

Eighth Series, Vol. XXXVIII. No. 40

Tuesday, April 26, 1988
Vaisakha 6, 1910 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 26, 1988/Vaisakha 6, 1910
(Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Proposals from NRIs to set up Industries in Kerala

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

(a) whether there are any proposals from non-resident Indians to start new industries in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether these proposals have been cleared; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). There are two proposals pending from non-resident Indians to start new industries in Kerala. In one of these two cases, a decision cannot be taken by the Government because of a Stay Order granted by a Court of Law restraining the Government from issuing any letter of intent for that activity. The other application is being processed.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : From the answer of the hon. Minister it can be seen

that even though there were applications from NRIs for starting new industries, one is being delayed due to court intervention and the other is pending before the Ministry for final approval. There is a lot of complaint from NRIs investors about the procedural delays in starting their industries and that getting approval is very difficult to start industries in India by NRIs. Has Government received such complaints about procedural delay; if so, what action is being taken in that regard ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Some references have been received regarding procedural delays in clearing NRI projects. To expedite clearance, a single window called special approval committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Industrial Development has been set up for simultaneous approval of letter of intent, foreign collaboration and capital goods to Non-Resident Indians to set up industrial units. If any specific case is brought to our notice, we will definitely expedite that.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : I would like to know the foreign exchange that has been earned as a result of the NRI investment for the last three years ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : The investment made by NRIs in different schemes since April, 1982 to 31st December, 1987 is : direct investment : Rs. 1218.85 crores, portfolio investment : Rs. 64.66 crores, deposit in Indian Companies : Rs. 26.40 crores, bank deposits (Outstanding balance) : Rs. 9217.48 crores.

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Sir, a large number of Keralites are working in Gulf Countries. Why are they not encouraged to start industries in Kerala ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Sir, it is

a fact that a large number of skilled workers and technicians from Kerala are working in Gulf countries. The NRIs from Kerala are basically skilled workers, like technicians, carpenters, nurses, etc. They would rather look for places where they can deposit their money safely, rather than venture into setting up of industries and taking risk. As far as the Government of India is concerned, we have generally laid down policy guidelines and provided necessary support system to facilitate NRI investment, particularly in industry and in banks, etc. The State Government should take up a special programme for the rehabilitation of NRIs. At the State level, the State Government has designated as a nodal agency to provide all types of assistance required by the NRIs.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, the hon. Minister has said that a large number of skilled workers are working in Gulf countries. Not only skilled workers, there are a number of others who can invest money in industries. But the fact is that even though a large number of such people are working outside India, they are not coming forward to invest in Kerala, even though Kerala is the most backward industry-wise. I think there is a preference in investing in other areas. I would like to know what is the reason that even Keralites do not prefer to invest in Kerala.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Sir, our friend has to work for creating a good industrial climate in the State. As I said a little earlier, the State Government should take up a special programme for NRIs to invest their money in that State.

Technical Workshop on Open Cast Mining

817. **SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH† :**
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national level technical workshop on open cast mining at the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute was held recently at Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held during the workshop and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the open cast

mining method is considered better than other methods in the field of coal.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b). A technical workshop on 'Optimal fragmentation in opencast mines—parameters of drilling and blasting' was held on 3.4.1988 at the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd., Ranchi.

The discussions and the recommendations made covered optimising sizing, improvement of the performance of drilling and blasting crews, formation of a separate cell for drilling and blasting in each project, corporate level monitoring, improving the quality of drills, measures for cost control and research and development.

(c) The method of mining to be adopted, whether opencast or underground, is guided by factors like disposition of the coal seams, their thickness and the depth at which they occur. Broadly speaking, opencast mining has the advantages of higher volumes of production, better coal recovery, higher productivity through mechanisation, lower production costs and greater workers' safety and health.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the experts also think that open-cast mining has adverse effects on environment? If it is true, then what steps is the Government taking to solve the environmental problems arising out of it?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In fact, the open cast mining system has positive effects on environment instead of having negative effects.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : How?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am coming to that. If coal is a shallow seam, the open cast system can enable us to recover maximum quantity of coal and particularly in States like Bihar where fire broke out in the mines. The adoption of the open-cast system can ensure safety from such hazards.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : But fire is still raging.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It can be prevented by adopting the open cast mining Technology.

[*English*]

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, why does Minister not say in both the languages ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will say in both the languages. Sir it is also true that by adopting open cast system all the advantages, *viz.* higher volume of production, better coal recovery, higher productivity through mechanisation, lower production cost, and greater workers' safety and health are there. What is the whole purpose of coal mining ? The purpose is to get the best coal at the minimum cost in the best way, in the safest way. If it is a shallow seam, the better technology now is open cast, but when it is deeper, you cannot go by opencast because what is done by open cast is you virtually creat a through, you create a valley sort of a thing by excavating first the over-burden and then the coal. So, you get the entire coal. In the underground mining, you go by boring into the whole ground and try to go to the seam and get the coal.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What about pollution in this regard ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am telling you that there is no pollution. But on the contrary pollution is minimised in open-cast mining.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : How ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I told you just now how to save the fire and other things.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You tell us how the production is increased.

SHRI VASANT SHATHE : Sir, pollution is caused by coal fuels of other items or something going into there. That is how it is happening. But open cast system is not going to cause pollution at all.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Because it is open.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is why no pollution.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Is open-cast mining technology being adopted under the Indo-Soviet agreement in the Murkunda Coal project ? Is it true that adoption of this technology results in low returns ? If so, what is the Government doing to make this project more economically viable ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We shall take whatever steps are required for making this project viable.

[*English*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Sir, is it a fact that mafia operation becomes easier in open cast mine because the gangsters quietly come and load their trucks and leave the scene and there is nobody to check them ? Is it a fact ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as mafia and gangsters are concerned, whether it is underground or open cast, actually my feeling is that they are the under-world people. So, it is easier for them to operate when it is under cover. When it is open, it will be difficult for any such undesirable element to operate. But because it is a question of coal removal, we are now taking measures to ensure that these undesirable elements are controlled I can tell this House through you, sir, that we are succeeding in that effort.

MR. SPEAKER : And do you think that they are more dangerous when they are under-ground ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If it is open, the Government can do the job

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that it has not affected the topography and environment. But is he aware that in the Patkai range in Assam, the open cast mining has affected the topography and the environment and the environmentalists and the scientists have strongly protested. In fact, I had occasion to send the notes both to the Energy Minister and to the Prime Minister from the students of Science, that this has very seriously affected the entire Patkai range. Therefore, has he examined that particular aspect of Patkai range or not ? If not, has he examined those notes and the reports

given by the scientists and the environmentalists, and if not, will he assure me now that the documents that are with him, he will examine through an independent enquiry and give his own findings ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as Assam is concerned, if it is a case of experts who have opined that because of the removal of the super-structure surface its fertility or in any way ecological imbalance takes place by open cast mining, we will definitely look into it because we do not want in any way the environment to be adversely affected by any system of mining.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the open cast mining system increases the volume of production and minimises pollution. Fire has also broken out in the open cast mines of Khelasi-IIai North Karampura area of the district of Ranchi. The Jharia coalfields under B.C.C. is a thickly populated area and fire has broken out in mines under ground. Will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten us as to whether a scheme has been formulated to put off this fire so that this area which is densely populated can be saved. An explosion can occur at any time here causing immense damage to life and property. What steps is the hon. Minister going to take in this regard ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, fire breaks out in two ways. One is because of internal combustion *i.e.* when coal is heaped at one place after mining, it catches fire. Second is in areas where coal is deposited in the shallow seams like in Jharia—which has been just mentioned—where fire has been raging for quite a number of years. Here the coal deposits are in the shallow seams and have not been exploited so far. It catches fires when it comes in contact with oxygen from the air above. In order to extinguish the fire, the scientists have suggested that the entire deposit of coal should be recovered by opening the mine. Areas like Jharia can be saved only by open cast system. We are making such efforts but for doing so the whole population has to be evacuated from there. Their lives are in danger and this technology is being considered for saving their lives. I would like to get everyone's cooperation

in this regard and we are also making all out efforts.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will you make efforts after the entire area is destroyed by fire.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We will do before that happens. You create trouble at both ends. We have some friends like Shri Narayan Choubey who would agitate, if we evacuate the people of that area and if we do not evacuate them then they would agitate. Our endeavour would be to ensure that fire does not spread.

MR. SPEAKER : The person who are too clever would incite the thieves to steal and tell the owners to keep vigilant.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We expect to extinguish this fire and recover larger quantities of coal.

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a new machine called the 'Dredge line' is being used in the open cast system. Its cost is about Rs. 20 to 30 crores, and Commission has also been paid in its purchase. Such Commissions are between 10 to 25 per cent. This machine can do the work of 1000 labourers and consequently, they are being rendered jobless. They are not able to get any work. In this connection, what steps are being taken for the welfare of those labourers ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, modern technology has to be used for ensuring higher volumes of production at lower costs. Machines like shovels, dumper, dredge lines etc. have to be utilised for this purpose. To urge that this industry should be labour intensive, would result in loss of production. Consequently, neither the cost of coal will be low nor will it be of a good quality and, therefore, we will have to give a thought to it.

[*English*]

Setting up of High Power TV Relay Centres

*818. **SHRI K. RAMCHANDRA REDDY :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided

to set up TV relay centres in all the district headquarters by 1990;

(b) whether Government propose to go in for high power transmitters such as 10 KW or above so that it may cover the whole population in every district;

(c) the amount needed therefor and the amount likely to be spent in 1988-89 in this regard;

(d) whether the work of increasing the power of TV relay centre at Anantapur to 10 KW has since commenced; and

(e) if so, when it is likely to be completed ?

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

Statement

(a) All the district headquarters towns in the country are expected to be covered by TV service on completion of the various Seventh Plan schemes, either by a transmitter located there or by transmitter(s) functioning in the surrounding area(s).

(b) and (c). The existing policy of Doordarshan is to have a judicious mix of high power and low power TV transmitters in the country with a view to achieving optimum coverage. Taking into account the availability of resources, the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan, *inter alia*, provides for the establishment of high power TV transmitters (P KW, 10 KW and above) at selected places only. Doordarshan's Annual Plan for 1988-89 includes an amount of Rs. 2878.80 lakhs for the establishment of these transmitters.

(d) Site for the proposed high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Anantapur has been taken over and estimate for civil works have been sanctioned. Orders for the transmitter and associated auxiliary equipment have also been placed on the manufacturers.

(e) The high power TV transmitter at Anantapur is expected to be commissioned into service towards the end of the Seventh Plan period.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Minister for taking steps for starting a 10 KW TV transmitter at Anantapur. At the same time, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that in part (e) he has said, high power transmitter at Anantapur is expected to be commissioned into service towards the end of the 7th Plan period. I would like the hon. Minister to expedite it in view of the feeling expressed by the people of Anantapur district and in view of the demand made for higher power transmission in 1985, to Unstarred Question No. 1621, dated 1.4.85 and Unstarred Question No. 2018, dated 2.12.1985 that there has been a consistent demand from the people of Anantapur district for TV coverage of the whole district. In view of the demand made three years back, will it be possible for the Government to complete the high power transmission at Anantapur by the end of this year and commission the same by the end of this year ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The installation of the transmitter depends on a large number of factors, the main factor being the availability of equipment funds and the delivery schedule. Therefore, we will not be able to give a very clear date but we are expediting all the high power transmitters which are to be installed during the remaining two years of the 7th Five Year Plan. Most certainly, the hon. Member's observations and request will also be taken into consideration.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : What is the amount that has been earmarked for setting up the transmitter at Anantapur. What is the amount that has been spent so far ? Will the Government not spend more amount and start the transmitter as early as possible ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Are you concerned with the substance or with the source ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Both.

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : In answer to question in part (b) and (c), I have said, Doordarshan intends to spend Rs. 2878.80 lakhs for the establishment of

high power transmitters. So, Anantapur transmitter will be getting the *pro rata* allotment out of this.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : While Shri Ajit Panja was the Minister in-charge of the Department which is now being represented by our hon. Minister, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, it was told that one transmitter would be set up in Midnapore. You know the history of Midnapore. Though Midnapore is not very far from Calcutta, we cannot get Calcutta programme. We do not see Calcutta's. We only see Delhi Doordashan. I would like to know from the Minister, what has happened to the setting up of transmitter set at Midnapore in West Bengal.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, during the remaining two years of the 7th Five Year Plan, 3 more low power transmitters will be set up in West Bengal and Midnapore is one of them, the other being Kalimpong and Alipurduar.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the one hand the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister had announced that T.V. transmitters will be installed in Adivasi areas on a priority basis. Whereas on the other hand it is stated that a transmitter will be set up in an area with not less than 1 lakh of population. In this connection, I want to know as to how many transmitters have been set up so far? One Department asks to increase population whereas the other Department wants that our population should be reduced. Will we have to increase our population to get the transmitters?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, the programme of hardware expansion of TV has been so formulated and planned that all the districts of the country—445 districts—will be covered by transmission on completion of the 7th Plan Schemes. Against this background, there is no need to specifically mention Adivasi area because Adivasi areas will be covered when all the districts are covered. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No. I am not allowing.

Mr. Tewary will put the question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I would like to know from the hon. Minister about our request to have a low power TV transmitter at Buxar. Buxar has been the centre of our culture and civilisation over millennia and it is not covered either from Patna or Varanasi. It is in between. I have been writing and approaching almost all the Ministers. In fact, since the time Mr. Vasant Sathe was holding that portfolio, I have been writing and I have not received any positive reply so far. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any decision has been taken keeping in view the importance of Buxar as the centre of Bhojpuri speaking population and as a town which is very old and ancient.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : As I have already said Buxar will also be covered when at the Seventh Five Year Plan, all the districts of the country are covered. Of course, it is not part of the Plan that TV transmitters are put up in all the district headquarters of the country. Out of 445 districts in the country, local transmitters will be put up only in 298 district headquarters.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Our districts are large. One district in UP or Bihar, may be equal to five or six districts of other States.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : As regards the other 147 districts, coverage will be by transmission from neighbouring districts where high-power transmitters will be installed, I am not immediately able to say which high power transmitter will cover Buxar district but I will certainly look into the matter and see that Buxar district is also covered as part of the Plan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is, not a fact for proper coverage of various areas by TV, apart from upgradation of the TV towers, it is also necessary to have TV towers with adequate height located at suitable places and, if is so, it not a fact that people in many areas of the West Coast Konkan region cannot see the television programmes properly for want of adequate

TV power as well as TV towers and, if so, will the hon. Minister give priority to this backward region of Konkan so that Konkan region which has remained already industrially backward, would not remain backward in terms of TV also ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF
INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I am grateful to the hon. Member for raising this question. He has not merely put the question but he has written to me about it also. I am certainly looking into this matter.

This is not to say that where we have TV transmitters, particularly high power transmitters, there are no high towers. In most of the places, high towers are there and signals are available.

With regard to the Konkan region, I am looking into the matter.

I can quite see and very well understand and appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member. In fact, many of the areas are having TV signals set there are some areas which are not covered so far. That is why, a very ambitious Plan is under operation. At present, we have 251 TV transmitters of various categories, some high power, some low power, some very low power and some transposers and they are working. When the schemes under the Seventh Plan are completed, we shall have 421 transmitters of various categories and this will cover 82.8% population of the country and a number of districts and towns etc., would be covered. Besides this Seventh Plan scheme, I am trying to expedite its completion. In fact, one or two days later, a meeting of those who are manufacturing public sector undertaking transmitters, is being held so that it is expedited. Apart from the Seventh Five Year Plan, I am trying to explore the possibility of finding some resources from my Ministry and also the possibility of getting some more transmitters in addition to the Seventh Five Year Plan provision so that we can do better coverage of the TV signals to the country. But I can say and we can all of us say that the whole nation can take it with a sense of pride and satisfaction. Though our country requires much better, much more TV but at the rate and speed with which we have developed this TV is the fastest in the world

and the world acknowledges this and this is the largest TV population covered in a short span of time.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Sir, the general masses are not able to make use of TV. Would the Government consider the advice

MR. SPEAKER : I have gone to the next question.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Would the Government consider the advice... (*Interruptions*) I am always sitting before you. What is the wrong? Can you not see me? I have been raising my hands so many times. My supplementary is this : Whether the Government are going to instal the Public TV Stations ?

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Saheb, it is not essential that always I should look at the hands. I will not allow that question.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Sir, what is it you are saying? I think you don't want me to put the supplementary. I am sitting before you all the time raising my hands. How else could I draw your attention? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I would request Prof. Ranga to see that it is not always that hand is seen and then it is done. Sometimes it is ignored also.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : There is some mistake on your part. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, I will go myself to Prof. Ranga and explain the position.

Cycles and Cycle Components

*820. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN
MOHANTY : Will the Minister of
INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether cycles and cycle parts are manufactured in India for overseas cycle manufacturers carrying brand names of foreign manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose of put Indian brand in place of foreign brand names;

(d) whether the country is self sufficient in cycle technology and has reached a stage of competition in foreign market;

(e) whether any imports of cycles and cycle components have been made; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to minimise the imports ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). According to the existing policy, use of foreign brand names is permissible on exports of various commodities including cycles. In view of this, there is no proposal to ask the Indian cycle manufacturers not to use foreign brand names on the export of cycles or cycle parts.

(d) Rapid advancement has taken place both in the technology as well as the material used in the manufacture of cycles. There is also need for improving technology of cycles for export purposes. Hence, Government have been encouraging foreign collaborations involving import of technology in the manufacture of cycle and cycle parts.

(e) and (f). The import of complete cycles is not allowed. With regard to components, certain parts are allowed to be imported for export production. Bicycle parts to the extent of Rs. 28.50 lakhs and Rs. 22.95 lakhs were allowed to be imported during 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
Sir, the question is eloquent. It is relating to the cycle technology, the competitiveness of our manufacturing units and collaboration with foreign companies. It is strange to note that the hon. Minister has been very fair to concede that the foreign brand names will be allowed to be used. I would like to know as how long this will be allowed to be used. When was it introduced ? Was the policy reviewed ? Similarly, as far as cycle technology is concerned, we are not

self-sufficient. We may be self-sufficient in Surface-to-Surface missiles but not in cycle technology. Foreign collaboration is being encouraged. That is the hon. Minister's answer. It is unfortunate. Lastly, so far as the parts are concerned, I would like to know whether this policy is being reviewed and in the cycle companies, whether R and D unit was established. If R and D unit is established, either within a year or two they must be self-sufficient or you should direct them to close that down. Therefore, I would like to know whether the policy relating to use of foreign brand names, the policy relating to the issue of self-sufficiency in cycle technology and also the policy of encouraging foreign collaboration in cycle technology—whether all these matters were reviewed at any time and when we will achieve self-sufficiency.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : As far as cycle production is concerned, we are self-sufficient. There is no ban on using of foreign trade marks and brand names for exports of cycles or any components from India. On the other hand, if a foreign manufacturer permits an Indian company to use their brand name, it speaks for itself the strength and quality of Indian cycles.

As far as Research and Development is concerned, we have a Research and Development Centre at Ludhiana, and Government is thinking of strengthening this Research and Development Centre at Ludhiana.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
My question was whether we would attain self-sufficiency in cycle technology or not. Anyway, my second supplementary is whether the brand names we have used on the basis of the agreement with foreign companies started on the basis of your giving the permission. May I also know whether during the preceding three years our import of cycle parts, not in terms of cost but in terms of types of cycle parts, has been reducing or it has gone on increasing ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : As far as import of cycle parts is concerned, we are allowing import of cycle parts for Research and Development centres and certain sports items. We are not generally allowing import of total cycles.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sen

Raleigh and Sen Pandit of Asansol and Kalyani, the two cycle-manufacturing units of West Bengal, were nationalised, but since nationalisation, the working capital is not being provided. This year only Rs. 400 crores have been provided for Sen Raleigh unit of Asansol—for the Cycle Corporation of India. This is quite insufficient to become viable. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to make these units viable, so that the Sen Raleigh unit of Asansol can achieve its target of 1500 cycles per month.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : The installed capacity of the Cycle Corporation of India, Calcutta, is 5580 lakhs; in 1986 the production was 1578 and in 1987 0591...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : My question was about providing working capital.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : First hear me. In the Hero cycle factory, one man is producing four cycles a day whereas in the Bicycle Corporation four persons are producing a cycle per day. We are losing Rs. 300 on each cycle.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Unless you provide raw materials, unless you give working capital, how can they produce cycles ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : May I know whether it is a part of the policy of.....

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has not answered my question—whether there is any proposal to make it viable.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I would like to know whether it is a part of the policy of liberalisation of imports that we started importing cycle parts. May I know whether in the recent export-import policy the cycle parts have been included in the OGL ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : There is no question of allowing import of cycles. There is no need...

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Cycle parts.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I am answering your question. Only for export portion, we are allowing import. We allowed

import for a value of Rs. 28.50 lakhs in 1983-84 and for Rs. 22.95 lakhs in 1984-85. We are exporting cycles. In 1980-81 we exported cycles of the order of Rs. 55 lakhs and odd; in 1982-83 Rs. 37 lakhs and odd; in 1985-86 Rs. 34 lakhs and odd; and in 1986-87 Rs. 41 lakhs...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why are you importing parts ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Some parts for exported cycle only, not for domestic use. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, the Bombay Cycles, which is a public sector undertaking, is connected with the National Bicycles of India. I have discussed this in this House and I got the same reply. It is not that the workers are not doing the job. But the management and the whole gang have swallowed everything. And again, you have brought that gang. I would like to know. Can you give a collaboration for the public sector cycle factory ? Can you give some more funds for it whereby the military men can purchase more cycles for themselves ? There is no use of shouting that we are interested in the public sector undertakings. I would like to know whether the Government is going to consider this. We are prepared to cooperate.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : There are two cycle corporations—one is Shri Basudeb Acharia's and another is Dr. Datta Samant's. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Workers are prepared to work. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : We are losing Rs. 300 per cycle in Basudeb Acharia's Cycle Corporation and Rs. 450 per cycle in Dr. Datta Samant's Cycle Corporation. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to raise this important question. It is one of the burning issues of my State. Nobody is listening to us and only you can protect our interest. I would like to ask from the Hon. Minister through you what positive steps the Government are taking to revive the Bengal Potteries. Please inform the House. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is related. It is related. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If Mamataji is saying : "It is related." How can we say that it is not related ?

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is true, Sir. Please ask the Minister to reply. The Minister is willing.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, the Minister is unwilling to answer.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mamataji, the Minister is not willing to reply. I am not barring him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Can you do it ? I don't think.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : May I ask a simple question ? Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. senior, efficient Minister, may I request him to appoint an expert body to go into details to find out the reasons why this sort of an industry, which, at one time, was very good in name and the company had the goodwill and everything, is not working well ? I would like to know whether he can appoint a committee to go into this question.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : We will consider his request.

Confirmation of Grade IV Officers in Central Information Service

*821. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservation orders about confirmation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are being followed in regard to confirmation of officers of Grade IV of the Central Information Service;

(b) if so, the reasons for which many SC/ST officers with long service are yet to be confirmed even in the lowest ladder of Central Information Service; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) All the SC/ST direct recruits recruited prior to the examination held in 1982 have been confirmed to Grade-IV of Central Information Service against their roster points.

(b) No Grade-IV officer recruited before 1982 is awaiting confirmation.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI GANGA RAM : May I know from the Hon. Minister the criteria and the norms prescribed under the service conditions relating to the confirmation of officers of Grade-IV of the Central Information Service ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : There are the general statutory requirements relating to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe which have been strictly observed in the recruitment as well as the promotion to Grade-IV in the Central Information Service.

As regards confirmation, they are eligible for confirmation as soon as the probation is completed. Before 1988 when a revised order of confirmation was given effect to, a certain percentage was reserved for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates at the time of confirmation also. But after the 1988 order, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates—officers and general candidates—are eligible for confirmation as and when probation is satisfactorily completed; *i.e.* when confirmation is due.

SHRI GANGA RAM : I would like to know whether the rule of confirmation is being applied uniformly to the candidates of general and reserved categories. If so, what is the average time lag for confirmation of both the categories of candidates with reference to the strength of the cadre in 1982 ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : For those recruited before 1982, 190 candidates of Grade-IV to which the question relates including 26 scheduled caste and 5 scheduled tribe officers were confirmed on 15.4.1988. There is no inter-se time lag between scheduled caste and scheduled tribe officers as well as the general officers.

At the present moment, 167 officers

including 26 scheduled caste officers and 11 scheduled tribe officers are awaiting confirmation. We admit that there has been delay in the confirmation of officers from 1972 to 1982. This was because the permanent strengths in the various categories could not be fixed in time. So, the DPCs could not meet. This lacunae has already been corrected. All those officers have been confirmed.

I would also mention that there is no discrimination or any difference in the procedure of confirmation or the time schedule of confirmation between scheduled caste and scheduled tribe officers vis-a-vis officers of the general category.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister kindly inform whether confirmation of officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being deliberately delayed? If not, has the Government received any representation from the reserved category officers in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : There have been representations relating to officers not only from the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe categories; but also the general officers. As I said earlier from 1972 to 1982 there was a delay in confirmation because of two reasons—firstly it was decided to start the confirmation process from the higher echelon to the lower echelon; i.e. from Grade-I downwards and that caused some delay in the Grade-IV confirmation and secondly the authorised permanent strengths for each year could not be finalised in time. All these requirements have now been met, the grievances have been redressed and all the pending confirmations have been completed in relation to officers recruited before 1982.

There is no problem at the moment. No loss or substantial disadvantage has been caused to those who were not confirmed because at the time of eligibility they were given quasi permanency and later on they were confirmed. Many officers have gone from Grade-IV to Grade-III and from Grade-III to Grade-II at the appropriate time in spite of the fact that they were not confirmed in

time. So there is no grievance, as such, pending at the moment.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, with your kind permission I would like to make it clear and assure the hon. Member that I have gone into this question. I am not really satisfied because of a number of reasons some delay has occurred as my colleague has pointed out. I have made it quite clear to my officers emphatically that cases which are pending confirmation for want of DPC being held etc. etc, this must be done. I value this thing very much. My officers have assured me that with regard to Grade-IV the whole thing will be completed by June and with regard to other matters, namely, Grade I and II where UPSC is required to do we are taking it up with them. We shall do our best to expedite whether it is scheduled castes, scheduled tribes or others are there. So far as CIS officers are concerned we will see that they do not suffer for want of any meeting of DPC not being held. There were reasons as matters had gone to Tribunal and there was question of fixation of seniority list, etc. Without going into the details I want to assure that we are very much alive about it and we will see that without any avoidable loss of time the whole thing is done.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir the hon. Minister has very good intentions and he has made every effort to ensure that candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get justice in spite of being well-intentioned, several such cases are pending in which unnecessary delay is being made. In view of this does the Government propose to change the existing monitoring system or adopt a new system by which injustice could be removed?

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I shall be happy to discuss all the aspects with the hon. Member. I welcome the hon. Member to discuss it with me.

**Waiting List for Telephone Connections
in Bombay**

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

(a) the number of applicants on the waiting list for telephone connections in Bombay;

(b) at what rate per month the waiting list is being cleared;

(c) the average number of fresh registration per month;

(d) whether any major step is contemplated whereby at least the ordinary applicants can get the telephone in Bombay in one year; and

(e) if so, the details of the measures contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e). A statement is given below :

Statement

The total number of applicants waiting for provision of telephone connections in Bombay as on 31st March, 1988 was 2,05,266.

New telephone connections are provided on the basis of expansion of exchange equipments and external plant. Connections provided in each month vary. 58,721 and 57,798 new connections respectively were provided during 1986-87 and 1987-88.

On an average about 5000 fresh registrations per month are received for provision of telephone connections.

A comprehensive expansion programme has been prepared by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and efforts are being made to implement this programme. This however, depends on the availability of financial resources and equipments. The target is to clear on an average the waiting list upto 30.9.1986 by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan.

During 1988-89, 70,000 connections are proposed to be provided.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bombay is not only the capital of Maharashtra but the economic capital of the whole country.

The importance of telephones have increased even more in the modern science age. In this context, will the Government permit the Telematics system (C-Dot) which is recommended by the Technology Mission of the Central Government to be installed in the private sector and public sector organisations like Railways, banks, dairy co-operatives etc. in Bombay ? If so, how long will it take ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This new system cannot installed in big cities at present. When the infrastructure for setting up big telephone exchanges is developed, we will consider it for big cities. But so far as the waiting lists in the Manager Telephone Nigam in Bombay and Delhi is concerned, we are planning to start a Telephone Bureau System and we also want to increase the number of public telephone booths which will be manned by handicapped persons in order to provide maximum telephone facilities to the people. As regards, providing telephone connections to the big housing societies, they will have to instal their own P.A.B. X system and we will give them required connections. This is how we have envisaged to provide maximum facilities to the people. Regarding the existing waiting list which has over 2 lakhs applications pending, I would like to point out that we receive 5,000 fresh registrations every month. We feel that unless technological advances are used on a large scale, it is not possible to clear the waiting list. But we are making every effort in this regard. We also propose to introduce "Instant Telephone" System. There are many rich businessmen who are ready to deposit advance. We are making provision for granting immediate connection or a deposit of Rs. 50,000. With this advance money, we will be able to install additional PABX.....

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : If you ask for Re. 1 lakh, you could do it even faster.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It will enable us to open more public call booths.....

(*Interruptions*). If anyone is prepared to give Re. 1 lakh we shall accept it. We are trying to extract more money from the rich so that we can spend it for the welfare of the poor.....(*Interruptions*). These communists only talk, they don't do any work.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you state the details of the Car Telephone Facility.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We have not considered it so far.

[*English*]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : After the formation of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, it was thought that there will be improvement in the telephone system in Bombay and Delhi. But we see no improvement on record. There is only improvement in the salary bills of the officials. The expenses of the Telephone Nigam have increased.

Earlier, whatever revenue was being collected from Bombay and Delhi, it was being used for development in the rural areas. But now it is being blocked in this Corporation.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken for starting cellular radio telephone system in Bombay on experimental basis or on a permanent basis. What has happened to that proposal ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The cellular telephone system is still under consideration. We have not given up the idea. We are trying to see how useful it will be for the people.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, telephone facilities are more available in the urban areas and their maintenance is better as compared to the rural areas. In Maharashtra, there are areas particularly, villages where one cannot get a telephone call through. Even such urgent messages as of death cannot reach there. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there are any new schemes for these areas ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our main emphasis is on the rural areas. The basic intention behind the radio telephone and the C-Dot system is to provide telephone facilities to the rural areas. We have envisaged to provide maximum telephone facilities to the villages through these systems.

