditure. The Government, from time to time, constitute committees and commissions to go into this aspect and perhaps come forward with adequate measures to curb and curtail unnecessary and avoidable uneconomic expenditure. One such Committee is being headed by the Prime Minister himself, besides a Committee consisting of Secretaries. We never get a feedback as no report or recommendations of such committees are ever placed before the House and we never know anything about the outcome of their deliberations. In the previous year it was stated that the Government are determined to save an expenditure of about Rs 650 crores with a view to diverge that amount towards meeting the requirements of drought relief. But what has happened? How much was actually saved? We have no figures. Nothing is known about that. So, the non-plan expenditure has been increasing and this is not prudent on the part of the Government. We do not obviously find any signs of Government coming to the grips

with the problem of ever increasing non-plan expenditures.

The debt position is also causing a grave concern. The foreign debts come to about Rs. 54,817 crores. The internal debts from the Reserve Bank of India are Rs. 7,770 crores and the market borrowings are Rs. 7,000 crores. Of course, a major chunk of it again goes to finance non-plan expenditure only. The liability of the Government has increased from Rs.59,749 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 1,66,546 crores in 1986-87, registering an increase of 179 percent over a period of six years. Not merely that, the country is caught up in a debt trap. The interest charges are increasing abnormally, exorbitantly. The total interest payable during the current budget period, as per the main budget was Rs. 14,000 crores. This is the largest single item of expenditure which exceeds the expenditure on Defence Department also, which is only Rs. 13,000 crores. One third of the total tax revenue goes to meet only the debt servicing item. The interest charges as per the 1988-89 budget come to Rs. 14,000 crores, as I said earlier. But then in 1980-81, it was only Rs. 2600 crores. How fast this is increasing now? The debt service ratio has gone up from 16% to 21.2% last year and 24 % this year, which means 1/4th of the total earnings are utilised only to pay back the loans.

Sir, as far as domestic borrowings are concerned, about 70% of the domestic borrowings are spent only for the repayment of the earlier debt. That is why I say that this country is firmly caught up in a debt trap. There is no gainsaying the fact. Sir, actually the tax collections have also increased for a given amount of N.N.P say Rs. 100 at 1970-71 price, the debt burden was in 1960-61 16.2%, but the same in 1985-86 was Rs. 72.45 which is more than 5 times as compared in 1970-71. That is how we have to take a quick look at the financial status, the economic status, the present status of economy of the country. Now, the situation is really alarming. The debt is formulating. The deficit financing is being resorted to increasingly and indiscriminately and the prices are

also increasing and in the entire Seventh Plan period, the total anticipated deficit budget would be Rs.14,000 crores. In the first three years, we have exceeded and we are nearing the figure of Rs. 20,000 crores. Sir, the worst part of this is this. The deficit on revenue and capital accounts is like this. Let us look at it. The Government expenditure is rising faster than the growth of revenue surplus, and capital account has been increasingly used to finance growth of revenue deficit. Every year all the revenue budgets are deficit budgets only. In order to fill the gap, the Government is drawing money from the capital account. The normal character of the developmental oriented budget should be that there should be revenue surplus and that should go to meet the developmental programmes and activities. Instead of that, from the very capital account, the government is withdrawing money to meet the revenue deficit. This is a retrograde step. This is definitely an anti-developmental step. That is how the budget shows a healthier surplus of revenue account in deficit and capital account for several years in the past and now it is changed.

Sir, the foreign exchange reserves are also declining. Government may draw some satisfaction from the performance of the agricultural sector and also industrialisation. But the balance of payment position is really causing concern. The share of the export of India to the world trade has declined from 2% in 1950s to 0.5% at present. The foreign exchange stood at Rs. 7,287 crores in 31-2-1988 and on 31.10.1988, it is Rs. 6.382 crores. Sir, that way, if you look at the position, it is really alarming.

Now, I come to one or two aspects. The head of the Government in his capacity as the President of the ruling party gave an assurance that more and more persons will be employed and at least one member of each family will be provided with gainful employment. That was the assurance given by the head of the ruling party. It is a welcome thing. We have no objection, we welcome it. But at the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to

one fact. The Seventh Plan itself has stated that employment must be created for about 49 million people during the Seventh Plan period, that is, about 10 million jobs per year. Where do we stand? In the course of the last three years how many million jobs have been created? This is your commitment, this was what was stated in the Seventh Plan document itself. We have no data on the employment generated in the first year of the Plan and the second year of the Plan.

Sir, I have got a few answers here. I put a question to the Minister for Industry whether the Government has taken and policy decision that employment should be provided to at least one member of the family displaced by the industry, that is, families who are actually displaced. Have you got any scheme to provide jobs to such people? The reply is, 'No, Sir. These people are displaced. Their employment potential is gone and they are actually disabled and the Government cannot offer employment to them. There is no such policy.' Not only that. I wanted to know from the Planning Minister the prospects open to the technically qualified persons and skilled persons in private and public sectors, in the cooperative sector also, in the year 1986-90. The answer is: 'No information is available.' Qualified people are there, skilled persons are there. Are there any employment opportunities for them? If so, what are they? We wanted to know. But the reply is, 'No information is available.' It is not merely that. The Government from time to time go on emphasizing that in most of the public sector projects there are surplus persons, surplus employees. And here is a reply: 'There are about 50,287 surplus employees as per the requirement.' About 92 public enterprises have not yet identified the surplus staff. About one lakh of persons were surplus persons. They wanted to give a hand shake and get rid of them. The number of sick units are there, about one lakh of people have lost their jobs. That being the case, how does the Government think of solving the problem of unemployment? How do they want to create employment opportunities? During the earlier years 'Garibi hatao' was the slogan. So,

[Sh. Bhattam Sri Rama Murty]

people were happy, we were all happy. But then what has happened, what is the present position now? Sir, I can do no better than quoting from one of the recent articles published in 'Yojana' the official organ of the Planning Commission written by no less a person than Shri Vasant Sathe, one of the hon. Members of the Cabinet. What he stated was: 'One may be determined to deceive himself that poverty is declining and we are able to successfully fight the poverty by drawing up a line of poverty and actually go on moving upwards and downwards only with a view to show that more people are above the poverty line and less people are below the poverty line.' But the fact of the situation is, 85 per cent of the rural population is absolutely poor, suffering from abject poverty and living under miserable conditions and 60 per cent of the urban population have no two square meals a day. This is the position. So, with your efforts of anti-poverty programmes, or poverty alleviation programmes, this is where we stand. Nothing has happened. No improvement has taken place. So, now that being the position, what is it that we expect from the Government, when they proclaim that they are going to provide job to each family in this country. It is welcome. But if it means, wishful thinking, than I am sorry, you are taking people for a ride and this exercise in hypocrisy will not be in the fitness of things to applaud, which is a vain and futile proclamation.

I Would like to state one thing in this connection. The Minister himself may be able to throw some light on this aspect. For instance, are the Government able to prevent smuggling, stop it or check it to the satisfaction of the Government themselves. What is the extent of smuggling of goods taking place in this country. Goods smuggled into India annually would easily value at Rs. 10,000 to 12,000 crores, at domestic prices. This is more or less agreed on our hands. If that is not so, alternative version can be given. At least 100 tonnes of gold is smuggled into the country every year, worth about Rs. 1700 crores. Synthetic

fabrics worth about Rs. 1800 crores have also been smuggled, as also electronic items, motor spares, watches etc., amounting to Rs. 2,000 crores. Rs. 50,000 crores of black money through smuggled good and various other items which I tried to enumerate above, are coming to this country annually. What is it that you are doing. Are you able to check it?

Sir, I raised a question about the Reliance Industry's case. Some time back, it was stated that they resorted to under-invoicing of goods involving alleged evasion of duty of Rs. 119.64 crores. What is that has been done? This is the question I have put. The reply is like this. A show-cause notice was given to them by the Deputy Collector of Customs, Bombay on 10.2.1987 and they went to the court of law and obtained the stay. Finally, the party's writ petition was dismissed on 19.11.1987. Now, the matter is under adjudication and the Government are looking into the matter. This is the type of reply they have given. One of the most prosperous and fast growing business magnates evaded duty to the extent of Rs. 120 crores but the Government has not taken necessary action. What does it indicate?

Therefore, before I conclude, I would like finally to plead with the Government that they should take necessary action as far as such things are concerned, in the best interest of the economy of this country. I had also another reply from the Government. This is with regard to cigarette manufacturing companies. The reply is this. 22 show-cause notices issued during 1987 to 4 major cigarette manufacturers and their contract manufacturers demanding excise duty of approximately Rs. 1200 crores are pending adjudication before respective adjudication authorities. They are pending and they have not taken any action at all. What is it due to? This is unfortunate. It is not merely that but I can cite a number of other instances where the Government are very liberal and very considerate as far as these people are concerned. Before winding up, I would like to point out to the Minister to kindly re-examine

and reconsider these things. As far as blackmoney is concerned, swindling of money is concerned, siphoning of money is concerned and then taking it to the Swiss Bank, I put the question, namely, what is it that is being done with a view to effectively check and control it?

The reply is:—

“For obtaining mutual assistance in criminal matters, Government have decided that letters be exchanged between Governments of India and Switzerland. Our Mission in Berne has been suitably advised to make arrangements for the exchange of letters. The draft of letters to be exchanged is being examined by the Swiss Government whose final response is awaited. Unless the proposed letters are exchanged between the two Governments, it is not feasible for Government of India to approach the Swiss Government for obtaining any information in this regard.”

Even in a matter of great importance like this where the entire country is exercised in the matter, is it not necessary to take expeditious action and arrive at an agreement and try to see that the names are revealed so that you can take deterrent action against the persons who are found guilty?

With these few words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants, for the year 1988-89.

Out of all the Supplementary Demands, the most important one is the demand for Rs. 1 crore for the flood relief, Rs. 250 crores for fertiliser subsidies, Rs. 200 crores for export subsidies and Rs. 100 crores for crop insurance schemes.

This year our country, particularly,

Punjab, Haryana Himachal Pradesh and Assam were affected by devastating floods. These floods were unprecedented. Bihar was also affected. But the question is of the funds which are allotted for flood relief purposes. But the problem here is that it is not possible to make an estimate of the amount necessary for flood relief in advance. Of course, some amount is allocated for natural calamities in the Budget, but it may not be adequate in case of severe floods and additional funds have to be allocated. The floods were so devastating this time that the hon. Prime Minister himself toured the flood-affected areas of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Assam. The Central assistance was provided for flood victims. I think that the extent of assistance provided this time is unprecedented. The relief provided by the Central Government to the affected farmers is indeed laudable and I appreciate the efforts of the Central Government in this regard.

Secondly, the crop insurance scheme was introduced in 1985 and it continued till 1987. Rs. 100 crores which has been demanded for this scheme is very reasonable. But very point is, that the crop insurance scheme has lost its momentum. During the course of the Question Hour, Shri Bhajan Lal stated that this Scheme will be renewed before the next Budget Session. We want that this scheme which provides maximum benefits to the farmers should continue. The crops are destroyed by floods and droughts. In view of this it is imperative to ensure the early implementation of the crop insurance scheme. Government should take necessary steps at the earliest in this regard. Under this scheme the contribution of Central Government and State Governments is in the proportion of two is to one. My submission is that the economic condition of some of the States, especially Rajasthan, is very weak, therefore, the Central should bear 3/4th of the expenditure for such states and the state Governments should be asked to bear not more than 1/4th of the total expenditure. In this way, it will be easier to implement such schemes for States like Rajasthan whose economic condition is weak. This will

[Sh. Virahi Chander Jain]

enable Such States to be benefit from these schemes and it will be very beneficial for them.

Under the National Rural Employment scheme and Landless Guarantee Scheme, now only primary schools are being constructed. Earlier, even dispensary, anganwadi, patwar circle, gramsewak quarters etc. were included in it. This scheme has proved most beneficial for my constituency, which is the most backward area of India. It has brought a radical change there. In other rural areas also, school buildings, co-operative godowns, dispensaries, etc. have been constructed but now if the construction of all other buildings is stopped for the sake of primary schools only, then it will create a hinderance in rural development. This is being done because there is a scheme to dig 10 lakh wells for marginal farmers. We welcome this scheme but it is not proper if it comes in the way of N.R.E.P. or R.E.G.P. programmes. Therefore, the funds for these programmes should be increased. The funds for programmes which have been appreciated by the people and which have proved beneficial for them should be increased during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The people are not being benefited by the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the required measure, because there is a lot of corruption in it and it is not being implemented properly. Mention has been made about monitoring of this programme and we are also trying that a physical verification should be conducted in order to find out the reality. When we conducted an on-the-spot enquiry of 10 panchayats, 8 of them did not produce the cattle for physical verification, only 2 panchayats got their physical verification done honestly. I feel that the physical verification in all the panchayats in the country should be conducted. It should also be ascertained whether the I.R.D.P. has provided any benefit. A provision has been made for mass education-viz. National Literacy Mission for Imparting Functional Literacy, Grants to Border Area

Educational Development Programme in the supplementary demands for grants. In fact, the Border Area Educational Development Programme which has been introduced has had an extremely good impact. Two rooms measuring 25x20 have been constructed in each of the middle and secondary schools. This programme needs to be extended even further. There are many such middle schools where rooms measuring 25x20 have not been constructed. In all such areas, two rooms of this size should be constructed. At all the important places, Government boarding houses should be constructed and people belonging to scheduled caste, caste Hindu and other castes should be also admitted there. Besides, there is also a need to construct houses for teachers because they do not go to inaccessible areas for teaching. From the education point of view, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jalaur are the most backward areas. In Barmer district, literacy is 11 percent and among women, it is 3 percent only. The demand for primary schools, which has been raised should also be fulfilled. A primary school should be opened in each village if 40 students are there to go to school. Schools should be opened by the Central Government because the State Government are not in a position to do so. Our Constitution also provides for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. Primary schools should certainly be opened at places from where such a demand has been made to spread education.

The construction work of Indira Gandhi Canal was started in 1958, and even after elapse of nearly 30 years it has not yet been completed. A provision of sufficient funds should be made in the Eighth Five year Plan so that the construction work of this canal may be finished during the 8th plan period. On completion of this canal, a sum amounting to crores of rupees will be saved which is otherwise spent on drought relief in the desert area of Barmer and Jaisalmer. Not only this, area will be in a position to provide foodgrains to other States also. Proper steps should be taken to accord priority to this task.

With these words, I support the above mentioned demands.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. chairman, Sir, I was quite surprised while going through the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The Government has not paid attention to one of the most burning problems. A severe earthquake struck north Bihar in last August. The hon. Prime Minister himself toured Mithila region. He visited each and every house and inspected the hospital. This gave us some hope that the Central Government will take some concrete steps for providing relief to this area. Unfortunately, the Bihar Government employees went on strike after that. We are still in the dark as to whether the Central Government has done anything in this regard. This is true that the hon. Prime Minister got a compensation of Rs. 10 thousand paid each to the deceased families and some relief was a given to injured also. But the government has not been able to pay attention to the real issue. Leaving aside the fact that hundreds of people died and thousands were injured, thousands of house collapsed and lakhs of them have been rendered unsafe for living. Mithila is the most densely populated area not only in India but in the whole Asia. You cannot even imagine the condition of people there. As such we are affected by floods every year but this year we had to face the devastating earthquake too. The voluntary organisations of our country have done commendable work and I want to express my gratitude to them through this House. Unfortunately, the Government could not come up to our expectations. There is still time for the Central Government to pay attention to this issue. Lakhs of people have been rendered homeless due to that earthquake and were forced to spend their night under open sky. It is a sad tale that they have to live shelterless in this chilly winter because their houses or huts have collapsed and they do not have the required resources to reconstruct them. The government should take some steps in order to give relief to such people. The Central Government should make loans available through HUDCO, LIC or and other schemes for these people so

that they may reconstruct their huts at low cost and stay at their respective domiciled places. The recurring floods have broken their back. The people who were prosperous there are also not in a position now to construct their houses or huts through their own resources. This is a very serious problem. My submission is that the Central Government should take this problem seriously. We are not aware of the report submitted by the central team. I would like to urge that a team of Members of Parliament should be sent to Mithila region to assess the damage caused by earthquake. When the Central Government will bring the supplementary demands in the next session, it should first of all allocated a substantial amount for Bihar so as to enable the people in this area to construct their houses. The Government has allocated a fund of Rs. 100 crore for floods which is meant chiefly to help the flood victims in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. This is quite right. As one of our colleagues pointed out that Bihar too was struck by floods. You will say that flood is a recurring feature in Bihar and to what extent can we go on helping. I humbly ask whether we are responsible for floods. Floods in our area are attributable to the indifferent attitude of the Government of Nepal. We have been repeatedly making this demand for the last so many years that dams and reservoirs be constructed on the rivers emerging from Nepal. This will stop the floods. Thereafter assistance from World Bank and international agencies can be taken for them. Unless Nepal lends a helping hand in this field, we will go on suffering from this calamity, of course for no fault of ours.....

Our land grows good crops. But when the harvesting season comes, floods occur in the rivers originating from Nepal and the crops are destroyed. Due to a large scale silting taking place in these rivers, our area is turning into a desert. A time was there when the Mithila was a very good region. But today it is turning into a desert. Something should be done in this direction. Affluent persons belonging to this region have to come to Delhi, Ghaziabad and Ballabgarh

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

to work as labourers. For how long will this situation continue?

I would like to make a few submissions about the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Now the time has come when the Government should think about family planning. There is no reference about family planning in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. If you do not adopt the family planning measures, the history will not forgive you. You do not realise what a blunder you are committing. You should not think that if any strong measure is adopted, it would go against you. Nothing is bigger than the country. I, therefore, request the Government to adopt family planning measures stringently before it is too late to do so.

The Government has given a lot to the public enterprises. For how long this practice will continue? Now the time has come when you should have a fresh look on this aspect. For how long you will go on wasting taxpayers' money in this manner? When you are going to exercise control over the unscrupulous people sitting in the public enterprises? The black money is harming our society in such a way as if it will finish us all.

Finally, I request the Government to think deeply over the occurrence of the earthquake.