[*English*]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Sir, the part (d) of the question is specific :

“whether any major step is contemplated whereby at least the ordinary applicants can get the telephone in Bombay in one year;”

What is the Minister's reply to this stipulation period of one year for ordinary people ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have already replied to it. Telephone on-asking scheme is, those who deposit Rs. 50,000 will get telephone on asking.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Telephone for ordinary applicant ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He may also be ordinary. (*Interruptions*).

Setting up of Industries in Kerala

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sent any specific proposals for setting up any industries in Kerala to Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) . During the calendar years 1985 to 1988 (upto 31.3.1988), 45 Industrial Licence applications from various State Government Undertakings/Corporations in Kerala were received for setting up industries in the State. Out of these, 24

applications have since been approved and letters of intent granted to the concerned undertakings, 20 have been rejected/otherwise disposed of and the remaining one application, which has been received in March, 1988, has not yet been disposed off.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Leasing out of Property of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi

*816. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister to INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11th August, 1982 to Unstarred Question No. 5001 regarding leasing out of property of Khadi Bhawan, New Delhi and state the decision of Government in respect of the permission given by the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi to its tenant in the portion of Regal Building, purchased by the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, to further lease it out to some other tenant ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENKALA RAO) Government had asked the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to review the matter. The review revealed violation of the terms and conditions of the lease and KVIC has since filed eviction suits against the concerned parties. These suits are still pending in the Court.

[*English*]

Procurement of Woollen Uniform Material by O.N.G.C.

*819. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI H.G. RAMULU :

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun has bifurcated the process of procurement of employees' woollen dress/uniform material and has

allowed its different units to invite tenders as per their own requirements; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this change ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) :
(a) The Regional Offices of ONGC have been authorised to procure the uniforms/dress material for the workers as per the standardised specifications and norms.

(b) This would facilitate timely supply of the material.

Seminar on Development of Air Energy

*824. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on development of air energy was held in New Delhi during February, 1988;

(b) if so, the issues discussed during this seminar;

(c) whether Government propose to take some action on the suggestions made in the seminar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). An American Wind Energy Association Trade Mission organised a symposium on "U.S. Wind Technologies" on 16th February 1988. In the symposium the Mission made presentations on overview of the wind power industry in U.S.A. which also included their experience on promotional policy, implementation and technical performance of wind turbines with special reference to wind farms for power generation. According to the papers presented, 1400 MW of wind farm capacity based on nearly 17000 grid connected wind electric generators has been installed till 31.12.1987 in the wind farms in California, U.S.A. Technical information on various

U.S. Products and services in the area of wind technology were also presented.

(c) and (d). No specific suggestions or recommendations were made in the symposium. However, information on their experiences have been taken note of, in connection with the programme which Government had itself launched to harness wind energy in the country.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Telephone Connections to Journalists/
Correspondents in Azamgarh District
of Uttar Pradesh**

*825. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants in the category of journalists/correspondents on the waiting list for telephone connections in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Azamgarh district; and

(b) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

1. The demands for telephone connections from accredited journalists/correspondents are registered in Non-OYT-Special category alongwith other applicants eligible for that category which are :

- (i) Doctors holding recognised degree or diploma;
- (ii) Qualified nurses and registered midwives;
- (iii) Registered Newspapers, Journals and magazines;
- (iv) Registered News agencies;
- (v) Accredited press correspondents and press photographers;
- (vi) Public institutions;

- (vii) Small Scale Industries;
- (viii) Government Schools and colleges;
- (ix) Freedom Fighters;
- (x) Registered and recognised Trade Unions;
- (xi) Legal Aid Committees;
- (xii) Eminent persons; and
- (xiii) Naturopaths and Physiotherapists.

No separate records are maintained for demands of telephone connections from journalists/correspondents. It would, therefore, not be possible to give the information on number of such applications on the waiting list. However, there is no demand pending in Non-OYT-Special category in Azamgarh District at present.

2. Telephone connections to accredited journalists/correspondents are provided in their turn in the Non-OYT-Special waiting list on availability of exchange capacity. In general, telephones to persons waiting in Non-OYT-Special category are expected to be provided by 1990 in most of the exchanges.

[*English*]

**Oil Exploration by ONGC in other
Countries**

*826. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and natural Gas Commission has sought permission to explore oil in other countries;

(d) if so, the objectives of suggesting oil exploration abroad;

(c) whether Government have permitted the ONGC to commence oil exploration abroad; and

(d) if so, the details of the activities undertaken by the ONGC in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) : (a) and (b). ONGC generally looks for

perspective acreage offered from time to time by other Governments for oil exploration. Participation by ONGC in such ventures is decided keeping in view the following objectives.

- (i) Success in our Oil Exploration activities in other countries will entitle up to a share of oil which is produced. To the extent to which we can secure oil from these countries as our share of the production we can cut down on the imports of crude oil.
- (ii) The international exposure to different sedimentary basins will help in building up our technical capabilities in this sector.
- (iii) This will also help ONGC in becoming more competitive.

(c) and (d). At present Government has under its consideration, a production sharing contract negotiated between Hydrocarbons India Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of ONGC, and Petro-Vietnam, the national oil company of Vietnam, for Government's approval.

ONGC is also examining a proposal for oil exploration in Tanzania.

Release of Carbon Feed Stock to Small Scale Units

*827. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased state :

(a) whether the public sector Oil Corporations are manufacturing carbon feed stock which is being used only by large scale units manufacturing carbon black in bulk quantity; and

(b) whether Government propose to release this feed stock to the small scale units manufacturing products other than carbon black as a substitute of imported raw material ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) : (a) and (b). Presently Carbon Black Feed Stock is being utilised by the units manufacturing Carbon Black. While there

is no specific proposal by the small scale units manufacturing products other than Carbon Black for this material there should be no difficulty in meeting their demand out of the indigenous production.

Commemorative Stamp in Honour of Kashmir Poet

*828. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue a commemorative stamp in honour of late Gulam Ahmad Mahjoor, a great poet of Kashmir who promoted Hindu-Muslim unity during the freedom movement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Losses suffered by Cement Corporation of India

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

(a) whether a high level committee headed by the Chairman and Director General of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials has advised Government to reschedule the loan given to the Cement Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the recommendations made by the Committee and the reaction of Government thereon;

(c) the losses suffered by the Cement Corporation of India during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce the gap between expenditure and realisation ?

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

(b) The recommendations, which are under examination of the Government, include *inter alia* deferment of re-payment of loans and conversion of loans to equity so as to bring the debt equity ratio to 1:1.

(c) CCI had suffered net loss during the last three years as detailed below :-

	(Rs. crores)
1985-86	12.36
1986-87	21.02
1987-88	34.45 (Provisional)

(d) The steps taken include better capacity utilisation, reducing cost of marketing and improving sales realisation.

Use of Pigeons for Carrying Mail by Police Department in Orissa

*830. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the days of airmail, quick mail service and speed post, pigeons are still used by the police department in Orissa for carrying mail;

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

(c) whether Government would like to utilise such services in other States also ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Pigeons are being used by the State Police Department in Orissa for carrying mails.

(b) A quick gathering of information by PMG, Orissa reveals as follows :-

This is an internal service of the Police Department of the Government of Orissa. This service is limited to carriage of police Department mails (of police) within the State and is confined to ten selected centres in the state. Trained pigeons are utilised for carriage of mails for this purpose. The service is intended to keep the contents of the message most secret and reliable. This service is under the charge of Superintendent Police Crime Branch, Cuttack. Further authentic details have been called for from the Police Department, Orissa State. On receipt, the same will be submitted.

(c) This Service through pigeons is a special service operated by the Orissa State

Police to meet their internal mail requirements. The Ministry of Communications of the Union of India has nothing to do with this Service. The Ministry of Communications of the Government of India does not propose to utilise such service in any State in India.

Scheme to Revitalise Coir Industry in Kerala

*832. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have studied the difficulties faced by the coir industry in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any specific scheme is being envisaged to revitalise coir industry during the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Union Government have received any schemes from Kerala Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (d). Government of India have been reviewing from time to time the status of coir industry in Kerala. In September, 1986 the Government introduced a single point levy at retter's site to make coconut husk available in adequate quantities and at regulated prices to co-operative societies. The same year, the Government of Kerala presented a proposal captioned "Rehabilitation and Modernisation Fund for Kerala" for revitalising the Coir Industry.

After a careful consideration of the various measures suggested by the Government of Kerala, the Prime Minister had during his visit to Kerala in January, 1987, announced a package of programmes designed to rehabilitate the industry. The package includes extension of rebate scheme on sale of coir products and coir yarn to 90 days in a year for the remaining part of the Seventh Plan Period and wider coverage of model coir village scheme. In addition, at the instance of the Government of Kerala, the single point levy scheme on coconut husk, was replaced in March 1988

by a three point levy, the two additional points being the places of copra producers and husk dealers. The State Government have since reported that the revised scheme is under implementation from 20th April, 1988.

**Filling up the Post of Member
(Finance) in ONGC**

***833. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Member (Finance) in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has not been filled up inspite of the formation of the panel by the Public Enterprises Selection Board a year back;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to fill up the above post ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had taken up investigation against one of the two officers recommended by the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) for selection to the post of Member (Finance) ONGC, it was decided that the Investigation Report of CBI should be awaited before a decision is taken.

The Report of CBI was received by the ONGC towards the end of January, 1988. The proposal for appointment of Member (Finance) will be finalised after the Commission considers the Report and makes its recommendations.

**Proposals for Mini/Micro Hydel
Projects from States**

***834. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received plans, estimates and proposals during the

last three years from Gujarat and other States as well as from private and public sectors for setting up of mini and micro hydro electric turbine plants ;

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

(c) the extent of assistance in kind and cash being given for setting up such plants in Gujarat and other States; and

(d) the assistance given for the same to Gujarat and other States during the last three years ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) to (d). Proposals have been received from the State Electricity Boards and other organisations including Gujarat State Electricity Board in regard to the setting up of micro/mini/small hydel projects. Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, State authorities can take up in the State sector such schemes which cost less than Rs. 5 crores without referring them to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for clearance. No. PDR (Detailed Project Report), for setting up micro/mini/small hydel projects in the private sector has been received in the CEA.

In regard to micro/mini/small schemes with an estimated cost of Rs. 5 crores and above, the CEA have sanctioned, during the last three years, 6 schemes with a total capacity of 40 MW, 21 schemes with a total capacity of 132 MW are under consideration, and 5 schemes aggregating 21.5 MW are under revision or have been withdrawn. In the same period, the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (DNES) have sanctioned 7 micro/mini schemes with a total capacity of 3.25 MW and 10 schemes with a total capacity of 5.16 MW are under their consideration. The Rural Electrification Corporation and the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation have initiated action to implement 6 and 4 micro/mini/small hydel schemes respectively.

During the last three years the DNES have extended assistance totalling Rs. 128 lakhs to meet the cost of electrical and mechanical equipments of micro/mini schemes. In addition, 4 micro/mini/small

schemes including the Panam mini hydel scheme of 2 MW in Gurarat have been taken up for external assistance.

**Modi Santa FC Corporation for
Oil Drilling**

8352. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is inviting the Modi Santa FC Corporation which seeks to enter the field of onshore oil drilling operations; and

(b) whether Union Government have recently taken any decision to permit the private sector companies to participate in oil production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Contracts for onshore drilling services are awarded by ONGC on the basis of normal tender procedures. M/S Modi Santa FC Corporation, if interested, can participate in the tenders of ONGC as and when they are floated.

(b) Government has been allowing private sector companies to provide oil field services to ONGC and Oil India Limited on contract basis.

Growth in Packaging Industry

8353. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Rapid growth in packaging industry' appearing in the Times of India dated 15 March, 1988;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the emergence of Pacpro (the German trade fair on packing and packaging materials) to deal with the packaging industry exclusively, is evidence of the need for packaging to be treated as a special subject;

(c) whether there has been a great demand being placed on packaging; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the packaging industry has been successful ?

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

(c) With the growth of agriculture and industry, the demand for sophisticated packaging material has gone up. The need to create lighter, cheaper and more economical packaging to replace metal containers, bottles and plastic containers is being felt increasingly.

(d) Serious interest is being shown by entrepreneurs in the development of improved packaging. It is, however, too early to make an assessment of the Packaging Industry in India.

**Demand for Wagons for Coal
Transportation**

8354. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the projected demand of wagons for transportation of coal is linked with the target of production of coal and the Railways' share in the movement thereof;

(b) if so, the targets for movement of coal fixed during the years 1986 and 1987; and

(c) the number of wagons indented per day for the coal during the said years ?

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

(b) Targets for rail movement of coal fixed for 1986-87 and 1987-88 were 115.20 million tonnes and 119.8 million tonnes respectively.

(c) Average daily offer by CIL and SCCL to the Railways during these two years is as under :

(in terms of four wheeler wagons)

	CIL	SCCL	Total
1986-87	12006	1246	13252
1987-88	12272	1354	13626

Production of Essential and Life Saving Drugs

8355. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of essential drugs production in comparison to the total drugs production is very low and causing shortage of essential and life saving drugs; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government during the year 1988-89 to rationalise the pattern of drugs production, import and distribution system ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) There have not been any persistent shortages of drugs and whenever reported these were of localised nature. In those cases also equivalents were by and large available.

(b) "New Measures for Rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of Pharmaceutical Industry in India" announced in December, 1986 aim to rationalise the pattern of drug production in India.

Energy and Manpower used for Coal Production

8356. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that energy and manpower used in the country for production of coal per tonne is one of the highest in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how it compares with other advanced countries; and

(c) the corrective steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Manpower used in India for production of coal per tonne is one of the highest in the world. Output per manshift (OMS) during 1987-88 is anticipated to be around 1.08 tonnes in Coal India. Compared with this OMS in some of the developed countries in 1985 was as under :

	(tonnes)
Australia	17.46
USA	16.85
West Germany	3.22
U.K. (British Coal Corporation)	2.72 (1985-86)

Data regarding consumption of energy in other countries of the world is not available. It is, however, understood that energy consumption in advanced countries per tonne of coal produced would be quite high in view of higher degree of mechanisation. Both oil and electrical energy are consumed in coal mines in India. Electric energy consumed during 1987-88 (provisional) in coal companies in Coal India is as under :

Subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd.

1. ECL (A) U/G Mines 28.78 KWH/TE
(B) O/C Mines 2.94 KWH/TE
2. BCCL 25.27 KWH/TE (Mostly U/G mines)
3. CCL (A) 13.40 KWH/TE for UG mines
(B) 5.79 KWH/TE O/C mines
4. NCL 6.76 KWH/TE O/C mines
5. WCL 14.37 KWH/TE
6. SECL 11.00 KWH/TE (Upto Feb. '88)
7. NEC 12.14 KWH/TE

(c) Steps proposed for improvement in OMS include :

- (i) Rationalisation of mining operations and manpower development in the existing mines
- (ii) Opening of new high productivity (OMS around 2 tonnes) mechanised underground mines.
- (iii) Opening of new open cast mines with OMS around 15 tonnes
- (iv) Special attention to improving the availability and utilisation of heavy earth moving machinery and other mining machinery.

To reduce consumption of energy per tonne of coal produced a number of energy conservation measures have been introduced in Coal India.

Survey of Neyveli Lignite Site Waters

8357. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any pollution control organisation had undertaken survey of the Neyveli Lignite site waters during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the follow up action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). As per contract entered into with Neyveli Lignite Corporation, M/s. Richardson and Cruddas, have been carrying out monthly water sampling and analysis of the effluent of power station I. During 1988, M/s. Richardson and Cruddas also carried out analysis of effluent water samples from Mine I expansion area in connection with the preparation of environmental management plan for Mine I expansion. So far, between January 1987 and March 1988, fifteen effluent samples have been collected and tested. Since the test results show that the constituents of the samples are within the tolerance limits specified by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, no follow up action is involved.

LPG Facility in Karnataka

8358. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) The number and names of the towns and cities in Karnataka where LPG facility has been provided till date; and

(b) the number of towns where such facility is likely to be provided during the next two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Presently, 105 towns and cities in Karnataka have been provided with LPG facility. Their names are given in the Statement below.

(b) In addition, upto the 1978-88 LPG Marketing Plan, the oil companies have planned to set up 29 more LPG distributorships at various locations in Karnataka. As various steps precede the actual commissioning of LPG distributorships, it is not possible to indicate the exact time by which these distributorships will be commissioned.

Statement

Names of the towns/cities in Karnataka where LPG facility was available as on 31.3.1988

1. Bangalore
2. Kolar
3. Kolar G.F.
4. Mysore
5. Udipi
6. Tumkur
7. Mercara
8. Davangare
9. Raichur
10. Bellary
11. Mangalore
12. Badravathi
13. Harihar
14. Hutty (R)
15. Donimalai (R)
16. Belgaum
17. Sambra (R)
18. Coondapur
19. Tiptur
20. Bidar
21. Sindanur
22. Bhatkal
23. Shahabad
24. Laxmeshwar
25. Gulburga
26. Kumta

27. Kurkunta (R)
28. Hunsur
29. Challakere
30. Chikodi
31. Nargund
32. Shahpur
33. Kittur
34. Bailhongal
35. Harpanahalli
36. Shorapur
37. Savanur
38. Chittapur/Wadi TP/Wadi-ACC
39. Guledgud
40. Kudachi/Ugarkhurd
41. Kudremukh (R)
42. Anekal
43. Arsikere
44. Bantual
45. Bijapur
46. Chamarajnagar
47. Chickballpur
48. Chitradurga
49. Dandeli
50. Doddaballapur
51. Gadag
52. Gundlupet
53. Hassan
54. Hiriyur
55. Hospet
56. Hubli/Dharwar
57. Jamkhandi
58. Karwar
59. Koppal
60. Mandya
61. Manvi
62. Nipani
63. Rabkavi-Banhatti
64. Sankeshwar
65. Shimoga
66. Sirsi
67. Manipal
68. Mudbidri
69. Karkala
70. Ullal
71. Surathkal
72. Holenarsipur
73. Puttur
74. Sagar
75. Chikmagalur
76. Kadur
77. Thirthahalli
78. Krishnarajanagar
79. Drirangapatna
80. Nanjangud
81. Killegal
82. Chanapatna
83. Hoskote
84. Gouribidnur
85. Bangarpet
86. Robertsonpet
87. Ramnagaram
88. Kengeri
89. Vijayapura
90. Gangavati
91. Sandur
92. Bidar
93. Nipam
94. Bagalkot
95. Nangad
96. Ramdurg

97. Alkal
 98. Gokak
 99. Ghataprabha
 100. Athani
 101. Haveri
 102. Dharwad
 103. Ranebennur
 104. Yadgir
 105. Tarikere

Import of Pipes, Fittings and Heavy Duty Valves By ONGC

8359. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to increase in prices of copper and nickel in the international markets, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has to pay the increased cost for the procurement of different kinds of pipes and fittings and heavy duty valves from abroad;

(b) if so, the details of increased prices;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the ONGC during the last one year ending 31 March 1988 on import of the above material and from which sources or countries the above items were imported; and

(d) the details of imports of the aforesaid items to be made during the next two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Manufacture of Tractors

8360. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies which manufacturing tractors in the country and the number of tractors manufactured by each company annually;

(b) whether Government have received

any complaint in regard to the manufacturing defects in tractors of certain companies; if so, the details thereof;

(c) what steps are being taken for complete check of these tractors before their sale;

(d) whether it is a fact that tractors are being exported; and

(e) if so, their number and the countries to whom these were exported during the year 1987-88 ?

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

(b) No specific complaint of manufacturing defects in specific models of tractors being manufactured by the Indian companies have been brought to the notice of the Government. However, Shri Sardul Singh of Distt. Bhatinda (PB) has sent complaints about a tractor purchased by him from M/s. Eicher Tractors Ltd. The matter has been investigated and the allegations have been found to be untrue.

(c) All tractor manufacturers have well established facilities for testing of tractors. The major manufacturers have Research and Development Centres recognised by the Department of Science and Technology. Prototypes of new models of tractors are tested at the Central Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute, Budni Prior to commencement of commercial production. To ensure the quality of the product, batch testing is also carried out in the testing institute, Budni for tractors in production.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The complete figures of exports for the year 1987-88 are not yet available. However, manufacturers like Escorts Tractors Ltd. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. Punjab Tractors Ltd., have reported a total exports of tractors at 87 nos. during 1987-88. These companies have also reported export of tractor parts and implements valued at about Rs. 26.60 lakhs during the same period. These exports have been made to countries like Angola, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria Zimbabwe, Ghana, Afghanistan, Mauritius and Ivory Coast.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the company	Production (No. of Tractors)		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	M/s Auto Tractors Limited	450	400	294
2.	M/s Eicher Goodearth Limited	8403	7800	9541
3.	M/s Eicher Farm Machinery Ltd.	4306	3621	1189
4.	M/s Eicher Diesel Limited	703	589	Nil
5.	M/s Capol Farm Equipment Ltd.	—	—	1194
6.	M/s Escorts Limited	12452	10890	10152
7.	M/s Escorts Tractors Ltd.	8418	6276	6610
8.	M/s Gujarat Tractor Limited.	1384	785	590
9.	M/s Harsha Tractors Ltd.	126	96	32
10.	M/s HMT Limited	12501	13626	14625
11.	M/s Bihar State Agro. Ind. Dev. Corpn.	5	30	Nil
12.	M/s Kirloskar Pneumatics Ltd. (Tractor Division)	1681	781	119
13.	M/s Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. (Tractor Division)	16195	14185	15369
14.	M/s Pittie Tractors Pvt. Ltd.	—	—	—
15.	M/s Partap Steel Rolling Mills	141	153	367
16.	M/s Punjab Tractors Limited	8199	7229	8734
17.	M/s United Auto Tractors Ltd.	—	—	—
18.	M/s Tractors and Farm Eqpt. Ltd.	10001	9001	11187
19.	M/s VST Tillers Tractors Ltd.	—	—	463
Total :		84965	75462	80473

Tyre Prices

8361. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state :

(a) whether tyre prices have been
fluctuating widely in the past few years;

(b) if so, whether a technical committee
was appointed to examine various aspects
including prices of tyres;

(c) whether that committee has given its
report; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be
taken to protect the consumer interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF
INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :
(a) to (d). There are no statutory controls

over price and distribution of tyres. There are variations in the tyre prices in the retail market. A Committee on Automobile Tyres and Tubes was set up by the Ministry of Industry to recommend rationalisation of product specification, standardisation of raw materials etc., in May 1984. The examination of the aspect of prices of tyres was not one of the terms of reference of the Committee. The report of the committee contained a number of recommendations relevant to its terms of reference. For the protection of consumers' interests, essential information such as size, type, date of manufacture etc. are already being embossed on tyres as per the recommendations of the Committee. The manufacturers have also been advised to permanently label maximum retail price on the tyres. Government are in regular touch with the manufacturers in order to maximise production of tyres. Government have also decided to allow import of specified bus and truck tyres on OGL by approved categories of consumers at reduced rate of duty.

Growth Rate of Cement Industry

8362. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a study

undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India on the performance of various private sector industries, some industries like cement showed a reversal in their growth during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the details of all these industries;

(c) the reasons for decline in their growth rate; and

(d) the steps being taken to boost their growth ?

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

(a) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India has conducted a study on the financial performance of 581 large non-financial, non-government public limited companies. Details are given in the statement below.

According to the overall Index of industrial production, the rate of growth in industrial production was higher at 9.1 per cent during 1986-87 as compared to 8.7 per cent in 1985-86 and 8.6 per cent in 1984-85. In the case of cement industry, the rate of growth was 10.6 per cent during 1986-87 as compared to 9.5 per cent in 1985-86.

Statement

(Rs. lakhs)

Industry/Industry-group	Value of production		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1. Tea plantations	570,77	597,00	497,17
2. Sugar	367,26	409,41	451,79
3. Tobacco	449,63	555,96	590,27
4. Cotton textiles	2459,67	2834,74	3251,19
5. Silk and rayon textiles	472,65	608,48	584,24
6. Aluminium	416,83	435,03	463,80
7. Engineering :	8186,11	9579,02	10608,44
of which,			
(i) Motor vehicles	2869,47	3321,91	3614,18

	1	2	3	4
(ii) Electrical machinery apparatus, appliances etc.		1907,76	2162,34	2412,75
(iii) Machinery other than transport and electrical		2101,47	2409,52	2641,66
(iv) Foundries and engineering workshops		558,07	730,12	951,43
(v) Ferrous/non ferrous metal products		575,44	724,84	787,00
8. Chemicals :		5823,06	6867,97	7302,17
of which,				
(i) Basic industrial chemicals		3423,25	4043,51	4145,74
(of which chemical fertilizers)		(1244,73)	(1504,67)	(1373,49)
(ii) Medicines and pharmaceutical preparations		957,52	1178,87	1285,58
9. Cement		1267,64	1452,83	1515,29
10. Rubber and rubber products		1174,26	1306,03	1449,30
11. Paper and paper products		742,44	954,89	1013,41
12. Electricity generation and supply		887,99	1043,16	1221,12
13. Trading		427,84	464,22	525,62
14. Shipping		309,38	362,71	376,87
Total (including others)		29971,76	34848,94	37656,30

Note : Tea plantations industry excludes tea processing companies.

Methods adopted for Generation of Electricity

8363. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of various methods adopted for generation of electricity in the country and the electricity generated by each method annually;

(b) whether Indian scientists and engineers have been working on several programmes relating to generation of electricity through various techniques; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the achievement made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The main

sources of generation of electricity in the country at present are thermal, hydro and nuclear. During the year 1987-88, the electricity generated from these sources was as below :

Thermal (MU)	149350
Nuclear (MU)	5029
Hydro (MU)	47374

In addition electricity is also being generated through various other non-conventional sources such as solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, bio-mass, wind etc. It is estimated that various non-conventional energy devices installed throughout the country have generated over 10 million units of power mostly from solar, wind and bio-mess sources. In addition, solar thermal devices installed so far are expected to be generating over 200 million units of thermal energy per year.

(b) and (c). Various non-conventional energy sources for generation of electric power have been developed and/or at demonstration experiment/R and D stage which include solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, wind farms, biomass based gasifiers, geo-thermal, chemical sources, ocean energy etc. on which Indian scientists and engineers are working.

Coal and Fuel Supplies to Power Stations and Gas Turbines

8364. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether measures have been taken to ensure adequate coal and fuel supplies to power stations and gas turbines during the next summer seasons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Standing Linkage Committee in the Department of Coal, which meets every Quarter to decide coal linkages on Quarterly basis, met on 23.3.1988 and decided the coal linkages for the various thermal power stations for the Quarter April to June, 1988. The supply of petroleum fuels for the gas turbines and power stations will continue to be made as per requirements by the Ministry of Petroleum.

Filling up of Vacant Posts in AIR, Panaji

8365. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacant posts in the All India Radio, Panaji filled up in the last three months;

(b) the number of posts lying vacant, category-wise; and

(c) the reasons for delay in filling up the vacant posts ?

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

vacant posts were filled up at All India Radio Panaji during the last three months.

(b) A statement showing the number of vacant posts category-wise is given below. This statement also includes six new vacancies which occurred during the last three months.

(c) Concerted efforts are made to fill up vacant posts expeditiously. However, some posts do remain vacant for various reasons such as time taken in selection of candidates through Union Public Service Commission/Staff Selection Commission etc. unforeseen vacancies as a result of death/resignation/voluntary retirement and time taken in completion of procedural requirements like verification of character and antecedents and medical examination.

Statement

Vacancy Position at All India Radio, Panaji

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of vacant posts as on 15.4.1988
1.	Assistant Station Director	1
2.	Editor (Script)	1
3.	Programme Executive	2
4.	Producer (Western Music)	1
5.	Extension Officer	1
6.	Hindi Officer	1
7.	Senior Engineering Assistant	1
8.	Field Reporter	1
9.	Transmission Executive	3
10.	Engineering Assistant	3
11.	Hindi Translator	1
12.	Technician	1
13.	Junior Librarian	1
14.	Clerk Grade II	2
15.	Motor Driver	2
16.	Security Guards	4
17.	Mali	1
18.	Announcer (Junior)	1
19.	Instrumentalists	3
Total		31

Completion of Super Thermal Power Projects

8366. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Super Thermal Power Projects completed so far during the last four years;

(b) the places that are likely to benefit from those projects;

(c) the remaining projects which are to be completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(d) whether all the Super Thermal Power Projects will be commissioned as scheduled; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (e). The Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project (2000 MW) in Uttar Pradesh and the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I (600 MW) in West Bengal have been completed by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). Being regional stations, the States of the respective Regions would receive benefits from the projects.

The Korba Super Thermal Power Project (2100 MW), the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I (1260 MW) and the Rihand Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I (1000 MW) are expected to be completed during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Work on the Korba Super Thermal Power Project has proceeded on schedule. There were some initial delays on the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project where the first unit has been synchronised in October, 1987. Delays in respect of the Rihand Super Thermal Power Project have accrued on account of slippages in mobilising project management resources and in completion of design and engineering work by M/s. Northern Engineering Industries, U.K.

Project Report of Dhaleswari Hydro Electric Project, Mizoram

8367, SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will

the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project report of the Dhaleswari Hydro-electric project in the State of Mizoram has been completed and submitted;

(b) if so, when it was approved by the Planning Commission;

(c) the reasons why this project has not been started even now when there is acute shortage of power in the North-Eastern Region; and

(d) when the project is going to be taken up for construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). The project report of Dhaleswari Hydro-electric Project was submitted by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation to the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic appraisal. However, the project has not been cleared from the techno-economic angle. It is also to be cleared from the environment and forest angles. Investment decision would be taken thereafter.

Companies Manufacturing Polyester Filament Yarn and Polyester Staple Fibre

8368. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies manufacturing polyester filament yarn and polyester staple fibre with their licensed capacities and production;

(b) whether any of them has exceeded production of their licensed capacity during 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987; if so, the details thereof, year-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any enquiry into such excess production over the licensed capacity has been conducted by Government in respect of installation of additional equipment or otherwise and the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of Diesel to Punjab

8369. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demand for increase in the allotment of diesel to Punjab was made during the year 1987-88 because of the drought conditions; and

(b) if so, the action taken to meet the requirement of diesel in Punjab for the agricultural sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). There is no system of making allocation as such of diesel (HSD) to States/UTs, including Punjab. The product is available on a free sale basis and the oil marketing companies have instructions to meet its demand in the country in full as far as possible.

Notwithstanding the above, for meeting the increased demand of HSD in the drought-affected areas of the country and particularly in the North-Western region, including the agricultural sector in Punjab, Government and the oil industry had taken various measures such as close monitoring of supplies of HSD in the drought-affected areas, maintenance of close coordination with the Railways to maximise movement of petroleum products, building up of stocks, etc.

Public Call Offices in Rajasthan and Gujarat

8370. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS

be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to increase the number of public telephones in Rajasthan and Gujarat during the year 1988-89 under the Technological Mission on Telecommunication ?

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

Immovable Property Cases before MRTP Commission

8371. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases/applications relating to immovable property are pouring under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act for adjudication;

(b) if so, the number of such cases/applications that have been filed, admitted for adjudication and rejected at preliminary stage since 1984, year-wise;

(c) the number of cases decided by the Commission, year-wise; and

(d) the details of cases pending for disposal todate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The M.R.T.P. Commission has so far instituted enquiries in 19 such cases. Details of these cases are given in the statement below.

Statement*Immovable Property Cases before MRTP Commission*

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Year in which enquiry instituted	Present State
1	2	3	4
1.	Dalmia Resorts International, New Delhi.	1987	Disposed of
2.	United Construction Company, Bombay,	—do—	Proceedings Continuing.

1	2	3	4
3.	Jaina Apartments, New Delhi.	1987	Proceedings Continuing.
4.	Rajendra's Properties Industries, New Delhi.	—do—	—do—
5.	Nahideo Housing Private Limited, New Delhi.	—do—	—do—
6.	M.S. Resorts Limited, New Delhi.	—do—	Disposed of
7.	Raj Sudha Towers Private Limited, New Delhi.	—do—	Proceedings Continuing.
8.	J.K. Construction Company, New Delhi.	—do—	—do—
9.	Ansal Properties and Industries Private Limited, New Delhi.	—do—	—do—
10.	Ansal Resorts and Hotels Ltd., New Delhi.	—do—	Disposed of
11.	Rajendra's Prop. and Inds., New Delhi.	1988	Proceedings Continuing.
12.	Skipper Sales Private Ltd., New Delhi.	1988	—do—
13.	Skipper Sates Private Ltd., New Delhi.	1988	—do—
14.	Manjog Builders, Bangalore.	1987	Disposed of
15.	DLF Universal Limited, New Delhi.	1988	Proceedings Continuing.
16.	Utility Builders and Leasing India Ltd., New Delhi.	—do—	—do—
17.	Unitech Limited, New Delhir	—do—	—do—
18.	Alakananda Properties Private Limited, New Delhi.	1987	Disposed of
19.	Mahamaya Builders (Delhi) Private Limited, New Delhi.	1988	Proceedings Continuing.

[*Translation*]

Pay Scales of Senior Hindi Translators in Posts and Telecommunications Departments

8372. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the pay scales recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission for Assistant Director (Hindi Officer), Senior Hindi Translator, etc. in order to implement the official languages policy and whether these recommendations have been carried out in subordinate offices of Posts/Tele-communications Departments;

(b) if so, the date from which these

pay scales were made effective and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the pay scale of Rs. 1640-2900 and other pay scales equivalent to those in Ministries/Departments of Government of India will be given to Senior Translators, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). For Hindi Officer, Senior Hindi Translator and Translators Grade-II and Grade-III, in the revised pay scales of Rs. 650-1200, Rs. 550-800, Rs. 425-640 and Rs. 330-560 respectively, the corresponding replacement scales recommended by the Fourty Pay Commission are Rs. 2000-3500, Rs. 1600-2660, Rs. 1400-2300 and Rs. 1200-2040.

These scales have been implemented with effect from 1.1.86.

(c) The pay scales of Rs. 1640-2900 and Rs. 1400-2600; recommended by the Pay Commission for Senior Hindi Translators and Junior Hindi Translators respectively, who are members of Central Secretariat Official Language Service, are not applicable to these posts in the subordinate offices of the Departments of Posts and Telecommunications.

[*English*]

Acquisition of Land for Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka

8373. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how much land the National Thermal Power Corporation had to acquire in Murshidabad District in West Bengal for the construction of the Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka;

(b) the number of families affected due to acquisition of land;

(c) whether preference is given to at least one member of each of the land oustee families for employment in the said thermal power station;

(d) if so, the number of land oustees which have already been provided with employment; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take with regard to the remaining land oustees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). For the ultimate capacity of the Narakka Super Thermal Power Project (2100 MW), the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) require 3543 acres of land in the Murshidabad district, of which 2517 acres have been acquired. The number of land oustees is about eight thousand.

(c) to (e). All land oustees are paid due compensation for their land and/or property and, according to the policy of the Corporation, are given preference in the matter of employment, provided they fulfil all other requirements. So far, a total of 294 land oustees from West Bengal have been employed. In view of the job requirements being of a technical nature, the scope in regard to appointment of unskilled persons is limited,

Telephone Service in Sub-Divisions of Himachal Pradesh

8374. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any record regarding monitoring of telecom, services, particularly the telephone service, has been prepared in October-December 1987 in each of the sub-division of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of exchanges which have remained faulty for over 3 hours continuously or intermittently on a day during each of these months in each sub-division.

(c) the names of the LDPTs which have remained faulty for over 12 hours at a stretch or intermittently on a day, sub-division-wise for each month;

(d) whether any corrective measures have been taken to improve the quality of service and the nature thereof;

(e) whether any senior officers have also verified the record or had any unscheduled checks; and

(f) if not, whether such checks would be undertaken in the near future ?

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

(b) Following are the telephone exchanges which remained faulty for over 3 hours continuously :—

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (i) Baggi | (ii) Bagsaid |
| (iii) Allapper | (iv) Bara |
| (v) Lehri Sarai | (vi) Barmana |
| (vii) Swarght | (viii) Kuhera |
| (ix) Berthin | (x) Jandeta |

(c) Following are the LDPTs which have remained faulty for over 12 hours at a stretch :

1. Chabutra
2. Dadh
3. Molag

(d) Faults are rectified as and when noticed.

(e) Records are checked at the level of Sub-Divisional Officer and Telecom District Engineer during their visits.

(f) Question does not arise in view of reply at (e) above.

Import and Export of Leather

8375. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 15-3-88 to Unstarred Question No. 3131 regarding per capita consumption and production of footwear and state :

(a) the existing footwear production level and its break-up between the organised and the unorganised sectors;

(b) the break-up of the production target for 1988-89 between the organised and unorganised sectors; and

(c) the average annual level of export or import if any, of leather as well as synthetic footwear ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). As per available information, the total production of leather footwear including sandals and chappals is estimated to be 378 million pairs. The production in the organised sector in 1987 was 15.75 million pairs. The target of production for 1988-89 in the organised sector is about 26 million pairs. Exports of leather footwear in the year 1986-87 were of the order of Rs. 80.38 crores. The production of Rubber and Canvas Shoes during 1986-87 was 42.58 million pairs in the organised sector. The production target for 1988-89 is 54 million pairs. There was no import of rubber and canvas footwear. Rubber footwear worth Rs. 0.57 crores and canvas footwear with rubber sole worth Rs. 4.93 crores were exported during 1986-87.

Setting up of Petrochemical Complex at Paradeep

8376. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up a Petrochemical Complex at Paradeep in Orissa during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the revised estimated cost of the project ?

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

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

Amount blocked up in Sick Industries

8377. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of sick industries sector-wise, and the amount of the banks and Government blocked up in these industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. According to the latest information available from RBI, the number of sick industries sector-wise and the amount of the banks blocked up in these industries as at the end December 1986 is given below :

	No. of units	Amount Blocked (Rs. in crore)
Large	714	3287.02
Medium	1250	281.37
SSI	145776	1306.10
Total	147740	4874.49

Shifting of Bangalore Doordarshan Studio

8378. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bangalore Doordarshan studio has been shifted to its new premises;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether its office at Visveswariah TV tower has been also retained; and

(d) whether any arrangement has been made for the VIPs and organisations to send the Press releases, letters etc., to the new studio from various places in the city ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). On commissioning of the permanent TV studio complex of Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra at Sawai Lines in Bangalore on 1-8-1988, part of the accommodation in Visveswariah Tower which was in occupation of Doordarshan under the interim arrangement has been vacated and it has been decided to vacate the remaining part of the accommodation also.

(d) The permanent TV studio complex at Sawai Lines in Bangalore is located in the centre of the city and it is not, therefore, difficult to send press releases, letters etc., directly to the complex from various parts of the city.

Licences to Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Larsen and Toubro Ltd., and Hindustan Motors Ltd., for heavy earth moving equipment

8379. SHRI DIGVIJAY SING : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total capacity of licences granted to Bharat Heavy Earth Movers Ltd., Larsen and Toubro Ltd. and Hindustan Motors Ltd. for manufacturing heavy earth moving equipment and for how many years they have blocked this capacity;

(b) for how many years they have fallen short of actually manufacturing this blocked licenced capacity;

(c) what would be the foreign exchange savings if this blocked licenced capacity was actually produced in the country; and

(d) the number of applications for licences pending disposal and the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) The total licenced capacity granted to Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. Larsen and Toubro Ltd. and Hindustan Motors Ltd, for the manufacture of earthmoving equipments are as under :

Bharat Earth Movers 2503 Nos p.a.
Ltd.

Larsen and Toubro Ltd. 287 Nos. p.a.

Hindustan Motors Ltd. 775 Nos. p.a.

(b) Their production during the last four years has been as under :

	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88 (Est.)
BEML	998	922	1014	942
HML	329	340	332	270
L & T	75	125	147	176

(As the trend is in favour of manufacturing bigger capacity equipments, the comparison of annual production by mere numbers may not be appropriate).

(c) Earthmoving equipments are tailor made items manufactured against specific orders according to demand. As for imports, earthmoving equipments are imported only under World Bank financed projects through international bidding system, and under bilateral trade agreements. Hence, it would not be correct to assume that licenced capacities are being blocked or foreign exchange is being lost.

(d) No application for new entrepreneurs for grant of industrial licence for the manufacture of earthmoving equipment is currently pending disposal. There are at present 18 units engaged in the manufacture of various types and sizes of earthmoving equipments. As per the recommendations of the Working Group for Seventh Plan, no new units are being created for the manufacture of earthmoving equipment as the capacity already licensed is sufficient to cater to the demand upto 1989-90. However, diversification and expansion of existing units is being encouraged.

Telecast of TV Serial "Adhikar"

8380. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Doordarshan has been telecasting "Adhikar" serial every Wednesday without giving citations of relevant laws/judgements; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to give citations and re-telecast the serial ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Doordarshan started telecast of the sponsored serial 'Adhikar' with effect from 10.2.1988 on Wednesday on the National Network. The format of this serial is docu-drama wherein actual facts are dramatised with a presenter who gives references of the relevant laws/judgements. There is no proposal to give citations and re-telecast the serial.

Appointments of Consultants in B.I.C.P.

8381. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure for appointing consultants in the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices;

(b) whether there have been any complaints regarding appointment of consultants in the Bureau, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sensitive jobs like price determination are handled by those consultants;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government officials are not taken on deputation on this Bureau and only outsiders are preferred; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) how many consultants are presently working in the Bureau and since when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Bureau contacts professional institutions related to the field in which consultancy is required. The candidates so recommended are interviewed by Advisory Committees appointed separately for each discipline viz. engineering, economics and costing. The Bureau finally selects consultants based on the recommendations of the Advisory Committees.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Consultants are required to collect data on specific issues and analyse the same. Based on this, the recommendations on prices, etc., are formulated by the Members and the Chairman of the Bureau.

(d) Consultants are selected from among professionals from academic and research institutions, public sector, retired Government Servants and also fresh engineering graduates, subject to their possessing the requisite qualifications and experience.

(e) At present, there are 28 consultants, including institutions, who are assisting the Bureau in its tasks. The term of these consultancy varies from 3 months to 4 years.

[Translation]

Manufacture of Four Wheeler Scooters

8382. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has given approval to the new scheme of Lohia Machine Limited under which four wheeler scooters will be manufactured for rural areas;

(b) whether the aforesaid company propose to manufacture 250 cc scooters;

(c) whether the company had collected a sum of Rs. 115.95 crores from the people in the past also in the name of advance booking and the company has neither allotted scooters to them nor refunded their money; and

(d) the number of applications for new scooters pending with the company and whether advance booking money is still being collected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No, Sir, However, the company on the specific request of the customer, will carry out certain modifications on the scooter and provide two additional free wheels, with the purpose of providing a personal transport for the old and infirm persons.

(b) The company has been permitted to import technology for the manufacture of two-wheeler scooter upto 250 cc engine capacity. Production of this range of vehicle has so far not been reported.

(c) The company had called for booking of scooters and collected an amount of Rs. 115.95 crores. Against this they have allotted and delivered over 2,55,460 scooters with the adjustment of advance money alongwith interest. In addition, the company has refunded advance money in respect of 8,33,581 nos. of cancellation request.

(d) The company has informed that the pending bookings with them are of 9,09,357 nos. and they have not called for any fresh bookings.

Substandard Medicines in Dispensaries of D.E.S.U.

8383. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI SRI HARI RAO :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that medicines with expired date and of sub-standard quality have been found in the dispensaries of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking during the raid conducted by the Vigilance Department in the middle of March, 1988;

(b) if so, whether the doctors of these dispensaries have been suspended in this connection;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the persons held responsible for purchasing these medicines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the dates on which these medicines were purchased as also the names of the officers who had purchased them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) According to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking during surprise inspections of certain dispensaries on 15th March, 1988, some medicines with expired dates and suspected to be of sub-standard quality were seized.

(b) to (d). DESU has also reported that one Senior Medical Officer and one Pharmacist have been suspended. Further investigations to examine all such aspects are still in progress.

[English]

Public Call Offices

8384. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Public Call Offices are opened even in places where it is reported to be unremunerative if some third party stands guarantee to the loss;

(b) whether it can be opened in tribal areas; and

(c) if so, the conditions to be fulfilled by the party ?

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

(c) Long Distance Public Telephones can be opened on Rent and guarantee basis at places which are not entitled to this facility on subsidised basis. In such cases rental is calculated on Flat Rate basis and Capital Cost basis and the higher of the two is chargeable for the initial period of guarantee. After the initial period of guarantee the rent is refixed on flat rates.

All Seasons 'Hi-Tech' Soup

8385. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an advertisement appearing in the Indian Express dated 4 March 1988 wherein M/s. All Seasons Foods Limited has introduced India's first "hi-tech" nourishing tomato soup;

(b) if so, whether the claims of "high-tech" soup made by the company are being enquired into by the MRTP Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The M.R.T.P. Commission having considered that the advertisement which appeared in the Indian Express dated 4.3.1988 fell within the ambit of Section 36A of the MRTP Act, 1969, has ordered a preliminary investigation to be conducted by the Director General (I and R).

On receipt of the Investigation Report from the said Officer, the Commission is empowered to take further appropriate action in the matter, as per the provisions of the MRTP ACT, 1969 relating to unfair trade practices.

Sixth National Convention of Women Entrepreneurs

8386. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sixth National Convention of Women entrepreneurs was held in Srinagar on 17 March, 1986;

(b) whether discrimination against women was the main topic of the discussion;

(c) whether the National Convention of Women Entrepreneurs has made some suggestions in this regard;

(d) whether Government are considering the suggestions; and

(e) how many of them have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The sixth national convention on women entrepreneurs was organised by a voluntary organisation at Srinagar from 28th to 30th September, 1987;

(b) to (e). The convention discussed various issues relating to the establishment of small enterprises by women entrepreneurs. Most of the suggestions made at the convention relate to State Government. A recommendation that enterprises owned and managed by women entrepreneurs should be prevailed upon to employ a certain percentage of the work force as women, was indeed a reiteration of a decision taken by the National Level Standing Committee on Women Entrepreneurs set up by the Government while adopting a definition of women entrepreneurs.

Agreement with Japanese Firm for Production of Digital Microwave Transmission System

8387. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries signed a major technology transfer agreement with a Japanese firm for indi-

genous production of digital microwave transmission system;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement;

(c) to what extent, the firm has agreed to help and assist; and

(d) the time by which the agreement is likely to be implemented ?

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

(b) and (c). The agreement signed on 17.3.88 with M/S NEC Japan is for the technical collaboration to manufacture of digital microwave systems and covers transfer of know-how, technical assistance, training and documentation. The collaborator has also agreed for providing assistance and advice towards indigenisation.

(d) The agreement remains in force for a period of eight years from the effective date or for a period of five years from commencement of commercial production. The production is likely to commence in 1989-90.

Import of Soft Drink Technology

8388. **SHRI BHATTAM SHRIRAMA-MURTY.** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the soft drink technologies imported during the last two years;

(b) whether the cold drink "77" is the largest selling soft drink in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the production and its consumption at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No proposal for import of technology for the manufacture of soft drinks (aerated water) has been approved during the last two years. M/s. Double Cola Manufacturing Company, (I) Private Limited have, however, stated that technical know-how for manufacture of soft drink concentrates is being made available to them free of cost by Double Cola Company, USA.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

White Paper on the Performance of I.D.P.L.

8389. **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring out a white paper on the actual performance of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited in fulfilment of its objectives; and

(b) if so, when ?

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

(b) The time frame is being worked out.

Implementation of Second Interim Report by High Power Pay Committee

8390. **SHRI K.S. RAO :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Second Interim Report submitted by the High Power Pay Committee has been implemented;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that 22 central public sector undertakings have suggested to the High Power Pay Committee that they can implement Fourth Pay Commission pay scales but the Bureau of Public Enterprises has directed these central public sector undertakings to revert their proposal; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The 22 public enterprises in their memoranda submitted to the H.P.P.C. have expressed certain views regarding the future pay structure in respect of their employees. B.P.E. has only reminded these public enterprises of their obligations by virtue of the provisions contained in their Articles of Associations/Statutes in respect of the Presidential Directive issued by the Government in November, 1984.

Expenditure Incurred by Public Undertakings on Advertisements, etc.

8391. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by the major public undertakings on advertisements, publicity and miscellaneous items during 1987;

(b) whether any undertaking has crossed the permissible level of expenditure; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (c). The information is not readily available. The same is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Telephone Connections Released as Special Case in Delhi, Hyderabad and Secunderabad

8392. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of telephone connections released by the Ministry as a special case in Delhi and the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHI) : The required information is given below :

	No. of telephone connections released on out of turn priority during	
	1986-87	1987-88
Delhi	871	2483
Twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad	31	92

Supply of Power to Public Sector Companies Located near Power Plants

8393. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have appointed a committee to look into the feasibility of supplying fifteen percent of power to the public sector companies located in the vicinity of the power plants in the country;

(b) whether Union Government have given appropriate directives to the State Governments to follow on the lines of the Centre; and

(c) when the proposed committee will submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (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, has been referred for consideration to a Committee on which the State Electricity Boards are represented and which is expected to submit its report shortly.

Cost Overruns in Eastern Coalfields Limited

8394. SHRI SALAHUDDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the abnormal delays in completion of projects, resulting in massive cost overruns in the Eastern Coalfields Limited;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiry into this matter and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHI) : (a) There have been delays in some of the completed projects but there are no cost overruns. However, some of the presently on-going projects are getting delayed because of delays in acquisition of land, forest clearance, law and order problems, supply of P and M etc. which will have an impact on cost overrun.

(b) and (c). The implementation of projects is regularly reviewed at various levels by the project authorities in the company as well as in the Government. Based on these reviews, follow-up actions are taken to contain the delays to the extent possible.

**Commercial Broadcasting Facility at
AIR Station, Cuttack**

8395. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased so state :

(a) whether the Commercial Broadcasting facility provided at All India Radio Station, Cuttack is inadequate; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to upgrade it ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The Commercial Broadcasting network of All India Radio comprises 29 Commercial Broadcasting Centres including the one at Cuttack. Except the Commercial Broadcasting Centres at the four metropolitan cities all the other 25 Commercial Broadcasting Service centres operate on one KW MW transmitter. This facility is considered adequate for All India Radio, Cuttack.

**Pending Applications for Telephone
Connections in Ahmednagar District
of Maharashtra**

8396. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending for new telephone connections in Ahmednagar-district of Maharashtra; and

(b) the target date when the pending connections will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) 3299 applications (as on 31.3.88) are pending for new telephone connections in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra.

(b) By the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, it has been proposed to provide on an

average telephone connection to those applicants who have registered upto 1.4.87 in exchange system of capacity 2000 lines and above; upto 1.4.88 in medium size exchange system and upto 1.4.90 in rural exchanges depending on supply of equipment and associated stores for works. The remaining applicants will be provided telephone connections progressively during the 8th Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

**Special Fund to check sickness of
Paper Industry**

8397. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Small Paper Mills Association has made a suggestion to Government to create a special fund to check the sickness of the paper industry and avert the crisis likely to arise out of the closure of these mills in large number and to save the small paper mills from their miserable condition;

(b) if so, the number of small paper mills in the country at present running in loss and the number of paper mills closed since January, 1987 till date;

(c) the action taken by Government so far to create a special fund;

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which necessary action is proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A suggestion for creation of a modernisation fund has been made by one of the associations of paper industry.

(b) Information regarding the number of paper mills running in loss at present is not being maintained. 67 units manufacturing paper and paper board borne on the rolls of Directorate General of Technical Development have however, not reported production for the last two years.

(c) to (e). Financial Institutions are already providing assistance for modernisation at concessional rate of interest. A flexible approach is adopted by the Institutions with regard to the promoters' contribution and debt equity ratio based on merits of each case. Rehabilitation assistance is also extended by the Institutions to sick units, which includes rescheduling of term loans, reduction in working capital margin and interest rates.

[*English*]

**Setting up of Refinery at Nambngarah
in Assam**

8398. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Assam Government recently sent any proposal for setting up a refinery at Nambugarah in Assam as per the Assam Accord; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Wrong Telephone Bills in Bihar

8399. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of complaints received so far by Government about the telephones remaining out of order and the inflated telephone bills in Bihar since 1984 to date;

(b) the action taken on these complaints;

(c) the number of the officer punished for wrong billing of telephones;

(d) whether telephone service is unsatisfactory in almost all the districts of North Bihar *i.e.* Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Champaran, Sahrasa and Katihar and even then subscribers are receiving inflated telephone bills; and

(e) if so, the method adopted to verify the facts of the cases ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The information is given below :

Year	Number of Complaints	
	Faulty Working of telephones	Meter Reading (Inflated Telephone Bills)
1984	4,269	1,188
1985	3,947	1,177
1986	4,142	2,418
1987	6,513	3,758
1988 (Upto March)	1,579	528

(b) On receipt of the complaints, prompt remedial action is taken. Most of the faults are cleared on the same day. Meter reading complaints are examined in detail and rebate, if found justified as a benefit of doubt is granted.

(c) Nil.

(d) No, Sir. The telephone service in all the districts indicated is quite satisfactory. The percentage of Meter Reading Complaints of the total bills issued since 1980, is hardly 0.64 (that is less than one per cent).

(e) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Replacement of Coal by Natural Gas

8400. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme to make natural gas available to these industries which can replace coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the pricing plan for supply of natural gas to such units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Natural gas is being supplied to various consumers, including those who would otherwise use coal.

(b) With effect from 31.1.87, Government have fixed the price of onshore natural gas and offshore natural gas at landfall point at Rs. 1400/1000 M³. In the North-Eastern Region, the price is Rs. 1000/1000 M³ with a provision of discount of upto Rs. 500/1000 M³. The price of natural gas along the HBJ Pipeline has been fixed at Rs. 2250/1000 M³. These prices are exclusive of royalty, taxes, duties etc. and will be in force till 31.3.89. A provision of 15% discount has been made to consumers who get gas on fall-back basis.

LPG Agencies in Kerala

8402. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG agencies allotted in Kerala so far;

(b) the number of LPG agencies out of these allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) The details of LPG agencies which are likely to be allotted in Kerala during 1988-89 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). The oil industry has allotted 149 LPG distributorships in Kerala till the 31st March, 1988, out of which 25 have been allotted to persons belonging to SC/ST category.

(c) Under the Annual Marketing Plans upto the year 1987-88, the oil industry has, at various stages 42 LPG distributorships, as detailed in the Annexure, in the State of Kerala. As various steps precede the actual commissioning of an LPG distributorship, it is not possible to indicate the exact time by which those will be commissioned.

Statement

S. No.	Location
1.	Kodakara
2.	Mala

S. No. Location

3.	Mulanthuruthy
4.	Changanacherry
5.	Kottayam
6.	Kasargode
7.	Nedu Mudi
8.	Vadaseri Kara
9.	Sultan Battery
10.	Cochin
11.	Kodiyeri
12.	Calicut
13.	Quilon
14.	Kuthuparamba
15.	Kattakada
16.	Payyoli
17.	Karakulam
18.	Perambra
19.	Thamarassery
20.	Kothamangalam
21.	Parappanangadi
22.	Tirurangadi
23.	Nilampur
24.	Pampadi
25.	Erumeli
26.	Pudupally
27.	Aramula
28.	Konni
29.	Mallapally
30.	Mattanur
31.	Trichur
32.	Kilikolloor/Kottamkara
33.	Chathannoor
34.	Soornar North/South
35.	Anchal
36.	Kollengode
37.	Aroor
38.	Manandavadi
39.	Mannar
40.	Ramni
41.	Manjeri
42.	Erattupetta/Poonjar

Private Sector Expertise in Public Sector Management

8403. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI RAM DHAN :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to utilise the private sector expertise for efficient management of the public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been tried in any public sector unit;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the outlines of the future plan ?

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

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

Replacement of Telephone Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh

8404. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of manual automatic and electronic telephone exchanges in Andhra Pradesh, districtwise,

(b) since when these exchanges are functioning;

(c) whether there is any proposal to replace the manual and automatic exchanges by electronic exchanges in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these will be replaced and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The detail of total number of manual, automatic and electronic telephone exchanges in Andhra Pradesh Districtwise as on 30th September 1987 are given in Statement-I below

(b) 1521 Telephone Exchanges have been installed in Andhra Pradesh after 1.4.1969 and 438 exchanges were functioning in the Andhra Pradesh State before 1.4.69.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The detail of exchanges to be replaced by electronic exchanges are given in Statement-II below. This is, subject to availability of equipments.

Statement

Details of Exchanges Districtwise in Andhra Pradesh as on 30.9.1987

S. No.	Name of the District	Total No. of Exchanges	Manual	Automatic	Electronic
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Adilabad	42	8	34	—
2.	Anantapur	109	8	101	—
3.	Chittoor	119	2	114	3
4.	Cuddapah	69	6	62	1
5.	East Godavari	128	7	120	1
6.	Guntur	106	8	98	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Hyderabad	18	—	14	4
8.	Karimnagar	116	9	107	—
9.	Khammam	66	6	58	2
10.	Krishna	118	9	109	—
11.	Kurnool	89	6	82	1
12.	Mahboobnagar	91	6	82	3
13.	Medak	93	8	78	7
14.	Nalgonda	82	9	73	—
15.	Nizamabad	71	4	66	1
16.	Neelore	89	5	84	—
17.	Prakasham	103	7	96	—
18.	Rangareddy	79	7	72	—
19.	Srikakulam	43	7	36	—
20.	Visakhapatnam	61	5	55	1
21.	Vizianagram	44	5	39	—
22.	Warangal	88	6	82	—
23.	West Godavari	135	9	126	—
Total		1959	147	1788	24

Statement-II

Detail of Exchanges Planned for Replacement by Electronic Exchanges

S. No.	Name of the Exchanges	
1	2	3
1.	Industrial Estate (500 MAX II)	June 1988
2.	Bhadrachalam (300 CBNM)	1988-89
3.	Tradipatri (440 CBM)	1988-89
4.	Ponnuru (300 CBNM)	1988-89
5.	Hanumakonda (1000 MAX II)	1990-91
6.	Kazipet (200 MAX II)	1990-91
7.	Madira (150 CBNM)	1989-90/1990-91

1	2	3
8.	Sathupalle (150 CBNM)	1989-90/90-91
9.	Wyra (100 MAX III)	-do-
10.	Bhimadole (150 MAX III)	-do-
11.	Achanta (150 MAX III)	-do-
12.	Garovoda (150 CBNM)	-do-
13.	Bhelnunipatnam (200 CBNM)	-do-
14.	Chodavaram (200 CBNM)	-do-
15.	Secunderabad (2200 Lines)	1988-89
16.	Golconda (1100 L MAX II)	1988-89
17.	Rajinder Nagar (400 MAX II)	1988-89
18.	Saroornagar (600 MAX II)	1988-89
19.	Jeedimetla (CBM 840 L)	1989-90
20.	Gowaliguda (MAX I 5000 Line)	1990-91
21.	Hanamkonda (MAX I 000 Line)	1991-92
22.	Dubbak (MAX III 25 L)	1988-89
23.	Gowraram (" 50 L)	-do-
24.	Narayankhed (CBNM 100 L)	-do-
25.	Kaniopakam (MAX III 25 L)	-do-
26.	Aragonda (" 50 L)	-do-
27.	Bangarupalem (" 50 L)	-do-
28.	Yadmarri (" 50 L)	-do-
29.	Aswaraopet (" 100 L)	-do-
30.	Kallur (" 25 L)	-do-
31.	Tallanda (" 50 L)	-do-
32.	Pershanti Nilayan" "100 L)	-do-

[Translation]

**Production of Oil and Gas in
Cauvery Basin**

8405. SHRI RAM DHAN :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

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

(a) whether the production of Oil and
gas has been started in the Cauvery
basin;

(b) if so, the quantity of oil and gas
produced from this basin at present;

(c) the arrangements made for refining
the oil produced from this basin;

(d) whether some quantity of the
gas produced from this basin is being flared
up; and

(e) if so, the quantity and value therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes Sir, through Early Production System.

(b) Presently the daily average production of crude oil is about 55 tonnes and gas about 42,000 cubic meters.

(c) Oil is transported to Madras Refinery for refining.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) About 38,000 cubic meters per day.

Presently no value can be assigned to the gas flared because :

(i) In case of availability of customers the value will depend upon negotiated prices and,

(ii) The fields from where gas is produced are in different stages of delineation and gas production is incidental to oil production being associated in nature.