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Mr. Chairman, I find that Rs. 100 crores have been provided in the Supplementary Demands for flood relief whereas no provision has been made for the relief work of cyclone hit people. In the recent past a severe cyclonic storm had hit the coastal areas of West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

As far as West Bengal is concerned 1,50,000 houses have collapsed and about 500 people have died. More than 55,000 cattle heads have been lost and 500 people

are still missing. So there is a severe devastation in West Bengal and the West Bengal Government has assessed that more than Rs. 50 crores are required for the relief work of the cyclone hit people but I do not find any provision to this effect in these Supplementary Demands.

Sir, I fully support the provision of Rs. 100 crores for flood relief work as there were heavy floods in July in Bihar, Punjab and many other areas but at the same time I shall request the Government to provide money for the cyclone-affected people in West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar islands. The Governments of West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are rushing to the Central Government for money for relief work for the affected people. But I find no response is there from the Government. So, I request the Central Government to look into the matter seriously and help the West Bengal Government and also the Government of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Another provision is for export subsidy. This provision has probably been made to boost up the exports because the Indian economy is in a crisis. If the export is not more, then the balance of payments will be in a serious crisis. But I wish to point out one thing. You are spending crores and crores of rupees for export subsidy. Have you ever enquired whether the money is being spent properly or not? There is a racket in that. A large portion of this money is being diverted for other purposes. I can say that in the name of export subsidy, many people are looting money out of that.

Now I come to the development of the North-Eastern Region. I am from that region. The Central Government have set up a high-powered committee for the development of the North-Eastern Region. Almost all the districts in that region are backward both industrially and economically. So, it is the responsibility of the central government to develop that region in a time-bound programme. The central Government has always been telling that they are in favour of development of the North-Eastern Region

and they have set up the high-powered committee. But we see that the development of the region is very very slow. Many projects, which have been submitted by different States of the North-Eastern Region to the Central Government, are still pending for years together. I can tell you about Tripura. I am from Tripura. There is enough gas available in Tripura. But we cannot utilise that gas. So, a thermal plant can be set up there. We can generate power out of that gas. We can even transmit that energy to the other States. Recently this issue was discussed in the Planning commission. There is a conspiracy that the thermal plant of 500 MW would be set up in Silchar. what is the reason? The reason is that the road is narrow. So, it is not possible to carry the big machinery to Tripura. Therefore, the 500 Mw thermal plant is to be set up in Silchar. It is a bogus argument. About technology, we know that in foreign countries, there are machines for the thermal plants. We can set up plants of 100 to 175 MW. Small machines can be taken to the Tripura area. So, I strongly protest against the conspiracy to take the gas from Tripura to another place. If the thermal plant is set up there, a portion of the royalty which the Tripura State should get, they would not get and they would be deprived of other benefits like employment etc.

Then, there is another project report for cooking gas plant. The cooking gas can be supplied to the houses by pipeline. The project report is pending with the Government and that has not been cleared. The Left Front Government and other agencies, the Municipal Authorities etc. have approached the Central Government for money. The Central Government has not provided any money for that, and the plea taken by the Central Government is that due to paucity of funds, it is not possible to set up that project. I see in the Supplementary Demands that money can be provided for the export subsidy and other projects, but when the question comes for the development of the North-Eastern region, we say that money is not there. For the North-Eastern region, the Central Government is not coming forward

for the development of that area.

The North-Eastern region is backward and the Government should take up its development in right earnest and frame a time-bound programme for the development of that area. Money can be found and problems solved, if the Government wants that. The extremist forces are trying to throw away the sentiments of the people of that area.

With these words, I request the Government to do something for the North-Eastern region and there should be a time bound programme.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Mr. chairman, sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 1988-89. The Demands comprise of 12 Ministries and are broken up into 17 Demands. I may not be able to cover all the Demands; it would not be justifiable also, and therefore, I would make a reference to certain Ministries and Departments only, which consider relevant to my region.

First of all, I would start with the Ministry of Human Resources Development. This may look very small to the people generally and to other Members also. The Department of Education is making provision for National Literacy Programme. For Adult Literacy Programme, the Institute in Mysore, the Institute of National Languages, prepares text books for adult literacy. I made a reference to this subject in my participation in the debate in the last session also.

Manipuri is a language which is spoken by the community, which is non-Manipuri, which is not included in the list of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. But I do not know on what basis, some officers sitting in the Education Ministry and some experts in the Institute I have great respect for them have listed it in the list of tribal languages. Manipuri is a developed language, as developed as any other scheduled language. That has been claimed time and again, but it has not been included in the 8th Schedule. That is unfair and unjust. Again, I would tell you

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

what some other officers—I do not say bureaucrats, because I do not like this, term as it has certain implications—have done. Some officers on their own listed it in the Tribal Languages. I protest against this. I think, my observations in this connection, or the floor of this House in this debate will have some weight. Last time also, I did make a very emphatic reference to this particular point and I was expecting some results. Today also, I again protest and I urge that this should be corrected. Manipuri is not a tribal language and Manipuri is a community which refused to be listed among the Scheduled Tribes at the time of the making of the Constitution in 1949. when a reference was made, we said that we were as good as any other community. Of course, we belong to the Mongolian or Tibetan or Burmese group, we do not belong to the other stocks in India. but we are very much Indians and we do not stand this kind of unjust treatment. We may be poor, we may be backward educationally. But we are proud of our culture and our language and we do have a lot of sentiments in this regard and these sentiments should not be wounded. This is my point. Now, I would like to make a reference to the grants under the Department of Art and Culture. Some amount has been provided for the Study Team to be chaired by Shri P.N. Haksar to look into the working of the National Academies and the National School of Drama. This is a very good step and it is high time that we have a fresh look into the working of our National Academies. In the last Session, on the very same subject, I made a demand that the institutions working under the Sangeet Natak Academy, particularly the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Academy functioning in Imphal should have a total overhaul because this was conceived long back, nearly about three decades ago, when Manipur was a Union Territory, headed by a Chief Commissioner. Now it has become a State and we have a government. The Association of the Governor in the management of this body is now a very unpracticable kind of thing because Governor can be the Chancellor of a University. He

happens to be the head of the State and he holds a very high position and it is not practicable or advisable for a Governor to associate himself in the matters of day to day administration. He should function only in the capacity of a Chancellor. I have been demanding that this institution should be given the status of a deemed university. This is a very important organisation and in fact it is the only academy functioning to teach Manipuri classical dance and other folk dances. This is serving the whole country particularly in the field of classical dance.

Now, I would like to refer to the Ministry of Commerce for which a sum has been provided. I do support it. This sum is provided to give subsidies to textile items in the case of exports. Sir, textiles include handloom textiles too. I would like to know what the Government has done to encourage the export of textiles, particularly, handloom textiles to foreign countries. I know that a lot of export is taking place from most of the States who produce handlooms. But this unorganised export. I would like to know the details of exports of handlooms with particular reference to the North-East area.

14.59-hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

In my State of Manipur, in the entire community is a weaving community. As you are aware, ours was a princely State earlier and we used to have a king. Of course now there are no kings. My point is that even the kind used to weave and right from the king to the lowest person in the society, we are all weavers and we are rather proud of this fact that we are weavers. Weaving skill is an essential qualification for the bride in our community. This is our tradition and whether people purchase it or not, we produce our own cloth. That is the way we live. But my point here is that this should be made a profitable and viable kind of an industry by allowing exports. Some middlemen from Rajasthan, Bombay, Punjab, etc. are purchasing our handloom products. They are exporting these handlooms and getting all

the profits.

The weavers are not getting. They should also get silk yarn. The value of the silk yarn has been subsidise. The money that has been in the from of subsidies for the purchase of yarn is very-very small. In reply to one of my questions in this Session itself, the Government had informed that some amount had been given. That is very small. So, I would urge that production of handloom cloth not only in my State but also in other states should be encouraged. Tamil Nadu, U.P. and other States have their own facility as far as handloom cloth is concerned. They should be allowed to do that by organising export activities.

15.00 hrs.

Some provision has been made for the Central Silk Board. We have a Textile Board for Manipur and adjoining areas of Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram. We have a wild growth of oak trees. These trees can be utilised for further expansion. It should not only be limited to the sample production. We have enough of silk. We have a lot of raw materials. Oak trees are grown in abundance. We should give a fresh look at this thing. We should give more assistance.

Now, I would like to make a reference to the people who are affected by natural calamities in my State. In my State, the setting up of Loktak Hydro Electric Project has affected many people. Thousands of hectares of land were taken away. This has displaced professionally and economically thousands of families in my State. A demand has already been made that the Central Government and the State Government should sit together and work out the amount of loss that has been incurred by the affected people so that this project becomes a success. This is a very important project. We don't want to weaken it. It is mainly done to make available sufficient water throughout the year. These people should be paid compensation and also they should be given alternative employment and land, wherever it is available.

The Centre is taking care of all these areas, particularly the State of Manipur. Of course in the list of States which are to be given special grants, the name of Manipur is there. But these grants go mostly to administrative expenses—pay and allowances. They should have a lingering effect. They should be a permanent effect in the form of industries.

Today, in reply to one of my Starred Questions, the hon. Minister of Industry. Who is present here has given a long list. I have no quarrel about that list. But I simply wanted to say the list was unnecessarily spread, just like a classical music. The list should be effective. It should be practicable. It should be meaningful. I hope the policy of the Government, i.e. the policy of Nehru is followed very ably by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi should fit into the policies concerning the weaker sections and also weaker States.

My last point by way of conclusion is about the economic viability of small States. It is a grudge of the bigger States that we are feeding these small States. They are just a misnomer. This should go.

Secondly, the States should be taken care of industrially and also make these small States of the great Union viable in due course. It should be time bound and it should not merely a paper sympathy or paper plan. They are not going to lead us anywhere.

With these few words, I support the demand of grants.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Mr. chairman, the recent cyclone has caused a havoc in Orissa, West Bengal and other places. I request the hon. Minister through you that sufficient grant and assistance should be given to Orissa so that the people who have suffered in that cyclone could be helped to a large extent.

Not a single year passes when there is no natural calamity in Orissa due to flood, drought or cyclone. To control foods, water

[Sh. Somnath Rath]

basin in Orissa should be connected and irrigation facilities should be provided in drought-prone districts taking the water from wherever it is available; and this should be given priority so that natural calamities caused by floods and drought can be mitigated to a great extent. In this connection I will suggested that the implementation of Bhagwa Irrigation Project in Ganjam District which has been going on for 20 years; and there are Engineers who are drawing salary for this, but, in reality, not an inch of the canal has been dug so far, so it must be expedited. Same is the fate of Harabhangi Project. The cost has gone up from Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 55 crores. It must be made a time-bound programme for implementation. Otherwise, the price escalation will go on and it is not known when the people of this area will get water.

Priority should be given for Biluamra Irrigation Project in the chronic drought affected areas of Bellaguntha and Jagannath Prasad Panchayat Samiti and also for Khairbanki Project.

There is a proposal for a nuclear industry to be established in our country. There are sufficient infrastructures in Orissa. So, I suggest, through you, to the Finance Minister to see that a nuclear industry or a power generation plant through nuclear power should be established in Orissa.

About the railway system, the less I speak the better. Not a single railway line has been initiated in the last many years in Ganjam and Phulbani districts in Orissa. I suggest that a railway line that was proposed to be started from Bengal-Nagpur Railway-Bharpur-Ganjampur Railway Station to connect Phulbani District should be taken up on a priority basis. There is no railway line in this area.

There is a growth of production in industry in our country in spite of severe drought. This Government has been congratulated not by our country but also outside the coun-

try, even by the World Bank, that this government could face drought and that in spite of the drought also, the industrial production has increased. Our Prime Minister has given a clarion call for the second Green Revolution and a foundation-stone has been laid. What is now, needed is the balance of payment. We should see that the balance of payment is maintained by increase in our export. Attention should be paid even to price control. You find that the wholesale price is not increasing by leaps and bounds but the retail price is increasing. The consumers are concerned about the increase in the retail price, not the wholesale price. The reason being that the middle men and agencies are taking undue advantage—huge to supply amount of the subsidy given by the government to benefit farmers fertilisers is diverted by way of transport, by way of godowns handling charges and by way of maintenance cost even by public sector undertakings. Say for example the FCI, they consume much of the subsidy given by the Central Government and thereby the price rise is there in the retail market. That should be looked into and I hope that the Government will rise to the occasion to see that retail price rise is controlled.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore south) : Mr. Chairman, I oppose these Supplementary Demands for Grants. There has not been any change in the functioning of the Government for the past four years. I have been observing. I am not opposing merely for the sake of opposing. There has been discrimination.

All the States are not being treated equally. I give the latest instance. In the State of Karnataka we suffered from a severe drought, in the past four years. This year there was unprecedented heavy rain causing flash floods. On account of these floods hundreds of lives were lost, thousands of cattle were lost and crores of rupees worth of property both public and private has been lost. The Government of Karnataka approached the Central Government with a memorandum requesting them for financial assistance of Rs. 289 crores.

You may be surprised to know that the central team visited the State and after their recommendation, a ceiling of only Rs. 15.5 crores has been fixed for the State of Karnataka out of a demand of Rs. 289 crores. Out of that Rs. 15 crores, Rs. 7 crores is margin money of which 50 percent has to be paid State. So much so, what the Central Government has given by way of assistance is only Rs. 10 crores. On the other hand, wherever the Prime Minister visited, on the spot he announced 30,50 or even 100 crores of rupees, as aid. He did not wait for the central team's recommendations. We also requested the Prime Minister to visit our State. Our Congress (I) MPs also requested the Prime Minister to visit our State and a date was also fixed. But he did not come. We suffered. The damage that we had suffered was not seen earlier. We had not seen such floods in Karnataka for the past one hundred years, that is what our elders say.

You might have seen the city of Bangalore, sir, the city of Bangalore does not have any river. But still, the floods were of such a magnitude and they are of a very rare severity. The damage caused to property there, by the Bangalore Municipal Corporation is to the tune of Rs. 40 crores. I was an eye witness to all those things.

Out of the Rs. 289 crores that Rs. 40 crores is also included. When such is the situation, how can we have confidence in this Government and the money provided should be at least Rs. 100 crores, for flood relief. I do not grudge your giving to Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir or Punjab. We do not grudge. They do deserve it. But you must treat all the States alike. It is a great injustice.

At the same time we have requested that whatever amount you give it should not be adjusted against Plan funds. 7th and Eighth Ninth Finance Commissions recommendations are there to this effect. They have recommended.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Not for floods.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: They have written to the Government of Karnataka that all these ways and means grants will be adjusted towards the plan assistance.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Not floods.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : I will make my point clear. whenever any natural calamity of a rare severity occurs the assistance shall be in the form of 75 percent assistance. If you agree to that principle, then I would not complain. The letter received by the Chief Minister does not say so. So, I demand that the Central Government must rush financial assistance to Karnataka on the same lines as they are giving to other States. Because, the damage caused is to the extent of Rs. 289 crores. So, I strongly urge the Government to agree to this demand.

I have another point. The Central Government must treat all the State as their children, as father and mother treat their children. Also you should come to the rescue of the State Government to mobilise their resources. I would quote one instance here. The Power Corporation and the PWD Department of the Karnataka State wanted to float bonds, but unfortunately the Government of India is not giving the clearance for the same. Why do you discriminate between the State Government and the Centre? When the Central Government has got powers to float bonds, why not the State Government? After all, the State Government are only the subsidiary of the Central Government. They are not different countries.

I would quote another instance. We have got power famine in our State. The Ministry of finance was pleased to sanction a DC Generator sets. For that we have been requesting the Government of India to give permission for importing the equipment on Deferred Payment basis, but the Government of India has not given the permission so far. in spite of the recommendation of the

[Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer]

Energy Ministry.

Further, go on raising the administrative prices of essential commodities like Cement, petrol, diesel, coal. you do not see the effect of it on the State. You do not see the effect of it on the States. What will happen? The cost of inputs of the State Undertakings like Thermal Power Plant and road Transport Undertaking will increase and the State have to meet this heavy liability.

Another instance I would like to quote here. The Central Government goes on giving Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees. Of course, that must be given. We do not grudge. But, at the same time, what is the effect on the State Government, you should see. The moment you announce the additional DA to the Central Government employees, the State Government employees also demand. In almost every State, the State Government employees want parity. What I would suggest to the hon. Minister is that, whenever you raise the DA or the administrative prices, you take the State Governments into confidence and you consult them. It is the duty of the Central Government, whether it is Congress Government rule or Non Congress Government rule, to monitor it. No State Government will say 'do not interfere', because it the constitutional obligation on the part of the Central Government to see that the State finance are sound. It is very important.

Now, I understand that in devolution of funds, the State are suffering. You go on levying surcharges and the States will not get their due share. If it is excise duty or income tax, the States will get their share. You have increased the surcharge on a number of items even in the recent Budget also. Out of the total estimated tax of Rs. 615 crores levied in 1988-89 budget the State Government put together will get only Rs. 28 crores.

Last week you have brought a Bill to

raise the ceiling of the professional tax from Rs. 250/- to Rs.2500/-. It is only way by which you have helped the State Governments. Of course, that is unpopular tax. You have not bothered about it. I do not want to say much on that. In no other way, you have helped the State Governments to enhance their resources. I earnestly feel that the Central Governments must see that the State Government get whatever is legitimately due to them. In regard to devolution of funds, the terms of references of the present 9th Finance Commission are not at all favourable to the State Governments. It is pro-Central Government. That is the complaint of the Chief Ministers. I hope the Government of India will look into the matter and see that the States get a larger share.

I only hope that the Budget should not be a ritual. It should be inspiring. Whatever you do, you must see that the whole country must progress. That should be the idea of the Central Government.

Whatever injustice has been done to Karnataka I hope the hon. Minister will set it right in his reply.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura) : I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government for the year 1988-89.

I support the demands in view of the fact that no country on earth except India, having so little territorial expansion and so big a population and surrounded by such countries which are very very troublesome to the country of India like Pakistan in the west, China in the North, Bangladesh in the east and Sri Lanka, is having so much progress in spite of these troubles. I have to say that from the time we got independence, we have been trying to raise the economic and social standard of our people. We have tried to establish new standards and new values and to give a new face of our country in spite of the difficulties that we are facing.

I will not go into the details of every

Department. I have to take up one or two points of the demands for grant I will like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister in that regard. I take up education.

Education is a very very valuable thing for a nation itself. Education gives one individual ability to meet life situations. Education is the training of mind of think efficiently and rightly. By means of education, perfection of the man is manifested. And to so valuable a thing like education, proper attention of the Government or the Ministry of Human Resources Development is not drawn. For example, the Central Government has agreed or in new pay scale of pay for the teachers in the university or in the secondary school or in the primary school may be implemented. I come from Bihar. Even Bihar Government has given it to the press and the public that the new pay scales shall be implemented. But for over a year it has not been implemented. So sad is the affair that the teaching class is being ignored like anything. And that is causing very very adverse criticism for the Government. I hold the view that criticism should be helpful, constructive and without prejudice. I have heard so many members of the opposition side. They simply say that like China, Russia and America India has not been able to do anything. But India, case has to be considered in the situation of the complexity of the Indian reality. Indian situations are so complex and complicated that they cannot be like America, China or Russia. Russia has got about 26 crores of population, USA has got about 27 crores of population—I do not have the exact figure—and China, of course, has got 100 crores of population but it has a territory of 42 lakh sq. miles. Yet China has twenty percent of inflation. I am speaking of this year. China has got twenty percent inflation and Russia has a deficit of Rs. 80,000 crores...so, there is no comparison between India and USA, or India and China or India and Russia. The simple thing is that India's case has got to be considered in the Indian situation of the things. Moreover, the United States of America got independence 212 years ago and our independence has a period about 41 years. In this short span of

life, India has made so great a progress that it can be well exemplified. When the cement was selling one rupee per bag there were no construction works and when the cement is selling at Rs. 90 per bag, construction works are going on like anything. Take the case of education. The literacy point was three percent in the year 1950, it has now gone up to 35 percent. Industries have gone up, industrial growth has gone up. With the good and broad vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the foundation of modern India has been laid down and India is making progress in every sphere that I see. But, one thing that I will suggest regarding education is this. There is a scheme of Adult Education and my state, Bihar has got the reward in that. But I challenge, that an enquiry be made to see what percentage of adult literacy has been achieved. Adult Education is a hoax. It is a very very good means of taking away the money in the pockets of the individuals. So, I will suggest that this Adult Education scheme be abolished and it will be better that the unemployed youth who are loitering in the streets from pillar to post, are given unemployment allowance. It is good that they are given unemployment allowance rather than spending crores of rupees on the scheme of Adult Education.

One more point is about industries. As yet, there are so many districts which are 'no industry districts'. In Bihar, there are seven districts which have got on industries. It is said that it is the policy of the Government that regional imbalance should be removed but in that way the regional imbalances are not being removed. The destiny of a country is guided by its history and geography. It has got its history and geography, both. But in an industrial matter the Government should take into consideration not only the history but also the geographical condition of a place in this state which has not got much development according to the policy of the Government. So, I think it should be done in a way that regional imbalances are removed. Dr. Rajhans has spoken against the bureaucracy that they are not cooperating with the administration for the development of the State. I hold the view that the bureauc-

[Sh. Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

racy should not be criticised in totality. There may be certain person who may not be upto the standard of the public and also the Members of the House. But all the personnel in bureaucracy are not bad. It I can quote Mr. Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of England in 1939 had said that "it is by shrewed administration that you can do without me. But it is my firm conviction that I cannot do without you." Therefore, Sir, bureaucracy should not be criticised in a rough-shed manner. We have to take into consideration also their limitations. Always some people say that these bureaucrats are not good. But I hold the view that the bureaucrats are our brothers; they are a part of Indian society; they are not different. They are not like Britishers; they have all gone. They are now the part of our society. Therefore, I hold the view that bureaucracy should be taken into confidence by the Members. They should not be criticised endlessly. Thank you very much and I conclude.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan, Jhunjhunu.

SHRI MOHD, AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir,.....

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur) : rose —

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall give time to you also. Let him take five minutes and you may take five minutes thereafter.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Both the Ayubs should not be allowed to speak one after the other. Let there be some one in between.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur) : We are both known by the same name. But you should not penalised us by giving us only half the time.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN

(Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I come from Rajasthan. The work on the Indira Canal has been undergoing since 1958 and it will take a lot of time to complete this project. I request the Central Government to take over this project, so that it could be completed in time. Presently, the work of the main project is going on and the construction work relating to small channels is yet to be taken up. I would like to urge the Government to make the water of this canal available to Jhunjhunu area also where mostly brakish water is available. The people of that area can give their blood, but they cannot get water. If water is made available to the people of this area, they will be largely benefited by that. The people of the area are very industrious, but due to lack of water facilities, the farmer there has been fighting famine for the last four years continuously. I would like to request the hon. Minister to waive the loans taken by these farmers during the last 4 years.

The Khetri Project in our area consumes 3 million gallons of underground water daily with the result that the water level of wells has gone far below due to shortage of water in the area. The Jawaharlal Nehru Canal passes through Haryana border which is 6 kilometers away from Jhunjhunu. The water of that canal should be made available to Jhunjhunu area so that it could meet the requirement of the project and also benefit the farmers. I, therefore, request you to provide water of this canal to Jhunjhunu.

Two assembly constituencies, namely Udaipurvati and Chirawa in Rajasthan still continues to be the dark zones. No development work can be taken up in this area. I would like to strongly appeal to the Government to relieve this area of the dark zone by providing such development facilities as are being made available to other areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is a dark zone?

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : The land without underground water or where the water level is far below is called a dark zone.

That area does not get subsidy and other facilities.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : The area to which the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development refuses to grant loans is called a dark zone. It is because there is shortage of water. This causes loss to farmers. The Government should make arrangements of convert it into a white zone.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : It is very essential to convert these dark zones into white ones. Secondly, 65 percent people going to set up industries in different parts of the country hail from Jhunjhunu, but it is unfortunate that there is not a single industry in Jhunjhunu. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Industry to accord the required permission for setting up of a Industry Growth Centre in Jhunjhunu. At the same time a Krishi Vigyan Kendra may also be opened there.

Udaipurvati and Khetri are hilly areas. All those facilities available to hilly areas should be extended to these areas also.

There is a railway line from Dabara to Singana on which only a goods train runs. Since a large number of people working in Khetri Project also travel by this goods train, I request that passenger coaches may also be attached to it. Passenger coaches could be attached to this train only when the maintenance of the line is done properly. I, therefore, urge you to maintain the line properly and run passenger trains on it.

The condition of roads in our area is also deplorable. I would like to make a demand to construct a national highway there. There are also small roads, namely Chivana to Todpur, Fatehpur to Bhichari, Mukandgarh to Bhichari, Basai to Madhogarh, Sephara to Hardiya which have not so far been developed. I would like to request you to develop these roads at the earliest.

There is only one Auto Exchange in our area. S.T.D. facilities have not yet been provided to us. Arrangements may please

be made to extend S.T.D. facilities to our area.

Programmes like N.R.E.P. and I.R.D.P. being undertaken in our area should be implemented in such a way that the funds meant for these programmes are not wasted. The Government should find out a way to ensure that funds released by the Centre for the various welfare programmes in our area reach the people. There should be no bungling in between.

There is an aerodrome in our area. But no regular service reaches that aerodrome as its condition is not good. If money is spent on the development and maintenance of this aerodrome, Vayudoot service can be extended to that area for which funds should be provided.

The Government should exercise control over the funds being spent on the works got carried out through contractors. It is because the contractors in connivance with the officers fix a percentage for them in respect of the works entrusted to them.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to offer my views on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. First of all I would like to submit that our area is a very sensitive area and the Government has declared it so. The Hon. Prime Minister has been telling very often that he is very much concerned about the Jahanabad area and keen to take measures to set the position of that area right. In this connection, I would like to say that it is not only the question of Jahanabad area, but the country as a whole is apprehending threats from internal as well as external forces. The danger is bigger from internal forces. It appears as if people's war has broken out throughout the country. Today, especially the youth as well as down-trodden and weaker sections of our society, who used to remain inactive, have been turning to this direction and thus providing an opportunity to the extremist organisations to bring them into their fold. Could you please let me know if the Government will be able

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

to suppress the voice of all those young boys and girls, especially those belonging to the poor sections of the society at the gun point by treating them as extremists if all of them chose to stand up unitedly? It can never be possible. That is why the Government should think over this matter very seriously. Incidents of this nature as have been taking place in Jahanabad are happening all over the country. May I know what are the reasons behind extremism? Where the Government is at fault? In my view all these incidents are taking place due to the anti-people economic policy being pursued by the Government. This gives an opportunity to the forces that are bent upon dividing and weakening the country. The Government should think in terms of isolating these forces. In spite of the fact that Para Military Forces like B.S.F. and C.R.P.F. have been sent to Jahanabad, in a recent incident, one Police Inspector and 3 poor people have been killed. As such simple deployment of forces there will not serve the purpose. The Government will think seriously about it.

Last year floods occurred and these were so severe that 4 divisions, namely Masaudhi, Dhanarna in Patna district and Karatha and Karapi in Jahanabad district were inundated with flood waters. The farmers kept stranded for one week and they were airlifted by helicopters after paying the fare to the tune of Rs. 28 lakh, when the floods subsided, no attention was paid towards them. All the means of irrigation were destroyed the crops were ruined, the dams of the Areal block built during the British period gave way, I saw with my own eyes in Sohsa that the dam breached and paddy in 5,000 acres land was destroyed, houses of the farmers and labourers were washed away, but 200 persons in each Panchayat were given Rs. 200 each to build a house by the Government. Just think what work can be accomplished in Rs. 200 now-a-days. Even if Rs. 1000 are given no work can be carried out. Such wrong things are being done.

The second thing I would like to say that

some other works are being carried out in my area because of which there is great resentment among the people and this resentment ultimately takes the shape of terrorism. If somebody gets angry in a family, then his balance of mind also gets upset, somebody may commit suicide or someone may hang himself. Such a situation leads to terrorism. When there will be so much resentment among the poor, it will give birth to terrorism. Therefore, Government should do something in order to remove this resentment. Secondly there are no arrangements for primary education in the villages having a population of 500 to 1000 people. A little while ago, Shri Mahabir was saying that the progress brought about in this country in 41 years is more than the same achieved in America during 200 years. I want to say that there are some other countries also in our neighbourhood. Russia got independence 30 years earlier than India. She had to face world war twice. The position she occupies today is known to every body. What was her economic policy which made her a super power even after facing so many difficulties? They must have formulated some policy which helped them in creating this condition. You will have to formulate a policy through which more development can take place. Under N.R.E.P. you are showing in the papers that the standard of people living below poverty line is being raised. Authorities sit in air-conditioned offices. Poor people are given milch cattle which costs Rs. 3000\-. A milch cattle will not be available in Rs. 3000\-. You give a grant of Rs. 1000\- which is spent otherwise by the people. Please tell me which milch cattle can be purchased with Rs. 2000\-.? The poor man has to provide for himself and also arrange repayment of the loan. You can yourself go on the spot and see their plight. It is impractical. He should get minimum Rs. 5000\-. If he has not repaid a single penny of the loan it implies that either you are in the wrong or the poor man is in the wrong. If he gets Rs. 5000, he will be in the position to repay the loan. The Government should take things in proper perspective and some way should be found to relieve the Hon. Prime Minister of the worries in respect of Jahanabad. There are hundreds of villages in our area where

people draw water from the 'kacha' wells dug by them. Primary schools have not been opened in the villages where the population is between 500 and 1000 people and backward and harijans live. Decisions have been taken in the District Education Planning Board to open the schools in the villages where schools already exist. If such things are done, it will definitely cause resentment among the poor people. Then you will call them Naxalite. Recently, some I.P.F people were doing social service at the 'Chat' fair at Panteit in Kuratha block. The big man who had taken the contract of the fair collected money. When these people stopped him and requested him to provide medical facilities, he called the police. The police talked to the I.P.F people. The Police shot dead three young men. Two of them were seventeen and eighteen year old and the third 40 year old who was the District Secretary of Fishery cooperative. D.I.G. asked us as to what we feel about the incidence. We replied that the police had committed atrocities. He said that he too feels that there is something fishy. What crime does he commit if he carried gun when atrocities are committed on the poor by the rich? Hon'ble Speaker has today observed while referring to the kidnapping of a Judge that it is worst than the rule of jungle. Enacting any number of laws will not serve the purpose till the economic policies are improved. I want to say only this that Government should open a school and provide drinking water in Jahanabad. The police atrocities should be stopped and police should be removed from there. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): I am thankful that you have provided me an opportunity to express my views. I support these demands. As time is less I want to draw your attention toward only 2-3 points. Firstly, I will like to talk about the sum advanced as relief towards the floods. It is known to you that Jammu and Kashmir is one of the States which faced the floods some times back and incurred heavy losses. The Prime Minister had himself paid a visit and assured to sanction Rs. 53 crores for the State. But I have come to know that only Rs.

20 crores have been provided. The estimated loss is to the tune of Rs. 150 crores. We are happy that Punjab got Rs. 100 crores. But I may submit that Jammu and Kashmir should not be ignored in this respect. Earlier also crops were ruined owing to rains and drought and it was stated that relief would be given but relief was not given to the extent, it was assured. We did not get relief earlier also. As the Prime Minister announced that a relief of Rs. 53 crores will be given. I submit that it is on the lower side and more relief should be given but it is a matter of great regret that a relief of Rs. 20 crores only has been given. We have not achieved much success in the case of Groups Insurance Scheme. If we pay attention towards it, the problem of continuous relief can be solved. We have to implement the scheme in a planned manner. Heavy rains at some places and drought at the other is a constant feature, our crops are destroyed every now and then and Government suffers loss in providing relief. If crops Insurance Scheme is implemented in a planned manner, it can provide great relief. Along with this some money should also be granted for surface transport. Government is constructing road in two ways in our area. One is under Ministry of Surface Transport, her agency Border Road organisation is building the roads. We have no complaints against them. They are building good roads. But in cases where help is given to the state Governments as in the case of one national highway which is being constructed from Battout to Kishtwar, Rs. 20 crores have been spent on it but I have myself seen the road. There seems to be enough bungling in it. Recently a serious accident took place, a bus was over-turned and 64 persons were killed. The width of the road at the site of the accident is nine and half feet and it is a rough road. The reason is that money has not been spent on the road. There is a road from Buddal to Rajori and it will be commended to the national highway upto Ramban and you have provided Rs. 8-9 crores to the State for its construction. The first phase of this road has been completed through Boarder Road Organisation. The situation is that the Boarder Road Organisation has left it after

[Sh. Mohd. Ayub khan]

spending Rs. 8-9 crores and the State Government does not want to take up this work. Thus investment of Rs. 8-9 crores crores is being wasted. Therefore I submit that central Government must see how the money is spent. Whatever you spend, there should be strict monitoring and also it should be checked at times during its implementations as to whether money is being spent correctly or not. I submit that Ministry of Surface Transport should take up the responsibility to upgrade the road from Buddal to Ramban because it is a border and strategic road. Pakistan had sent some of its infiltrators via this road in 1965. This road is of much importance even today. Therefore, it is my submission that Ministry of Surface Transport should take up this work themselves.

So far Telecommunication is concerned, I am happy that you have earmarked some funds for its improvement in Pahalgam but generally it is observed that Telecommunication system is very bad in the hilly areas of Kashmir valley. Therefore it is my submission that attention should be paid towards it and improve it because ours is a border state. Considering its importance, more attention should be paid to the expansion of telecommunication.

Since the time is short, while not going into details I would like to mention one or two points about industries. The hon. Minister said this morning that two Growth Centres of Industries are to be set up in our area soon but the present state of affairs is this that out of the amount investment by the Government of India in Public Sector Undertakings, only 0.01 percent has been spent in our state. Both national and emotional integration are not at all a possibility without homogeneous and uniform economic development. Therefore, I request the setting up of industrial units in a planned manner in the public sector in Jammu and Kashmir. In Jammu and Kashmir, they are facing a great regional imbalance and its effects are clearly visible everywhere. It is good that in the recent past industries have been set up on a

large scale in Punjab, to involve in a planned manner the unemployed youth of the State. For the restoration of peace in the State, it was all the more necessary that our plans should seek more involvement of the unemployed youth. However, even in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, also every now and then undesirable slogans are being raised. The only remedy to tackle it is to involve both the educated and the unemployed youth of the State in the developmental works. I hope that the Government will pay attention towards it.

I would like to say one thing more about the adult education programme. To my mind this programme has become almost a force because nobody will like to teach or learn for Rs. 100. If the Government is serious about spreading the adult education this needs to be seriously planned, otherwise whole of the money allocated for it will go down the drain. With your permission, I would like to say one thing more about the grants-in-aid before concluding it. Even in this matter, Jammu and Kashmir is being neglected. The Government adopts quite different yardsticks for the Eastern States but the State of Jammu and Kashmir which is a backward State, is given a lesser amount in the form of grant-in-aid.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The proportion of loan in that State is higher as compared with the Eastern States. To substantiate it, I will furnish the relevant facts and figures at some future date. However, I request the Government to give up this discriminatory policy, because we are also backward and down trodden. These things greatly affect us and do not bear good results. I request the Government to do justice with Jammu and Kashmir.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, rise to support the supplementary demands for grants 88-89 and would like to say two three things about it. The hon. M.P. from Tripura who spoke be-

fore me reported that 500 persons had died and 500 were missing in the cyclone that had struck Bengal. So the total figure comes to 1000. Crop and cattle have been destroyed. Thus the south part of the 24-Parganas has witnessed a great disaster. Though it is not the part of my constituency, I visited the area and on the basis of what I saw there, I would like to request the hon. Minister to assess the loss of crop and human lives, and pay compensation. To make good the loss of agriculture crop, they have suffered, the Government is requested to give agricultural loans for the ensuing crop season. The people of Bihar are happy with the visit of the Hon. Prime Minister in the wake of the tragedy that struck Bihar in which 1000 persons died.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): No relief has been given in Bihar.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I would like to impress upon the need of relief to the thousands of victims spreading all over Bengal. Something must be done by the Government to assist them. Floods, drought, earthquake and disaster are cancerous for our country, which strike it every year and result in a colossal loss. Some permanent solution needs to be evolved to prevent the recurrence of these things. For this the planners and scientists of the country should sit together and formulate some strategy to prevent their recurrence, otherwise that will continue to recur year after year.

I would also like to say one thing about the Haldia Chemical Project which has been cleared by the State Government but infact this project has not been cleared by them and the factual position is quite contrary. There are 52 lakh unemployed persons and the situation is further deteriorating. Therefore, request the Government to pay attention towards Haldia Petrochemical Project.