[English]

Waiting List for LPG Connections in Bombay City

8406. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons on waiting list for LPG connections in Bombay city till 31 December, 1987;

(b) the reasons for not giving new connections; and

(c) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) As on the 31st December, 1987 there were around 20,600 persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in Bombay :

(b) Release of New LPG connections had slowed down all over the country, including in Bombay, during last few months due to backlogs in refill deliveries

to existing consumers on account of overall shortfall in bulk availability of LPG, apart from movement, industrial relations and other operational constraints:

(c) New LPG connections will continue to be released by the oil industry all over the country, including in Bombay, in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG and bottling capacity.

Import of Stair. Railings etc. from Soviet Union for Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station

8407. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether petty items like stair railings etc., are being imported from Soviet Union for the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station of National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) the names of the similar items being imported, which are indigenously available or can be manufactured in the country;

(c) the amount being spent on all such items; and

(d) the estimated cost per MW as compared to that of Singraul?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d) . The Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) is being implemented with Soviet assistance in accordance with the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation entered into between the Governments of India and the USSR in December, 1980. The contract concluded between the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and M/s Technopromexport, USSR, in June, 1982, in regard to this project provides for the supply of equipments/materials, including steam generators and auxiliaries, steam turbines and auxiliaries, power cycle piping, condensate and feed water system, some auxiliaries of coal handling plant, etc., along with

elaboration of detailed project report and workings drawings and the deputation of Soviet specialists to India. The supply of equipments and materials, including stair-railings, constituted a part of total packages and prices are settle for the package as a whole.

The per MW cost of the Singrauli STPP (2000 MW) and the Vindhyachal STPP (1260 MW) is estimated at Rs. 0.559 crores and Rs. 0.723 crores respectively.

Approval of Commercial Advertisements by Doordarshan

8408. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any prior certification by any other Government agencies is required for the approval of commercial advertisements by the Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translaion*]

Telephone Connections in Faizabad District of Utter Pradesh

8409. SHRI R.P. SUMAN. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) rhe capacity of each of the exchanges functioning in Akbarpur, Tanda and Jalalpur urban areas in Faizabad district of Utter Pradesh;

(b) the number of applications pending for telephone connections there;

(c) whether Government are aware that the exchanges functioning in the said places are not in good condition;

(d) if so, the measures being taken to improve their working;

(e) whether Government propose to convert the exchanges in all these three areas into electronic exchanges; and

(f) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Akbarpur and Tanda are 200 line manual exchanges while Jalalpur is a 100 lines MAX III (Strowger type) exchange.

(b) There is no application pending in any of these exchanges as on 30.9.1987.

(c) All the three exchanges are working satisfactorily.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) There is no proposal at present to convert any of these exchanges into electronic type.

(f) Due to limited availability of indigenously manufactured electronic exchanges.

[*English*]

Guidelines by Bureau of Public Enterprises

8410. DR. V. VENKATESH. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to public sector enterprises during 1986-87 and 1987-88 regarding award of contracts for procuring machinery, civil aviation jobs, recruitment, promotions and wages; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Air Stations in Kerala

8411. SHRI VAKKOM PURU-SHOTHAMAN :
PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

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

(a) whether the construction work for setting up of new All India Radio stations in Keraia has been commenced for; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these AIR stations are expected to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). During the 7th Plan All India Radio proposes to establish new radio stations in Kerala at Cochin, Cannanore and Idukki. The construction of building at Cochin is in progress, while building works at Cannanore are expected to commence in June, 1988. As regards, Idukki, site is yet to be handed over by the State Government to All India Radio. Further action can be taken after the site is handed over. These radio stations are expected to be ready for commissioning by March, 1990.

Coal Linkage for Vijayawada Thermal Power Station

8412. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal linkage for Vijayawada Thermal Power Station stage-3 has been sorted out and fixed; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which clearance will be given to Vijayawada Power Station stage-3 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Coal linkage for 3rd and 4th (2 × 210 MW) Extn. units of Vijayawada Thermal Power Station has already been established from Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.

For Stage-3, coal linkage to commence in the Ninth Five Year Plan period will be considered after the project obtains 'in principle' clearance. As for techno-economic clearance of the project, certain clarifications are awaited from the State Electricity Board.

[Translation]

Cement Factories Closed in Rajasthan

8413. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL ;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cement factories are not working to their capacity:

(b) if so, whether it is likely to have a bad effect on the supply position in the country;

(c) if so, the number of cement factories in Rajasthan which have been closed; and

(d) the concrete steps taken by Government to ensure that cement factories function to their optimum capacity and the closed cement factories are re-opened ?

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

Statement

(a) It is a fact that all the cement factories (large size) have not been working to their full capacity as only 11 such factories are reported to have achieved a capacity utilisation of 100% or more during the year 1987-88.

(b) The production of cement in the country is, by and large, sufficient to meet the demand of the country and there is no report of shortage except in pockets, where difficulty has risen mainly because of transportation problems.

(c) No large cement factory is reported to be presently lying closed in the State of Rajasthan. However, M/s. Jaipur Udyog Limited, Swai-Madhapur had remained closed during the period from October 1987 to middle of March 1988.

(d) Capacity utilisation is affected by factors like age of the plant, mechanical breakdowns, labour problems, non-availability of essential inputs like power, coal and wagons.

To meet the heavy power cuts, the cement industry has been advised to install captive power generating capacity to meet at least 40% of their power requirements. Appropriate relief by way of reduction in

levy obligation is allowed to partly compensate for the increased cost of cement production with the help of high cost DG captive power.

The production of cement is closely monitored by Office of the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry and necessary assistance is rendered in the matter of availability of various inputs like coal, power and wagons by taking up the matter with the concerned authorities like the State Electricity Board, Ministry of Railways, Deptt. of Coal, Coal Organisation etc.

[*English*]

Allotment of LPG Agencies in Gujarat

8414. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG agencies proposed to be allotted in Gujarat in 1988-89;

(b) the number of new domestic LPG connections likely to be given in Gujarat in 1988-89; and

(c) the number of LPG connections to be given in Jamnagar district of Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Under the Annual Marketing Plans upto the year 1987-88, the oil industry has, at various stages, 57 LPG distributorships in the State of Gujarat. As various steps precede the actual commissioning of LPG distributorships, it is not possible to indicate the exact time by which these will be commissioned.

(b) and (c). The oil industry proposes to release approximately 91,000 LPG connections in Gujarat during 1988-89; out of which nearly 3,300 LPG connections are likely to be released in Jamnagar district.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Booths run by Handicapped Persons in Delhi

8415. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone booths being run by handicapped persons in Delhi at present;

(b) whether the number of telephone booths being run by handicapped persons has decreased during the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by his Ministry to increase the number of such telephone booths ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) In Delhi, 91 Public Telephone Booths are being run by handicapped persons, at present.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) The Public Telephone booths manned by handicapped persons are sanctioned freely subject to availability of exchange capacity and technical feasibility.

[*English*]

Film used by Doordarshan

8416. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the black and white and colour film being used by the Doordarshan is imported or indigenously made;

(b) if imported, the country from which it is imported and if not, the name of the supplier in India;

(c) the quantum of the film used during the last three years;

(d) the amount spent on the film during the above period; and

(e) the procedure followed in ordering for the film ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Since 1982, Doordarshan has switched

over mainly to video productions resulting in limited use of film raw stock which was procured from :

- (i) 16 mm Black and White M/s Orwo India Pvt. Ltd.
- (ii) 16 mm Colour M/s India Photographic Co. Pvt. Ltd.

(iii) 35 mm Colour M/s Hindustan Photo Film Co.

(c) and (d). Details are given in the statement below.

(e) The film raw stock is procured as per the procedure laid down under the rate contract by Directorate General, Supplies and Disposals, National Film Development Corporation.

Statement

Year	Black and White (in Ft.)	Colour (in Ft.)	Total (in Ft.)	Amount Spent (in Rs.)
1985-86	3,75,000	33,300	4,08,300	2,10,246.18
1986-87	1,97,500	12,000	2,09,500	1,90,973.96
1987-88	96,210	10,000	1,06,210	55,583.16
Total	6,68,710	55,300	7,24,010	3,66,803.30

Industries affected by shortage of Coal, Rail Wagons, Power in West Bengal

8417. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shortage of coal, rail wagons, power and immovability of both raw and finished products have affected various industries in West Bengal particularly during the last three quarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). CSO does not compile statewise monthly index of industrial production. This Ministry also does not maintain Statewise information on industrial production. However, according to the Index of Industrial Production compiled by CSO, the rate of growth of industrial production during April-December, 1987 was 9.7 per cent as compared to 7.1 per cent during the same period of last year.

Government has been providing a number of fiscal and financial incentives to

stimulate industrial growth. Government is also taking steps to ensure that the infrastructure industries perform well to support industrial production.

Shifting of Head Office of Coal India Ltd., Calcutta

8418. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made to shift the registered Office/Head Office of the Coal India Limited, Calcutta away from the State of West Bengal;

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

(c) what further action is proposed to be taken to stop such a move ?

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

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

[Translation]

Per Capita Power Consumption in Chhotanagpur

8419. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD

YOGESH) : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita power consumption at present at national level and in Chhotanagpur;

(b) the details of the Programme for electrification and for increasing power consumption in Ghhotanagpur, particularly, in tribal areas of Palamu;

(c) the number of villages electrified, especially under the Rural Electrification Programme and the arrangements made for supply of power in these villages; and

(d) the number of villages in the area where power is not supplied every day even though the connections have been provided, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps proposed to be taken to solve this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) As per available information the per capita consumption of electricity during the year 1986-87 for the country as a whole is 190.99 KWh (provisional). According to the Bihar State Electricity Board, the corresponding figure for Chhota Nagpur is about 288 Kwh (provisional).

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

Setting up of Hydel Power Plant in Morena District, Madhya Pradesh

8420. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 25 March, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 4078 regarding setting up of hydel or thermal power plant in Morena district, Madhya Pradesh and state :

(a) whether the construction work on the Chambal Mini Hydel Project (3 × 310 KW) on Chambal Canal near Sabalgarh has since commenced;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to commence;

(c) whether the investigation work of

Kunnu Hydel Project located on Kunnu river, a tributary of Chambal, has been completed;

(d) if so, whether it has been included in the Chambal Mini Hydel Project; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The construction work on the Chambal Mini Hydel Project, with a revised installation of 3 × 600 KW, has been awarded on turn-key basis for execution of the scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Kunnu Hydel Project has not been included in the Chambal Mini Hydel Project as the two projects are located on different river/canal and at different places..

[English]

Setting up of Oil Refinery at Mangalore in Karnataka

8421. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has prepared the feasibility report for setting up an oil refinery at Mangalore in Karnataka;

(b) whether the feasibility report has been approved by Government;

(c) if so, the steps taken to set up the oil refinery at Mangalore;

(d) whether there has already been inordinate delay in setting up the oil refinery at that place; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the aforesaid proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (e). Government have approved the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for the setting up of a 3.0

MTPA Petrochemical refinery in Mangalore in the joint sector. The DPR is required to be prepared within 12 months of incorporation of the joint venture company and be submit to Government for an investment decision.

Financial Restructuring of Subsidiary Units of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.

8422. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for financial restructuring of the subsidiary units of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. has not been accepted by Government;

(b) if so, whether Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. has been asked to revise the financial restructuring plan; and

(c) if so, whether Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. has drawn up the same and whether it is likely to be accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Based on a proposal submitted by Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. (BBUNL) certain financial reliefs have already been granted to the subsidiary units.

(b) and (c). Taking a long term view of financial requirements, BBUNL are preparing a consolidated proposal for capital restructuring and grant of further financial reliefs. The proposal, as and when received, will be examined by the Government, taking into consideration all the relevant factors.

[*Translation*]

Compensation for Acquisition of Land for Chandrapura-Bokaro Thermal Power Station in Bihar

8423. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether compensation has been given to the persons whose land had been acquired at the time of constructing Chandrapura-Bokaro Thermal Power Station in Bihar;

(b) if so, when and at what rate and the total amount of compensation paid;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of persons out of those families whose land had been acquired, provided employment and the remaining number of families out of them which have not been provided employment ?

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

[*English*]

Plan for Doordarshan News and Programmes

8424. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

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

(a) whether any discussion has been held by the Prime Minister with media experts for improvement in the news and other programmes telecast on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the views expressed by the experts about Doordarshan news and programmes;

(c) whether any concrete plan has been formulated in this regard; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). The Prime Minister had an informal breakfast meeting with some media experts on 22nd February 1988 to discuss the role of television. The meeting was meant for an exchange of views. There was no question of any decision being taken.

Communication Network in Public Sector Undertakings

8425. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some public sector undertakings have decided to extend their communication network through Insat-1-B;

(b) if so, the names of those public sector units; and

(c) the time by which satellite based network can be made available to all the public sector undertakings ?

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

(b) and (c). The names of undertakings and progress in the completion of their satellite based networks is as under :

S.No.	Name of the Public Sector Units	Time by which the satellite based network is expected to be made available
1.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission.	Earth station at Uran and Bombay High already installed and are working.
2.	National Fertilisers Corporation.	Earth station at Vijaipur (MP) already installed and is working.
3.	Indian Telephone Industries	Earth stations at Mankapur (UP) and Bangalore (Karnataka) installed and are working.
4.	Coal India Ltd. Phase-I	Under execution. Expected to be partly operational during 88-89.
5.	National Thermal Power Corporation.	Depends upon the equipment procurement and completion of civil works by them. Installation of earth stations at Korba (MP), Ramagundam (AP) and Sangrauli (UP) already completed. Earth stations at Sangrauli and Ramagundam cleared for access to the satellite.
6.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission. Hazira (Gujarat earth station)	Earth station being installed by the Commission themselves.
7.	Gas Authority of India Ltd.	Work being executed by the undertaking themselves.
8.	Coal India Ltd. Phase-II.	1990-91
9.	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.	1989-90
10.	Oil India Ltd.	Proposal found feasible. Firm demand awaited.
11.	National Airport Authority	—do—
12.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission Data network	—do—
13.	Indian Telephone Industries (Phase-II)	Firm demand awaited.
14.	Computer Maintenance Corporation	Proposal under consideration.
15.	National Dairy Development Board.	Feasibility study in progress.

It may be added in general that it takes 2½ to 3 years time to complete the work after the placement of firm demand by the undertaking.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Small Telephone Exchanges in Gujarat

8426. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small telephone exchanges set up in Gujarat recently and the names of places where these exchanges have been set up.

(b) whether any programme has been chalked out to replace the old telephone exchanges and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which telephone exchanges of Dhandhuka, Ranapur Botad and Viramgaon in Ahmedabad district are likely to be replaced ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) During 1987-88, 25 new small exchanges have been commissioned in Gujarat. These are Khambhal, Tikker (R), Butedi, Tapar, Morasa, Timbi, Jantral, Vanoda, Jaspur, Rohishala, Sadodar, Handod, Kadipani, Hadad, Tikar, Jivapur, Randhikapur, Angadi, Chanderia, Holiyak, Dhandhalpur, Vataman, Siboli Moti, Isenpor Mota & Miroly.

(b) Yes Sir, 77 exchanges are proposed to be replaced by new ones. Out of a total of 77, 36 are medium and higher size capacity exchanges and 41 are small size exchanges.

(c) Botad is programmed for replacement during 1988-89 while Dhandhuka, Ranapur and Virangaon are programmed during 8th Plan.

[*English*]

Gas Based Power

8427. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received several proposals from the States for

addition of 3000 MW of gas based power during the Seventh Five Year Plan:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government intend to develop gas based power as a major source of energy in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). The following gas-based power plants have been under implementation are proposed for implementation during the Seventh Plan period :

NTPC Projects

- (i) Anta Combined Cycle 3 × 100 MW gas based power project (Rajasthan)
- (ii) Auraiya Combined Cycle 4 × 100 MW gas based power project (UP)
- (iii) Kawas Combined Cycle 4 × 100 MW gas based power project (Gujarat)

Rajasthan

- (iv) Ramgarh Gas Turbine 1 × 3 MW Project

Tripura

- (v) Baramura Gas Turbine 2 × 5 MW Plant (already commissioned)
- (vi) Baramura Gas Turbine 1 × 5 MW Project (NEC managed project)-Unit 3.

- (vii) Gas Turbine Project at 2 × 5 MW Rokhia

Assam

- (viii) Lakwa Gas Turbine- 1 × 5 MW Unit 4 (already commissioned)
- (ix) Lakwa Gas Turbine 4 × 15 MW Phase-II Project Unit 5 to 8

Maharashtra

- (x) Uran Gas Turbine 4 × 108 MW (already commissioned)

Total	1635 MW
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Gas-based power projects of an aggregate capacity of 429 MW have been approved for benefits in the Eighth Plan period. A gas turbine project (10 × 7.5 MW) at Rokhia (Tripura) has been techno-economically approved by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The other proposals received in the CEA in regard to gas-based power plants could be considered for techno-economic clearance keeping in view the availability of gas for power generation, the power requirements of the various Regions and other relevant techno-economic consideration.

Break-up of Time Allocated to Programmes on Doordarshan

8428. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the break-up of time allocated to various items such as news, commercial advertisements, culture and art, agriculture, etc. on average on Doordarshan; and

(b) the net income to Doordarshan on commercial programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Details are given in the statement below.

(b) Doordarshan earned a gross revenue of approximately Rs. 136.3 crores during the year 1987-88.

Statement

Time allocated to various programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi (including National Programme and Morning Transmission)

(From 1.1.87 to 31.12.87)

1. News	352 Hrs. 12 Mts.
2. Commercial Advt.	87 Hrs. 12 Mts.
3. Art and Culture	1261 Hrs. 24 Mts.
4. Sports	695 Hrs. 28 Mts.
5. Agriculture	98 Hrs. 47 Mts.
6. Miscellaneous	949 Hrs. 06 Mts.

Check on Losses in Coal India Ltd.

8429. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government for the Coal India Limited during 1988-89;

(b) where there is a need to control the production cost by Coal India Limited;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Coal India Limited in that direction;

(d) the steps taken to check the losses in the underground minerals of Coal India Limited; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Government has approved Plan Outlay of Rs. 1314 crores for Coal India Limited for the year 1988-89.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Coal India Limited is making efforts to reduce the cost of production as well as losses. Some of the steps taken in this regard are as under :

(A) (Applicable to all mines)

(i) A number of systems improvements and managerial measures have been adopted to improve efficiency of operations.

(ii) Improvement in the material management through streamlining of procedure, computerisation, vendor rating etc.

(iii) Action plan for energy conservation had been drawn up.

(iv) Improvement in communication system and computerised MIS for efficient management.

(B) (Particularly applicable to Underground mines)

(i) Efforts towards reorganisation of existing mines to improve the productivity.

- (ii) Effective man power planning through control over fresh recruitment, preparation of manpower budget, training etc.

(C) (Particularly applicable to open cast mines)

- (i) Planning and execution of projects with high out-put per manshift.
(ii) Improvement in the availability and utilisation of equipment.

Chavada Committee on Import of Canalised Drugs

8430. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chavada Committee on import of canalised drugs in 1978 recommended that canalised drugs should not be allowed to be imported and distributed by public sector companies engaged in the production of such drugs;

(b) whether the Committee also took serious note of profit on canalised drugs by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and felt the need to recover such profits;

(c) whether these recommendations have been ignored by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports while granting import licence of Penicillin-V to IDPL for distribution to 6 APA producers; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) In their report, the Committee mentioned only one instance of Sulphaguanidine in which case they reported to have noted profit made by IDPL to adjust against the losses due to production of this drug by them and suggested that such instances should stop forthwith. No mention in regard to recovery of profits was made in the report.

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

Experimental Tidal Energy in Rural Areas

8431. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the coast line rural areas in which experimental tidal energy was provided during the last three years; and

(b) what is its power potential for small industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The exploitation of tidal Energy for power generation in the country is only at the stage of a feasibility study by the Central Electricity Authority.

Oil and Gas Exploration

8432. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in which oil has been struck so far and is being taken out; and

(b) the details of the areas in the country which have been surveyed during the last three years and the results achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The states are :

Gujarat

Assam

Nagaland

Andhra Pradesh

Tamil Nadu

Arunachal Pradesh

Western Offshore

(b) Geoscientific survey has been carried out in the parts of the following basins :

Cambay Andaman

Upper Assam Deccan Synolise

Assam Vindhyan and Gondwana
Arakan basins

Rajasthan Like Satpura, South Rewa

Bengal	Pranhita-Godavari
Krishna-Godavari	Bombay Offshore
Cauvery	Kerala-Konkan Himalyan foothills and Ganga Valley Orissa Off- shore NE Coast.

As a result of these surveys, several drillable prospects have been identified, besides better understanding of geology/configuration of the areas.

Setting up of TV Transmitters at Balasore and Baliapal

8433. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Defence Ministry had offered to supply two towers with material and two transmitters with antennas and their masts for commissioning of two TV transmission/relay centres in the current year at Balasore and Baliapal in Orissa State;

(b) whether the State Government of Orissa had requested the Doordarshan to get the transmitters shifted from DRDL, Kanchanbo Hyderabad to Balasore and also send their representatives to select the site for installing TV relay centres at Balasore and Baliapal;

(c) if so, when the request was received and the action taken so far; and

(d) the reasons for delay and the time by which these two TV centres will be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Such an offer was made by the Ministry of Defence to the Government of Orissa.

(b) and (c). Request to this effect was received from the Government of Orissa in December, 1987. The suitability or otherwise of equipment was jointly examined by Doordarshan engineers, office of the R and D Organisation of the Ministry of Defence and Scientist of DRDL, Hyderabad. It was, however, found that not only the equipment offered was incomplete but also did not

conform to the technical specifications of Doordarshan and was not therefore suitable for being used as a TV transmitter.

(d) TV service was originally envisaged to be provided to Balasore (as also to a number of other places in the country) by shifting an existing transmitter on its replacement by a high power TV transmitter under the Seventh Plan. Under this arrangement, it would have been possible to install the transmitter at Balasore and at other such locations towards the end of the Seventh Plan period. However, taking note of the need for extending TV service to Balasore and other such locations earlier than could have been possible under the aforesaid arrangement, a new scheme has been recently included the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan for purchase of additional transmitters for installation at these places. Orders for the required equipment have been placed on the manufacturers and the proposed TV transmitter at Balasore is expected to be commissioned into service during 1988-89. There is, however, no scheme in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan to set up a TV transmitter at Baliapal.

Flaring up of Natural Gas at Hazira

8434. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether natural gas worth crores of rupees is being flared up at Hazira daily;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken remedial steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) No gas is being flared in Hazira.

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

[Translation]

Branches of KVIC

8435. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of branches functioning at present under the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan;

(b) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has given its permission to Delhi Bhawan for opening some more branches in near future;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Khadi Bhawan, New Delhi opened a branch in Rewari also and closed it later on;

(d) if so, when the Rewari branch was opened and when it was closed and the reasons for closing the branch;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the vacant shop remained in the possession of Khadi Bhawan for many years even after the closure of the Rewari Branch; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and who is responsible for the rent of the vacant shop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan is having two branches in Delhi in addition to its main Show Room at Regal Building, New Delhi. Permission has been granted to open two more branches at Gaziabad (UP) and Faridabad (Haryana) respectively.

(c) to (f). Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan had opened a branch at Rewari in November, 82 which was closed in March, 85 because it was running in loss and there was no possibility of improving its performance. The vacant possession of the shop was handed over on 1.5.1987 as furniture and fixtures stocked therein had to be disposed off. Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan is responsible for the rent of the shop.

Recruitment in Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi

8436. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether assistance of employment exchange is sought to fill the permanent/temporary posts in Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi, a sales centre of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if so, the number of persons called through employment exchanges during the last three years and if they have not been called through the employment exchange, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue directives to fill each permanent or temporary post in such Government institutions through employment exchanges compulsorily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). All vacancies in Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi, are communicated to the Employment Exchanges. However, 17 candidates were sponsored by the employment exchange during the last 3 years.

(c) Government has already issued directives in this regard.

[English]

Contracts to M/s WMI Cranes Limited, Bombay

8437. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 December, 1987 to Unstarred Question No 4696 regarding contracts to M/s WMI Cranes Limited, Bombay and state :

(a) whether the contract which was to be completed by 1 September, 1987 by the WMI Cranes Limited, Bombay has since been completed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The time schedules for completion of the contract relating to supply of 2 Nos. of 20,000 T/Hr. capacity Spreaders for the second mine expansion project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation awarded to M/s MANGH/WMI Cranes Limited, Bombay, are 10-4-1989 and 10-8-1984 for the first and second machines respectively.

**Reserves Production and Current
Exploitation of Oil and Gas**

8438. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated oil and gas reserves in located oil bearing wells and structures, both on-shore and off-shore, in the country;

(b) the total production of crude Oil in the country as on 1 January, 1988; and

(c) the percentage between the known reserves and their current exploitation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) As on 1st January, 87, the geological reserves of oil and oil equivalent of gas in the country are estimated at 4649 million tonnes.

(b) Cumulative production of crude oil in the country upto December, 87 was about 317 million tonnes.

(c) 3.6%.

**Environment Protection Cess
on Coal**

8439. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) which had examined the affairs of the coal industry last year recommended to Government to impose a levy of one per cent on the average pit head price of Rs. 210 per tonne to be collected as environment protection cess;

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

(c) the likely amount to be collected per annum as environment cess on coal ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) was entrusted in 1985 with the task of making a study of normative cost in the coal sector with a view to suggesting

appropriate price for coal. The Bureau submitted its report in October, 1987. The Bureau has, *inter-alia* recommended the levy of a cess of 1% to generate resources for protection of environment. The recommendations of BICP regarding fixation of pit-head price of coal produced by Coal India Limited, were considered and taking into consideration other relevant factors including the impact of upward revision of coal prices on core sectors, in particular, and on the national economy, as whole, the prices of coal produced by Coal India Ltd. have been revised w.e.f. 23.12.1987. The recommendation of the Bureau regarding levy of cess of 1% to generate resources for protection of environment was not accepted by the Government.

[Shifting of hazardous industries

8440. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments have unanimously recommended that the examination of applications for initial location or expansion of factories involving a hazardous process should be examined under a "one window" concept;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to identify all such hazardous industries; and

(c) if so, the details of the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Consideration of applications comprising proposals for industrial licence, import of capital goods or know-how for disposal under a single window is the accepted policy of the Government. Such applications are placed before a Project Approval Board which makes recommendations on the various aspects of the composite applications. A list of highly polluting industries some of which are hazardous has been identified and stringent conditions are imposed in the letters of intent in respect of such industries and the letters of intent are converted into industrial licences only

on the parties fulfilling to the satisfaction of the Government, the conditions imposed on the letters of intent.

Technology Development Cell

8441. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up a technology development cell to help industry, particularly the small-sector, adopt a systematic modernisation programme;

(b) if so, the broad features of this plan; and

(c) the role, if any, proposed to be assigned to the State Governments under this plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). A Technology Development Cell for helping SSI Sector has been recommended by a committee appointed by the Government. Details of this proposal, including role of State Government, if any, have not been finalised.

Delinking of Ganesh Fan Unit from Scooters India Ltd.

8442. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delinking the Ganesh Fan Unit from Scooters India Ltd.; and

(b) whether the Bajaj Auto Ltd, will be permitted to take over this unit and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) and (b). There is no offer from Bajaj Auto Limited to take over the fan manufacturing operations of Scooters India Limited at Delhi.

Prices of Penicillin V First Crystal

8443. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH

MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Penicillin-V first crystal is available indigenously;

(b) whether the price of indigenous Penicillin-V is very high in comparison to the price last year ; if so, the reasons for this increase; and

(c) the total quantity of Penicillin-V first crystal available during the last three years for production of 6 APA, year-wise ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(c) Production details of Penicillin-V First crystal individually are not monitored.

[*Translation*]

Inquiry Reports

8444. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 March, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 3686 regarding theft and burglary in Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi and state :

(a) the details regarding the dates on which inquiries were ordered and the names of inquiry officers appointed in each such case in regard to which it was stated that matter is being investigated;

(b) the details of the cases in respect of which inquiry report has since been received; and

(c) the details of action taken against the guilty persons ?

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

S. No.	Nature of the case	Name of the Enquiry Officer and date of appointment	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Missing of silk saree on counter	Shri R.C. Pant, then Asstt. Director, Information Bureau, KVIC, NEW Delhi. —17.6.78.	The enquiry could not be finalised till 1981. On the basis of the replies furnished by the person concerned, the Manager submitted a proposal to the Commission for write-off of the loss. Final decision from the Commission is awaited,
2.	Theft of 3 printed silk thans	A private person was involved therefore, the case was entrusted to Police. —7.8.78	The case is still pending as the person involved is absconding and his whereabouts are not known. (Untraceable)
3.	Missing of trunk containing silk good.	Shri J.C. Shah, then Dy. Dir. (Vigilance), KVIC, Bombay—14.7.81	Three employees were found guilty of dereliction of duty resulting in the loss. Their one increment for a period of 2 years and the recovery of amount equivalent to their 3 months pay was recommended by the Enquiry Officer. On the basis of further representation made by them, it was decided to revoke the punishment of one person involved. The penalties imposed on the remaining two was executed.
4. and 5.	Missing of two Sarees.	No Enquiry Officer was appointed.	On the basis of replies received from the concerned persons, the Commission found that the loss had taken place because of rush on special Rebate period and decided to write-off the loss.
6.	Loss of silk goods from exhibition site IITF, New Delhi.	Shri A.P. Sharma, then Asstt. Director, Information Bureau, KVIC New Delhi. —5.1.80	Two Officials of KVIC were charge-sheeted. The enquiry officer found one of them as guilty of the charge and ordered for the recovery of loss. The loss accordingly was recovered.
7.	Loss of silk shree	Shri A.P. Sharma, then Manager Gramshilpa. New Delhi—27.3.1981.	On the basis of replies furnished by the persons charge-sheeted, the Manager Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, recommended to the Commission to write-off the loss. The Commission is yet to

1	2	3	4
			arrive at a decision in the matter.
8.	Loss of silk shree	No Enquiry Officer appointed.	On the basis of replies received from the persons charge-sheeted for loss, it was found that the loss took place because of heavy rush on account of Gandhi Jayanti Sales. The Manager therefore, recommended for waiving the loss which the Commission accepted.
9.	Theft of silk saree	An outsider was involved therefore, the matter was entrusted to Police.	The person involved was convicted by the Court.
10.	Missing of 7 silk sarees.	Shri R.K. Joshi, then Asstt. Director, Information Bureau KVIC, New Delhi. —4.4.1983.	Two employees were charge-sheeted for dereliction of duty resulting into loss of the goods. The enquiry officer found both of them guilty and recommended for the recovery of loss. The amount of loss since has been recovered.