The ban on recruitment imposed by the Central Government needs to be withdrawn. Many unemployed youth would have been provided with the jobs, but they have been denied it. The policy is still in force in most of

the cases except two or four of them It will be good for the unemployed Youth, if some method is evolved for filling up the notified vacancies. If the notified vacancies in U.P., Bengal, Gujarat and Bihar are also filled, as has been done done in Delhi, then it will be a very good thing. Why do we emphasise this thing, because we ourselves are young and come in contact with the youth. I request the Government to give up the policy of demanding Postal Orders form the unemployed, who apply for the Government Jobs. I have been emphatically stressing the demand all the time during all the debates on every Budget. The Government have already waived this condition in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a welcome decision and it should be extended to the general candidates so as to enable the unemployed to apply for jobs, because poor people fail to apply due to mandatory requirement of postal orders.

The Government is well aware that there is the sick industry problem in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Situation in Bengal has become so bad that there 100 workers and children have committed suicide. When the hon. Members raise the issue in the House, it is taken lightly and the Government says that it so happens in Bengal and the general response is lackadaisical. No senior Minister pays due attention to the matters raised in the House. However, they should atleast understand that the hon. Members do not raise the issues for their publicity, but to high light the conditions prevailing in their constituencies.

There are many industries in my constituency which have been either closed down or have been sent into liquidation rendering thousands of persons unemployed. For instance, Metal Box Industry which was a big company has been closed and 7,000 workers have been rendered jobless and due to liquidation of M.M.T.C. 4,000 workers have become unemployed. Similarly, the Beaco Lawrie company which had the work force of 20,000 workers has been closed. Bengal potteries is also a big industry and despite the request

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

of several hon. Members of Bengal, we do not know why it is not being cleared by the Government. There is Mohini Mills, which was founded by Ravindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi. But it is also facing closure though it is a viable unit. We do not know how is it that a report, recommending its closure has been given. When we give arguments to plead its case, we are told that closure is justified. How the situation will improve if the industries continue to close down one after another as this will render even the existing workers unemployed whereas on the other hand, you do not provide employment to the jobless?

The Government had set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. But whosoever gets the industry registered with the Board, it sends the industry into liquidation. In fact, it has changed into the Board for Industrial Liquidation, which is not beneficial for the public. After many meetings over a period of time, ranging from 3 months to two years and in certain cases upto 7 years, they recommended liquidation for the respective industry. I.D.P.R. is a financial institution of the Government. I.D.P.I. whenever is requested for funds, its standard response is negative. Mahindra and Mahindra have diversified their business after borrowing funds from the M.M.T.C. for setting up a new industry. These institutions do not have funds for the old industries but liberally advance loans for the new ones. I.D.P.I. should first check it which of the industries has utilised the amount of loan for diversification. There thinking is that as the textile industry has become very old hence it should be dropped. Tatas are to lend funds to the Maruti industry, which is going to be set up soon. The Government should blacklist the industrialists who having declared one industry sick set up the other one. Then only they will feel ashamed of their deeds and will take their work seriously. Because right now industrialists are confident of managing things due to their cordial relations with the financial institutions, but where should the workers go as their condition is pitiable. So

I request the Government to cut down the expenditures of officials, managers and industrialists, who go abroad for training and live luxuriously, to prevent industries from becoming sick. The responsibility for seventy five percent of the industries becoming sick, rests on the financial institutions and the management, and workers are not responsible for it. A survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India revealed that their part of responsibility is only 2 percent. In Bengal, one lakh workers have been rendered unemployed and many have died. If workers die then the hon. Members also cannot escape their responsibility. Therefore, I request the Chair to direct Shri Vengal Rao to discuss the issue with the hon. Members from Bengal as was promised by him earlier and later on not fulfilled. Therefore, I request the Government to think over the question of payment of allowance, to 5 lakh family members of one lakh workers, who have come on the roads, as they have been rendered unemployed due to closure of factories and to provide a rehabilitation package. I would like to make some points about north eastern region. It is the most backward region. The policy of decentralisation was carried out even by the then Government of pre-independent India and its successor assured to follow the same policy in free India also. But this policy was not followed afterwards. In course of time heavy industry was concentrated in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal only. This should not happen. If the Government had followed the policy of decentralisation, we wouldn't have to face such problems. North eastern part of the country is very backward. Due to the lack of uniform policy of freight equalisation, this region faces problem. No industry has been established in Tripura till now. This House does not have any congress representative from Tripura. So my submission is this that industry should be set up in this state, for it is a backward area. Similarly, industries should be set up in West Bengal and Assam, otherwise the number of unemployed youths would further increase. Why did Khalistan movement start? I am not among those who consider unemployment as to be the main

cause behind it, but it is a fact that unemployed youths are being lured to participate in this movement. Similarly GNLF movement is going on in my state and so is Jharkhand movement in Bihar and Bengal. The main factor that led to such movements is unemployment because unemployed youths are attracted to such activities. Our Hon. Prime Minister gave a slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'. I welcome this slogan. An effective plan should be chalked out to solve the problem of unemployment. If we fail to meet this challenge, it can pose a danger for the country.

I do not want to take your more time. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1988-89. At the same time, I would like to submit that the provisions made for some of the departments are too inadequate to meet their commitments. I would like to make my submission in this regard.

Firstly, I would like to say with regard to telecommunication, today on the one hand we are preparing for entering into 21st century, on the other, ban imposed on recruitment in the departments of telecommunication has not been lifted so far due to which people will have to face many difficulties.

How will the people living in rural areas be brought closer to the urban people if post-office and telephone facilities are not extended to rural areas. I would like to refer the case of Maharashtra in particular where as many as 1200 additional post offices are required to be set up. Though the Government have decided to open 236 new post offices, it is not yet known as to when these post offices will start functioning. I would like to urge the Government to make adequate provision for the postal and telecommunication departments in the next Budget to set up telephone exchanges and post offices in rural areas so that people could avail of the facilities.

Major part of my constituency comes under Bombay city and a smaller part of it comes under rural areas. When a reference is made to Bombay in this House, most of our colleagues think that the mention is made about a city like Bombay which is already a privileged city. I am aware that our Hon. Prime Minister has sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 100/- crores for Bombay. Bombay is considered to be a Mini India where people from Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal etc. come to settle. The people who fail to get employment anywhere in India, come to Bombay to earn their livelihood. It is causing extra pressure on this city and breeding new problems which leads to increase in number for slums.

The Government will have to make adequate provisions for slum-dwellers. It is beyond the capacity of Maharashtra Government to provide the amenities to them. That is why the settlers in Bombay has not been able to lead a better life. The Central Government have earmarked an amount of Rs.100 crores for this purpose which is quite inadequate. I, therefore, request that a sum of at least Rs. 1000 crores be provided for improving the condition of transport and slum areas in Bombay. Unless water facility is provided to the people of Bombay, other civic amenities can not be provided.

I would urge the Government to allocate Rs. 1000 crores for Bombay in view of the problems to be cropped up in near future. The Government of Maharashtra as well as people of Bombay would be grateful for this. It would enable the Government to solve housing problem also. You are aware that at least five to six incidents of house collapse occur in Bombay every year in which may people die. So special provision should be made for Bombay.

I would say one thing about civil supplies. FCI was established in order to procure the foodgrains produced in the country and distribute them properly. We have made a huge buffer stock of foodgrains which has been depleted due to drought. If FCI fails to fulfil its obligation to procure the foodgrains,

[Sh. Anoop Chând Shah]

public distribution system may collapse. So the Government should make adequate provision in the Budget to improve the working of the Department of Food and Civil Supplies and FCI to ensure smooth distribution of essential commodities in the public.

Another thing I would like to point out is this that the way the newly formed Department of Food Processing is functioning gives impression as if they were groping in dark. The Government is not clear in its concept of food-processing. We are also not aware of the items to be covered under it. special attention is required to be paid to this in the coming Budget. Extension of food processing industry would provide more opportunities of employment to rural youths. In view of this, the Government should give incentives to food processing and agro based industry. Government should give maximum exemption in taxes and allocate adequate funds and thus give priority.

I would like to say a few words about taxation. So far as income tax is concerned, its basic structure should be modified. Rich people manage to evade taxes, but the workers and salaried class have to pay income-tax and it is deducted from their wages. Often cases of tax-evasion by industrialists and the rich involving large amount of money are reported and their properties are auctioned to recover the tax amount for them. Even then tax amount is not fully recovered. So the Government should review the tax structure system and find ways and means as to how the common man and salaried class people could be benefited. One point more, that the raids conducted by income tax department are unduly given wide publicity and an exaggerated figures with regard to recoveries in raids are given but the reality is quite contrary. In fact, whatever is recovered during the course of raids do not go to the Government exchequer, a large chunk of it is pocketed by the raiding party. Government have invested so much powers to the officers that they misuse their powers and a large chunk is pocketed

by them. So the Government should consider the matter seriously. The Government should give a second thought to the prevailing system of conducting raids. The system is required to be modified so that the Government can get the maximum benefit in stead of the officers who conduct such raids. I hope that the entire structure of income tax would be modified. I support the Supplementary Demands presented by you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this particular item is already over. How much more time do you want ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : For the present, we will extend by one hour. We will see after one hour, what to do, i.e. upto 5.30 P.M. Shri P.A. Anthony.

SHRI P.A. ANTONY (Trichur): Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands. The Demands amounting to a little over Rs. 843 crores cover a number of Ministries, but I will confine my remarks to one or two Ministries.

Some of the Demands pertain to the Ministries for the Agriculture. On this occasion, I want to raise a very important matter. Cultivation and development of pepper comes under Ministry of Agriculture. A very serious situation has arisen in Kerala, which is affecting the entire pepper cultivation in the State. A disease called Quickwitt has affected a very large area of pepper vines. The vines which are affected by this disease lose their leaves and lose their capacity to produce the pepper. In the district of Idukki, it is widespread and is fast spreading to other districts of Kerala. If it is not stopped within a year, we will lose fifty per cent of pepper. Apart from the loss of foreign exchange, it will cripple the economy of the ordinary farmers. The House must know that the majority of the pepper growers are small farmers who own two hectares of land or less than that. Even a marginal farmer will cultivate pepper in his kitchen garden. Therefore, the Government should take some remedial meas-

ures on a war footing. The organisations like the Kerala Agricultural University and other related Agencies should be asked to conduct research and save pepper cultivation from this disease.

In the last forty one years, i.e. after independence, we have spent a lot of money on agriculture and we have advanced a lot.

I want to put one question here. May I know whether the Government have assessed the total output of agricultural produce by comparing the input invested over the last forty years? Then only we can assess the correct progress of our country.

My second point concerns the Ministry of Commerce. I am very happy that the Government has put some of the spices back under canalised list of import. It is a fact that the prices of these spices had declined after they were put under O.G.L. The sufferers were the small growers of these spices. Unfortunately, there seems to be an impression that spices and cash crops in Kerala are grown by big planters. Therefore, any fluctuation in the prices can absorb these people. But this is not a fact. The fact is that the majority of the growers are small and marginal. Their life entirely depends on these spices.

A decline in prices would lead to their ruination. The government must realise this fact. Now that the government has realised the problem and corrected the policy in respect of many spices. I must congratulate the Prime Minister and the Commerce Minister.

However, Nutmeg continues to be under O.G.L. The problem in respect of this spice is also the same. In fact, Nutmeg is a plant which has to be tended very carefully for years together. After 5 or 6 years, when it flowers, you will know whether it can bear fruit or it is sterile. If it is sterile, all the efforts, investment of money will go waste. And the poor growers will have to start all over again, and the farmers will face economic difficulty. I have explained it only to emphasise the fact

that growing spices is not like growing cash crops or other crops. If the farmer loses or gets a very low price due to wrong policy of government or manipulation of the market, it will be quite unfortunate. So, I request the government should include Nutmeg under the canalised list.

My next point relates to the Ministry of Surface Transport. Whatever may be the criticism for the last 40 years, we have constructed more than 35,000 kms of National Highways and we can be proud of it, although our country's demand is too high. So, naturally, we have to improve it. The government has a plan to expand the National Highway system. I welcome the Bill which was passed by this House a few days ago to create a National Highway Authority with power to issue bonds and debentures to raise the money. This will go a long way to solve the problem of resources to construct National Highways. This is really a plus point for the working of this Department.

While I am on this point, I want to bring it to the notice of the government that there is a long-standing demand for declaring the M.C.Road in Kerala a National Highway. Kerala is a monsoon area and after every monsoon season, extension, repairs have to be carried out as the roads suffer heavy damage. Secondly the roads are narrow and therefore do not have the capacity to contain the every-increasing volume of traffic. This leads to more and more accidents and frequent traffic jams at the main roads. The conversion of M.C.Road into a National Highway will certainly help the situation. Of course, the government has accepted the idea and okayed it. The only thing is to start the work. I know that there is a proposal before the government and as far as I remember that the Ministry has okayed it. Therefore, I request the government that work of M.C Road should be taken immediately

As far as my Parliamentary Constituency is concerned, there are two National Highways passing through my constituency, one National Highway is No. 47 and the

[Sh. P.A. Antony]

second National Highway is No 17. There is a proposal to link these two roads through Trichur to Guruvayur.

The Government is considering. So, to connect this national highway there are only about 20 kilometres from Trichur to Guruvayur. Guruvayur is a great pilgrimage centre where there is a temple. That proposal also may kindly be considered.

With the words, I support these demands.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir it has almost become a practice to present supplementary demands in every session. The supplementary demands should be presented once in a year. But the supplementary demands are being presented in every session in violation of the decision taken last time when the budget was presented. I do not know why do we want to violate the rules which were framed by ourselves. We will have to put a check upon this tendency either today or tomorrow. In this regard, I have also written a letter to the hon. Finance Minister that the State Government are incurring huge expenditure on the populist programmes. Unproductive expenditure adversely affects the productivity. Such an unproductive expenditure should be controlled. While preparing Budget we should prescribe certain limits in this regard otherwise we will have to amend our constitution. What is happening today is that where ever elections are due representatives of the Government are going there to distribute money among the masses. A few months back our Prime Minister visited certain flood affected areas including Punjab and he declared relief assistance to those areas however, no expert committee from the centre conducted any survey and visited those areas. After Punjab he visited Bombay and declared to give Rs. 100 crore to Bombay. People of Andhra Pradesh are demanding assistance from the central and

high powered committee of the Government has also visited this area but no action has been taken in this regard...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Have first proper utilization of the funds already given to you.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We are not involved in Bofors like you, therefore, we need not say anything. If we are not utilizing the money given by the Government you can ask the State Government to refund the same. I do not understand why the people interfere with others. You should plead your case. I can understand that you belong to a big party and to the group of Prime Minister. You are his admirer and follower, how can we stop you.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You continue. You have only ten minutes. You address the Chair. Ignore the disturbances.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I was saying that our States are spending most of the money on populist programmes. There is a need to check this expenditure.

[*English*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : We are proud about it.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You are proud. You may have taken some share of Bofors money also

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please withdraw that sentence.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: All right, on the advice of hon. Chairman I withdraw my words. I want to say that please do not give undue support to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is not necessary for the Chief Ministers to act

according to the wishes of Prime Minister. The money is being spent in every state and the loans are being written off, but the Reserve Bank of India does not agree to it. You are demanding votes on the plea that the Government want to write off the loans but the Reserve Bank does not agree to it. You will have to bring a change in this policy. If you are not going to change this policy and continue to write off loans at the time of elections, it will have adverse effect on our economy and the whole structure will collapse. I am of the view that we should bring a Constitution Amendment Bill to check. We should draw a line for the expenditure of social welfare measures in the Budget and expenditure should be made accordingly. There is a need to control unproductive expenditures also. It will hamper the economic development of the country and economy of this country will be shattered. Our Prime Minister is going that way. It needs a constitutional amendment. I have also written a letter in this connection.

I want to submit one thing that the Government is very much interested in big irrigation projects. Godavari Project was sanctioned in 1963. Irrigation of 14 lakhs acres of land was proposed by this project. But the Government has not been able to provide irrigation facilities in more than 6 acres of land so far. What are the reasons therefore? The only reason, I think is that there are no funds. Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru laid the foundation stone of this project in 1963. So many years have passed but the project is not yet complete. Not only this, even the small project of Rs. 15 crores which was started 15 years ago in Adilabad Taluk is not going to be completed in the coming 10 years. What is the reason behind this? Its reason is that Government do not intend to provide money to complete it in time. No project, whether it is Nagarjun Sagar Project, Shri Ram Sagar Project, Pochampadu project or any small irrigation project or any industrial project, is completed in time. The estimated cost of projects increases two three times because of not adhering to the time bound programme. The Government have made a provision on Rs. 270 crore for

S.R.S.P in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the project with an estimated cost of Rs. 352 crores. Thus, Rs. 272 crores plus Rs. 80 crores, i.e. Rs. 352 crore, are to be incurred in the Eighth Five Year Plan. But the Government did not release even Rs. 100 crore in Seventh Five Year Plan and as a result its cost has increased to Rs. 572 crores today. In this way, there is a difference of Rs. 200 crores. It means that Government will have to spend Rs. 200 crores more because they failed to release a sum of Rs. 170 crores. Now, the Eight Five Year Plan is going to be started. If the Government spends Rs. 200 crores even then Rs. 352 crores will also have to be spent. In these four years Government has not been able to provide irrigation facilities in 20 thousand acres of land. The Godavari Project was started in 1963 and out of the target of 14 lakh acres of land. The Government has been able to provide irrigation facilities only in 6 lakh acres of land. I, therefore, want to say that irrigation and power projects in the country should be completed on priority basis.

We have been told by the Ministry of Water Resources that out of the projects being constructed on Godavari and Krishna rivers and such other projects in the country, 15 per cent of them are being constructed without the permission of Central Government. Will it not affect the economic position of the country? There is a Telugu Ganga project in Andhra Pradesh. If Andhra Pradesh Government start construction without the approval and the Karnataka Government do not release water from Tungbhadra Dam then both the sides will have no water and the money of both sides will go waste. In this way, the money of the country goes waste. Therefore, it should be checked at the earliest and the Government should take decisions at the earliest possible opportunity. Action should be taken if construction work is started, either by the Congress or non-Congress Government, without any approval. The Ministry of Water Resources have told that there are such 80 projects.

I have several times raised the issue of

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

pension to freedom fighters. Aurangabad Screening Committee recommended pension to those who were found eligible for it. A 35 year old man is getting this pension. There are people who were not born at the time independence and are getting this pension. When this Screening Committee was constituted, the Ministry of Home Affairs told about 117 under ground cases who had no documentary evidence with them. At the time of presenting data before the Cabinet Committee the figure of 1100 became 2200 and later on it reached upto 6000 and in this at least 25 per cent people are of 40 years of age. They were born after independence. I made a complaint, Shri Vengal Rao, who is a Cabinet Minister, also made a complaint against this but no investigation was made. Three years have passed, but there has been no investigation in the matter. The silence of Government could have been understood if this complaint has been made by some opposition Member but this was made by a Cabinet Minister even then the matter was not examined. Now four years have passed and there is no action in this regard. The case was handed over to C.B.I. and C.B.I. have taken full four years without giving any report. May I know the action Government propose to take in this regard?

The people who had been in jails have got nothing. The cases of such people are not being considered. The committee members said that they do not have the data. Shri Vomgadi Satya Narayan Kamman has written in a book on freedom fighters that there were 22 camps and 600 people worked underground and fought against the Hyderabad Nizam Government but they do not have documentary evidence. Before the cabinet sanctioned the amount, the figure was 5 thousand 2200 were sanctioned but still 6000 are left. This has become a profession. There is need for an enquiry into this and those underground camp incharge, who have given wrong figures, they should be sent to jail.

Land is acquired from farmers and they

are paid compensation after 15 years. Land acquisition is done for development of different projects like housing for the weaker sections etc. After acquisition, a protest was filed in the court, and in meantime the price of the land shot up. Now the farmers are getting interest due to the amendment in Land Acquisition Act. But what type of law is this that income tax is being levied on that interest also? The Government is giving interest to the farmers on the compensation which the farmers had not received earlier, but at the same time, income tax is being imposed on it. In these 15 years, not even single project has been completed over that land. Please tell us whether we hand given the land for getting an income? It was acquired forcibly and now 30 percent solution to the problem is being made. Income tax is collected on awards and gifts. I want to submit to that these should be exempted from income-tax. Even the poor news paper hawkers, who earn their livelihood by roaming on the roads, have to pay income tax. I would request that income tax should not be imposed on those poor and unemployed persons who earn their livelihood by one or other means.

I was surprised when the discussion regarding rise in prices of essential commodities under Rule 193 for which Shri Chinta Mohan had given a notice was discussed one year later. The hon. Member has resigned long back. Why did you suddenly thought of having discussion on this subject after one year. Your method is not proper. I also gave a notice under Rule 193, which related to sports. I request you to allow a discussion on it at the earliest.

In the end, I would like to say that the loans of the farmers should be written off and they should be provided remunerative price for their produce. Besides, the cost of agricultural inputs should also be reduced.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SHANKAR LAL (Pali): Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Firstly, the farmers will

get relief. Through these additional grants insurance money due to the farmers since 1987 will be paid to them. From a long time, the farmers of our country are demanding this and if they get this amount, they will become happy. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance for this.

Ganganagar and many nearby districts were in the grip of floods between July and October last year in Rajasthan. Many dams, canals and tubewells in Rajasthan, were destroyed due to the water released from Punjab and Haryana and consequently, farmers incurred heavy loss. The State Government demanded Rs. 29.32 crores from the Centre to compensate the loss. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to grant Rs. 29.32 crores for Rajasthan out of the additional grants that would be passed here for flood relief. Our Hon. Prime Minister has said that atleast one member from each family should be provided employment. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the main occupation in villages, where 8- percent of our population lives. In these Supplementary Demands for Grants, a provision has been made for natural calamities which include floods. A demand for more allocation for co-operatives has also been made. The poverty prevailing in the villages of Rajasthan can be removed by providing funds to the people to buy milch cows and buffaloes through cooperatives. Dairy development is needed more than employment in the villages. There are 4.9 crores cattle heads in Rajasthan. I would request the hon. Minister to approve the breed improvement scheme, sent by the state Government. This scheme will cost Rs. 110 lakhs. It should, therefore, be approved. I am also of the view that if this scheme is approved, it would not only help in boosting dairy-development through breed improvement but also improve the economy of the State as the production of milk and milk products would increase. It would also provide more employment opportunities to the people.

Regarding supplementary Demands for Grants for education it has been said that

the funds provided through youth centres to spread literacy in the villages, are not being properly utilised. It is necessary to utilise it properly. Our Prime Minister has stressed the need for education particularly women education. You would be surprised to know that Rajasthan is the most backward State in the field of education. It is unfortunate that only 12 percent women in Jalore, Barmer and Pali districts are literate. These are statistics. The rate of illiteracy is so high that even today many families seek help of teachers, when they receive a letter. This is the situation in Rajasthan. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance that the State Government has allocated an amount of Rs. 517.92 crores for eradication of illiteracy but the Government of Rajasthan cannot achieve this on its own and therefore needs the help of Central Government. It is necessary to give special attention to the schools, colleges and institutions meant for women. To day when the Congress committee and our Hon. Prime Minister is keen on women's education, there is need to pay special attention towards Rajasthan in this regard.

Similarly, I would like to thank you for sanctioning funds for telecommunication project. A provision has been made to lay lines in Makrana district of Rajasthan, but all over the country, telecommunication services are inadequate and faulty. When we talk of decentralisation and want to link villages to cities and States to the Centre, then it is necessary to set up P.C.O.s in every *Panchayat* headquarter. It is unfortunate that many villages in our country still do not have post offices. In reply to a question it was said that post office facility is available within a radius of three kilometres everywhere. I would like to submit that post office and P.C.O. should be opened in every *Gram Panchayat* headquarter.

17.00 hrs.

Mr, Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance, through you, that under Article 275 of the constitution, there is a provision to give special grants to

[Shri Shankar Lal]

the States. As Rajasthan is the most backward State in the country in every respect there is need to pay special attention to it. I am referring to this article because it can be invoked in case of Rajasthan.

The Speaker who spoke prior to me mentioned about the Indira Gandhi Canal. I would like to say that the farmers can become happy only if the water of Jawai dam and Hemawas dam do not flow outside Pali district. It is only possible, when this water is not sent to Jodhpur. Water of Indira Gandhi Canal should be taken to Jodhpur immediately so that drinking water is made available there and therefore work should be carried out on war-footing on this scheme. This would not only help in the development of the two districts but the whole of Rajasthan.

Mr. Chairman, Sir you have rung the bell twice. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the second supplementary Budget

It is natural for a Government that works for public welfare, keeps in touch with the prevailing conditions and makes changes in its schemes from time to time, to seek money from the House according to the needs. It may be seen that the Government has sought a grant of Rs. 650 crores, most of which is in the infrastructural field whether it is transport or communication or for some basic Agricultural schemes. There cannot be two opinions that this year, we received good monsoons as a result of which the health of the economy is quite sound. The foodgrains production this year is expected to be of the order of 170-175 lakh tonnes. We shall be in a position to export some of the items such as sugar, etc. The production of oilseed is going to be doubled. It is most heartening to note that our industrial production has increased by 12 per cent as a result of efficient management. When our Govern-

ment is functioning so efficiently, it is but natural that it needs more money. Seeking additional money is not only justified but it is timely too. But I want to say only this much that there are some backward states in the country which need attention. At present Uttar Pradesh shares one fifth of the total population of the country. Only yesterday, we had a discussion with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh is backward from development point of view only because the State is not allocated adequate funds in proportion to its population and backwardness. The Budget provisions show that on the one hand provision has been made for flood but on the other hand a mention has been made of drought situation in U.P. due to scanty rainfall District Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh is one such district where neither Kharif Crop could be grown nor is there any possibility of Rabi crop being sown. What is needed today is that people of that area should be provided with work on war footing. The old debts of the farmers should be written off. Today the situations in Uttar Pradesh has become critical. The reason has been that the State has not been given its due share in the matter of industries in the previous five year plans including the Seventh Plan as can be seen from the very small number of licences issued by the Central Government to this State. The per-capita income of Uttar Pradesh is very low because of less investment in that sector. Therefore, I demand that it should be ensured that at least in the Eighth Five Year Plan, development schemes should not be lop-sided. Special provisions will have to be made in order to facilitate proper development of backward areas, specially, hilly areas, desert areas, tribal areas, flood and drought-prone areas and cyclonic areas. 90 percent financial assistance to some of these areas is provided by the Central Government and the rest 10 per cent by the State Government. The Government will have to pay more attention to the drought-prone and cyclonic areas to facilitate uniform development there and also to strengthen the feeling of national integration. Today there is a need to improve the conditions of remote areas. But in the absence of industrial infrastructure

the number of unemployed people is increasing rapidly in these areas. Therefore, adequate allocation of funds in this Budget is very necessary for the development of special category areas.

My second point is that some State are lagging far behind in many fields whether it is the field of communication or industry. I want to tell the hon. Finance Minister that there are no industries in the entire northern India and consequently these areas are becoming backward. Some of the States have made tremendous progress in the field of industry and as I mentioned earlier Uttar Pradesh has not made expected progress in the field of industry. Therefore, this time you should allot adequate funds for Uttar Pradesh. Incidentally the Finance Commission is still on the job and it will allocate funds for five years. I want to tell you that due to lack of funds, the U.P. Government is unable to meet even the minimum needs of the people. Today the Government has no money for laying pavements, electrification of villages, construction of roads and primary-schools. Today pressure on primary schools has increased a lot but even after 40 years, no buildings could be constructed for more than half of the schools. The schools of the old "Ashram System" have been closed and the situation has further worsened.

So far as the question of increasing the power generation is concerned, we are at present generating 56 thousand MW of electricity. It is indeed a matter of happiness but we do not have enough transmission lines to supply this 56 thousand MW of electricity to the consumers. Therefore, government should allocate adequate funds to the Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board so that the electric generation capacity it has created could be fully utilised and electricity could be made available to the farmers. Today they do not have transmitters and conductors. In the Eight Five Year Plan you are going to generate another 38 thousand MW of electricity but you do not have conductors. If the situation remains the same, how will you supply electricity to the consumers? You

should keep this point in view while planning. If you set up a power house without laying transmission lines, how electricity will be supplied? To say that States should create resources is not justified. Uttar Pradesh cannot create resources. Hon. Shri Ram Vir Singh ji is present here. The view of hon. Members were conveyed to the hon. Chief Minister. At this, the Chief Minister stated that neither we have resources nor we can increase them. The Government has passed a Bill to levy profession tax to increase resources. Whereas a number of States have already waived it, the hon. Minister says that it can be increased to Rs. 2500. How will the people be in a position to pay this tax when the prices are rising so high? This cannot help in increasing resources. The money which the Government mobilizes by signing bilateral agreements with foreign countries should be distributed in such a manner that uniform development of all backward States could be undertaken. You will have to make special efforts to bring at par all the eastern States. (*Interruptions*) Bihar is a very backward State. Though it is rich in natural resources like coal, iron, etc., but it does not have the necessary means to exploit these resources. Therefore, special attention should be paid to such State.

As I mentioned earlier, Uttar Pradesh has to suffer on many counts. Firstly, the State is getting less assistance as flood and drought relief just because others might accuse the Central government of partiality since the hon. Prime Minister comes from that State. No favour is ever done to us but sometimes injustice is certainly done. You are very well aware of the position of electricity supply in Uttar Pradesh. Just now one of our colleagues was telling that the State was not making balanced development in the matter of electricity. Only 60 percent thermal and 40 percent hydel potential of the State has been exploited. There is large potential for hydel power stations in Uttar Pradesh if the resources are exploited jointly with Himachal Pradesh, but no funds have been allocated by the Government for this purpose. The result is that resources of Thermal Power are about to exhaust.

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

Today there is a need to generating non-conventional energy, but we do not have adequate resources for it. The States are getting no funds from Department of Energy. Consequently, the expected development is not taking place in this field.

We introduced a New Education Policy in the country, but we are unable to implement this policy in the remote areas of the country because we do not have adequate resources. What I mean to say is that if a Government is really working, it has to get passed the Supplementary Budget and that is what you are doing. I would request that more funds should be granted for power, education and roads etc.

The hon. Forest Minister is present in this House. Definitely forest denudation is dangerous for the country. Sir, the projects of Seventh Five Year Plan have not been completed especially in those States where forests are there because the Environment Department delays the clearance of these projects. Today roads and dams are not being constructed in our area. The execution of our Rihend Dam is being delayed due to non-clearance of a chunk of land measuring 38-39 acres. The work relating to allotment of land has been stopped there. I would like to tell to the hon. Minister that his department intends to take action against those who started this work. The outlay of this project is Rs. 1600 crores and it is being executed in collaboration with U.K. A piece of land measuring 38 acres is a hurdle in the completion of this Thermal Power Project. For such an ambitious project, you should not hesitate if clearing of forest on one or two bighas of land is required. The Government is allotting land in exchange of that. Then why this delay is being made? You should try to get completed at least those schemes for which funds have been allocated by the hon. Finance Minister and the Planning Commission. These are well-planned schemes. The bureaucracy becomes a hindrance in the way of completion of these schemes. Your officials want to demon-

strate that they can stop any work. Environment is being used as a bogey. Therefore, I request you not to create environmental hindrance in the completion of developmental schemes because in this process a lot of works are stopped which should not otherwise be stopped.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a number of projects are not being completed in your area also. Therefore, I want to tell the hon. Finance Minister that the time has now come when he should see whether the allocated amount is actually being spent by all states and by all departments or not. Particularly, Government should see whether the amount earmarked for the programmes meant for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker sections is being utilised fully or not. Recently the hon. Prime Minister has passed a very good resolution in this regard under which these programmes will be properly monitored. Electricity should be supplied to every village and the proposed schemes to provide two pairs of dhotis to the poor and the people belonging to the weaker sections should be implemented. The policy of mid-day meal should be finalised immediately. Today the country cannot wait for a long time. A child cannot wait for meals in the school if he is hungry. Specific instructions should be issued for this purpose. If there is some difficulty Government should re-allocate funds for all these schemes, but these programmes must be accomplished. You have already rung the bell many times. I am a disciplined soldier. Therefore with these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1988-89. As time is limited, I will draw the attention of the House to some specific demands. Demand number 1 and 2 relate to agriculture and co-operatives. Under the National Dairy Development programme, cattle cum dairy development schemes are included. Similarly, Demand No. 29 relates to natural calamities and deals with providing relief to the affected people. I want that Government should pay attention in this

direction. Regarding the funds which are allocated to the States and which are utilised at the district level, I want to know as to what role is expected of a Member of Parliament in this matter? This should also be defined by the Central Government. I want to inform the hon. Minister that the loan-melas organised in different parts of the country have provided relief to a large number of people and it has been a very welcome step. A loan mela was organised in my constituency, Satna too, but the unholy alliance of the district administration and bank officers indulged in corruption and bungling to such an extent that it has become a subject of discussion in every household. My first complaint is that I happen to be the representative of this constituency in Lok Sabha, but I was neither consulted nor informed about this matter. And when the loan was distributed, the poor farmers were pressurised to buy cattle from some particular individuals. They were compelled to pay Rs.1500 for cows which actually cost Rs. 1000 and Rs. 3000 for buffaloes, the actual price of which was Rs. 2000 and in this way, lakhs of rupees were swindled. I want that Government should pay attention in this direction and necessary investigation should be made. If the allegations are found to be correct, strong action should be taken against the concerned officials.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Demand No. 11 relates to the Department of Tele-Communications. At many places in Madhya Pradesh, small electronic exchanges have been installed but I cannot understand as to what sin have the people of Satna Committed that despite their repeated demands for the same, sanction has not been given for the setting up of an electronic exchange in this area so far. Better you close down the existing exchange, it will provide much relief to the people of that area because they have been facing immense difficulties on this account as is evident from the large number of complaints which we have received. Complaints have been received many times in this regard but the exchange has not been closed down so far. I want that Government

should pay attention in this direction and arrangements to set up an electronic exchange at Satna should be made and until that happens, the condition of the existing exchange should be improved.

Demand No. 68 relates to the Department of Mines. I have made submissions about it repeatedly in the House and I do not want to repeat all those points once again. There are lime-stone quarries in my constituency. Lime-stone is required in the cement units. Similarly, lime-stone requirements of the Bokaro Steel Plant which is a Public Sector Undertaking, are met from these quarries. It is not only unfortunate but

[English]

It is a matter of disgust, shame and sorrow that inspite of very tall claims to provide minimum wages for every labour of the country, even public undertakings like Bokaro Steel Plant authorities are not paying the minimum wages to these workers.

[Translation]

It is unfortunate that a dual system of labour recruitment exists there. One category of labourers are recruited directly by the plant authorities and another category is recruited by the contractor and they are being exploited even today. It seems as if we have regressed by 100 years. There is no justice, no rules no labour laws existing there. There is neither any self-respect nor security. In spite my repeated requests and persuasion, there has been little improvement in the system. One security guard in that plant made an attempt to rape a female labourer. When the Adivasi labourers protested against it, a clash followed in which a labourer lost his life. Thereafter, the local police along with the authorities of the Bokaro Steel Plant and the security Guards committed atrocities on them as a result of which thousands of Adivasis from adjoining villages fled from their homes and took shelter in the forests. They returned after 10 days at my initiative. No one will believe what I am saying but the general impression

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

in that area is that no adult Adivasi-Harijan woman is able to protect her virginity there. No appeals are entertained in this regard and no one is there to listen to their complaints. I want that Government should pay attention in this direction. If justice is not available through constitutional methods, people will resort to violent means to get it. Time and the masses will not wait. The officials who have become completely indifferent to the workers should be brought to senses in order to provide full protection and justice to the labourers.

Similarly, I would like to refer to Demand No.52 which relates to the Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals. I want to request the hon. Minister that the Finance Commission had formulated a scheme for the Gas affected people of Bhopal. It made recommendations to the Government and the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Members of Parliament jointly presented a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister requesting him to take special interest in the cause of the Gas victims of Bhopal and provide relief accordingly. This relief should be provided in the form of loans or grants which may be deducted from the compensation to be given by the Union Carbide. I want that Government should accord full sympathetic consideration to this proposal. Similarly, an assurance has been given all along for the past 4 years that a T.V. relay Centre would be established at Satna shortly and that the work in this respect is in progress. Despite repeated assurances given in this regard inside the House and outside, I want to know as to why has it not been opened so far? There is resentment among the people on this account. They are impatient and this resentment and impatience may turn into an agitation. I want the Government should very immediate attention to it and make arrangements for the setting up of T.V. relay centre at Satna. Finally, I would like to refer to Demand No. 48 which relates to the Ministry of Culture. I had said it before also and I will submit the same again that despite high claims made about art and culture.