Invention of Solar Cooker and Solar Watch by a Teacher in Madhya Pradesh

8445. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a teacher from Madhya Pradesh has invented a new solar cooker and solar watch;

(b) whether the said teacher has sought financial assistance to continue his work in the field of science;

(c) if so, whether financial assistance has been given to his; and

(d) if so, the amount given to him and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A communication has been received from a teacher in Madhya Pradesh claiming development of a solar cooker and Electronic Watch.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Since the technical details of the Solar Cooker and Electronic Watch developed by him were not provided, the teacher has been requested to give the necessary information.

Drilling of Gas and Oil Near Tanot in Rajasthan

8446. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil India Limited is engaged in gas and Oil drilling work near Tanot in Western Rajasthan, which is only one and a half kilometres away from Pakistan border;

(b) whether this has resulted in increased activities on Pakistani saides; and

(c) whether any prior intimation about it was given to Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) :
 (a) to (c). Oil India Limited is drilling a well near Tanot, which is about one and a half kilometers away from Pakistan border, after obtaining requisite security clearance from the Ministry of Defence. No increase in activities on the Pakistani side has been noticed so far.

Manufacture of Jeans in India by Foreign Companies

8447. **PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foreign shoe companies and jeans companies have signed any contract for manufacturing jeans in India itself and if so, the names of such companies;

(b) what will be the annual production of these companies; and

(c) whether it will not have any adverse effect on the indigenous shoe companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Government have no information in the matter.

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

[*English*]

Industrialisation of Bihar

8448. **SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :**
DR. G.S. RAJHANS

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Joint Working Group has been set up to accelerate Bihar's industrialisation;

(b) if so, the number of meetings held so far;

(c) the details of the recommendations made; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There is no Joint Working Group set up formally to accelerate Bihar's industrialisation. However in November, 1987, the pending applications for grant of Industrial Licences for locations in Bihar were discussed with the representatives of Government of Bihar with a view to expediting their disposal.

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

Permission for Nylon 66 Plant

8449. **SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the setting up of a Nylon 66 plant of Du Pont;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to encourage indigenously based man-made fibre industry; and

(d) if so, how the clearance to the setting up of Du Point plant is in accordance with Government's policy ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (d). A letter of intent has been issued to M/s. Economic Development Corporation of Goa, Daman and Diu Ltd. for manufacture of Nylon-6 or Nylone-66 Industrial Yarn/tyrecord. No formal proposal for foreign collaboration for this project has been received.

Licence to Ballarpur Industries to Produce Nylon 66

8450. **SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to grant a licence to Ballarpur Industries Ltd, to produce Nylon 66;

(b) whether the proposed production will be based on a second hand imported Du Pont plant; and

(c) whether raw material for the plant is to be permanently imported ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (c). No application has been received from M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd. for manufacture of Nylon-66, however, a Letter of Intent has been issued to M/s. Economic Development Corporation of Goa, Daman and Diu Ltd. for manufacture of Nylon-6/66. No proposal for foreign collaboration or capital goods has so far been received.

Scope of MRTP Act to cover Consumers Interest

8451. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand to extend the application of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTP Act) in order to widen its scope to the interests of the consumers;

(b) if so, the present scope of the MRTP Act; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to extend the application of the MRTP Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Some proposals for the amendment of the MRTP Act including, *inter alia*, proposals relating to protection of consumers' interests are under consideration of the Government.

Allocation for Expansion of Telephone Network in Bombay Suburbs

8452. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suburbs of Bombay are not getting adequate attention so far as telephone connections are concerned;

(b) if so, ratio of fund allocation made during the last three years by Government

for Bombay and the Bombay suburbs for telephone expansion;

(c) whether Government consider it desirable that more allocation is called for to expand telephone network in Bombay suburbs; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The suburbs of Bombay are getting adequate attention so far as telephone connections are concerned.

(b) The ratio of funds allocations for telephone expansion for Bombay suburbs as against the total for the whole of Bombay is 75.7% for 1987-88, 52.5% for 1986-87 and 51.2% for 1985-86.

(c) and (d). The Development plan for the country as a whole is based on telephone demand, availability of materials and financial resources. The allocation for Bombay suburb is decided keeping all these factors in view.

Hydel Power Generation in Maharashtra

8453. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total shortfall in hydel power generation in Maharashtra due to drought during the last three years;

(b) the areas, industrial and agricultural, that have suffered;

(c) how much of it could be made up through thermal and atomic power supplies in the State; and

(d) the backlog of shortage for 1988-89 and how it is going to be met through the assistance of central grid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The information regarding actual hydel generation vis-a-vis the programme in Maharashtra during the last three years is given below :

(Figures in MU)

	Programme	Actual	Shortfall
1985-86	5725	5235	(—) 490
1986-87	5340	4902	(—) 438
1987-88	5330	4047	(—) 1283

(b) Supply to various categories of consumers is decided by State authorities keeping in view the overall position regarding demand and availability of power in the State. However, States have been advised from time to time to accord

priority in supply of power to agricultural sector and core sector industries.

(c) The information regarding target and actual generation from thermal stations and atomic power stations in Maharashtra during the last three years is given below :

(Figures in MU)

	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Programme	Actual	Programme	Actual	Programme	Actual
Thermal	19935	21360	22908	24561	25890	28203
Nuclear	1750	1962	2022	2000	1860	1599

(d) During 1988-89, as against the requirement of 33010 MU in Maharashtra, the availability of power from all sources is likely to be 32932 MU which represents a marginal shortage of only 0.2%.

Setting up of Solar Power Unit in Maharashtra

8454. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken due care to encourage generation of solar power in States since there is a big gap between the available power and the demand;

(b) if so, the nature of incentives that Government give to the States for such projects,

(c) the number of projects that have been sanctioned for Maharashtra for 1988-89 and those which are in the process of implementation; and

(d) whether there is any plan to set up a solar power unit of 20 MW in Maharashtra

and if so, the details thereof and when a decision will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Government is encouraging the utilisation of Solar Energy for various applications including power generation. A few small capacity Solar Photovoltaic Power Units have already been set up for experiment and demonstration. Most of these units are being installed in unelectrified villages.

(b) Technical guidance and advice is provided to State Governments in regard to Solar Power Plant Projects. Financial support and subsidized supply of equipment is also provided to States within the resources available with the Central Government for this purpose.

(c) and (d). No Solar Power unit has yet been sanctioned for Maharashtra for 1988-89. No proposal for a 20 Mw Solar Power Unit has been received from Maharashtra. Such proposals can be considered, subject to availability of resources and other factors.

Interest on Money Deposited by Subscribers of Delhi Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited for Telephone Connection

8455. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the subscribers of Delhi Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited are required to pay Rs. 1200 as deposit money at the time of installation of a telephone connection;

(b) if so, the total amount received on this account as on 15th April, 1988.

(c) the reasons for which deposit money is taken from the subscribers;

(d) whether Government pay any interest on such deposit money;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) All the subscribers in non-OYT category are required to pay an amount equivalent to one Years' rent in advance at the time of installation of a telephone.

(b) Total amount kept as advance rental from 1.4.86 to 15.4.88 (period after the formation of MTNL) is approximately Rs. 8 crores.

(c) The advance rental is kept as security against the bills to be issued to the subscribers, as local call and trunk call charges are claimed in arrears.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise, in view of answer to (d) above.

(f) As it is an advance rent of one year, interest is not paid.

Supply of LPG to Hilly and Rural Areas

8456. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :

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

(a) the concrete steps taken to supply

LPG to the people living in hilly and rural areas;

(b) the names and number of such areas in Gujarat and other States where LPG has been supplied from 1 January, 1985 to date;

(c) whether Government have plans to supply LPG during 1988-89; and

(d) if so, the details of places selected in each district of Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The oil industry is covering in a phased manner towns/cities in the country including hilly areas with population of around 20,000 and above and which offer adequate potential for economically viable marketing of LPG. In the hilly areas, such distributorships are at places being set up also through Divisional Development or similar Corporations of the State Government, besides marketing of the product through extension points of the main distributorships. Subject to the above there is no proposal for supply of LPG to rural areas as such;

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No location in Gujarat has been identified as hilly area.

Statement

Names of the rural hilly areas State-wise where LPG facility has been introduced from 1.1.85 to 31.3.88 :

State/Union Territory	Name of the Locations
1	2
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	1. Rupa 2. Passighat 3. Roing 4. Khunsa 5. Tezu 6. Along

1	2
<i>Assam</i>	1. Haflong
<i>Manipur</i>	1. Imphal
	2. Ukhrul
	3. Churadhandpur
	4. Bishenpur
	5. Thoubal
<i>Meghalaya</i>	1. Shillong
	2. Tura
	3. Jawai
<i>Nagaland</i>	1. Kohima
	2. Mokokchung
	3. Tuensang
	4. Mon
	5. Zunheboto
	6. Dimapur
<i>Mizoram</i>	1. Aizwal
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	1. Kulu
	2. Parwanoo
	3. Rampur
	4. Paonta Sahib
	5. Dalhousie
	6. Palampur
	7. Hamirpur
	8. Sundernagar
	9. Nurpur
	10. Rohru
	11. Nalagarh
	12. Jogindernagar
	13. Dharamsala
	14. Kasauli
	15. Shimla (3 locations)
	16. Solan

1	2
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>	1. Jyotipuram
	2. Anantnag
	3. Srinagar (3 locations)
	4. Udhampur (3 locations)
	5. Samba
	6. Jammu (3 locations)
	7. Rajouri
	8. Leh
	9. Kalhwa
	10. Kud
	11. Pahalgaoon
	12. Doda
	13. Riasi
	14. Akhnoor
<i>Karnataka</i>	1. Kudremukh
	2. Karkal
	3. Sagar
	4. Thirtyalli
	5. Belgaum (2 locations)
	6. Shimoga (2 locations)
	7. Karwar
	8. Gundlupet
<i>Kerala</i>	1. Mundakayam
	2. Munnar
	3. Taliparamba
	4. Peemada
	5. Quilandi
	6. Kalpeta

1	2
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	1. Ramnagar 2. Tanakpur 3. Khatima 4. Kichha 5. Dehradun (2 locations)
<i>West Bengal</i>	1. Kalimpong 2. Kurseong
<i>Maharashtra</i>	1. Nasik (4 locations) 2. Swantwadi 3. Gadhinglaj 4. Akola 5. Kudal 6. Murbad
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	1. Coimbatore 2. Kottagiri
<i>Goa</i>	1. Conacona

Supply of LPG in Kerala

8457. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the districts in Kerala which do not have regular supply of LPG;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to provide regular supply of LPG in these districts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) A backlog in supply of LPG refills had developed temporarily in several parts of the country including Trivandrum, Trichur, Calicut, Cannanore, Palghat, Allepy, Kottayam and Ernakulam districts of Kerala, on account of shortfall in availability of LPG, apart from movement,

industrial relations and other operational constraints.

(b) and (c). With the steps already taken to ease the immediate constraints, the supply position had since considerably improved. Efforts are also 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 LPG supplies to the consumers.

Commissioning of Petrol Pumps at Khammam and Nalgonda in Andhra Pradesh

8458. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and places where petrol pumps are likely to be commissioned in Khammam and Nalgonda districts of Andhra Pradesh during 1988-89;

(b) the number of petrol pumps commissioned in these two districts during 1987-88;

(c) whether the present petrol pumps are sufficient to meet the requirements of these districts; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The oil industry has planned to commission three Retail Outlets (petrol/diesel) in district Khammam and one in district Nalgonda of Andhra Pradesh. The proposals are at various stages of implementation.

(b) The oil industry has commissioned one Retail Outlet (petrol/diesel) each in districts Khammam and Nalgonda in Andhra Pradesh during 1987-88.

(c) and (d). No complaints about shortage of petrol/diesel have been received by the companies from these districts. However, with the commissioning of the proposed retail outlets, the growing demand of the motoring public is expected to be adequately met.

Increase in the Prices of Automobiles

8459. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the automobile manufacturers in the country have recently increased the prices of their products very high;

(b) if so, the number of times the manufacturers of cars and two wheelers increased the prices during the last three years;

(c) whether in view of frequent increase, Government propose to put statutory control on manufacturers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Some of the manufacturers, particularly the commercial vehicle manufacturers, have increased prices of their products recently.

(b) while some of these manufacturers have increased prices of their product only once during 1985 to 1987, some others have increased their prices between three and six times during the same period.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal with the Government. The price increases effected by the manufacturers are mainly due to the increase in the prices of various inputs required for the manufacture of the vehicles.

Difficulties faced by Plywood Industry

8460. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plywood industry is facing difficulties due to high cost of raw material and stiff duties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures propose to be taken to help the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) to (c). Ply-wood and wood based industries have been facing difficulties in obtaining raw material indigenously as primary forest in our country has been denuded to a considerable extent. With a view to enabling import of wood, the Government has placed the import of timber of open General Licence. In order to conserve the forest resources of the country, the rate of excise duty, on all plywoods made from prime timber, was increased from 20% to 30% in the 1987 Budget. Government is also encouraging the use of wood waste and agricultural raw materials in place of prime timber.

New Energy Policy relying on Hydro-Carbons for Power Generation

8461. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has in a recent study suggested a new energy policy to increasingly rely upon hydrocarbons for power generation;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has suggested, *inter-alia*, a policy orientation towards substitution of coal by greater use of hydro carbons such as fuel oil and natural gas as the primary energy source.

(c) The Planning Commission has initiated a study on long-term energy modelling and Government will take a view in the above matter after the result of the Planning Commission's study is available.

Export of Maruti Cars and Vans

8462. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the exports of Maruti cars and

vans during 1987-88 and the countries to which exported; and

(b) the measures taken to find new market for exports thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGALA RAO) : (a) During 1987-88, 597 Maruti cars were exported to Hungary, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka and 26 Vans to Bangladesh and Nepal.

(b) The measures taken by Maruti Udyog Limited to find new market for exports, *inter-alia*, include :

- (i) Participation in Trade Fairs abroad.
- (ii) Proposed homologation tests to conform to ECE standards.
- (iii) Offering Maruti vehicles for counter-trade proposals.
- (iv) Pursuing enquiries from various Middle-East and African countries.

Letter of Intent to IPICOL for Jelly Filled Communication Cable Project in Orissa

8463. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited submitted an application for issue of a letter of intent to set up a Jelly Filled Communication Cable project at Chandka Industrial Complex in Orissa;

(b) if so, the capacity and other details of the plant;

(c) whether Government have examined the proposal; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to issue the letter of intent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited has submitted a composite application for

issue of letter of intent and foreign collaboration approval for manufacture of Jelly Filled Telecommunication Cables in February, 1988. It is at various stages of Processing. Details of pending industrial licence applications are not divulged till final decisions have been taken by the Government thereon.

Development of Agro-based Industries

8464. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering any proposal for the development of agro-based industries in different areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the assistance given to Maharashtra Government for the development of agro-based and other small scale industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Ministry of Industry have not drawn up any specific plans for the development of Agro-based Industries in the State of Maharashtra. It may, however be stated that keeping in view the need to stimulate the industrial growth and simplify industrial licensing policy and procedures, the following agro-based industries have been delicensed, subject to certain conditions.

(1) Paper and pulp namely :

(a) Writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residue, waste and bagasse.

(b) Cotton seed linter pulp.

(2) Canned fruit and vegetable products, protein and processed foods, vegetable based weaning food and cattle feed.

(3) Vegetable Oils namely :

(a) Solvent extraction of oil/oil cakes from minor seeds excluding cotton seeds.

(b) Rice bran oil.

(4) Roller Flour Milling.

It may also be stated that Government has provided a number of fiscal and financial incentives for the promotion of agro-based and small scale industries. Both the investment subsidy and income tax incentives are made available for the location of the industrial units in backward areas. Special tax concessions are also given for production in the small scale sector. Many items that can be efficiently produced in the small scale sector are also reserved for that sector. The financial institutions are also providing concessional assistance for industrial undertakings located in backward and rural areas of the country. In addition, specific concessions have also been provided in the tax structure for the promotion of agro-based industries. Under the Khadi and Village Industries Programme, financial and other promotional assistance are given for rural industrialisation.

Installation Public Call Offices in Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

8465. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any public call offices have been installed in Maharashtra during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number and names of places where new public call offices are proposed to be opened in Maharashtra, particularly in Ahmednagar district during 1988-89 ?

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

(b) 349 Long Distance Public Telephones have been installed in Maharashtra during 1987-88.

(c) 298 Long Distance Public Telephones are proposed to be opened in Maharashtra during 1988-89. Out of this 20 will be opened in Ahmednagar district. The names of the places will be finalised during the course of the year.

Tapping of Renewable Sources of Energy

8466. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :
DR. V. VENKATESH :
SHRI VAKKOM, PURU-
SHOTHAMAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the energy generated by tapping the renewable sources would be comparatively cheaper;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to develop an infrastructure which could fully tap the beautiful renewable sources of energy in the country;

(c) if so, the detail thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) While the exact cost of energy generation from renewable non-conventional energy sources differs from site to site, it would, on an average, generally compare favourably in overall national terms with the cost of energy generation through conventional sources in many areas of the country for several applications. The cost of solar photovoltaic systems, is at present, generally higher than conventional systems, but comparable or lower in overall cost for small power applications in areas at a distance from the grid. With mass production of non-conventional energy systems and technological developments their costs are expected to come down further in the foreseeable future.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The steps taken by the Government to develop infrastructure so as to tap the beautiful renewable sources include *inter-alia* setting up a Department at the centre, involvement of the State Governments through specifically set up nodal Departments/Agencies and involvement of voluntary groups, in its various programmes of non-conventional energy uses, setting up training programmes, setting up of Regional Offices/Monitoring Cells, developing an industrial infrastructure,

grant of various physical and financial incentives including grant of subsidy in several cases to manufacturers as well as the users of non-conventional energy sources, subject to the financial resources made available. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited has also been set up to provide loans on soft terms with a view to promote industrial activity in this area in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

Panel for Pollution Control Equipment under D.G.T.D.

8467. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a development panel for the pollution control equipment industry under the aegis of the Directorate General of Technical Development; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Confederation of Engineering Industries have recently written to DGTD that they had set up a separate division for pollution Monitoring and Control Equipment Manufacturers and also made a request for setting up a Development Panel of Pollution, Monitoring and Control Equipment Industry, in the Directorate General, Technical Development.

(b) The draft terms of reference as suggested by Confederation of Engineering Industries are as below :

1. To consider the present status and perspectives of the industry and to recommend measures for its growth keeping in view the development programme of the related sectors.
2. To evaluate the present level of technology and to recommend measures to bring the same at par with international levels.
3. To focus on future directions to modernise the pollution monitoring and control equipment industry.

4. To recommend measures for increasing exports.
5. To assess the existing R and D facilities available in the country and suggest necessary input to bridge the technology gaps.
6. To consider any other aspects related to the growth of the industry.

Import of Tractor Parts

8468. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange outflow on import of critical parts of tractors; and

(b) whether any measures have been taken for the improvement of the indigenous technology to stop import of tractor parts completely ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The total imports of tractor components permitted during the years 1986 and 1987 are Rs. 696.47 lacs and Rs. 406.8 lacs respectively, including items under Open General Licence. These imports represent 1.27 per cent and 0.63 per cent of the total value of production of tractors in the country during the years 1986 and 1987 respectively and as such are considered negligible.

Award of Contracts by Coal India Limited

8469. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has decided to award contracts only to the existing parties and not to new parties;

(b) if so, the reasons for not allowing new parties to enter into the field by calling tenders;

(c) whether tenders are not called for giving awards for contracts; and

(d) if so, the specific reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). Coal India Limited has not taken any decision to award contracts only to the existing parties.

The Committee on Public Undertakings in their Twenty-fifth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) looked into the hiring of private Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) in Eastern Coalfields Limited. Following the observations of COPU and recommendations of an Expert Group appointed as per the directions of COPU, a decision has been taken in January 1988 to discontinue the system of hiring of HEMM in ECL in a phased manner in the course of the next three years. Hence, no tenders are being invited for hiring of HEMM in ECL at this stage.

Shortage of Line Staff for Installation of Telecommunication Projects in Himachal Pradesh

8470. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Line Staff responsible for installation of telecommunication projects and maintenance in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of Linemen, Technicians and Regular Mazdoors along with the number of exchanges, PCOs and COs which were in existence as on 1 January, 1984, the date on which ban on recruitment was imposed in each of the sub-divisions of the then Telegraph Engineering Division, Dharamasala;

(c) the number of exchanges PCOs/COs as on 31 March, 1988 along with the number of Linemen, Technicians and Regular Mazdoors on this date in each of them (now Dharamasala and Mandi Tele. Engineering Divisions); and

(d) the steps taken to provide extra hands in each of the three categories ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). Information is being compiled and will be placed on the table of the House.

Creation of Telegraph Engineering Divisions

8471. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Telegraph Engineering Divisions have been created in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the names thereof, circle-wise, along with the dates on which they were created and the workload at the time of creation for each one of them;

(c) whether adequate weightage was also given in case of hilly terrain and their location within the special category States;

(d) if so, the nature and details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (e). In view of reply to (a) above it does not arise.

Installation of All Himachal Microwave Project

8472. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project for the installation of an All Himachal Microwave Project by linking Dharamasala with Hamirpur-Nihri (Mandi district) and Shimla has since been sanctioned and taken up for installation;

(b) if so, the date of sanction and the likely dates by which the installation work would be taken up and completed; and

(c) if not, the likely date of the sanction and the period for commissioning of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No such project has been envisaged in the 7th Plan period.

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

(c) Dharamshala, Hamirpur, Mandi and Shimla are already connected by reliable UHF/MW transmission medium.

Introduction of Store and Forward Telegraph System

8473. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26 November, 1985 to Unstarred Question No. 1403 regarding introduction of Store and Forward Telegraph System and state :

(a) whether the Store and Forward Telegraph System for curtailing transit delays and quicken transmission of telegraph traffic has also been introduced at more than one place in any of the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the names of the stations which have been identified in addition to Chandigarh and Jammu which are referred to in the above reply;

(c) if so, the names of the stations in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana where the system has actually been introduced alongwith the date with effect from which it has been introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons for excluding the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana from the introduction of SFT System ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Store and Forward Telegraph Systems in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir are yet to be introduced in Simla, Chandigarh, Ambala and Jammu. Simla and Ambala are the stations identified for installation of Store and Forward Telegraph Systems in addition to Chandigarh and Jammu.

(c) The systems are yet to be introduced.

(d) The states of H.P., Punjab and Haryana are included for introduction of SFT system and estimates for the same have been sanctioned. Procurement orders are under process.

Applications for Telephone Connections in Hayaghat (Bihar)

8474. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received for providing telephone connections in Hayaghat in Darbhanga district in Bihar todate;

(b) the reasons for not providing the telephone connections so far; and

(c) the time by which the applicants will get telephone connections ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Only one.

(b) and (c). A telephone connection can be provided at a place when there is a telephone exchange working in the area. A telephone exchange is set up on the basis of a minimum paid demand. The policy in regard to opening of small capacity telephone exchanges of 9 lines capacity mainly in the rural/backward and hilly areas lays down that there should be a minimum registered demand for 5 paid connections.

Since the minimum demand of 5 has not been received, a telephone exchange cannot be provided at present.

Suggestions for winding up of Sick Industrial Units

8475. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received suggestions regarding simplification of procedure for winding up of sick industrial units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) This Ministry has not received any suggestion regarding simplification of procedure for winding up of sick industrial units.

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

[Translation]

Holding of Seminar by Kerala Film Development Corporation

8476. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Film Development Corporation had organised a Seminar on Government's policy and production of films in India this year;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the said Seminar;

(c) whether it was also stated in the Seminar that it will become difficult to produce films in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) A two-day seminar on "State Policy and Economics of Film Production in India" was organised by the Kerala State Film Development Corporation in Trivandrum on 17-18 January, 1988.

(b) Main recommendations made in the seminar were :

- (i) The Film Industry should be recognised as an Industry.
- (ii) Government of India should devise a National Film Policy.
- (iii) To enable the Film Industry to acquire the discipline of an Industry, a body on the lines of the Film Council as recommended by the Film Enquiry Committee of 1951 or some similar body devised in consultation with the film industry should immediately be set up.
- (iv) Cinema should primarily be on the concurrent list and so far as regional films and regional problems are concerned, it should be included in the State list.
- (v) NFDC should undertake the

responsibility for setting up of a Research and Statistics Department to give facts and figures regarding the various problems agitating the film industry. Such a Department should undertake research on the latest technical developments in cinema the world over and in generating technology and equipment for Indian conditions.

(c) It was not stated in the seminar that it will become difficult to produce films in India. The seminar highlighted various problems faced by the industry and suggested measures for overcoming the same.

(d) Does not arise.

. Control over Industries

8477. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to have lesser control over the industries,

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). It has been the policy of the Government to relax controls wherever feasible to promote rapid industrial growth with this end in view, Government have announced from time to time a number of measures to liberalise the scheme of industrial licensing. These include delicensing and broad banding in a number of industries, re-endorsement of capacity with reference to past production and also minimum economic scales of operation in respect of certain industries, introduction of a new scheme for encouraging maximisation of production from existing installed capacity, exemptions under MRTP Act to a number of industries, induction of modern technology and by encouraging foreign financial and technical collaboration.

Further exercises are being carried out to streamline the policy and procedure in

the industrial licensing system wherever feasible.

Linking of Wages with Productivity in Industrial Sector

8478. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to link wages with productivity in the industrial sector;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken so far in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (d). According to the policy finalised for wage settlements in Public Sector Enterprises, a substantial portion of wage increases should be absorbed in increases in productivity and other measures of cost reduction and proposals for wage revision should contain specific measures and time bound programmes to meet this condition.

[English]

Public Sector Undertakings Functioning in Rented Buildings

8479. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of public sector undertakings whose offices are functioning in rented buildings in Delhi;

(b) the monthly rent being paid by each of these offices;

(c) whether there is any proposal to reduce the number of offices functioning in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (d). The information is not readily available. The same is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Storage Facilities of IOC In Karnataka

8480. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

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

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation proposes to increase its storage facilities for various petroleum products at all of its depots in Karnataka to the tune of 80,000 kilo litres (KL) by 1990;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Oil Corporation has made any plan in this regard;

(c) if so, the main features of this plan;

(d) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has increased the LPG quota for Karnataka; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c). The Indian Oil Corporation has drawn-up plans for increasing the storage capacity of petroleum products at its 7 depots in Karnataka by approximately 61,200 KL; this augmentation is expected to be completed by 1991-92.

(d) to (e). While there is at present no fixed quota of LPG for any State, including Karnataka, the requirements of the existing and new customers are by and large met, subject to the availability of the product.

Industrial Development of Eastern States

8481. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have assured Eastern States of all possible assistance for their industrial development based on local natural resources;

(b) if so, whether he has discussed the problems of industrial development in the region;

(c) the outcome of the conference held with the States and Union Government and financial institutions in Imphal during February, 1988; and

(d) whether it will improve the industrial position in the said States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). Government attach considerable importance to the development of North Eastern Region. With a view to discuss the problems of industrial development in the region, a meeting was held on 13.2.1988 at Imphal with the Chief Ministers and Industry Ministers of the North Eastern region and Sikkim. At this meeting, the State Governments in the region were urged to make concerted efforts in promotion of industries particularly in the small scale and cottage sector and they were assured that the Central Government would take all possible steps to assist them in this direction. It is expected that these efforts would improve the industrial climate and provide a boost to the development in the region.

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges in Idukki and Pathanamthitta Districts of Kerala

8482. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand telephone exchanges as well as convert into automatic/electronic exchanges in the Idukki and Pathanamthitta districts of Kerala during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocation made for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. 11 exchanges in Idukki district and 5 exchanges in Pathanamthitta district are proposed to be expanded during 88-89, subject to availability of equipments. There is no proposal to automatise any exchange or convert any of the exchanges into electronic in the above districts during 88-89.

(b) Details are given in the statement below.

(c) Budget for the year 88-89 awaiting approval of the Parliament.

Statement

(i) *The exchange proposed to be expanded in Idukki Distt.*

S.No.	Name of Exchange	Type	Proposed expansion
1	2	3	4
1.	Kattappana	MAX-II	200-300
2.	Kallor	MAX-III	45-90
3.	Vollathuval	"	35-45
4.	Anchiri	"	45-90
5.	Murikkassori	"	25-45
6.	Anavilasam	"	35-45
7.	Chittirapurani	"	35-45
8.	Arikuzha	"	45-90
9.	Cholachuvadu	"	25-45
10.	Parathode	"	45-90
11.	Anakkara	"	35-45

1	2	3	4
<i>(ii) The exchanges proposed to be expanded in Pathanamthitta Distt.</i>			
1.	Ranni	MAX-II	300-400
2.	Kumbanad	MAX-II	200-600
3.	Murinjakkal	MAX-III	45-90
4.	Malayalapuzha	"	70-90
5.	Chungappara	"	45-90

Group Dialling Facilities in Telephone Exchanges in Kerala

8483. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Kerala where Group Dialling facilities have not yet been introduced;

(b) whether there is a proposal to introduce the same during this year in all the remaining exchanges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). There are 621 exchanges in Kerala. Out of these 432 exchanges have group dialling facility. The remaining 189 exchanges do not have group dialling facility. Group dialling facility has been approved for 77 exchanges. This will be implemented progressively subject to availability of Switching and Transmission equipment.

Change in Relay System of Doordarshan

8484. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is some proposal under consideration to change the relay system of Doordarshan both in the morning and evening in order to enable the students to devote their time to studies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Doordarshan programmes are meant to cater to a cross section of viewers including students. It is not possible to make any changes in the telecast schedule of Door- darshan programmes keeping one section of viewers in mind. Viewers are expected to see programmes in accordance with their convenience.

Allotment of LPG Agencies to SCs/ STs and Backward Classes in Andhra Pradesh

8485. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of towns and cities in Andhra Pradesh where LPG agencies have been allotted to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes during the last three years;

(b) the names of such towns and cities where such agencies are likely to be allotted during the next two years;

(c) the procedure followed/proposed to be followed for such allotments;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the quota for such allotments;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE

ALAM) : (a) and (b). Names of towns/cities in Andhra Pradesh where LPG distributorships have been allotted to persons belonging to SC/ST category during the last three years as well as names of towns/cities where such distributorships are likely to be established in respect of locations covered upto the Marketing Plan 1987-88 are as under :

Names of the towns/cities where LPG distributorships have been allotted during the last three years :

1. Siddipet
2. Palkonda
3. Visakhapatnam (2 locations)
4. Kotavalsa
5. Puttur
6. Srungavara Pukota
7. Suryapet
8. Hyderabad/Secunderabad (2 locations)
9. Punganur
10. Rayadurg
11. Sirsila
12. Bhongir
13. Palamner
14. Adilabad.