[English]

Art and Culture means it is confined to the elite, some bureaucrats, some rich and wealthy people. And then the matter ends.

[Translation]

I would like to submit that art and culture should be freed from its confinement and it should reach the villages. No one protects or promotes their art and culture. I want that you should pay attention in this direction. With these words, I support these demands and conclude.

17.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose these Supplementary Demands, because injustice is being done with the non-Congress States. If the Government agrees with what the hon. Members said at the time of discussion about the farmers in the House, then justice can be done to the farmers. The legitimate demands of the farmers were also raised by the Congress Members but the Government did not pay attention to them. In this way, grave injustice is being meted out to them. I would like to give the recent example of levy sugar. In Haryana the price of levy sugar has been reduced, whereas its price was stable throughout India since last 40 years. Now it has been reduced by Rs. 36 per quintal in Haryana. I do not know whether this is so because the sugar in Haryana is less sweet or else due to some other reason. The fault of Haryana Government was that they raised the price of sugarcane to Rs. 35 per quintal while in other States it is Rs. 32 per quintal or even less. I do not know why the Central Government felt offended by it. The Government should have rather treated it as a positive step and should have provided facilities to Haryana for having raised the price. Haryana had to bear a loss of crores of rupees due to this. The problem for us is that one crore quintal of sugar levy is lying with us which can be

exported but the Government is not lifting it and we are not in a position to store it. Due to this very problem the Haryana Government and the farmers there have faced loss. This is discrimination and an arbitrary attitude on the part of the Central Government due to which there is discontentment against the Government among our people. The S.Y.L. canal was sanctioned 10-12 years ago and crores of rupees have been spent on it. Its present cost has escalated 6 times but the Government is not completing it. For the last 2 years they have been assuring that it will be completed by 31st March, but the Government does not take interest in constructing it. Due to this the farmers of Haryana have to face a loss of Rs. 100 crores every year. Thirdly, a meeting of all the Chief Minister's of the States on consignment tax was held here and they had unanimously agreed that this should be passed. Even the Chief Ministers of the Congress ruled states had said that this is essential. There is Haryana, which is a small State, on the three sides of Delhi and maximum harm has been done to it. Haryana has been incurring a loss of Rs. 50 crores on this account. The public is very much infuriated with these situations. You can see that on Shershah Suri Road which runs from Delhi to Amritsar, the traffic is always very heavy. One will find daily 10 persons lying dead there and at least 10 vehicles to have smashed because of heavy rush of traffic on this road. Today while returning from Chandigarh I saw on the way 4 smashed vehicles and 6 persons lying dead on the road. Therefore, the Government should see that there should be provision of 4 lanes on the national Highway Number one so that at least the lives of innocent people may be saved, leave aside the loss of vehicles.

Our defence personnel are also not getting justice. They are always on their legs to keep alert while on their duty in the hilly regions and border areas to maintain India's territorial sovereignty. Still they are meted out with injustice in the matter of pension. Any two officers of the same rank or two persons of equal status do not get equal amount of pension. A general who retired 8-

10 years earlier gets less pension than that a General who has retired very recently is getting. Similarly a *Jawan* who retired 8-10 years back gets less pension than the *jawan* who retired recently. This discrimination needs to be removed. One of the injustices being meted out to our *Jawans* from the rural areas is that whenever a *jawan* from a village gets promoted to the rank of lieutenant he faces a lot of problem because of his poor English as all the tests are held in English as a medium. My submission is that the Government should make a provision to hold all the tests for defence services in national language so that a *jawan* who gets promoted to the rank of lieutenant also finds it easy to clear the test. In all the tests and interview being conducted by the U.P.S.C. the written examination is conducted in both Hindi and English but in the interviews only English is used. So, our candidates from the rural areas as who are otherwise will qualified, fail to make a mark in it because of their incapability of speaking in English. Due to this, they do not find representation in jobs. Therefore, it is my submission that just as in the written examination there is a provision to answer in Hindi, so a similar provision should be made for the interviews too. To it you give a instant reply that the number of villagers in services has gone up to 25-30 per cent but in fact, these are the persons whose parents are in service, or politics or else are big contractors who own properties in villages but are residing in towns. Their children get appointed and the children of the poor are deprived of such opportunities. My submission is that in view of the large population of villages, 76 per cent jobs should be reserved for the people of rural areas so that no more injustice is meted out to them.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already the extended time for this Bill is over. I want to have the sense of the House by how much time we should extend the House. If you all agree the debate may go on till 6.20 p.m. and at 6.20 p.m. I will call the Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS :Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Sriballav Panigrahi.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I thank you for calling me. At the outset I support the second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants. These Demands involve an amount of Rs. 550 crores out of which Rs. 450 crores come under non-plan head and Rs. 100 crores under Plan head. In addition to this Rs. 195 crores are by way of adjustment inside the budget.

Sir, in India the budget is a gamble on the monsoons. It is so since British days and there has not been much of a change in that respect. Of course, this year with a good monsoon our economy is poised to set an all-time high record of growth, namely, about 10-12 per cent, thank to the Government of India for managing the drought situation and the economy well. In spite of last year's worst drought of the century our economy has not collapsed. It has recorded a positive growth of about 2 per cent and the industrial growth rate of 8 per cent. About the economy, I am just quoting what Mr. Michael Camdessus, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, has said:

"India has shown an extremely mature control of the economic development through the Five Year Plans and the fight against poverty."

As I said, this time, we are poised for a growth rate of 10-12 per cent. But everything is not all right with the economy. There are some pitfalls. The balance of payments position is not good. In spite of a good crop, the inflation rate is about 4 per cent and the prices have not fallen. The foreign exchange position has touched an all-time low figure. There is a growth in exports. There is an increase in the export. The increase in export is about 21 per cent. But it has been neutralised by the 27 per cent increase in imports. So, we have to be cautious to manage these things quite well.

Out of Rs. 550 crores, Rs. 450 crores

account for non-plan and Rs. 100 crores for plan expenditure. There is provision for comprehensive insurance scheme. I support this. Rs. 100 crores are for flood relief. There were floods everywhere with all the fury. The amount of Rs. 100 crores towards crop insurance is intended to help our farmers. Then, there is fertiliser subsidy. What is given in the interim report of the Ninth Finance Commission is totally opposite to this budget. They say that all efforts should be made to contain the non-plan expenditure and strict austerity should be observed. They have asserted that no new commitment should be undertaken from the non-plan side. And the employment should be frozen. If the employment is frozen, how can we give employment to the millions and millions of unemployed youth. All sorts of subsidies are to be discontinued.

I support the budget. I support the Government. But the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission are impractical. Their interim report has been detrimental to the interests of the poor States like Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh. It should not be given any weightage. It should be ignored. There is no time at my disposal. Otherwise, I can prove how erroneously they have adopted a formula in calculating the income, etc. They have given an advice to the States like Orissa wherein the next plan is going to be squeezed. What is our financial policy? Our object is, growth of national income with social justice. Backwardness of the State will have to be fought out. We have to ensure prosperity to the backward states so that there is a balanced development of all the States. If the recommendations are implemented, then, poor States like Orissa will be put into a miserable position. So, I request that there should be a directive given to the Finance Commission to change all these things. Government should not accept these recommendations.

As regards crop insurance, I have only one suggestion. I have rather a complaint. Now they are insisting on the premium money from the cultivators in Orissa for the last year's crop, which has already been

harvested. This may also be looked into. What is this fun? They are collecting money and making adjustment against the loan sanctioned this year. For last year's crops this is quite unreasonable and should not be continued.

Then, there is a reference to the fertilizer subsidy also. There is a fertilizer unit in Talcher run by the Fertilizer Corporation of India. It is not managed properly, there is a lot of avoidable expenditure and wastage. It is making losses. Now, for the last more than six months it is closed for routine annual repairs. Steps should be taken to ensure that it runs on proper lines.

Then, there was a resolution to be moved by me last week for setting up a coal subsidiary company under CIL in Orissa, but unfortunately that could not come up for different reasons. I now demand that this long standing and genuine demand of Orissa should be accepted immediately and a coal company set up in the coal belt of Orissa.

As you know, power holds the key to progress and prosperity and for fighting the backwardness of Orissa, more of power plants are an absolute necessity. It is passing through power famine only next to Karnataka. There are two power plants, 1b Thermal Plant and the Talcher Super Thermal Plant already sanctioned, and the work on them should be started with all vigour and seriousness and their completion expedited.

Thanks to our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, on whose initiative and efforts, there has been an agreement with Soviet Union for the setting up of some power plants in India and that includes two nuclear power plants also. Earlier in Orissa, a site had been selected for setting up a nuclear power plant. In view of the overall backwardness of Orissa and acute power shortage there, Orissa should be allotted one of the these two nuclear power plants.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and a I am

sure, the Government would give due considerations to the points made by me.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has demanded some amount for the Flood Relief Fund. I would like to submit that landslides should also be considered as a part of floods. Certain areas like the high hills are not struck by floods but by natural land slides. However, when the question of providing assistance to them arises, they are left out. My submission is that whenever landslides occur in the hilly areas, they should be considered as a part of flood and assistance should be provided there.

You have also asked funds for dairy development. In this only such areas have been covered where the work of dairy development is already in progress, whether it is through the co-operatives or by the individuals. Such areas where cattle wealth has not been developed should also be covered under Operation Flood Relief. In this connection I would like to mention specially the name of Almora and Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh to be covered under the said programme.

In the field of communications Uttar Pradesh is still lagging behind other States, especially Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala, Madras, Tamilnadu etc. Efforts should be made to bring at least Uttar Pradesh at par with these States. In the big cities of our country the same obsolete system is functioning, in which we keep on calling from our side but do not get any response from them. Such a section should start functioning there as well. It should be developed by starting more and more electronic exchanges and S.T.D. sections there. The Government should consider this. The Government has set up satellite centres all over the country but I do not know why the hilly areas of U.P. have been left out. Regarding Dharchula a place near the Chinese border in Uttar Pradesh, I would like to submit that a satellite communication centre

[Shri Harish Rawat]

should be set up there. Nepal has already done so and China too has set up one such Centre in Tanakpur. They have all the facilities. When our people find that they cannot communicate from Delhi to Lucknow, they feel harassed.

Funds have been asked for minting more coins. I would like to move especially for Devas Press that the employees working there want some incentives. Devas Press has been facing labour problem since past few days. Since this department comes under you, you should at least ask your officials to concede the demands of the employees and solve their problem so that it may start functioning. The Government as well as the employees have been bearing the loss.

The Planning Commission has given special grants to Uttar Pradesh hills at the same per capita rate at which it was given to Himachal Pradesh. But the basis for giving grant-in-aid under non-plan head to Himachal Pradesh has not been made applicable in case of Uttar Pradesh. The hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh have to bear a loss of Rs. 4-5 hundred crores every year. The Finance Commission should be directed to adopt that very criterion for providing grant in-aid to the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh especially those hills which are the part of some or the other State, as was adopted in case of Himachal Pradesh.

The Government is aware that Uttar Pradesh is rich in resources which are of great significance. The Uttar Pradesh Government have demanded an amount of Rs. 3 hundred crores in the form of development loan for the State. But it has been observed that whenever the issue of Uttar Pradesh comes to the fore you turn a deaf ear, and we also flow suit. It means that the Government indulges in a lot of step motherly behaviour. The Government is never prepared to give the same priority to Uttar Pradesh as is given to Maharashtra and Tamil-Nadu. My submission is that the Government should grant

that much of amount to Uttar Pradesh as it has been demanded by the Government of that State.

The Central Government employees have been demanding 30 days' bonus. Whereas the Government have sanctioned them a bonus of only 27 days for the current year. Next year you may raise it to 30 days. After all how long can the Government go on paying ad hoc bonus. The Government should come out with the statement that they have granted 30 days' bonus. After this we can appeal to the Government on behalf of the employees, to deposit two days bonus either in G.P.F. or in any other account.

The Government paid bonus equivalent to 22 days' salary to those working in the Government Press whereas 27 day's bonus was paid to the Central Government Employees. I urge the Government to pay 27 days bonus to the workers in Government Press also. With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants presented in the House by the hon. Minister. Whereas Bihar was struck by devastating earthquake, Bengal and other States were struck by cyclonic storm.

The Government is well aware of the fact that every year some States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Bengal are struck by devastating floods, which not only adversely affect the farmers and poor but even deprives them of two square meals a day. Every year after the floods recede some relief is given to the affected people.

The Hon. Prime Minister this year paid a visit to the earthquake affected areas of Bihar. However, the relief money sanctioned for the affected people has not reached them and the schemes announced for their amelioration have also not been implemented. On my visit to Bengal three days ago, I found that there was acute shortage of all the three basic necessities of life i.e. food, clothing

and shelter. An hon. Member of the House rightly stated, that had the resources been properly utilised by the Food Corporation of India, there would not have been a need for these Supplementary Demands for Grants. Presenting Supplementary Demands for Grants in itself is not bad, but when the funds are not properly used these Supplementary demands for grants will have to be presented in the House again and again.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the Government has ever thought on the question of exercising some control on the *gramin Banks* set up in the rural areas, under the Bank expansion programme. *Gramin Banks* in Bihar are virtually in the pockets of the Bank Managers. Those who could not even afford two square meals a day have become millionaire overnight once they became managers in these banks. In reply to a question about the Banks in my parliamentary Constituency; Gopalganj, the Government reported bungling of Rs. 60 lakhs in one Bank during investigation of 12 Banks. On the one hand the Government seeks the approval of parliament for Supplementary Demands for Grants and on the other hand despite the opening up of number of *Gramin Banks* in Bihar, the people are unable to get subsidy component from Banks though 75 per cent of our population lives in the rural areas. They are helpless because they cannot either raise their demand or seek justice from a leader. Even after four years the inquiry of these 12 Banks by C.B.I. is still in complete. Only notices are regularly issued. If C.B.I. the supreme law enforcing agency is unable to complete inquiry in short time then all the Managers will get the opportunity to go scot free. The Food and Civil Supplies department wants more grants for F.C.I. While speaking on the functioning of F.C.I. in the House, I emphasised the need for curtailing its expenditure in order to cut the size of the supplementary Demands for grants. I am not particularly talking of Bihar but the country as a whole, because since the introduction of contract system in F. C. I. year after year shortage to the tune of 29 to 40 per cent is being reported and there is no sign of improvement in the

situation. this year the wheat given in wages was full of dust and stones.

While participating in the debate on new education policy introduced in the House, all the hon. Members stressed the need to improve the standard of education at elementary level for bringing about a change in the standard of education. The condition of schools I have visited in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and in other states is pathetic. Schools there lack in basic infrastructural facilities. There are no buildings, no roofs, no playgrounds etc. The dream of entering the 21st century will only be realised, if crop insurance scheme is implemented for the farmers, standard of education is raised and industries work at their optimal capacity.

In Bihar, Rohtas Sugar Mills is lying closed. In my Constituency Gopalganj in West Champaran, from where the Gandhiji's peasant movement started, the S.K.G. Rohtas factory and S.K.G. Siwan are closed. Agriculture is the main occupation there and sugarcane is the main crop. Instead of development of industries in Bihar they are closing down one by one. If this continues what will happen in future, as the need for industrial development is being increasingly felt? Our policy can be successful only if a network of industries is laid. An hon. Member said a little while ago that there is need to check the growth of unemployment which is increasing day by day.

Lastly, I would like to say one thing about rural electrification programme. Under the scheme started by Shrimati Indira Gandhi all villages were to be electrified. So far as rural electrification scheme is concerned, Bihar has been totally neglected. The Government is requested to pay special attention towards early completion of on going projects within the specified time.

With these words I think the Chair, for giving me time to speak.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while thanking you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the

[Shrimati Usha Thakkar]

Supplementary Demands for Grants presented in the House I would like to say that amount spent on development, is inadequate. The hon. Members of the opposition always ask why there is a need to present Supplementary Demands for Grants. The proof of development is that even the remote districts of the country are progressing under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Sir, through you I would like to highlight some problems of my constituency. During his visit to Kutch for an on the spot survey of drought, the Hon. Prime Minister gave the sanction for construction of a road in the border area. An estimate has also been prepared. The distance between my constituency and Shri Gadhvi's' constituency would be reduced by 100 kilometers. I fully support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and through hon. Deputy Speaker, I would urge the Government to sanction the funds for Kutch-Banaskantha Road which passes through Garuli Taluka, Abdasa and Santalpur. For my constituency a sum of Rs. 38 lakhs only has been sanctioned under NREP, which is a backward, drought affected and desert area. So I request the Government to raise the sum to at least Rs. one crore because it is spread over two third area of Gujarat and is one of the biggest districts in the State. Our Young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is concerned like the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi about the provision of facilities in far flung areas and providing food, clothing and shelter to them. Indira Awas Yojna and similar others similar other scheme have been started to fulfil this objective. I, therefore, request the Government to provide atleast a sum of Rs. one crore under NREP for my constituency.

Sir, in Bhuj area in my constituency there is an airport which is under the control of Air Force. Though the project of constructing a civil airport has already been approved, yet the Government have expressed their inability to provide adequate funds immedi-

ately. The Finance Minister is aware of the fact that the passengers have to face a lot of inconvenience due the airport functioning under the control of Air Force. So I would urge upon the Government to construct a new civil airport soon, the proposal of which has already been approved.

I have already submitted that there is desert area in my constituency and it is prone to drought. A few years ago, the Indus water used to flow through the Kutch area and so there was greenery every where. There was a saying in those days:

*" Syare Sorath Bhalo, Anare Gujarat
Chanmase Wahgarh, Bhalo aur Kutcharo
Bare Maas."*

But now this area is hit by drought. There was acute shortage of drinking water at the time the Hon. Prime Minister visited the area, and I submitted an application to that effect and I gave some suggestions also. Government of India should negotiate with the Pakistan Government to get the water of Indus river released in our area. Fortunately, democracy has been restored in Pakistan. Our Hon. Price Minister is going to visit Pakistan and I have got an opportunity to speak on this issue at an appropriate moment in the House. So I would like to urge him to hold talks with the Pakistan Government to get the water released so that this area may become prosperous again. I submit this thing to the august House.