Names of towns/cities where LPG distributorships are likely to be established upto the Marketing Plan 1987-88 :

1. Vicarabad
2. Vijyawada
3. Nalgonda
4. Koyalagudem
5. Nellor
6. Hyderabad
7. Peddapalli
8. Tiruvur
9. Avanigadda

10. Gopalpatnam
11. Hyderabad-A
12. Hyderabad-C

There is no separate reservation for backward classes and thus no statistics are maintained on them.

(c) The procedure being followed for allotment of LPG distributorships under the SC/ST category is the same as for other categories; this includes press advertisement to invite applications from eligible persons, interview by the Oil Selection Board (headed by a retired Judge of the High Court) and appointment by the oil company concerned on the basis of the panel of names prepared by the Selection Board.

(d) There is no proposal to increase the reservation for SC/ST category from the present 25%.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

(f) The existing reservation is considered reasonable.

Increase in Time Limit of STD Calls

8486. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to increase the time limit of STD calls;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it will be increased; and

(c) the extent to which this facility will be helpful to the public and the extent to which it will affect the Government revenue ?

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

(b) There is a proposal being examined to charge STD calls at a lower rates of about 1/3 the normal rate between 2200 hours to 0600 hours instead of half rate applicable at present.

(c) STD traffic being low during this period, there is a possibility that the subs-

scribers may like to make more use of STD thus generating additional revenue.

High Level Meeting on Open Cast Mining

8487. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level meeting on open cast mining was held recently;

(b) if so, the details of discussion about the thrust areas in open cast mining to minimise drilling and blasting costs and the outcome thereof;

(c) the names of such thrust areas in Andhra Pradesh and the technology to be provided; and

(d) the extent to which this new system will produce more power to meet the requirements of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). Recently a workshop on "Optimal fragmentation in opencast mines—Parameters of drilling and blasting" was held at Central Mine. Planning and Design Institute, Ranchi. The discussions in the workshop covered aspects of drilling and blasting in coal mines and improving their performance. Some thrust areas of Research and Development activities were also suggested.

Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., which is carrying out mining activities in Andhra Pradesh has taken up new coal mining projects to meet the increasing demand of coal in the southern region. In one of the opencast mines *viz.*, Ramagundam OCP-II linked to Ramagundam STPS, a new technology using inpit crushers and conveyors will be introduced for the first time in India.

Coal production in SCCL, from the present level of 16.41 million tonnes is expected to reach a level of 33.70 m.t. in 1994-95. This increase will help in meeting the increasing demand of coal in the southern states.

Shares of Suzuki in Maruti Udyog Ltd.

8488. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Japanese automobile firm Suzuki has applied for raising its equity from 26 to 40 per cent in Maruti Udyog Ltd.;

(b) whether Government propose to transfer the shares to the foreign multinational, resulting in large outgo of profits on a permanent basis;

(c) the estimated outgo for the current and next two years if the request is granted; and

(d) what is the Government's policy in this regard ?

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

(b) In terms of Joint Venture Agreement, Suzuki Motor Company Limited has exercised its option to increase its equity holding in Maruti Udyog Limited to 40%.

(c) The estimated outgo to Suzuki Motor Company Limited will depend on the amount of dividend declared. Maruti Udyog Limited has not declared any dividend so far.

(d) Foreign equity participation is subject to the provisions of FERA.

[Translation]

Setting up of TV Relay Centre at Tanda or Akbarpur in Faizabad District of U.P.

8489. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a television relay centre in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the range thereof, the part of the district being benefited by it and the part of the district deprived of it;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a TV relay centre in Tanda or Akbarpur in Faizabad district; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Low Power (100 W) TV transmitter having a service range of about 25 kms. is at present functioning at the headquarters town of Faizabad district.

(c) and (d). The whole of Faizabad district falls within the service range of the High Power TV transmitters at Lucknow and Gorakhpur and the Low Power TV transmitter at Faizabad. However, because of the intervening distance, the TV signals reaching certain parts of the district, including Tanda and Akbarpur, are weak. There is no scheme under the VII Plan to strengthen TV service in the district in view of resources constraint.

[*English*]

Conservation of Power in Karnataka

8490. **DR. V. VENKATESH :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had directed the Rural Electrification Corporation to explore the possibility of conserving power in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the report of the study conducted by the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) A programme of conservation of energy in pumpsets and conservation of energy in network was implemented by the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) on a limited scale during 1985-86 in 6 states including Karnataka as a pilot study. The Government provided Rs. 2.5 crores as loan which was converted into grant in aid on successful completion of the Projects.

(b) In Karnataka, a Project for rectification of 5625 existing pumpsets was implemented under this programme and it revealed saving of energy to the extent of about 28% for lifting the same quantity of water.

Loan to Karnataka State Electricity Board

8491. **DR. V. VENKATESH :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have granted any loan to Karnataka State Electricity Board in the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

[*Translation*]

Industrially Backward Districts in Rajasthan

8492. **PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts in Rajasthan which are likely to be declared industrially backward districts during 1988-89;

(b) the reasons for not declaring so far Chittorgarh district as industrially backward district; and

(c) the time by which Chittorgarh is likely to be declared industrially backward district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) According to the categorisation of backward districts made operative with effect from 1.4.83, 16 districts in Rajasthan were identified as backward.

(b) and (c). According to the criteria as prescribed by the Planning Commission in consultation with the financial institutions and State Governments in 1968, Chittorgarh district did not qualify for being declared as an industrially backward district.

[*English*]

Production of Titanium Dioxide

8493. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the

Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Titanium Dioxide factories in the country with their locations, State-wise;

(b) whether the Titanium Dioxide manufactured in the country meets the requirement;

(c) whether Government propose to establish more Titanium Dioxide factories in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) There are only two units, namely M/s. Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited and M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Limited manufacturing Titanium Dioxide in the country. Both these units are located in Kerala, at Trivandrum and Quilon respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government itself has no proposal to set up any Titanium Dioxide plant in the country. However, Government has already delicensed the manufacture of Titanium Dioxide in order to increase indigenous production.

S.T.D. Facility in Kerala

8494. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some proposals for providing STD facility in some towns of Kerala pending with Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposals proposed to be cleared and towns to be provided with STD facility during the year 1988-89; and

(d) the time by which these are expected to become operational ?

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

(b) and (c). The following places in Kerala are proposed to be provided with STD facility during 1988-89 :

Chittur, Haripad, Kanjirapally, Koleneherry, Karungapally, Mannarghat, Munnar, Nedumangad, Nileshwar, Nilambur, Shoranur and Vadakkancherry.

(d) By March, 1989. This is subject to timely availability of equipment.

Broadcast of Programmes for Malayalees in Gulf Countries

8495. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to broadcast special programmes for Malayalees working in the Gulf Countries by some All India Radio stations in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). No Sir. However, a full-fledged Gulf Service is being introduced in the Seventh Plan and on technical and other considerations the studios would be located at Bombay and transmitters at Panaji. The Service will, comprise programmes in Malayalam, Hindi and Arabic and would be directed towards Saudi Arabia, Oman, UAE, Yemen, Kuwait, Jordan and parts of Iran and Iraq.

Drilling in Cambay and Cauvery by USSR

8496. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to undertake drilling in the second parametric well in Cambay and Cauvery:

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard;

(c) the time by which the drilling of these wells will be started; and

(d) to what extent India will be benefited ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Under the existing Contracts for intensive integrated exploration in Cambay and Cauvery basins, the second parametric well in North Cambay basin was spudded on March 5, 1988 and second parametric well in the Cauvery basin is expected to be spudded shortly.

(d) Parametric wells are meant for collection of subsurface geological informations which is utilised for taking exploration decisions.

World Bank Aid for Laying of Gas Pipelines

8497. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is planning a network of pipelines from India's offshore gas fields to the mainland as a part of an ambitious World Bank aided plan to make optimum use of natural gas and reduce imports;

(b) if so, the main points of the plan; and

(c) to what extent the World Bank has agreed to help and assist?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). World Bank loan of \$ 295 million has recently been finalised for the western offshore and onshore gas development projects of ONGC.

The loan is expected to be spent on the following schemes:

- (i) Development of South Bassein fields.
- (ii) Development of Gandhar fields.
- (iii) Construction of Gas Pipeline from Hçera Offshore fields to Uran.
- (iv) Seismic Surveys for Tapti and Hazira fields and studies for identifying least cost investment for development and transmission infrastructure for Western Region and Utilisation of gas.

Development of Panna field in Western Offshore

8498. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has drawn up a Rupees sixty crore plan for the development of the Panna field in the Western offshore;

(b) if so, the details of the plan;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether this field was discovered in 1976, but no action has been taken till now; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). In July, 1985, Government approved a project of ONGC for Early Production System for Panna field in Western Offshore at an estimated cost of Rs. 61.50 crores. The project envisaged installation of one platform, modification of damaged jack-up "Sagar Vikas" to work as production platform, drilling of four wells etc.

(c) The project was completed in November, 1986.

(d) and (e). Although oil and gas were discovered in Panna field in 1976, yet detailed studies were felt necessary before taking up development of this field. Based on the data collected through Early Production System, ONGC have now proposed development of this field by providing seven well platforms, one process platform etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 571.43 crores.

Setting up of Power Projects by National Thermal Power Corporation

8499. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have considered a proposal for setting up three power projects;

(b) if so, whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has submitted the feasibility reports;

(c) if so, the main points of the proposal submitted by the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(d) the total expenditure involved; and

(e) whether Government have accepted the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (e). The National Thermal Power Corporation have submitted feasibility reports in respect of following Central Sector Projects identified to yield benefits in the Eighth Plan period :

S.No.	Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
1.	Farakkha Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) Stage III (West Bengal)	496.37
2.	Rihand STPP Stage-II (Uttar Pradesh)	1304.68
3.	Vindhyachal STPP Stage II (Madhya Pradesh)	1409.60
4.	Dadri Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Plant (Uttar Pradesh)	493.63
5.	Chandrapur STPP Stage-I (Maharashtra)	1424.27
6.	Yamunanagar Thermal Power Project (Haryana)	1309.70

These projects could be considered for implementation after all the necessary inputs have been tied up and various clearances are available.

Provision Relating to Statement of Salaries of Employees in Annual Reports of Companies

8500. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956, are required to furnish the particulars of their officials drawing salary of Rs. 3000 and more per month in the Annual Reports under the Companies Act;

(b) whether Government are aware that this statement results in incurring heavy expenditure by the companies on the preparation of their annual reports; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to omit such a provision from the Companies Act, 1956 and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). By clause 30 of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1987 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 31st August, 1987, the absolute monetary ceilings specified in section 217 are proposed to be substituted by such ceiling as may be prescribed by the Central Government for disclosure of particular of employees.

Bio-Gas Plants in Karnataka

8501. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bio-gas plants established in Karnataka through bank loans;

(b) how many of them have become defunct;

(c) how many of them require repairs;

(d) if repairs prove futile, whether Government contemplate waiving the loan; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Charges for Barring S.T.D.
Facility**

8502. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the present charges for barring STD facility by subscribers in Bangalore city;

(b) the charges which a subscriber has to pay for getting reopened the STD facility;

(c) whether the charges for STD barring are also collected when the new connection is given and the subscriber opts for STD barring; and

(d) whether Government propose to discontinue the charges for barring STD facility and collect the charges only when the STD facility is reconnected ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The charges are Rs. 50 if the STD barring facility is requested after the telephone has been installed.

(b) The charges are Rs. 50 for any subsequent change in the STD facility.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

**Misuse of Public Call Offices
in Bangalore**

8503. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of public call offices in Bangalore city;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that these public call offices are misused by making calls without paying by drilling hole in a fifty paise coin and inserting a thread into it; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to prevent misuse of these public call offices in Bangalore city ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There are about 1,400 Public Telephones in Bangalore city.

(b) Yes, Sir, on a few occasions.

(c) Attended type Public Telephones are being encouraged in place of unattended type public telephones.

Power Generation in Southern States

8504. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for power generation in southern States for the year 1987-88;

(b) the quantum of power actually generated in these States; and

(c) whether Government have provided adequate assistance to the State Governments concerned for achieving power generation targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The required information is as under :

Name of the State	Generation (MU)	
	Target 1987-88	Actual 1987-88
Andhra Pradesh	18015	18123
Karnataka	9945	7526
Kerala	4875	4087
Tamil Nadu	17810	17833

(c) Generation from Hydro stations mainly depends upon the availability of water in the reservoirs. Various measures taken to provide assistance to the States in improving the generation from thermal stations include implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Programme at some stations, assistance to State Electricity Boards in undertaking Plant betterment Programme as well as in the procurement of spare parts,

supply of requisite quality and quantity of coal, training of personnel etc.

[*Translation*]

Broadcast of Vividh Bharti Programmes

8505. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the radio stations in the country do not broadcast the programmes of Vividh Bharti;

(b) whether Government have been receiving representations from many parts of the country in regard to broadcasting Vividh Bharti programmes from the radio station there;

(c) if so, the names of the places from which Government have received such representations; and

(d) the names of the places where Government propose to introduce broadcast of Vividh Bharti programmes during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Vividh Bharti programmes are broadcast on a separate channel from 30 All India Radio stations in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Representations have been received for introducing Vividh Bharti programmes from Ajmer, Bhagalpur, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Imphal, Selam and Vishakapatnam, from time to time.

(d) There is no proposal for expansion of the Vividh Bharti Service during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Connecting of Dharchula-Didihat and Lohaghat Telephone Exchanges through Pithoragarh STD Channel

8506. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to connect the Dharchula-Didihat and Loha-

ghat telephone exchanges in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh with other parts of the country through Pithoragarh STD channel;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

(c) Dharchula-Didihat and Lohaghat are small manual exchanges and the trunk traffic is not adequate to justify STD service from these exchanges.

[*English*]

TV Serials 'Ramayan' and 'Mahabharat'

8507. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) when the last episode of the popular serial 'Ramayan' is likely to be telecast;

(b) the amount paid for each episode telecast on Sunday by each of the two sponsors of this serial and the total amount paid by them so far;

(c) whether the proposal for 'Mahabharat' serial has been cleared and if so the details thereof; and

(d) the number of episodes it is expected to comprise of and when it is likely to be telecast ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The last episode of the serial 'Ramayan' is likely to be telecast on 31.7.1988.

(b) The two sponsors paid at the rate of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per episode till the end of 52 episodes and thereafter at the rate of Re. 2.25 lakhs per episode. The total amount paid upto 31.3.1988 was Rs. 96.00 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The concept of the proposed serial 'Mahabharat' has been approved by the Government. It would be produced

by Shri B.R. Chopra, a private producer. The number of episodes proposed is 52 of 50 minutes each. The likely date of its telecast has not yet been decided.

[*Translation*]

Drilling for Oil and Gas in Rajasthan

8508. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has started drilling for oil and gas in the Ghotaru area of Jaisalmer district with its desert rig in the month of March, 1988;

(b) whether the Oil India Limited has also started drilling for oil and gas in the Tanot area of Jaisalmer district in collaboration with Deutag company of West Germany;

(c) if so, the details of the progress made in this regard so far; and

(d) the detailed information in regard to the possibilities of finding oil and gas in Jaisalmer district ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Oil India Limited have awarded a contract for charter hire of a rig to M/s Deutag of West Germany for drilling in Rajasthan. The drilling of the first well was started on 8th March, 1988 at Tanot and the well is expected to be completed in July, 1988.

(d) Gas has already been found at Manhera Tibba and Ghotaru in Rajasthan and the prospects of finding more hydrocarbons are considered good.

[*English*]

Classification of Explosive as Fireworks

8509. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the guidelines followed in classifying the items of explosives as fireworks and crackers and when these classification were introduced;

(b) whether Government propose to change the existing classification;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Explosives, including fireworks, are classified into different classes and Sub-divisions under Schedule I to the Explosive Rules 1983 on the basis of composition, degree of risk and end-use applications. This classification has existed since the inception of the Explosives Rules.

(b) to (d). The Government do not propose to change the existing classification as it has been made on the basis explained in part (a) above.

Thermal Power Project at Cochin

8510. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a 100 MW oil (LSHS) based thermal power station in Cochin; and

(b) if so, the action taken on this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). A revised feasibility report in regard to setting up a 90 MW combined cycle power plant, based on LSHS/fuel oil/natural gas, at Cochin (Brahmapuram), in lieu of the earlier proposal to set up a 100 MW oil (LSHS) based thermal station, has been received from the Kerala authorities in April, 1988.

Setting up of Industrial Training Centre in Malaysia

8511. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up Industrial Training Centre in Malaysia;

(b) if so, the purpose of setting up

such Industrial Training Centre and under which programme; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (c). Government have no proposal to set up an Industrial Training Centre in Malaysia. However, HMT (I) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of HMT Ltd., has secured a contract from the Government of Malaysia for the establishment of an Advanced Training Centre at an approximate cost of Rs. 16.2 crores. The Centre will provide intensive production oriented training in highly skilled metal working trades, particularly tool-making and industrial electronics. The project is to be implemented in two years.

Foreign Collaborations by BHEL

8512. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign collaboration established by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL);

(b) the details of those foreign collaborations;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to reduce the number of BHEL's on-going foreign collaboration agreements; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) and (b). The details of on-going foreign collaborations of BHEL are given in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of ongoing Foreign Collaborations of BHEL

(as on April 1, 1988)

S.No.	Name of Collaborator	Product
1	2	3
1.	Prommash export, USSR	Thermal and Hydro-sets, Motors,
2.	Combustion Engg, Inc., USA	Boilers.
3.	Nuovo Pignone, Italy	Centrifugal Compressors.
4.	Kraftwerk Union AG, West Germany	TG Sets upto 1000 MW.
5.	Dresser Industries Inc. USA	Safety, Safety relief and Forged Steel Valves.
6.	Hitachi Ltd., Japan	Reversible Pump Turbines
7.	Weir Pumps Ltd., U.K.	Boiler feed pumps and booster pumps, cooling water and condensate pumps.
8.	Siemens AG, West Germany	SF-6 and Vacuum Circuit Breakers.
9.	Siemens AG, West Germany	Electrical Motors.
10.	General Electric Co., USA	Non-POB Power Capacitors.
11.	Yuba Heat Transfer Corp., USA	HP Feed-water Heaters.
12.	Siemens AG, West Germany	Electronic Automation System for Steam Turbines and Generators.
13.	TOA Valve Co. Ltd., Japan	High Pressure Valves.

1	2	3
14.	Branhman Industries Inc. USA	Masts and Sub-structures.
15.	National Supply Co., USA	Christmas trees and Well-head assemblies.
16.	HARCO Corporation, USA	Cathodic Protection System.
17.	Siemens AG., West Germany	Camshaft Controllers and Traction Current Control Unit.
18.	ASEA, Sweden	High Voltage Direct Current.
19.	BBC Brown Boveri and Co., Switzerland	Programmable Controls,
20.	General Electric Co., USA	Gas Turbines.
21.	Stock Equipment Co., USA	Gravimetric Feeders.
22.	General Electric Co., USA	A.C. Variable Speed Control Drives.
23.	Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd., Canada	Francis type Hydro Turbines.
24.	Balcke Duerr AG, West Germany	Moisture Separator Reheaters.

Sick Industries in Karnataka

8513. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of industries have fallen sick in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the names and the number of sick units in Karnataka;

(c) the dates from which those units have fallen sick and the reasons of their sickness;

(d) the steps taken for the revival of those units;

(e) the measures taken for their rehabilitation; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. As per the latest information available from RBI, there were

43 large and 3077 small scale sick industries as at the end of December, 1986 in Karnataka.

However, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among Bankers as also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing nationalised banks, it will not be possible to divulge the names of the sick units assisted by banks.

Generally, a number of causes, both Internal and external, often operating in combination, have been responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the principal causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R and D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequate demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(d)-to (f). For revival of sick industrial units, Government of India have got a uniform policy for the whole country. Some of the important aspects are as follows :

(i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely, 'The Sick Industrial Companies

(Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designed as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction' (BIFR) has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

- (ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.
- (iii) The Banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial Institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.
- (iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sectors.
- (v) Government of India introduced a 'Margin Money Scheme' with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000.

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Mysore (Karnataka State)

8514. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants on the waiting list for telephone connections in Mysore as on 31 December, 1987;

(b) the number of those applicants who are likely to get telephone connection by the end of 1988; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The number of applicants in the waiting list for telephone connections in Mysore as on 31st December, 1987 was 2004.

(b) About 1600 applicants are likely to get telephne connections by end of 1988.

(c) while O.Y.T. connections can be given on demand, the applicants in "General" category registered upto 31st October, 1987 are likely to be cleared by the end of 1988.

Expansion of Telecommunication Facilities

8515. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project for expansion of telecommunication facilities throughout the country has been approved by Government;

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

(c) to what extent this project will help the expansion of telecommunication facilities; and

(d) whether any foreign assistance will be acquired in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The expansion of Telecom Services in the Country is being done under the approved 7th Five Year Plan for Telecom Services. During 1st three years of the plan, the network has been expanded by adding 9.04 lakh Telephone connections taking the total number to 38.02 lakh. As per plan proposals a total of 16 lakhs Telephone

connections are to be given during the 7th Plan.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Power Generated by Damodar Valley Corporation

8516. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of power being generated in various projects by Damodar Valley Corporation and the quantity of power being supplied to each State and the rate at which it is being supplied; and

(b) whether this power supply is in accordance with the agreement reached between the Damodar Valley Corporation and the States ?

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

[*English*]

Energy Generation from Hydrocarbons

8517. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to replace generation energy by coal in favour of hydrocarbons (fuel oil/or natural gas);

(b) if so, whether the developed countries like West Germany and U.K. are still subsidising coal for power generation while India is contemplating to replace energy generation by coal; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The fuel used in the generation of thermal power in our country is mainly coal which is the primary energy source; other fuels such as

gas and fuel oil are also used depending on their availability, cost involved etc. It is not proposed to replace coal by hydrocarbons as a fuel for generation of electricity.

[*Translation*]

Purchase of Plot for Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan

8518. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22nd March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4208 regarding purchase of plot by Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi and state :

(a) the date on which orders were issued to conduct an enquiry against the officer involved in the purchase of plot for Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi;

(b) progress of the enquiry so far;

(c) the reasons for which the DDA has demanded Rs. 12.80 lakhs from the KVIC and the decision of the Commission on the demand; and

(d) whether Government have given this amount to the payee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) had directed its Chief Vigilance Officer on 19.10.1987 to take action for initiating disciplinary proceedings against the former Manager of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi, who is taking further action in the matter.

(c) DDA has demanded Rs. 12.8 lakhs as rehabilitation charges to accommodate 128 jhuggi dwellers occupying the said plot as per policy and laid down norms. KVIC has decided to pay the amount to DDA.

(d) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Contribution by Public Sector Undertakings

8519. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the

Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the expected contribution as 'resource' for and during the Seventh Five Year Plan by Central and State public sector undertakings;

(b) how the year-wise targets and achievements in this regard compare so far, and what are they estimated to be during the current year; and

(c) the names of the Central public undertakings which have failed to achieve the targets ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) Central public sector undertakings were expected to contribute a sum of Rs. 23013 crores as net internal resources for and during the 7th Five Year Plan. In addition, they were also expected to generate a sum of Rs. 11490 crores towards additional resource mobilisation during the 7th Plan period. The Government of India is not responsible for the State public sector undertakings.

(b) Overall targets of net internal resource generation by Central public sector undertakings fixed for the first two years of the 7th plan, viz., 1985-86 and 1986-87 were Rs. 3438.64 crores and Rs. 3785.57 crores respectively. As against, as per the available information the actual (provisional) achievement during these years was of the order of Rs. 3185.32 crores and Rs. 3790.51 crores respectively. During the years 1987-88 and 1989-89, the contribution of internal resources expected from Central public sector undertakings is Rs. 3956.01 crores and Rs. 5480.96 crores respectively.

(c) As the information relating to actual achievement of generation of net internal resources during the 7th Plan period is not available from some of the public sector undertakings, the same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Personal Telephone Connections to Employees

8520. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will

the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any priority is given to the employees of his Ministry in the matter of sanctioning personal telephone connections;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to sanction personal telephones on priority basis to their employees; and

(d) if so, by what time ?

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

(b) According priority for personal telephones of the employees of this Ministry would not be fair to the public who are waiting for their telephones. This would also give rise to displeasure among other Central Government employees, who are also governed by the same rules and conditions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) above.

[English]

Price Decontrol of Bulk Vitamins

8521. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has price decontrolled bulk vitamins and has imposed price control on multi-vitamins; and

(b) if so, how the prices of multi-vitamins medicines are controlled when the bulk drug vitamins going into the manufacture of multi-vitamin medicines are out of price control ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) and (b). The Kelkar Committee had recommended that all vitamins, only when used in combinations for formulation, should come under category II of price control, keeping this recommendation in view, all vitamins as bulk drugs have been exempted from price control.

Exemption of Medicines from Excise Duty

8522. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Drug Prices may go up by 15 per cent" appearing in the Economic Times of 15 March, 1988; and

(b) if so, the names of the finished medicines which were exempted from excise duty before the announcement of the Budget and what will be the excise duty on each due to the Budget proposals ?

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

(b) All single ingredient formulations of category II drug will attract excise duty of 10.5%. All combinations of Category II and price decontrolled drugs will have 15.75% excise duty. All category I drug and other 26 specified drugs as per statement below will attract Nil excise duty.

Statement

1. Dexamethasone
2. Dipuridamol
3. Hydralazine
4. Isosorbide
5. Mothyldopa
6. Nifedepine
7. Nikethamide
8. Propranolol
9. Reserpine
10. Verapanil
11. Chlorpropamide
12. Glipizide
13. Glybenclamide
14. Insulin
15. Phenformin
16. Tolbutamide

17. Ethienamide
18. Cycloserine
19. Morphazinemide
20. Prothionamide
21. Pyrazinamide
22. Primapuine
23. Totequine and Cinchona febrifuge
24. Mepacrine
25. Vinblestin
26. Vincristin

Small Scale Drug Units

8523. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of small scale drug units having turn-over between Rupees 25 crores and 100 crores;

(b) if, so, the names of such units;

(c) whether these units are exempted from price-control of finished medicines based on category-II drugs;

(d) whether it is also a fact that most of these units have monopoly in production of certain finished medicines and have dominance; and

(e) if so, the names of category II drugs and their finished medicines along with the names of small scale units which enjoy monopoly and the market share of each ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a), (b), (d) and (e). Sales turnover of individual formulations and total scale turnover of drug companies are not monitored. The required information is, therefore, not available.

(c) Yes, Sir. All SSI units are exempted from price control on Category-II drugs subject to certain conditions. A copy of the relevant order dated 16th October, 1987 is given in the statement below :

Statement

New Delhi, the 16th Oct., 1987

S.O. 924 (E). In exercise of powers conferred by paragraph 28 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987, the Central Government hereby exempts every drug manufacturing units registered as small scale unit with any Central Technical Authority or State Directorate of Industries or any other appropriate authority under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) from the operation of paragraphs 9, 10, 11 and 22 (2) of the said Order, in so far as they relate to formulations specified in Category II of Third Schedule of the said Order, subject to the conditions that

- (i) it is an independent unit/company and not a subsidiary of or owned or controlled in any manner by any other undertaking which is not so exempted from provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987;
- (ii) the formulations are marketed by the concerned unit/company, in their own brand names and not in the brand names of and/or trade marks belonging to any other company;
- (iii) a declaration complying with conditions (i) and (ii) above alongwith a copy of the Registration Certificate as a small scale unit is submitted to the Government within 60 days from the date of this notification in case of existing units and 60 days from the date of commencement of production in the case of new units.

NOTE : The above exemption to a small scale unit/company will be no longer be admissible as soon as it ceases to be a small scale unit/company.

No. 4 (8)/87-PI (II)

Sd/-

(R.S. MATHUR)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Schemes for Development and Expansion of Energy

8524. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of schemes undertaken in different States for the development and expansion of energy during the Seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the names of the places where new power plants are being set up in different States, indicating State-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). State-wise details of power generation schemes envisaged to give benefits during the Seventh Five Year Plan are given in the statement below :

Statement

Power Generations Schemes Envisaged to give Benefits during the Seventh Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Benefits (MW)
1	2	3
<i>Haryana</i>		
1.	Western Yamuna Canal H.E. Scheme	48
2.	Dadupur H.E. Scheme	10
3.	Panipat Thermal Station Stage-II	220
4.	Panipat Thermal Station Stage-III	210
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
5.	Andhra H.E. Scheme	17
6.	Rongtong H.E. Scheme	2
7.	Bhabha H.E. Scheme	120
8.	Thirot H.E. Scheme	4.5
9.	Chamera H.E. Scheme (Central Sector)	180

1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>					
10.	Upper Sindh H.E. Scheme Stage-II	70	33.	Anpara 'A' Thermal Station	630
11.	Karnah H.E. Scheme	2	34.	Tanda Thermal Station	440
12.	Stakana H.E. Scheme	4	35.	Unchahar Thermal Station	420
13.	Salal H.E. Scheme (Central Sector)	345	36.	Singrauli Super Thermal Station Stage-I Ph. II (Central Sector)	1000
<i>Punjab</i>			37.	Rihand Super Thermal Station	Central Sector 1000
14.	Mukerian H.E. Scheme	162	38.	Narora Atomic Power Project	
15.	U.B.D.C. H.E. Scheme Stage-II	45	<i>Gujarat</i>		
16.	Daudhar Mini Hydel Scheme	1.6	39.	Ukvi Left Bank Canal H.E. Scheme	5
17.	Dhariwal H.E. Scheme	2.4	40.	Kadana Pumped Storage H.E. Scheme	120
18.	Thuhi H.E. Scheme	0.8	41.	Wanakbori Thermal Station Extn.	630
19.	Rohti H.E. Scheme	0.8	42.	Sikka Thermal Station	120
20.	Nidampur H.E. Scheme	0.8	43.	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Station Extn.	210
21.	Ropar Thermal Station Stage-II	420	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
22.	Anadpur Sahib H.E. Scheme	134	44.	Hasdeo H.E. Scheme	120
<i>Rajasthan</i>			45.	Bargi H.E. Scheme	90
23.	Kota Thermal Station Extn.	210	46.	Korba West Thermal Station Ext.	210
24.	Ramgarh Gas Turbine Station	3	47.	Sanjay Gandhi (Birisinghpur) Thermal Station	210
25.	Mahi H.E. Scheme	140	48.	Bansagar H.E. Scheme	210
26.	Mangrol H.E. Scheme	6	49.	Korba Super Thermal Station	Central Sector 500
27.	Charanwala H.E. Scheme	2	50.	Korba Super Thermal Station Extn.	
28.	Suratgarh H.E. Scheme	4	51.	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Station	1260
29.	Pugal H.E. Scheme	2.1			
30.	Anoopagarh Canal H.E. Scheme	9			
31.	Jakkam H.E. Scheme	9			
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>					
32.	Maneri Bhali H.E. Scheme Stage-III	304			

1	2	3
	<i>Maharashtra</i>	
52.	Bhira Tail Race H.E. Scheme	80
53.	Tillari H.E. Scheme	60
54.	Pawana H.E. Scheme	10
55.	Bhandardara H.E. Scheme	10
56.	Khadakwasala H.E. Scheme	16
57.	Bhatsa H.E. Scheme	15
58.	Chandrapur Thermal Station Extn.	420
59.	Uran Gas Station Ext.	324
60.	Khaperkheda Thermal Station Ext.	420
61.	Parli Thermal Station Ext.	210
62.	Ujjani Pumped Storage H.E. Scheme	12
63.	Uran Gas Turbine Station Unit No. 8	108
64.	Vaitaran H.E. Scheme	1.5
65.	Pench H.E. Scheme (M.P./Maharashtra)	160
	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
66.	Balimela H.E. Scheme	60
67.	Nagarjunasagar H.E. Scheme Stage-II	100
68.	Srisaillam H.E. Scheme Stage-II	330
69.	Penna Ahobilam H.E. Scheme	20
70.	Nagarjunsagar L.B. Canal H.E. Scheme	60
71.	Nagarjunasagar R.B. Canal H.E. Scheme	30
72.	Pochampad H.E. Scheme	27
73.	Vijayawada Thermal Station Extn.	210

1	2	3
74.	Kakatiya Canal H.E. Scheme	1.5
75.	Ramagundam (Central Super Thermal Sector) Station Extn.	1000
	<i>Karnataka</i>	
76.	Varahi Canal H.E. Scheme	239
77.	Supa Dam H.E. Scheme	100
78.	Ghataprabha H.E. Scheme	32
79.	Raichur Thermal Station	210
80.	Mallapur H.E. Scheme	9
81.	Kailmalaigenekal H.E. Scheme	0.75
82.	Sirwar H.E. Scheme	1
83.	Madur Branch H.E. Scheme and other Mini/Micro	1.5
	<i>Kerala</i>	
84.	Idamalayar H.E. Scheme	75
85.	Kakkad H.E. Scheme	15
86.	Idukki H.E. Scheme Stage-II	390
87.	Kallada H.E. Scheme	15
	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	
88.	Servalar H.E. Scheme	20
89.	Kadamparai H.E. Scheme	400
90.	Kundah H.E. Scheme Stage-V	20
91.	Lower Mettur H.E. Scheme	120
92.	Vaigai Micro H.E. Scheme	6
93.	Pykara Micro H.E. Scheme	2

1	2	3	1	2	3
94.	Lower Bhavani H.E. Scheme	8	113.	Hirakud H.E. Scheme Stage-III	37.5
95.	Mettur Thermal Station	420	114.	Rengali H.E. Scheme	100
96.	Mettur Thermal Station Extn.	210	115.	Potteru H.E. Scheme	6
97.	Tuticorin Thermal Station Extn.	210	116.	Rengali H.E. Scheme Extn.	100
98.	Neyveli 2nd Mine cut Thermal Station	210	<i>Sikkim</i>		
99.	Neyveli 2nd Mine cut Thermal Station Extn.	210	117.	Rongnichu H.E. Scheme Stage-II	2.5
100.	Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project Unit	235	118.	Rimbi H.E. Scheme	1
	<i>Bihar</i>		<i>West Bengal</i>		
101.	Patratu Thermal Station Unit-10	110	119.	Ramman H.E. Scheme	50
102.	North Koel H.E. Scheme	24	120.	Kolaghat Thermal Station	420
103.	Sone Western Link Canal H.E. Scheme	6.6	121.	Kolaghat Thermal Station Extn.	210
104.	Eastern Gandak Canal H.E. Scheme	15	122.	D.P.L. Thermal Station Extn.	110
105.	Muzaffarpur Thermal Station Unit-2	110	123.	Teesta Canal H.E. Station	22.5
106.	Tenughat Thermal Station	210	124.	Richington H.E. Station Augmentation	1
107.	Sone Eastern Link Canal H.E. Scheme	3.3	125.	Fazi H.E. Scheme Augmentation	1.2
108.	Panchet Hill H.E. Project (DVC)	40	126.	Farakka Super Thermal Station Stage-I (Central Sector)	630
109.	Bokaro 'B' Thermal Station (DVC)	210	<i>A and N Islands</i>		
110.	Bokaro 'B' Thermal Station Ext. (DVC)	420	127.	Diesel Schemes	12
111.	Gas Turbines (D.V.C.)	90	<i>Assam</i>		
	<i>Orissa</i>		128.	Lower Borpani H.E. Scheme	100
112.	Upper Kolab H.E. Scheme	240	129.	Lakwa Gas Station Extn.	15
			130.	Chandrapur Thermal Station Extn.	30
			131.	Bongaigaon Thermal Station	60
			132.	Lakwa Thermal Station Ph. II	60

1	2	3
133.	Dhansiri H.E. Scheme <i>Manipur</i>	20
134.	Lokchao H.E. Scheme	0.4
135.	Kaithalmanbi H.E. Scheme	0.6
136.	Laimakhong H.E. Scheme	1
137.	Nangsungkhong H.E. Scheme	1.5
138.	Genel Micro H.E. Scheme	0.4
139.	Booning H.E. Scheme	1
140.	Diesel Sets <i>Nagaland</i>	2
141.	Dikhu H.E. Scheme <i>Tripura</i>	1
142.	Maharani H.E. Scheme	1
143.	Baramura Gas Thermal Station	10
144.	New Gas Turbine <i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	10
145.	Tago H.E. Scheme	4.5
146.	Sessa H.E. Scheme	1.5
147.	Small Hydels <i>Meghalaya</i>	3.60
148.	Kopili H.E. Scheme (Central Sector) <i>Mizoram</i>	100
149.	Small Hydel	0.9
150.	Small Diesels	5
Total (Utilities)		22245.25

In addition, the following gas/liquid fuel based power generation schemes have also been included to give benefits during the 7th Plan.

Gujarat

Kawas Combined Cycle gas based project (Central Sector)	300
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Uttar Pradesh

Auraiya Combined Cycle gas based project (Central Sector)	400
---	-----

Rajasthan

Anta Combined Cycle gas based project (Central Sector)	300
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Delhi

DESU Gas Turbines near I.P. Station	180
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Industrial Growth in Karnataka

8525. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industrial growth in Karnataka is very unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, the various factors responsible for the slow industrial growth in that State;

(c) the steps taken to increase industrial growth in the State; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). CSO does not compile state-wise monthly index of industrial production. The Ministry of Industry also does not maintain statewide information on industrial production. According to the overall Index of Industrial production compiled by CSO, the rate of growth of industrial production during April-December, 1987 was 9.7 per cent as compared to 7.1 per cent during the same period of last year.

Government have provided a number of fiscal and financial incentives to stimulate industrial production.

Production of Microwave Transmission System

8526. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA

NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking steps for indigenous production of micro-wave transmission system;

(b) whether the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) and Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) have been jointly making efforts in that direction;

(c) if so, the progress made in the matter; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(c) and (d). The two companies have signed an agreement for technical collaboration with M/S NEC, Japan for the manufacture of Digital Microwave systems in the 6 GHz and 13 GHz frequency bands.

The foreign collaboration has already been approved by the Governments of India and Japan.

Both the companies propose to establish annual manufacturing capacity of 400 transreceivers in two bands combined.

The production is likely to commence during 1989.

Import of High Technology Drugs

8527. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether several multi-national drug manufacturers are importing high technology drugs at prices higher than their cost of manufacture in India by Indian companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for allowing import of these drugs at prices higher than domestic cost of production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) No such instances have come to the notice of the Government.

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

Increase in Investment Limit for Industrial Licensing

8528. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to raise the investment limit for industrial licensing;

(b) if so, to what extent and whether the proposal of his Ministry to this effect has been cleared by Government;

(c) the circumstances which led to raise the investment limit; and

(d) the expected time of taking decision in the matter ?

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

(a) to (d). The exemption limit for purposes of industrial licensing was raised to Rs. 5 Crores on 23.4.83. An exercise to raise this limit as a part of the liberalisation of the licensing system has been undertaken and the details are still being worked out. It will therefore, be difficult to indicate at this stage any precise time frame by which a final decision will be taken in the matter.

Integrated Energy Development Scheme

8529. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the rising demand of energy in the country;

(b) whether any integrated Energy Development Scheme has been prepared to meet the rising demand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). An Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme is being implemented. The planning Commission has undertaken an exercise to formulate an integrated

energy economy model with the help of which an optimal mix of energy development options is expected to be worked out in order to meet the demand.

DAVP Advertisements to Newspapers

8530. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the current rate of advertisements offered by the directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to be newspapers;

(b) whether the rate varies by language;

(c) whether the frequency of advertisements in a particular newspaper is related to its certified circulation; and

(d) the break-up of the quantum of advertisements by value among various scheduled languages during the year ending 31 December, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The advertisement rates offered to various newspapers/periodicals by the DAVP are based on their circulation as per the provisions of Rate structure which apply uniformly to various categories of newspapers/periodicals.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) The advertisements are released to newspapers/periodicals keeping in view their publicity requirements and availability of funds. The circulation of the newspapers and their target readership are also taken into account.

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

Statement

Amount given to the Various Scheduled Languages Newspapers/Periodicals during the Year 1987-88 (April-December 1987)

Language	Amount (Rs.)
1	2
1. Urdu	29,70,768.00

1	2
2. Punjabi	12,64,136.00
3. Marathi	35,75,688.00
4. Gujarati	27,38,384.00
5. Sindhi	1,68,629.00
6. Assamese	5,61,074.00
7. Bengali	31,40,930.00
8. Oriya	10,07,300.00
9. Tamil	22,53,168.00
10. Telugu	7,66,012.00
11. Malayalam	20,24,598.00
12. Kannada	9,32,884.00

Introduction of Mobile Radio Telephone System in Delhi

8531. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether following the experimental introduction of mobile radio telephone system, Government are considering a project for the installation of a full fledged system in Delhi;

(b) whether the equipment is being manufactured in the country or is to be imported;

(c) the estimated cost of the project;

(d) the estimated non-recurring cost of the project per line;

(e) the estimated recurring cost of the project per line; and

(f) the annual charge payable by the subscriber ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme covering N.C.R. Region is being considered.

(b) At present the equipment is not being manufactured in the country. Based

on experience gained at Bombay, the decision about import/local manufacture will be taken.

(c) No projected as yet has been sanctioned for the proposed scheme.

(d) and (e). Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(f) The tariff being proposed for Bombay is as follows :

(i) Initial deposit at the time of registration	Rs. 5000.00
(ii) Deposit at the time of giving connection	Rs. 45000.00
(iii) Monthly rental	Rs. 1000.00
(iv) Call charges	Rs. 1.50 per minute for air conversation time (both for incoming and outgoing calls) over and above normal call charges.

Instruments will be procured and owned by subscriber. However, the above tariff figures are under review.

Setting up of Hydel Power Plants in States

8532. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hydel power plants set up in different States during the last three years;

(b) the number of those hydel power plants which have started production so far;

(c) the capacity of each hydel power plant; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). State-wise information about hydro generating units rotated/commissioned alongwith their capacity during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given in the statement below. Out of the 104 hydro generating units aggregating to 2785.31 MW rotated/commissioned in various States in the country, 92 units with installed capacity of 2411.56 MW have been commissioned while 12 units with aggregated capacity of 374.25 MW have been rotated. Out of the 92 units commissioned, 44 units with installed capacity of 2380.95 MW are major/medium while 48 units with total installed capacity of 30.61 MW are Micro/Mini/Small hydro stations. The number of major and medium hydel power stations which have started production so far is 43. Details regarding Micro/Mini/Small hydro stations are not available.

Statement

*Hydro Generating Units Rotated/Commissioned during Last Three Years
(i.e. 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88)*

Name of the HE Stations	No. of units × Installed Capacity (MW)	Total installed capacity (MW)
1	2	3

A. HE station/units Commissioned

(i) Major and Medium

Northern Region

NHPC

Salal

3 × 115

345

1	2	3
<i>Haryana</i>		
Western Yamuna Canal		
(a) PH'A'	2 × 8	16
(b) PH'B'	2 × 8	16
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
Andhra	3 × 5.65	16.95
<i>Punjab</i>		
Anandpur Sahib	4 × 33.5	134
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
Mahi Bajaj Sagar PH I	2 × 25	50
Sub Total (NR)	16 Units	577.95
<i>Western Region</i>		
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
Bandardhara	1 × 10	10
Pench (Common to M.P. and Maharashtra)	1 × 80	80
	1 × 80	80
Tillari	1 × 60	60
Bhira Tail Race	2 × 40	80
Sub-Total (WR)	6 Units	310
<i>Southern Region</i>		
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
Nagarjunasagar PSS	1 × 100	100
Srisailem Stg. II	1 × 110	110
	2 × 110	220
Pochampad	2 × 9	18
<i>Karnataka</i>		
Kalinadi stg. I (Supa)	2 × 50	100
<i>Kerala</i>		
Idamalayar	2 × 37.5	75
Idukki Stg. II	2 × 130	260
	1 × 130	130

1	2	3
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
Servalar	1 × 20	20
Kadamparai PSS	2 × 100	200
Lower Mettur	2 × 15	30
Sub-Total (SR)	18 Units	1263
<i>Eastern Region</i>		
<i>Orissa</i>		
Rengali	2 × 50	100
Upper Kolab	1 × 80	80
Sub-Total (ER)	3 Units	180
<i>North-Eastern Region</i>		
<i>NEEPCO</i>		
Kopili	1 × 50	50
Sub-Total NER	1 Unit	50
Total All India (i)	44 Units	2380.95 MW
<i>(ii) Micro/Mini/Small</i>		
<i>Northern Region</i>		
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
Rongtong	2 × 0.5	1
	2 × 0.5	1
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>		
Stakna	1 × 2	2
	1 × 2	2
Lankerchi	1 × 0.025	0.025
<i>Punjab</i>		
Nidampur	2 × 0.5	1.0
Daudhar	3 × 0.5	1.5
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
Anoopgarh	6 × 1.5	9.0

1	2	3
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
Suringed	1 × 0.4	0.4
	1 × 0.4	0.4
Chemoli Extn.	1 × 0.2	0.2
Kedarnath	4 × 0.005	0.020
Tapovan	2 × 0.4	0.8
Sub-Total (NR)	27 Units	19.345
<i>Western Region</i>		
<i>Gujrat</i>		
Ukai L.B.C	2 × 2.5	5
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
Vaitarna Dam Toe	1 × 1.5	1.5
Yeokeswar	1 × 0.075	0.075
Sub-Total (WR)	4 Units	6.575
<i>Southern Region</i>		
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
Kakatiya Canal at 10th mile	2 × 0.22	0.44
Kakatia Canal at 18 Mile	3 × 0.22	0.66
Kakatiya Canal at 19 mile	3 × 0.23	0.69
Sub-Total (SR)	8 Units	1.79
<i>North-Eastern Region</i>		
<i>Manipur</i>		
Naung Sung Kiang	3 × 0.5	1.5
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>		
Tissue	4 × 0.1	0.4

1	2	3
<i>Tripura</i>		
Maharani	2 × 0.5	1.0
Sub-Total (NER)	9 Units	2.9
Total All India (ii)	48 Units	30.61
Total (A) = (i) + (ii)	92 Units	2411.56
B. Units rolled during 1987-88 but not commissioned		
<i>(i) Major/Medium</i>		
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
Bargi	1 × 45	45
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
Pawana	1 × 10	10
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
Pochampad	1 × 9	9
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
Kadamparia PSS	1 × 100	100
Lower Mettur	4 × 15	60
Kundah P H V	1 × 20	20
<i>Orissa</i>		
Upper Kolab	1 × 80	80
<i>Neepco</i>		
Kopili	1 × 50	50
Sub-Total (i)	10 Units	374
<i>(ii) Micro/Mini/Small</i>		
<i>North-Eastern Region</i>		
<i>Nagaland</i>		
Dikhu	1 × 0.25	0.25
Sub-Total (ii)	1 Unit	0.25
Total (B) = (i) + (ii)	12 Units	374.25
Total (A) + (B)	104 Units	2785.81

Meritorious Productivity Reward Scheme

8533. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Meritorious Productivity Reward Scheme in thermal power generation is still being continued;

(b) if so, the main objective of this scheme;

(c) the results achieved under the scheme during the last three years; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) The main objective of this scheme is to maximise thermal generation by fostering competitive spirit amongst the thermal power stations and motivating employees through suitable cash incentive.

(c) and (d). It is not possible to quantify specifically the increase in thermal generation as a result of this scheme since improvement in thermal generation depends on a number of factors. However, the thermal generation increased from 114119 MU in 1985-86 to 149350 MU in 1987-88.

Power Projects under Execution in Collaboration with Soviet Union

8534. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power projects under execution in the country in collaboration with Soviet Union;

(b) the location of those projects and their capacity;

(c) whether some thermal power stations are proposed to be fully funded by USSR; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI

SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The following power generation projects are presently under implementation with Soviet assistance :

(i) Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project, Stage I, (6 × 210 MW) in Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project (4 × 210 MW) in Bihar.

(iii) Tehri Hydro Power Complex (2400 MW) in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Programme for Development of Solar and Wind Energy in Kerala

8535. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation for solar and wind energy during 1988-89;

(b) whether any programme for development of these sources of energy is going to be undertaken on a large scale in Kerala during this year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The total allocation for solar photovoltaic, solar thermal and wind energy during 1988-89 in the Central sector are Rs. 9.5 crores, Rs. 7 crores and Rs. 5.5 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). These programmes are being undertaken throughout the country including the State of Kerala. The programmes in various states including Kerala, for this year are worked out in consultation with the respective State Government/Nodal agencies.

Central Investment in Power Sector in Kerala

8536. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total Central investment in the power sector in Kerala so far;

(b) how does it compare with other States;

(c) whether there is a programme to invest more in the Central sector in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Central investment in the power sector is not made in a particular State but for a Region as a whole as Central sector power projects are Regional schemes. The precise figures of Statewise Central investment are not maintained in the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d). The Central Electricity Authority has cleared the Kayamkulam thermal power project of 2×210 MW in Kerala. An investment decision can be taken after environmental clearance and necessary inputs such as availability of water and financial resources have been tied-up. A suggestion has been received from the Government of Kerala that the project, may be implemented in the Central Sector. The State Government have been requested to send additional information in respect of their proposal, which is awaited.

Loss in Energy Generation due to Defective Load Management

8537. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved any scientific method to check the loss in energy generation due to defective load management; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove these defects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI

SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). In order to make the most optimal use of available energy generation, various load management measures are taken. These include; staggering and grouping of consumers, encouraging increased use of power during off-peak hours, transfer of power from surplus areas to deficit areas, etc. With a view to facilitate the transfer of power from surplus areas to deficit areas, the power systems in the various regions have been inter-connected, to form Regional grids, with the ultimate objective of the development of a National Power Grid.

Licensed Capacity of M/s. Modipon Limited, M/s. Century Enka Limited and M/s. Petrofils Co-operative Limited for Manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn

8538. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the licensed capacity of M/s. Modipon Limited, M/s. Century Enka Limited and M/s. Petrofils Cooperative Limited for the manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn during the years 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) whether the aforementioned licensed capacity was linked with the Deniers of Polyester Filament Yarn to be produced;

(c) the actual production of Polyester Filament Yarn by the companies during the relevant years;

(d) whether the actual production in any particular year exceeded the licensed capacity by more than 125 per cent; and

(e) whether such excess production is in line with Government's growth-oriented liberalised industrial policy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (e). The information regarding licensed capacity and production is given below :

(In tonnes Approx)

Year	M/s. Modipon Limited		M/s. Century Enka Ltd.		M/s. Petrofils Co-operative Ltd.	
	Licensed Production capacity		Licensed production capacity		Licensed production capacity	
1982-83	576	2,910	1,500	2,780	7,000	4,890
1983-84	1,723	3,690	1,500	4,950	7,000*	6,570
1984-85	1,723	3,720	8,540	5,800	9,000	8,150
1985-86	1,723	3,270	6,540	6,360	9,000	8,160

*Capacity re-endorsed to 9,000 tonnes/annum in September 1984.

It may be seen from the statement that in some cases for certain years, production is more than 125% of the licensed capacity mainly due to change in the denier, improvement in process, etc.

With a view to encourage productivity, Government has been announcing from time to time the policy regarding re-endorsement of capacity based on the highest production achieved by the unit.

Subsidy to Punjab

8539. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of districts in Punjab included in the industrial zones; and

(b) the amount of subsidy given to Punjab by Union Government and particularly to Hoshiarpur district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Perhaps the Hon'ble Member is referring to industrially backward districts in Punjab. The districts of Hoshiarpur, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur in Punjab had been identified as industrially backward districts. With effect from 1.4.1985, Amtitsar district had also been extended, as a special case, the facilities available to Category 'C' backward districts. Since the inception of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme in 1971 and upto 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 20.27

crores has been reimbursed to the Government of Punjab. Details of reimbursement of Central Subsidy on district-wise and industry-wise basis are not maintained.

Employees of Coir Board

8540. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Coir Board stationed outside Kerala and West Bengal are being denied medical reimbursement benefit;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination in comparison to their counterparts based in Kerala and West Bengal; and

(c) what immediate action is proposed to be taken to settle the long pending medical claims of the Coir Board employees outside Kerala and West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The Coir Board has extended the benefits of medical attendance to its employees stationed in and outside Kerala as provided under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944. However in Places such as Delhi and Bombay certain difficulties have been noticed in the application of the rules. The Coir Board has been instructed to resolve the problem.

Industrial Units set up by NRIs in Bihar

8541. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of industrial units set up in Bihar by or with the collaboration of non-resident Indians; and

(b) the number of proposals for setting up such industrial units in Bihar pending before the Special Approval Committee (NRI) as on 31 March, 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Since the setting up of the Special Approval Committee (NRI) in November, 1983, only one NRI proposal has been approved in 1987, for setting up a unit in Bihar for the manufacture of fruit and vegetable juices and products. This industry being delicensed, a SIA Registration has been given to the applicant.

(b) No NRI proposal for grant of industrial licence to set up industrial units in Bihar is pending decision with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, Department of Industrial Development.

Completion of Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Plant in Bihar

8542. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards the completion of the Super Thermal Power Plant at Kahalgaon in Bihar;

(b) whether there has been any delay as compared to the original schedule; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay and the cost over-run as compared to the original estimates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). Work on the Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project is progressing on schedule. Out of a total 3352 acres of land required for the project, about 1370 acres have been acquired. Nearly 60 per cent of the site levelling work has been done and the temporary township is at an advanced stage of completion. Major equipment packages have been awarded and

pre-award activities for the balance packages are also in hand.

Building up of Platforms for ONGC

8543. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have awarded contract to a Singapore Company for building platforms for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC); and

(b) if so, the place and cost of the project and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Electrification of Villages in Karnataka

8544. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the district-wise number of villages in Karnataka which have been electrified so far with the assistance of Union Government;

(b) whether all the villages for which electrification was demanded have been electrified; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the further action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Available information indicating the district-wise number of villages electrified in Karnataka as on 31.3.1987 under the rural electrification schemes financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). District-wise targets and priority of electrification of villages is decided by the State authorities. During 1987-88, a target of electrification of 700 villages in Karnataka was fixed. Karnataka

Electricity Board has reported that 746 villages have been electrified during 1987-88 upto 31.3.1988.

Statement

*Villages electrified as on 31.3.1987—
REC Schemes*

State : Karnataka

Sl. No.	District	Villages electrified
1.	Bangalore	414
2.	Belgaum	589
3.	Bellary	110
4.	Bidar	234
5.	Bijapur	757
6.	Chickmanglur	117
7.	Chitradurga	243
8.	Coorg (Kodagu)	127
9.	Dakshina Kannada	101
10.	Dharwar	432
11.	Gulbarga	581
12.	Hassan	790
13.	Kolar	467
14.	Mandya	294
15.	Mysore	350
16.	Raichoor	570
17.	Shimoga	527
18.	Tumkur	442
19.	Uttara Kannada	646

**Opening of Post Offices in
Kerala**

8545. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme for opening of new post offices during 1988-89 and upgrading existing post offices in Kerala has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the number of post offices to be opened in Kerala with locations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir, not yet.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

**Licences for setting up of Industries
in Kerala**

8546. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any new licences for establishment of new industries in Kerala during the year 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the number of licences issued to public and private sectors separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Seven industrial licences were granted during the financial year 1987-88 for setting up industries in Kerala State. Of these, two were for setting up of 'new undertakings'.

(b) Out of the above mentioned seven industrial licences, four were granted to State public sector undertakings and three to private sector undertakings/parties.

**Setting up of Gas Based Thermal
Plant at Brahmapuram in Kerala**

8547. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a gas based thermal plant at Brahmapuram in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). A feasibility report in regard to setting up a 90 MW combined cycle power plant, based

on LSHS/Fuel Oil/natural gas, at Brahma-puram, Cochin has been received from the Kerala authorities in April, 1988. The proposed project is estimated to cost Rs. 107 crores.

Glass and Ceramic Industrial Complex in Orissa

8548. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa has requested Union Government to make available financial assistance for the common service and facility centre for successful implementation of a Glass and Ceramic Industrial Complex at Jharsuguda in Sambalpur District;

(b) whether it is a fact that the identification of products and preparation of project profiles for Glass and Ceramic Complex has been completed in consultation with the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Government of Orissa has submitted a proposal for external funding of a common service and facility centre of the proposed Glass and Ceramic Industrial Complex at Jharsuguda in Sambalpur District. No final view has been taken by Government in this regard.

Seminar on Quality Control in Civil Aviation

8549. SHRI H.A. DORA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on quality control in civil aviation was recently held in Kathmandu;

(b) whether the Indian representative offered cooperation with other countries in upgrading safety measures and quality services in the field of petroleum products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) ; (a) Indian Oil Corporation in Association with Nepal Oil Corporation organised a Seminar on 'Quality Control in Aviation Fuels' at Kathmandu during 10th and 11th March, 1988.

(b) Apart from having technical interaction with various agencies in different countries involved in production, Marketing and Consumption of Aviation Fuels with particular reference to Quality of Products, the participating countries were offered technical cooperation in upgrading their aviation facilities and quality of Aviation Fuels, etc.

(c) Indian Oil Corporation offered the services in the following areas :

1. Training of Personnel in Aviation as well as Non-Aviation Fuel handling.
2. Human Resources Development through developmental Training Courses and Seminars.
3. Periodical visits of our experts to their facilities to share and up-date knowledge and information.
4. Co-operation in Energy Conservation.
5. Setting up of fuel testing facilities.
6. Any other assistance connected with R.O.L. Handling.

Liquidation of Companies

8550. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies which are under liquidation as on 31st December, 1987, State-wise; and

(b) the reasons for liquidation of these companies ?

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

INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) A statement in this regard is given below.

(b) The time and effort involved in compiling the reasons for liquidation of each company will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved. Under Section 433 of the Companies Act, 1956, a company may be wound up by the court on one or more of the grounds stated therein.

Statement

Break-up figures of companies under liquidation, State-wise as on 31.12.87

S.No.	Name of State	No. of companies (in liquidation)
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	195
2.	Maharashtra	673
3.	Karnataka	258
4.	West Bengal	971
5.	Orissa	35
6.	Delhi	365
7.	Madhya Pradesh	37
8.	Andhra Pradesh	78
9.	Rajasthan	81
10.	Punjab	82
11.	Uttar Pradesh	136
12.	Tamil Nadu	531
13.	Bihar	36

1	2	3
14.	Goa	2
15.	Pondicherry	13
16.	Assam	14
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	12
18.	Kerala	231
Total		3750

Court Cases against Companies

8551. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of prosecutions launched under the Companies Act in various courts in the country before 31st December, 1987;

(b) the number of companies prosecuted in 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(c) the nature of offences for which these companies were booked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) 34,559 prosecution cases were pending in various courts against the companies and their directors as on 31.12.87.

(b) Number of companies prosecuted under the provisions of the Companies Act are as under:

1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
6,500	6,039	5,727

(c) A list is given in the statement below:

Statement

*Nature of offences for which prosecutions were field during 1984-85,
1985-86 and 1986-87*

S.No. Section of the companies Act, 1956		Nature of defaults
1	2	3
1.	22 (2)	Non-compliance by the company and its officers of directions to change the name of the Company.
2.	58 A	Acceptance/invitation of deposits not in terms of rules made etc.
3.	Rule 10/11	Non-filing of Annual Returns of deposits etc.
4.	60	Violation of requirements relating to registration of prospectus before publication.
5.	70 (4)	Prohibition of allotment in certain cases unless statement in lieu of prospectus delivered to Registrar.
6.	41/150	Defaults in maintenance of Register of members.
7.	146	Non-maintenance of the registered office of the company.
8.	147 (2)	Non-publication of name by company.
9.	159/162	Non-filing of Annual Returns with Registrars.
10.	165	Non-holding of statutory meeting after commencement of business of company.
11.	166/168	Non-holding of Annual General Meeting.
12.	198	Payment of minimum remuneration to Managerial Personnel.
13.	205-A	Unpaid dividends not transferred to special dividend account and general revenue Account.
14.	207	Penalty for failure to distribute dividend within forty two days.
15.	209/209A	Books of Account not kept properly.
16.	210 (5)	Non-laying of annual accounts in Annual General Meetings.
17.	211	Forms and contents of Balance sheets and Profits and Loss Accounts not showing true and fair view/not being in prescribed form.
18.	218	Penalty for improper issue, circulation or publication of balance sheet, or profit and loss Account.
19.	233 (b) (II)	Failure to audit cost accounts in certain cases.