18.00 hrs.

The Hon. Prime Minister has stated that some districts should be selected for setting up industrial growth centres. The economic growth in remote areas is quite slow. In order to enable the people of these areas to take some advantages, I urge the Government to select my region for setting up an industrial growth centre because my area happens to be a desert area, and fortunately the facilities of minerals, metre gauge, broadgauge etc. are available but there is no superfast train from Delhi to Kandla which is essential. Moreover, the facilities of communication

and two air flights from Bombay to Kutch are also available. I urge upon the Government of India to consider the setting up of an industrial growth centre in our region. The Central government had sent a team to Jakhau Port for conducting a survey on Jakhau Fishing Harbour in Kutch. An amount of Rs. 28 crores has been sanctioned for the purpose. Through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister to make provision for our Jakhau Fishing Harbour in Kutch in their next plan and Budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Hon. Mr. Deputy- Speaker, while speaking on these Supplementary Demands for Grands of the Ministry of Finance, I would like to mention that every session seems to be a budget session. Though they came with a deficit financing and defence expenditure of more than Rs. 13,000 crores, and interest borrowings to the tune of Rs. 14,000 cores, these are going up by leaps and bounds, the wages are also going up in the same way, and they find that it is very difficult to balance the budget. We have not been able to increase the productivity in this country to increase the revenue and the resources.

I would only appeal to the Minister that we should be able to utilise the funds, what we are borrowing. Now our planing is entirely depending on more borrowings, either internal or external. If you can utilise the funds where the generation is good, like telecommunciations where we will be able to get more than 25 to 30 per cent revenue, it will be good. So is the case of tourism where some countries are using tourism as a source of revenue specially to earn foreign exchange. It is a very great asset. I request you to consider these things as very important items.

Coming to the other development and industrial aspect, sickness is increasing. For this I only suggest that the banks and finan-

cial institutions provide the expertise at different stages wherever they may advance money instead of waiting until the unit becomes sick. This will help quite a lot, substantially; though it may not completely eradicate sickness it will be of great advantage for the country and I hope you will consider this aspect and do something.

Coming to the foreign exchange, fluctuation is becoming so unlimited, it is growing so fast that the projects which are under implementation are getting into lot of difficulties and some projects will become uneconomical. In view of that you should be able to find out the method to solve this problem and to increase the resources for foreign exchange. The duty of 85 per cent on capital goods is also very high. The new projects become more difficult to manage, no matter whether they are in the public sector or the private sector. I am sure that you will consider this very seriously and do something.

For example, take the case of oilseeds. We have increased the production, no doubt, but if you look at the question of imports you will find that imports of oil are going up so much that the prices are coming down. The farmers are feeling discouraged. Unless you give a protective price and you see that substantial cuttin down is there in imports of oil the situation may go out of hand. You should take action immediately. Probably by the time you take action the agricultural product will go in to the hands of the middlemen and the farmer will not get the benefit. I hope you will take immediate action and see that the farmers get a reasonable price.

The State Governments are not able to get proper assistance from the Central Government whenever they face natural calamities. You have to provide substantial assistance to the State Governments for meeting the natural calamities.

Poultry, Dairy and Fishing are to be encouraged and it should be treated as an assistance to the agriculturists because the farmers are facing the vagaries of weather

[Sh. B.B. Ramaiah]

conditions, and this will help them to some extent.

In regard to indirect taxation, you have brought a Bill, which contained more than 200 pages and without any discussion in a few minutes, you have passed the Bill. At that time, the Finance Minister promised to bring it again to the House. So far, it has not seen the light of the day.

Presently, all the Income tax returns have to be submitted in a particular month. It has become very difficult since we do not have adequate Auditors to complete it in one time. There are seasonal factories and co-operatives also. We have to consider all these things.

Abolition of Section 35 for R&D has created problem for Research & Development in this country. You will have to encourage them by giving proper incentive. For partnership firms also, you have to consider it carefully.

You will have to encourage the production of industrial goods in this country. Plastic is the cheapest raw material and it can be used for producing tumblers, buckets, etc. You will have to encourage the manufacturing industries. If we import the raw material, then it will deplete our foreign exchange and it will affect our country's economy. I suggest that the Planning Ministry, Finance Ministry and the Industry Ministry jointly work out these proposals and take necessary action immediately.

Regarding pollution, the Government should take proper steps. Otherwise, industries cannot solve its problems and bear the expenses. We are at a very early stage in industry. The Government should be able to initiate and provide common treatment plants so that the pollutants can be put into that channel and they can charge it. If you do not take proper steps, unemployment will increase and the Government revenue will also go down. You are paying interest at a

lower rate to the income tax assesses, when the Government has to pay refunds but when you collect, you are collecting it at a higher rate. This is not fair and you should make it equal on both sides.

I hope the Government will take necessary steps on this things and do the needful.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Supplementary Grants for Rs. 650 crores. Firstly is has laid stress on crop insurance. It is abundantly clear that we have been depending on the vagaries of monsoon, for which we are compelled to go in for crop insurance.

Sir, I come from an under developed and economically backward State, which has a rich potential in water, mineral forest. But at the same time over the last forty years, there have been eight Finance Commissions and all of them have pledged to remove regional disparity and regional backwardness. And specially this year when the hon. President addressed both Houses of Parliament said that the policy of the Government would be to remove regional imbalances and regional backwardness, we from Orissa, who are far below the all India average in all indices, all economic indicators, whether it is irrigation or education, communication, infrastructural development, power generation or whether it is in the exploitation of mineral wealth, whether it is per kilometre highways or per kilometer railway line, we felt very encouraged. But as my hon. colleague President. Shri Panigrahi, has just mentioned what is the position in spite of the fact that the our himself has gone on record on removing regional imbalance and in spite of the facts that the hon. Prime Minister has been going from one corner to another and as been emphasising on removal of regional disparities by strengthening the micro level planning or district level planning or block level planning and he is making provision for funds which should be used for micro level planning known as untied funds, he himself has rightly stated in a

meeting just before the Parliament's session that these funds also do not get utilised the manner in which they are supposed to be, because they are left entirely at the discretion of the District Collector and, therefore, it is once again a bureaucratic method by which these are utilised. Therefore, these eight finance commissions by their very approach which they have adopted and specially various Gadgil formulae and modified Gadgil formula which they have adopted, then they made differentiation between hill States, people from weaker sections of society, have resulted in Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh still remaining at the bottom of the economic ladder. Therefore, through this discussion I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you that the interim report of the Ninth Finance Commission has not only done grave injustice but has done exactly the opposite to what the Rashtrapatiiji and the hon. Prime Minister wish to do, i.e. to remove regional imbalance. As a result of the interim report of the Finance Commission, today Orissa is going to lose Rs. 250 crores from plan to non-plan. Now, they have made restrictions on spending and expenditure specially on NREP and RLEGP which were going on. Now, these will also be affected. They have made restrictions on sales tax, tax and non-tax revenue. They have made restrictions on giving new scales of pay to teachers and to other Government employees at a time when the Control government and the public sector undertakings are going on merrily increasing the bonus and the scales of pay. Again the social security scheme which was for the handicapped, for the lesser fortunate brethren of ours in the society, even spending on that has been restricted. At the same time, by one stroke of the pen, they have transferred plan resources to non-plan sector resulting in Orissa getting a very small plan and a very small investment in the years to come. This will not only widen the gap between the developed states which are above the all India average like Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, and under-developed States like Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, but it will, for all times to come, consign

Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh to the dustbin of the economic bound. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this so that it may think over this as this is the last year of the plan. One of the points which Orissa Government had given in its memorandum to the Finance Commission as also to the Government of India, was that the Finance Commission should take the last year of this Plan and five years of the next Plan so that the pattern of investment requirement specially in the last year of the plan would be taken care of. But all these have been nullified. An injustice has been done as a result of the Interim Report and I do hope that this sort of practice of the Finance Commission which, without visiting some of the States, have also given awards like the Mughal *Badshahs* used to give *Subedarship* to their Generals, would stop. Specially when in the Supplementary Demands for Grants the hon. Minister has drawn, under the head 'Agriculture', the crop insurance, I would like to emphasise that there are many irrigation projects which are languishing in Orissa because of lack of funding. For example, the Rengali Multipurpose Project which started off Rs. 230 crores, today its estimated cost is Rs. 730 crores. Only Rs. 73 crores have been spent so far. This year there is an allocation of Rs. fifteen crores. It does not need a great mathematician or a Ramanujam, Shakuntala Devi or a computer to find out how many years this sort of investment will result in the first phase of the Rengali Multipurpose Project to be Completed. Rs. 73 crores out of Rs. 730 crores have been spent. Rs. Fifteen crores have been allocated this year and now next year, there is only an allocation of Rs. three crores. Same is the question of railway line. So, the only way Orissa and the other Backward States like Bihar and Madhya Pradesh can come up is not only by discontinuing this gap filling method which the former Finance Commissions or the previous Finance Commissions have been pursuing, but to have a realistic view of the impoverished population which is there in those States, the natural resources which are there, the resource mobilisation efforts, as well as the capacity for resource mobilisa-

[Sh. K.P. Singh Deo]

tion. It is a historic fact that our area has been beset with drought, floods and cyclones. This year we have debated in this very House the spectre of floods and last year we had debated the spectre of the worst famine and drought conditions of the century in this country. Therefore, with this historic perspective, where the resource mobilisation capacity of a State is hampered because of diversion of not only funds from development to doles but, at the same time, the capacity of generating revenue of these States which are always suffering from natural calamities, has to be looked into. Justice delayed is justice denied. In these forty years and with eight Finance Commissions, the gap between the richer States and the poorer States has accentuated rather than being reduced. I wonder how what the President has addressed to both Houses of Parliament and the Prime Minister's emphasise that regional imbalance should be removed, can see the light of the day.

So also is the irrigation which is the major input for agriculture, and in a backward State like mine, agriculture is the mainstay. Ninety per cent of the population are either agriculturists or depend on agriculture and most of them are medium and small farmers and some of them are marginal farmers. Therefore, if agriculture has to succeed, if Orissa has to come up to the desired all-India level then more investment and the pattern of assistance to the weaker States, without much resource mobilisation capacity, must be borne in mind when Finance Commissions do give their recommendations because they have authority without responsibility. They can enunciate a recommendation which Government is bound to follow and they have no accountability to the people, they have no responsibility to the people. They are all distinguished people, I do concede. It is like Mark Anthony in Julius Caesar saying that Brutus is an honourable man, so are they all honourable men. I am not casting any aspersions on them but we must be realistic, we must be practical, we must see that our poorer sec-

tions of people must come up. Thank you very much, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to conclude within a couple of minutes. I support these Supplementary Demands for Grants. The hon. Member who spoke before me referred to regional disparity. People belonging to backward classes and backward areas have been feeling that in spite of making Budgets and chalking out programmes every year, the development of every region and every section of the society does not take place on uniform basis. When we look at the budget, we observe that how much amount has been allocated for the welfare schemes meant for women, educated unemployed people and for tribals, area-wise. I would like to give a suggestion. We are grateful to the Government for increasing the funds for crop insurance scheme. But even this increased amount would prove to be inadequate to implement the scheme in a proper manner. My submission is that the other crop such as cotton etc. should also be included in the crop insurance scheme. Cotton is a major crop in the Vidharbha region of Maharashtra. The Maharashtra Cotton Federation has sought the permission to export cotton this year. The Government should give permission, and the administration should allocate funds, if required. We hope that more funds would be allocated for the Programme for development of women in the ensuing Budget. On one hand schemes for development of women are being prepared while on the other hand the pay scales are being revised. It is quite difficult to reduce the expenditure of administration. I would like to submit to the Government that expenditure of administration should be reduced, Recruitment of officers drawing higher scales of pay should be restricted and recruitment, in general, should also be restricted. Only then our schemes could succeed.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV(Nal-

anda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. All the Members in the House have been raising fundamental questions. It is obvious that issues raised by the hon. Members of the House cannot be taken up with the amount asked for in the Supplementary Demands or sanction of expenditure for the purpose. Nevertheless the issues are being raised in order to utilize the opportunity to discuss the policies. The burning topic in the country, today, is regional imbalance. Allocation of funds by the Central Government is not satisfactory. I personally suggest to examine the issue afresh. During the past 40 years of independence the gap of imbalance between the States in the country has been widening every day as a result of the policies adopted for the allocation of funds from the exchequer. This system should be wholly modified. I think that while allocating funds, the Central Government should keep in mind the backwardness of the State. Other things which should be taken into account are the total area and the resources available in that State. This should be formed basis for allocation of funds. I do not mean that the states where adequate resources are not available, should be neglected. Priority should be given to the most backward State. Why is Bihar backward? The Central Government is wholly responsible for the backwardness of the State though there is neither shortage of labour, resources or any other thing and every thing is available which may be required for the infrastructure. But still this state is the most backward part of the country in respect of industry, agriculture, power, education, irrigation of means of transport. So I would urge to set up an expert committee and Members of the House should also be associated on it. They should be directed to examine the whole matter and give recommendations within a prescribed time limit. They should also be asked to recommend the ways to remove regional imbalance and the ways to prevent it. The declared policy of the Government is to remove unemployment, the problem which relates to poverty. Now-a-days the issue of unemployment is being raised and because the elections are

near, this issue will gain momentum. The country may be benefited if positive steps are taken in this regard. But how is it possible. Discussions are held and views are expressed in Parliament that the Government should prepare a long term plan in this regard and the right to work should be given to every citizen. But the Government say that it can not taken such a big responsibility. On the one hand the Government say that the right to work can not be taken on statute book because very large number of people are unemployed in the country and on the other hand you are propagating to eradicate unemployment. Both these things can not go together. For the last few years, Government have put a ban on new appointments in Central Institutions and you are saying that you want to remove unemployment. The largest number of the people may be given jobs in Central Government offices. We cannot think of setting up of new factories when the already established factories are being closed today and this is the reason as to why unemployment is increasing. Recently, the hon. Members have discussed the issue regarding the problems of the farmers. Farmers problem is a serious one. When we demand remunerative prices for the farmers produce the Government say that they are to protect the interests of the consumers also, besides, they will have to pay a very big amount as subsidy which is not possible. But the prices of the industrial products are increasing continuously and the Government is paying no attention to it. No such reasons are given when such a issue is raised regarding the industrialists. The farmers must be ensured remunerative prices of their products. Besides, crop Insurance Scheme is also very defective because under this scheme the whole district has been taken as one unit. If the crop of a farmer of any village gets destroyed or burnt down, he will get nothing but on the other hand if there is any damage to any portion of the factory insured, the factory owner gets full compensation. I would, therefore, like to demand that agriculture should be accorded the status of industry. The crops should be insured and the farmers should get the insurance money according to the same rules and

[Sh. Vijay Kumar Yadav]

regulations under which the industrialists are getting it.

As far as the natural calamities are concerned, I would like to say that condition of Bihar is really pitiable. Although the name of Bengal as well as the names of certain other States have been mentioned but the devastation is unparallel in Bihar, and the assurances given by the Minister have not been fulfilled so far. Please do not make such promises which can not be fulfilled. The condition of the area struck by earthquake in Bihar is deplorable. Prior to the earthquake, this area was devastated by floods. The assurances given even at that time have not yet been fulfilled. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to write off all the dues towards the farmers and make arrangements to fulfill the assurances given by him. With these words I conclude.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been given very little time to speak. Please allow me 5 minutes time to speak on this occasion. This is my humble request to you. There are only one or two hon. Members left now.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the hon. Minister agrees to reply tomorrow, I can allow you.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: It is for the Chair to decide. We have to pass the Appropriation Bill in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can speak on some other Bill. If you raise some points, the hon. Minister will clarify them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Sir, it will be a great injustice to me if you do not allow me to speak. I do not know what difference will it make if you allow me to speak for 5 or ten minutes. This is my request. Kindly allow me

5 minutes time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister cannot reply today if five minutes are given to you.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: This is a very important matter.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Kindly appreciate our difficulties.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nobody a following what I am saying. I am giving slip to everybody. Business Advisory Committee decided to give only two hours. But we have taken more time. Two minutes I am giving to Shri K.D. Sultanpuri. I can accommodate that. After that, I cannot accommodate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the supplementary demands for the year 1988-89 presented by the hon. Finance Minister. At the outset I would like to thank Hon. Prime Minister for visiting the natural calamity affected areas of the whole nation and for the assurance to give compensation to those State Governments where there have been huge losses due to these natural calamities. I would like to say that immediate action should be taken to fulfill these assurances. I know that Government have made all out efforts in this direction and the State Governments have taken full benefits of it. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that due to the closure of many factories in my constituency, there is a loss of crores of rupees. The conditions of those factories should be improved so that the investment made therein could be utilised properly. Today, the position is that these factories are lying closed and there is no worker in these factories. Due to the closure of these factories the country has to suffer a loss of crores of rupees every month. This must be stopped.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, more funds should be provided for generating electricity

in Himachal Pradesh, the state has 20,000 MW generating capacity. I congratulate, the Hon. Prime Minister for entering into an agreement with Russia about Nathpajhakari Coal Dam. We are also thankful to the Prime Minister for taking a decision to start the work there at Nathpajhakari Project.

As regards my own area, I would like to say that this is the apple and potato producing area. I demand that support price should be announced for apple and potato. The support price of apple should be announced at Rs.5 per kilo and support price should also be announced for potato seed so that the economic condition of the people of that area may improve.

National Highways in my state are inadequate in number. Therefore, there should be a National Highway from Pinjore to Swarghat via Nalagarh so that the road which goes to Manali and Lahaul Spiti may be completed. I would also like to mention that there is no railway line in Himachal Pradesh, therefore, a railway line should be laid down from Ropar to Nalagarh.

Himachal Pradesh does not have adequate and proper medical facilities also. More efforts should be made for providing primary health centres in far flung areas. There is no provision for primary health centres in this Budget. Therefore, more funds should be allocated for this. Similarly, more funds should also be allocated for providing telephone and television facilities in the hilly areas so that the communication facilities are available and the people of the hilly areas may see Doordarshan programmes.

MR. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for affording me an opportunity to support this Supplementary Demands for Grants. In this country, the aspirations of our people are sky-high and our means are very limited. We

require a better management to this country. We require a better economical direction to this country. In this regard, industry and agriculture have to be treated on a par with each other. There is a lot of gap between the villages and towns. I am not telling about the regional imbalances etc. But there is gap between the urban area and the rural area. The fact is that the urban people are getting richer and richer and the rural people are going poorer and poorer. In this country, economy is always depending on agriculture and agriculture is depending on monsoon and marketing. As far as these things are concerned, we have not provided for them properly. The eminent scientists of this country and our great leader Smt. Indira Gandhi had given a lot of boost to the agricultural sector of this country. But, actually that has not been properly done. There is no proper marketing. Of course, production is there. But, if it is not properly marketed, then we will not be able to improve our position. When we survey back the past 40 years, definitely we have improved our economy, improved our agriculture and also the industry. But that is not adequate to the growth of population of today. This has given rise to frustration in the minds of the youngsters and the educated unemployed. So, what we can do with this available resource is the important thing.

Sir, there is another aspect. On the one side, we look to the Government servants. They get increase in salary and allowances every year. On the other hand, there is even hardly 5 per cent increase in the support prices of the agricultural produce. Many a time, this demand is not considered. Really, this is generating a sense of frustration in the minds of our kisans of this country who are basically the backbone of our economy. Therefore, we have to give a new direction to the agricultural sector. Again, I would like to say that agriculture cannot depend on monsoon any longer. It should not be allowed to depend on any other thing also. Further, Poultry, Dairy and other village industries have to be institutionalised. The village people should be given good training and they should be trained. They should be given

[Shri S.B. Sidna]

a lot of funds. Otherwise, the conditions of the villages will not improve and there will be a widening gap in between the two. The management has to be properly restructured. Otherwise, this will give a lot of discouragement.

Lastly, I come to my State. No new Public Sector units has been set up there. I would like to draw your kind attention to the Hospet Steel Plant. It is there but no new railway line has been provided, especially in the North Canara District. The broad gauge line between Miraj and Bangalore, which is the heart-line of Karnataka, has been pending since long. Top-priority should be given that line. Also, there are some committed irrigation projects which have not been completed. They should be taken care of for the all-round development of the State of Karnataka, especially Belgaum from which I come.

With these words I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak. I fully support this Appropriation Bill presented by the hon. Minister seeking grants amounting to Rs. 8432200000 for different items of works for the development of the country.

I would like to submit that more funds should be provided for agriculture. Agricultural labourers are leaving their homes, as there has been no rainfall for Rabi crops in our region, particularly in Mandla district, although there was good rainfall for Kharif crops. In order to start more works to create more employment opportunities, more funds should be provided to the Madhya Pradesh Government. Due to scarcity of water, all the means of irrigation have vanished, so necessary decision should be taken to provide the farmers with water. The work on the Kota-Sangwa dam, which is to be built with the aid of U.S.A., has not been

started yet. It should now be started. More funds should be provided for the dam, so that it can help in irrigation.

So far as telecommunications are concerned, an electronic exchange has been set up in our Mandla district, but it cannot be utilised due to the absence of a tower. I would, therefore, request you to get a tower constructed immediately there so that it can be put to good use. The Department of Forests has already sanctioned it, but the work has not been started yet. The Ministry of Telecommunications should get the work started at the earliest.

There is a great need of schools and colleges in my district. But nothing can be done, unless funds are made available. Instead of construction of a hostel, an ashram college should be set up there. There is a Government aided institution for girls, but it is regretful that teachers of that institution are still not getting the latest pay scales. Last time also, I had made a submission about it but no action has been taken in this direction so far. A polytechnic college should also be set up there.

Due to bad condition of roads, there is a great problem of transport in Mandla. As inadequate funds are made available, the construction work of Mandla bridge has not yet been completed. About 20 panchayats have demanded a hanging bridge on the River Narmada between Mandla city and Purwa. It will be very useful for the public, so it should be completed and the Government of Madhya Pradesh should be given more funds.

CH. LACHCHHI RAM (Jalaun) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time. I have been elected from a backward area of Bundelkhand. Once that has been an area of Rajas and Maharajas. But no development work has been taken up there for the benefit of the public.

You might have heard that due to poverty, not only men, but also women have turned to bandity to earn their livelihood and

it has become a bandit area. No development work has been taken up there. I would request that water should be made available to the poor small farmers there so that they can earn their livelihood by producing foodgrains. Earlier also I have submitted that there is scarcity of water in my constituency. Our State Government has decided to construct a Pacha Nad dam there which should be got constructed. The number of educated Harijan boys has increased but there is resentment among them due to non-implementation of the reservation policy and now they are rising in revolt. I would like to submit that their quota of reserved posts should be fulfilled accordingly.

The Hajira-Bijaipur gas pipe line passes through my constituency. It is regretful that neither the Central Government nor the State Government has set up any big industry there with the result that the poor are not getting any employment. It would be better if a cooking gas factory or a fertilizer factory is set up there.

There is a demand for a T.V. tower. A T.V. center has, however, been sanctioned. But despite our repeated requests made during the last four years, the work on the Centre has not yet been completed. I request you to get it started after getting its work completed at the earliest.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rohara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Many of the hon. Members have requested to remove the regional imbalance. Bihar is the most backward State. The condition of farmers become worse due to floods occurring every year. A permanent solution should be found out to check floods.

You know that the places of origin of Rivers Kosi, Kamla Balan and Bagmati are Varah, Sheeshapani and Nanthur respectively. I would request that dams should be built there to check floods. Besides, the

Kamla Balan dam should be advanced by 14 kilometers. Four thousand people have reached to the brink of starvation due to the lockout declared in the Ashok Paper Mill. So the mill should be got started again.

Besides, there are very less means of transportation. I request that Darbhanga-Samastipur broadgauge-line and Bagha-Chhitoni railway bridge should be constructed. As Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the most backward States, the Planning Commission should pay more attention towards these States.

The loan of Rs. 25 thousand given to the educated unemployed is of no use. Every youth should be given a loan amounting to Rs. 1 lakh.

In Bihar, thousands of houses have been destroyed due to the earthquake which occurred there this year. I would request you to give some relief to the victims so that they can construct their houses. It has been seen that many officers misuse relief funds so it should be looked into. Those school buildings which have cracked due to the earthquake, should be got repaired. This is what I wanted to say.

[English]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : While supporting the demands I only want to make some specific points. Firstly, the Government should take immediate steps to revive as many closed textile mills as possible in Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat and in other States. The Government should also revise the scale of rehabilitation relief for textile workers which is at present equivalent to 18 months wages spread over three years. Instead, it should be 30 months wages spread over a period of five years after being rendered unemployed.

Secondly, all the important programmes recommended by the AICC through its Economic Resolution must be immediately implemented. I hope the Government will come with concrete proposals in the next

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

budget. That is mid-day meals, free education for females, subsidised food for the poor, free sarees and dhotis and also civil supplies.

Secondly I would request the Government not to rise the bogey of resource constraint. We have no resource constraint in India. The only thing is that we do not want to tax the rich who can pay. Government must change its orientation in the matter of taxation. They must try to find out taxable income from those who are making profits day and night. Therefore, the rich and those who can afford should be asked to pay more in the interest of development of India and our anti-poverty programmes.

Lastly Ahmedabad city is today suffering from short supply of kerosene and foodgrains. Government should attend to these.

With these words I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that although this was a supplementary demand for a small amount even then 31 hon. Member have participated in the debate. I am also very happy and obliged to them for their participation and the debate has enabled me to understand some of the points with better focus and brightness.

Sir, members have traversed and scanned very many areas pertaining to the realm of Central Government as well as the State Governments. I will try to reply to their queries and suggestions only with regard to the areas relevant to the tasks to be performed by the Central Government.

While initiating the discussion Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty traversed over the economic situation of the country. We also pointed out that perhaps we may be in the

debt trap. He also pointed out that revenue expenditure is out-matching the revenue receipts and, therefore, there is need to contain expenditure. Other areas of economy also were touched by him.

Initially I would like to submit that his apprehensions are totally mis-placed. It has been appreciated and acclaimed by economists not only of this country but also of the World Bank and other financial institutions abroad that the economic situation management by Government of India is one which should be imbibed by the other developing countries. Therefore, Sir, even though last year we had a tremendous pressure on our economy because of unprecedented drought and this year also we have got pressure on our economy because of other natural calamities like floods, earthquake, etc. yet last year we could contain the inflation and deficit and this year also we are hopeful that we will be in a position to contain the deficit. Inflation is already under control. These are the indicators or basic features of economy to show whether it is well behaving or going away. Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty also said that supplementary demands will lead to deficit financing consequently resulting into inflation. Perhaps it is beyond their competence to appreciate and assess our handling of the economic situation. Supplementary Demands by themselves do not add to deficit. Sometimes they are necessary because of some technical and constitutional obligations. Sometimes they are necessary because we want to fund some schemes with more funds or augment some schemes with fresh funds. Therefore, when I give you the figures, it would be appreciated by this august House in 1985-86, our projected budget deficit was Rs.3,316 crores and we had taken out supplementary demands -perhaps at that time, subject to correction, Mr. V.P. Singh, who is struggling to be the national leader was there in charge of Finance were to the tune of Rs. 6,005 crores. If supplementary demands were to add to the deficit, then it should have been Rs. 9,321 crores. But the actual deficit was Rs.5,350 crores. In 1986-87, the initial budget deficit projected was Rs. 3,703

crores. The supplementaries were demanded for Rs. 5,964 crores. Therefore, the actual deficit if supplementaries per se were to add to the deficit should have been Rs. 9,667 crores. But in reality, it came to Rs. 8,261 crores.

In 1987-88, the projected budget deficit the budget was presented by the hon. Prime Minister was Rs. 5,688 crores. The supplementaries, we had taken out, were of Rs. 3,173 crores. So, the deficit would have been Rs. 8,861 crores. But the House and the country would appreciate that last year there was a very severe drought. It was an unprecedented drought in the living memory. The initial projection was Rs. 5,688 crores and the actual deficit, after the revised estimates, to Rs. 5,870 crores. There was difference of only Rs. 200 crores. This shows the fiscal management that despite there being a very severe pressure on the economy, plenty of demands because of drought, so many agro-based and other industries being affected by the drought, the internal market in the country being shrunk because of the drought and dwindling purchasing power of the people our deficit was contained.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Because there was no Raja Sahib to manage the Finance.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: That is for the House and the country to judge as to what could be the economic emancipation of the country and who can give it. Therefore, in 1988-89, our projected deficit in the budget is Rs. 7,484 crores. In the first batch, we had taken out Rs. 668 crores. Now we are hopeful that we shall be able to contain and maintain a projected deficit. Therefore, the apprehension which you through is misplaced. It has no bearing with the truth and the past performance of the economy bears a ring of truth to what I say.

Now, I come to revenue-non-plan and plan expenditure. In the non-plan expenditure, there are three major heads: one, the Defence, another is subsidy to food and

fertilisers, and the third one is the interest on the borrowed capital. To discharge the interest obligation is an obligation on the part of the Government and there could not be a compromise. To defend the country is our prime duty and there could not be a compromise on that.

19.00 hrs.

To subsidise the fertilizers and food to the weaker sections and the farmers is also our primary duty, because this is a country which belongs to the agriculturists. Therefore, to think of any curtailment in that area, which affects them, would not be an ideal approach. On these the non-Plan expenditure comes to more than 68 per cent.

I would ask whether the Members belonging to the opposite side want to suggest that we should not subsidise the fertilizers to the farmers, that we should not subsidize the food to the poor, or that we should compromise with our defence preparedness, or whether they want to suggest that we should not pay interest obligations. If they were to suggest that, then perhaps the suggestion would amount to denting the credibility of the nation as a whole and the Government, which the Congress Government cannot afford to do and would never do.

Shri Haroobhai Mehta pointed out about the implementation of the resolution passed by the All India Congress Committee. The resolutions are in very priority and critical areas concerning poor sections of the society and we are trying to examine and appreciate the resolutions passed by the All India Congress Committee as to what further help we can give to the poor people, for whom we have been shouting but in reality, we have not been doing as much as should have been done.

Some Members said that we were shedding crocodile tears. I would use another terminology. When you talk of farmers and the common and the poor man, it is not from your heart; it is just like a vampire's love,

[Shri B.K. Gadhvi]

which is just to suck the blood of the poor man.

Then, I come to another area and that is interest charges. He says that we have to pay Rs. 14100 crores interest. That is correct. But we are also receiving interest to the tune of Rs. 7759 crores, and therefore, the net burden is Rs. 6,341 crores.

You were also telling about the revenue account. The Plan expenditure of revenue account is to the tune of Rs. 10704 crores and that this is higher than the revenue deficit. I do not say that it is not relevant. We are all concerned about it, but that is not so alarming that you can go on and make insinuations that the economy is not well managed and it will crumble down.

You will appreciate that the real supplementary Demands which I have sought from this hon. House are for Rs. 650 crores; Rs. 100 crores for comprehensive insurance scheme, that is on the Plan side and Rs. 550 crores on the non-Plan side. As you would appreciate from the book supplied to you, the balance of Rs. 195.10 crores are technical supplementary Demands and they are matched by the additional receipts or corresponding savings.

In the third area, we are spending about Rs. 229.49 crores for which I have sought a token grant of Rs. 1 lakh each and we have indicated in this document that the total expenditure of Rs. 229 crores would be met either from the savings or from the increased receipts. A part from Rs. 650 crores, you remove it, Rs. 195.10 crores and Rs. 229.49 crores, the expenditure would be met out of the savings or increased receipts. If this is not better management of the economy, I would like to know your definition of 'good management.' Many members have not spoken on the state of economy. Of course, Mr. Ramaiah wanted to score a point on this. But I may assure the hon. House that in the area of export, our performance is better as

compared to last year. It is presently more than 20 per cent high. In the area of imports, no doubt, we have got an adverse balance of trade. But, if you want to industrialise this country, if you want to modernise the industries and if you want upgraded and new technologies, which will result in a leap forward for the nation, then you cannot help it. Thereafter, it would be a self-generating economy and it would also give a boost to employment potential. Many members have spoken about the problem of unemployment. We know that in the agriculture sector, there is a limit to absorb the unemployed people. People have aspirations to go for jobs. Government jobs alone cannot provide an opportunity to everybody. Therefore, new avenues have to be opened and these can only be opened if along with agricultural progress and development, we go for industrial progress and development, we go for production of such commodities which have a competitiveness to stand in international market and thereby capture the international markets. Therefore, from this point, a balanced view has been taken by the Government so as to achieve comprehensive development of the country in all the areas.

Sir, many members have raised many individual problems concerning certain projects. It is my practice to call out the points made by the hon. members in their speeches with regard to individual projects and any problems or difficulties in regard to those problems and to send them to the respective Departments and Ministries for attendance. This is my habit and therefore I do not wish to answer about the specific and individual cases or projects.

But I wish to clarify one point here. Shri Krishna Iyer stated that there is discrimination perpetrated by the Central Government. I deny the charge. We do not show any discrimination either in the case of Congress (I) ruled States or non-Congress (I) ruled States. If Karnataka is to get the relief, it will get as per the recommendations of the Central Team and the High Level Committee

on Reliefs. The same criteria will be applicable for Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh or any other State. One hon. member said that the Government of West Bengal has not been given anything for flood relief. I may mention here that high level team had gone there and they had assessed the situation and the Centre had released margin money amounting to Rs. 11.87 crores. Let me tell him that the State Government has still not sent the statement of expenditure. The House wants that every rupee given to the States for flood relief work and other natural calamities should be spent for the very purpose for which it is given. Therefore, we insist on all the States that they should send the statement of expenditure when some money is given to them so that the balance also can be released. You all agree that it is an ideal approach so that the money would not be frittered away.

As far as cyclone in West Bengal is concerned, we have yet to receive a memorandum from the West Bengal Government. But I believe the Agriculture Minister also had visited West Bengal. He had talks also. We have all sympathies for them. The Government of India has got all sympathies to the bereaved people who have died in cyclone and also those people who have suffered colossal damage. As per the norms, the Government of India would not be wanting from giving them the relief which they are entitled to.

Mr. Krishna Iyer—I do not know where from he had got this information said that we were adjusting the flood relief against the advance plan assistance. That is not a correct statement. Only the reliefs that we are giving for drought and famine are being adjusted against the advanced plan assistance. With regard to floods, it is not adjusted.

HLCR had assessed the ceilings. HLCR means High Level Committee on Relief. They have recommended it. As per their recommendations, we have released

the funds to the State of Karnataka. Mr. Anoop Chand Shah pointed out assistance for Bombay. He should be glad to know that Bombay's sium problem has also been taken care of by the Finance Commission. They have provided an interim relief of Rs. 50 crores.

Shri Rawat wanted that landslides must be construed as natural calamity. It is being construed as natural calamity. Whenever there are landslides in hill regions, we take into account the damage due to such land slides and give help to such States.

These were the main areas. As I stated in my opening remarks, I would only try to advert to the main areas which come within the realm of the Central Government.

With regard to individual problems, Mr. Qureshi mentioned about the molestation of women and other things. We shall certainly ask the Bokaro Steel authorities to look into it and investigate the matter. We would not allow, if there are any offenders, to go scot free.

I think by and large, the main accusation which was pointed out to us by the Members sitting opposite have been answered by me. A Member from Haryana pointed out about the anomaly in the pensions. We will certainly look into it as to what could be done because we have got all regard for, and we appreciate the gallantry of our soldiers and defence forces.

With these few words, I commend this Supplementary Demands for the approval of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1988-89 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary

[Shri B.K. Gadhvi]

sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1989 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demand Nos. 1,2,5,7,11,24,29, 46,48,52, 60,64,68,69,71,72,and 83."

The motion was adopted

19.13 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) BILL, *1988

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up the Appropriation Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of financial year 1988-89.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from out of the Consolidated Fund of India

for the services of financial year 1988-89."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I introduce[†] the Bill

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the Services of the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 2,3 and Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2,3 and Schedule were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and long Title stand part of the Bill"

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 6.12.1988.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

** Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The motion was adopted

*Clause 1, Enacting Formula and long Title
were added to the Bill*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The ques-
tion is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House
stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11
A.M.

19.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Wednesday December 7,
1988/Agrahayana 16, 1910 (Saka)*