1	2	3
20.	220 (3)	Non-filing of Balance sheet with the Registrars of Companies.
21.	295 (4)	Loans to Directors etc. without approval of the Central Government.
22.	303 (3)	Non-filing of return of change in Director.
23.	234 (1)(4)	Non-furnishing of information/explanation called for by ROC.
24.	374	Penalty for contravention of Section 372 or 373.
25.	383 A	Failure of the company to have whole time Secretary.
26.	551	Non-filing of statements containing information regarding pending Liquidation.
27.	473	Order on contributory to be conclusive evidence.
28.	614 (A)	Power of courts trying offences under the Act to direct the filing of documents with Registrar.
29.	628	Penalty for false statements.
30.	252	Minimum number of directors not maintained.
31.	445 (1)	Default in filing winding up orders with the Registrar.
32.	17	Non-compliance of the requirements of Section 17.
33.	43A	Non-compliance of Section 43A of the Companies Act, 1956.
34.	Rule 11 of the Companies (Acceptance of deposits) Rules, 1975.	Non-filing of Annual Returns of deposits.
35.	68	Fraudulently inducing persons to invest money.
36.	77 (4)	Violation of restriction on purchase or loan for purchase by the company of its own or holding companies shares.
37.	95 A	Default in notifying the consolidation of share capital and conversion of shares into stock within 30 days.
38.	212	Non-attachment of documents required by sub-section 1 with Balance sheets.
39.	217	Board Report not in compliance of sub-section (1) to (3).
40.	252	Minimum number of directors not maintained.
41.	294	Violation of rules regarding appointment of self-selling agents.
42.	370	Loans etc. to companies under the same management without Central Government approval.

1	2	3
43.	371	Penalty for contravention of Section 369, 370 and 370 A.
44.	372	Non-compliance of provisions of the Act relating to purchase of shares.
45.	445 (1)	Default in filing of winding up orders with the Registrar.
46.	598	Penalties for non-compliance of provisions of the Act applicable to foreign companies.
47.	629 A	Penalty where no specific penalty provided in the Act or under Indian Companies Act, 1913.
48.	297	Board's sanction not taken for certain contracts in which particular director is interested
49.	299 (4)	Non-disclosure of interest by Director.
50.	300 (4)	Participating and voting by interested Directors in Boards proceedings.
51.	631	Improper use of the word Limited or Private Limited.
Under Indian Companies Act, 1913 :		
52.	244	Non-filing of Statement of Accounts.

**Electronic Telephone Exchanges
in Karnataka**

8552. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to open some more electronic telephone exchanges in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the Raichur district of Karnataka has been selected for this purpose; and

(c) when the electronic telephone exchange would start functioning there ?

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

(b) At present there is no proposal to set up an electronic exchange at Raichur District of Karnataka.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

**Thermal and Hydel Power Plants
Pending Execution in Karnataka**

8553. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the various stages at which the proposed thermal and hydel power plants are pending execution in Karnataka; and

(b) the steps being taken to expedite the execution of the pending power projects in Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The status of the proposed thermal and hydel power plants of Karnataka pending for execution (under examination) is given below :

S.No.	Name of the scheme	Capacity (MW)	Status
1.	Madur Branch canal	1.5	Inter-State aspects are to be resolved for according approval.
2.	Brindavan HEP	2 × 6	Comments on planning and cost aspects sent to the project authorities. Replies are awaited.
3.	Shivasamudram HEP seasonal scheme	2 × 135	Under techno-economic appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority. Involves inter-State aspects which are to be resolved.
4.	Mangalore TPS	2 × 210	Provision under section 29 of the Electricity (supply) Act, 1948 to be complied with.

(b) The clearance of projects for execution depends upon the comprehensiveness of the project reports, expeditious response of the project authorities to the various comment/observations of the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission and the relative priority accorded to the projects by the State Government in terms of allocation of funds. All efforts are being made to expedite the clearance of projects for execution.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Why can't you allow us ?

MR. SPEAKER : Because I am bound by your rules. And the rule says that the Election Commission is an autonomous body.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No question. The Election Commission has to come and complain. I cannot do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You change the statute and then come to me. I cannot alter the statute. I have got no powers to do it and I am not going to do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : These people also complain. You also complain. For me it is all right.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, you always shout at the top of your voice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No question. Not allowed. Nothing doing. I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is why the Election Commission is there.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Mr. Tewary and not anybody else,

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Please listen. The Speaker has allowed me. It is a different thing.

We have come across reports in the newspapers that the Communist Party of India has demanded a separate status for Punjab. That amounts to giving autonomous status to Punjab. I would like to

know whether the CPI is reiterating its old thesis that India is a country of many nationalities. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : The 59th amendment is a part of the Constitution of India. Elsewhere oath is being taken by the elected representatives outside to nullify the 59th amendment, to destroy the Constitution. Elected representatives elsewhere are taking oath to destroy the Constitution. We have passed the 59th Amendment here and it is a part and parcel of the Constitution (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : The Governor of Bihar (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : The Government of Bihar will look into it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : If I am the custodian of the House then I am also the custodian due to the rules. I cannot transgress any rules.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You here me, I am speaking.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not listen to me ?

[*English*]

Let me finish. These people complained when Haryana elections were there. Now you are complaining. It is the same question. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of CAG of India for 1986-87, Union Government (Railways), Appropriation Accounts Railways for 1986-87. Part-I—Review, Part-II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts and Block Accounts etc., of Railways for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : On behalf of Shri Eduarðo Faleiro, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1986-87—Union Government (Railways) under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5999/88]

- (2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts, Railways for the year 1986-87, Part-I—Review (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6000/88]

- (3) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts, Railways for the year 1986-87, Part-II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6001/88]

- (4) A copy of the Block Accounts (including capital statements comprising the loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways for the year 1986-87 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6002/88]

**Notification under Chartered
Accounts Act**

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 a copy of Notification No. ICA(7)/160/87 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1988 making certain amendments to the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1964 under section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6003/88]

12.07 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[*English*]

**Statements showing action taken by
Government on recommendations**

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri) : I beg to lay on the table statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of :

- (i) Thirty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on their Thirty-first Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Justice)—Pendency of cases in Supreme Court and High Courts.
- (ii) Forty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on their Thirty-seventh Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs—Revision of form and contents of the Demands for Grants.
- (iii) Fiftieth Report of the Estimates Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha)

regarding action taken by Government on their Thirty-second Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Urban Development—Housing for Landless Rural Labour.

12.07½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS**

[*English*]

Forty-third Report

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey) : I beg to present the Forty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-fifth Report on Eastern Coalfields Limited.

12.08 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

[*English*]

**Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and
Thirty-sixth Reports**

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Hajipur) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

- (i) Thirty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-second Report on the Ministry of Welfare—Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (ii) Thirty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Ministry of Welfare—Socio-Economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

[Shri Ram Ratan Ram]

- (iii) Thirty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Banking Division)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Bank of Baroda and credit facilities provided by the Bank to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

12.08½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID
ON THE TABLE

[English]

(i) Eighteenth Report

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

(ii) Minutes of the Sitting

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : I also beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating to their Eighteenth Report.

MR. SPEAKER : Matters under Rule 377. Shri Soren. Not here. Shri Jena.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Only Mr. Jena goes on record.

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Demand for fixing the procurement price of Paddy

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Nationalisation of the rate of paddy fixed

by the Government all over the country became a curse for the paddy growers in several areas, for the fact that the production cost of paddy varies from place to place.

A detailed survey conducted by the eminent economists, experts in Agriculture Technology and Heads of Department of various Universities in their detailed study report, stated that, the production costs of paddy in tribal districts and hilly regions like Fulbani, Kalahandi, Karaput, Bolangir is more than rupees twenty per quintal than that of plains and coastal districts of Puri, Ganjam, Cuttack and Balasore of Orissa State, which is just an example. This shows that, the paddy growers of those districts, who are mostly poor tribals and backward, are sustaining heavy losses every year. The study report further stated that due to such state of affair the paddy growers are either gradually reducing their paddy areas year to year or going for "Jhum" cultivation, which is encouraging deforestations and creating serious environmental problem.

I would, therefore, request the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to give a serious thought to this very vital issue and announce the procurement rate of paddy after taking into consideration the production cost demarcating the zones areas-wise according to geographical location so that at least paddy growers of each such region may get the support price for their produce, if not the remunerative prices. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I myself initiated a general discussion on Electoral Reforms with special reference to Garhwal.....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Professor, It was raised yesterday also. I cannot do anything in this regard.

[English]

This I cannot take up.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : My dear friend, I have allowed it. Now it is for the Business Advisory Committee. I have admitted it.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection if, you get it cleared by the B.A.C. There is nothing to get annoyed.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Yesterday, after the Question Hour I raised a point about my Adjournment Motion regarding the statement of the former Finance Minister which you said you could not admit. (*Interruptions*)

Later in the afternoon when the debate was going on the Defence Ministry's grants, suddenly the Home Minister got up and made a statement. How can the Home Minister make a statement without the previous permission of the Chair... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : This has been decided yesterday. You come to me. I cannot take it up now.

- (ii) Demand for amendment to the election laws in order to bar the independent candidates and the communal parties from contesting elections

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri) : The experience gained in the last forty years call for a radical change in the Election laws. Looking to the growing number of independent candidates in every election, it is high time we bring some suitable legislation and ban this unhealthy trend as we have eradicated the evil of political defection by passing Anti-Defection Law. Similarly all State level regional, communal, religious and sectarian political parties should be banned. Only such national political parties which have faith in unity and integrity and do not preach and practise narrow and sectarian outlook, should be recognised by the Election Commission. No political party which has not been duly recognised by the Election Commission should be allowed to contest any election. Democracy presupposes existence of two parties and in the election a mandate is given by voters not to any individual candidate but to the policies and programmes of a political party.

I suggest that laws may be amended accordingly.

- (iii) Measures to improve supply of drinking water in Delhi

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) ; Mr. Speaker, Sir, the population of Delhi is rising day by day. The D.D.A. has constructed a large number of flats. The Housing Societies too have constructed a large number of dwelling units. Large number of people reside in unauthorised colonies, jhugis-jhonparies, rehabilitation colonies and J.J. colonies. There is shortage of drinking water. There is only one water treatment plant of the Municipal Corporation at Hyderpur. At that time the Delhi population was 40 lakhs only, which has now gone upto 80 lakhs. It is, therefore, essential to install a second water treatment plant at Hyderpur so that raw water from Yamuna could be brought there and treated. Since requirement of water is much more, the supply of raw water from Haryana should be increased and in lieu Haryana should be supplied sewage water for irrigation of their crops. The slum Department of Delhi may be asked to supply drinking water to Jhugi-Jhonparies and unauthorised colonies by boring tube-wells in these localities. In view of drought, Delhi Administration has installed some tube wells. But they are not enough. The Government of Uttar Pradesh may be requested to provide Ganga water to meet the requirement of water in Delhi. Clean and potable water may be provided to those villages where only saltish water is available so that diseases may not spread in these villages and they may get safe water.

- (iv) Demand for increasing the age limit of candidates intending to take the Civil Services Examinations

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the age limit for appearing in the Civil Services Examinations of the U.P.S.C. has been reduced from 28 to 26 years in the year 1987. Due to this the candidates belonging to rural areas, no matter they belong to general category of reserved category, are being deprived of appearing in the examinations. Therefore, keeping in view the difficulties of candidates belonging to rural areas as also the difficulties of the candidates

[Dr. Dal Chander Jain]

who sit in these examinations after passing their examinations in medicine and other technical courses, the age limit for appearing in the Civil Service Examinations should be restored to 28 years, as it was before 1987, so that candidates belonging to all categories may get a sufficient opportunities.

It may be mentioned here that during the freedom struggle the Congress had vehemently opposed the reduction in age limit for appearing in Civil Services Examinations. Giving due regard to the views of our freedom fighters, the age limit should again be restored to 28 years. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, sit down.

[Translations]

It moves no difference to me if you speak loudly. I am not at all afraid and never I had fear in my mind. Yesterday also I told you and Professor Saheb also told you that discussion can be held in a proper way. You know that method. I also know it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed. It is for me to admit the Motion. It is for you to decide the time. I have allowed that.

[Translation]

There is no harm in discussing. But it should be done in a proper way. Pressure tactics would not do.

[English]

So simple it is.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Nirmal Khatri—Matter under rule 377.

[Translation]

(v) Industrialisation of Faizabad and Barabanki districts of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like

to draw the attention of the Government for undertaking industrialisation of the backward districts of Faizabad and Barabanki in Uttar Pradesh which also fall within my Parliamentary constituency.

This backward area could develop if any public undertaking or any major industry is set up in Sohawal and Milkpur area in Faizabad district and in Rudauli area in Barabanki district. Survey work may please be conducted on these two possibilities. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will call. Heavens are not going to fall. There is nothing new today. I will call, no difficulty is there. There is no difficulty. There is no need to get agitated. Did I ever refuse permission? Please sit down.

[English]

I never disallow anything.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Amal Datta, anything will be done in a proper way, but not under your duress.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : We have given an adjournment motion on this.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, why don't you allow me to make a submission? *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : you go on insisting, but I will never do it. The rules do not permit me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Basudeb Acharia, please read your matter under rule-377.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : We want to know whether you will allow Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary to make a submission.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I will not do this.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, are we now to understand that you are not going to allow us to make our submissions ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Ramoo-walia. Matter under rule 377.

[Translation]

(vi) Demand to take steps to check unemployment in countryside

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, India occupies only 2.4 per cent area of the world as against 17 percent of the world's population. It is clear from the above figures as to how much pressure the population exerts on the land. In an agricultural country like India more than 80 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood but the situation is now changing gradually. According to the figures available, the total number of unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchange as on 31st March, 1986, was 6,55,430. Out of this, as many as 3,68,629 unemployed people belong to the rural areas. Now unemployment is gradually increasing in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas because production capacity of the land has reached a saturation point where more people can not be provided employment in agriculture sector. Consequently, they ouths are being compelled to go to other areas for earning their livelihood. Recently a study team report on the state of the economy of Punjab has been published by P. H. D. Chamber of Commerce and Industries in which it has been stated that the growth rate of industries in Punjab is the lowest in the country even though there is sufficient scope for the growth of

industries in Punjab. I would, therefore, request the Government to encourage cottage industries based on agriculture in the rural areas. A time bound programme should be formulated to link every village having more than hundred families with the district Headquarters by a metalled road and until this programme is implemented, arrangements for purchase, on wheel should be made in the rural areas on the pattern of a "Market on Wheel" provided for the consumers in the cities areas, in the interest of the cottage industries. This will put a check on growing unemployment in the rural areas.

[English]

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : Sir, is it your ruling ? Can you not allow us to have our say ? We have been punished.

12.18 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, you have to decide this aspect. Every time they are walking out against your ruling. You have to decide this aspect. You cannot allow them just to go away, without being punished. (Interruptions)**.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Gaekwad—Matter under rule 377.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

(vii) Precautionary measures in and around Baroda to check effects of freak gas

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on Friday, the 27th March, 1988 in my constituency of Baroda a serious and tragic accident was averted. It was feared that like the Bhopal incident which occurred 2 years ago, thousands of people would have died in this

[Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad]

incident. However, whereas the Bhopal tragedy was man made, the Baroda incident would have been a natural calamity. The details are as follows. On Friday, the 27th March, 1988, when labourers were undertaking boring of a well for drinking water purposes in a densely populated market area of Sayasiganj in Baroda, natural gas started gushing out of this well at a very high pressure of 36.48 metres and it posed a great danger to the people living nearby. However at about 7 p.m. the flow of gas reduced of its own.

As soon as the Fire brigade was informed about it, its men reached the spot immediately and they informed the Natural Gas Commission headquarters in Baroda. Though the gas stopped coming out after seven hours, but as a precautionary measure the fire brigade personnel put 10,000 litres of water inside the well. I want to request the Government and the Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas Commission to take precautionary measures in and around Baroda, where there is gas deposits while undertaking boring of wells and all equipment should be kept ready for use so that such kind accident of could be averted.

12.20 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1988-89—
Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Food and Civil Supplied—
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, Shri Annanambi.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Yesterday the Home Minister was allowed to make a statement without the prior permission of the Chair or giving any prior notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Chair must have taken everything into consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How was he allowed ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. Whoever was in the Chair at that time must have done it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Buta Singh cannot get up and make a statement when the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry are being discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I cannot go back. The person who was in the Chair must have done it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : All of you now please sit down and start business. Half an hour is wasted.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : My submission under Rule 377 is not get over.

MR. SPEAKER : Now it is all over.

[English]

Tomorrow. I have gone to the next item.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : It can be laid on the Table.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : All laid on the Floor of the House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Sir. This is quite natural if the person like Choubeyji would intervene in the matter.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : What about the discussion on the submarine deal ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I said it a number of times that I have no objection to a discussion on the matter. There is no dispute in this regard. In so far as discussion

on the matter is concerned, you should be rest assured. You are free to do whatever you like.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I rise to...

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : What is your point of order ?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : No point of order. On my point of order the ruling will be given by the Speaker, not by you.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1988-89
—Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies—
Contd.

12.23 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. There is a shortage of essential commodities due to drought in some parts of the country including floods in some other parts of the country but the Government could face the challenge with success.

In 1986-87, the production of foodgrains was about 144 million tonnes, a decline of 4.2 per cent over 1985-86. The production of rice and wheat declined by 5.3 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively. The stock of foodgrains stood at 14.96 million tonnes on 1.12.1987 as against 23.85 million tonnes on 1.12.1986. During April to December 1986, the wholesale price index moved up by 8.5 per cent which has a repercussion on the retail price. The steep rise in prices of wheat and rice was checked by the timely release of stock for public consumption and release of stock for distribution specially under public distribution system.

The drought relief programme specially subsidised foodgrains in ITDP area and the tribal majority States and Union Territories helped us to a great extent to prevent the rise in prices of wheat and rice. The price

of sugar has almost remained stable because of production. But the lean period is ahead and the Food and Civil Supplies Department should be cautious and come in a very big way to see that during this lean period up to the harvest of Kharif the public are supplied essential commodities and there should be no dearth of them. So, the Government should be cautious in monitoring prices, availability of essential commodities, prevention of black-marketing and distribution of essential commodities through the public distribution system and matters relating to weights and measures and quality control.

The major thrust of the policy of the Government is to increase production of essential commodities and supply throughout the year keeping in view the supply of cheaper foodgrains, through various schemes to poor and vulnerable people.

There is a shortage of supply of rice and kerosene in some States, more so in Orissa. The State is suffering from acute drought. The Orissa State Government have requested the hon. Minister, the Members of Parliament of Orissa also have requested the hon. Minister to ensure the supply of adequate quantities of rice and kerosene to the State, and I hope that the Minister will kindly look into it.

In the report it is stated that mobile Vans have been provided for distribution of essential commodities. But in Orissa, especially in Ganjam district, in my constituency, I do not find any mobile vans.

The financial assistance given by the Centre to the States through the cooperatives is not utilised for the purpose for which it is meant; or for the benefit of the consumers, especially again, in Orissa. The financial assistance by way of managerial subsidy, rent for the houses, for storage and sale, and soft loans are mostly mis-utilised adjusted towards the loss sustained otherwise by the cooperatives beginning with the apex marketing society up to the primary society. It is to be utilised for the benefit of the consumer and so steps should be taken to ensure that it reaches the consumers. Monitoring and supervision should be done by the Centre to see that the cooperatives utilise the subsidy and soft

[Shri Somnath Rath]

loans given by the centre for the benefit of consumer are properly utilised.

In Orissa, storage agents are appointed for the supply of grains to the Harijans tribals and others under the different schemes, but mostly individuals are appointed. For essential commodities, individuals are appointed as storage agents at the district level, or regional level, but there is no storing agent at the block level. Necessarily the retail dealers who have to pick up the commodities from the agents, they have to pay more for transport. The transfer charges given to them are much less. The FCI does not care, so also the storing agent, to give the essential commodities by weighment. At times retail dealers are seen adopting the practice of selling the essential commodities at the places where they get them. Edible oil never reaches the villagers as it ought to be. What is required is, as the Government is saying, the consumer movement should be a people's movement, associating the public voluntary organisations and the people.

Through you, I am requesting the hon. Minister to give a circular to the States where the MPs are involved in the Committees, the Committees should be called in such a manner that the MPs will be able to attend and certainly not when the House is in session, because in my constituency, today the Citizens' Committee has been called at Berhampur, but I cannot attend it.

Sir, it is necessary that the individuals should not be encouraged and as far as possible, the cooperatives should be given priority for storage and distribution of essential commodities.

In the report, it has been mentioned that by raids, crores of rupees worth of essential commodities were seized. This is only a tip of the iceberg. It is for the Government to consider, when because of certain raids, such a huge quantity of essential commodities which have gone to black market have been detected, if proper and effective steps are taken, the magnitude of the black marketing will be known.

The Government has taken steps about

the Consumer Protection Movement. The Consumer Protection Movement should be people's movement, but it has not gained momentum. The Consumer Protection Act 1986 is not implemented in right earnest. It is moving at a snail's pace. Twenty States have set up Consumer Protection Council; only Seven States have set up 'State Consumers' Commission; and not a single District Consumer Disputes Redressal Committee has been constituted. So, it is high time that the Government should give stress on this consumer protection, as it is the policy of the Government.

The Quality Control Inspectors should be asked to see that the quality is maintained. The producers should be given remunerative price, so that the production can be increased. Just like sugar, for the production of oilseeds and other essential commodities remunerative price should be given to the producers so that he will be encouraged to produce more and meet the situation. The growth of population is another factor.

Taking all this into consideration, there should be people's movement as stated by the Government.

I thank you once again for having given me an opportunity to participate in the debate. Implementation is the only criteria, which has to be fulfilled. The Acts are not wanting; the policy of the Government is very clear; but what is wanting is implementation at the grassroot level in right earnest for the benefit of consumers. Supervision and monitoring are necessary.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) :
Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies on behalf of the AIADMK.

I welcome the allocation of Rs. 2563 crores for the Food Department. Rs. 57 crores have been allocated for the Civil Supplies department. I would have been happy if this allocation is 100 crores. Civil Supplies department is a very important

department and only through the network of this department essential commodities are distributed to the hungry mouths in the nook and corner of this country.

During 1985-86, the food production in the country was 150.44 million tonnes. The subsequent year, the food production came down to 144.7 million tonnes. Apart from the inefficiency of the Government in properly planning the food production in the country, the drought situation and other natural calamities were the main reasons for the decline in food production. Particularly, in Tamil Nadu, the food production has grossly come down due to drought conditions. Last year, when I spoke in this august House, I demanded an allocation of Rs. 500 crores to battle the drought condition. However, only a paltry allocation of Rs. 125 crores were allocated by the Central Government. This lackadaisical approach of the Central Government to the burning problem of drought has resulted in the decline in food production in the country.

This is the condition in almost all the States. The apathy of the Government will make the country lag behind in food production. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take timely steps to undo the damage done by drought. All essential inputs like fertilizers and pesticides must be supplied to our farmers free of cost.

Food, clothing and shelter are three fundamental need of a human being. Among these three fundamental needs, food gets the topmost priority. The Government must, therefore, support the farmers who produce this food. Fertilizers and pesticides must be distributed to our farmers free of cost. If such incentives are provided to the farmers, they would increase the food production. That would also make us stand in the forefront of food production among the countries of the world.

I also urge upon the Government to constitute a High Level Committee to go into the matter of declining food production in the country. The Committee should tour all the States and report to the Government about the various factors holding up the food production. It should also recommend the ways and means of increasing our food production.

The Government must increase the employment to opportunities in fair price shops. Special priority should be given to the Scheduled Castes in the matter of employment in Fair price shops. Hon. Minister may kindly take note of this. Widows should also get priority in employment in these fair price shops. If women are employed in fair price shops, the Government can effectively ensure fair distribution of essential commodities to poor consumers. Women may also help to reduce the malpractices in the distribution of foodgrains through these shops. Women should therefore be given top priority in employment in fair price shops in the interest of having corruption free distribution system. Fair price shops should be set up in every village.

The late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. MGR rightly evolved a policy by which the fair price shops were entrusted only to Government and cooperative agencies. The policy reduced malpractices in the distribution of essential commodities. But in Delhi and many other States the fair price shops are run by private individuals and the distribution system is ridden with many malpractices. The Government must, therefore, evolve a firm policy in the matter of entrusting fair price shops to private individuals.

Rice is the staple food in Tamil Nadu. Most of the eatable in Tamil homes are made of rice. I therefore request the Government to increase the rice quota to the State. At least 10 lakh tonnes of rice should be allocated to the State from the Central pool. As wheat is the staple food in North India, wheat quota to the northern States should be increased in the same manner. When there is scarcity of foodgrains, the Government must resort to imports. Government must import rice from Burma and other countries and allocate the rice to Tamil Nadu and other rice consuming States. Likewise, wheat may be imported from America and Australia and allocate it to wheat consuming States.

Lastly, let me request the Government to come forward with a firm policy, a national policy, on the distribution and production of foodgrains in the country particularly when our food production is on the decline.

[Shri R. Annanambi]

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak a few words in support of the demands for grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for the year 1988-89.

Food production this year has declined. The main reason for this decline is scanty rainfall. We must therefore augment our water resources. Particularly in Tamil Nadu many lakes are dry. I have been drawing the attention of the Government for a long time to this problem. These lakes must be desilted so that these lakes could store adequate water when there is rainfall. The water, thereafter, could be used during the drought years. At least this year, a survey must be conducted and the work of desilting these dry lakes must be started. Kaveripakkam and Mamandur are the two big lakes in Arakkonam. These lakes irrigate 20000 acres of land. These lakes should be desilted without further delay. Besides, farmers with 2 or 3 acres must be provided with bore-well facility free of cost.

The Government is providing 2000 crores subsidy on foodgrains. But I do not think that this subsidy is reaching the poor farmers. Government must look into this.

The support prices offered to farmers should be raised. Then only farmers will have an incentive to increase the food production. Farmers are toiling hard in the fields to increase the food production. They must, therefore, get higher remuneration as support prices for their produce. The Government has fixed Rs. 146 as support price for paddy. This should be increased. In the same way, the support price for sugarcane should also be increased. The prices of sugar and jaggery are one and the same. The farmers, therefore, divert their sugarcane for the production of jaggery. The sugarmills are closed down for 3 to 4 months in a year. They are running in losses and Government must take steps to rehabilitate the sugar mills. The Government must also raise the support price of sugarcane so that the farmers are encouraged to divert sugar-

cane to production of sugar. The Government may kindly consider this.

Further, Sir, there is enormous wastage of foodgrains in the country simply because there are no adequate storage facilities. The Government must therefore increase the number of granaries.

People should get rice, dal and oil at cheap rates through fair price shops. If there is scarcity of these commodities in the country, efforts must be made to import these commodities so that the public distribution system works without any hindrance.

Government must also pay attention to fruit cultivation. There are many wastelands in my constituency. These lands can be used for raising orchards and commercial crops like cashewnuts. The Government can also turn these wastelands into mango groves. The Government can employ widows and handicapped in these schemes so that unemployment to some extent could be removed. Special incentives must be offered to farmers to diversify in raising commercial crops and for growing fruit-bearing trees.

The Government should also pay its attention to the cultivation of maize and millets. Nowadays, people have forgotten these foodgrains. Farmers should be encouraged to bring more acreage under the cultivation of maize and millets.

The production of vanaspathi must be increased. People have increasingly started to use vanaspathi as a cooking medium in place of ground nut oil or gingely oil. Women agitate against the non-availability of vanaspathi. The demand for vanaspathi in the country is growing. Its production therefore must be increased.

The prices of essential commodities other than rice and wheat are soaring high. The prices must be brought down. The consumption of vegetables must be encouraged because of the nutrient value of the vegetables.

The conditions of the employees in the cooperative fair price shops must be improved. Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has

announced that Government would endeavour to provide employment to 25,000 women. These agricultural cooperative fair price shops offer a right place for employment of these women. Government must consider this. Many of the villages do not have fair price shops. 8 or 9 villages have one fair price shop. At least there should be one fair price shop for every 1000 persons

As in other sectors, farmers should also be given special bouns for agricultural production apart from giving support prices for their produce.

Prices of essential commodities can be curbed if foodgrains with the traders are lifted within 3 months because many of the traders mortgage the stock with the banks for money. This leads to hoarding and thereby to price rise.

Under the NREP and RLEGP foodgrains are given as remuneration for work. It is still doubtful whether under the regime of dravidian parties these foodgrains were distributed to the poor people properly. Vested interests used to divert these foodgrains to open market and pocketed the money. This must be looked into. The workers must therefore be paid in cash instead of foodgrains.

Eggs have nutrient value. A poultry farm should be set up in every village. Subsidy must be provided for setting up of pultry farms. I do not like to enter into any controversy whether egg is vegetarian or non-vegetarian food. People say it is good for health.

170 crores are being spent on the nutritious meals scheme. This is an huge amount. Let what happened in the past be a story of the past. At least in future, the scheme should be properly implemented without any malpractices being reported for which effective monitoring is necessary.

With these words, I thank you for having given me this opportunity.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the unprecedented natural calamities like floods and drought this year have created many problems for the country. The prices have increased due to shortage of foodgrains and

other essential commodities. Even otherwise economic policies being pursued by the Government are responsible for the inflationary trend in the country. In the given budgetary system pursued by the Government, entire burden for generating income is thrust upon the public. This will, naturally, give rise to prices and the floods and drought have aggravated the situation further. As a result, the prices of various commodities have increased very rapidly. Under these circumstances, people with limited sources of income or those who have no particular source of income are finding it hard to purchase commodities of their daily use and facing much difficulties. This situation has provided a sort of golden opportunity for the unsocial elements, hoarders and black marketeers in the country for minting money. I regret to say that the public do not receive any relief in the real sense by the various programmes announced by the Government. With a view to providing relief to general public, tall claims are being made with regard to consumer movements in our country, but the facts remains that general public is not at all benefited out of them. The public distribution net work has been spread all over the country. But it is a fact that the black marketeers and corrupt officials have taken hold of the Public Distribution System.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : It is a weakness on the part of your State.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : The conditions in Bihar State are very worst. It is well and good if all essential commodities are being made available through the public distribution system in your State. I am not aware of the position in your state. It is a good thing if all essential commodities are being made available to general public through the public distribution system in your state. But I don't think the position would be better in your state also.

AN HON. MEMBER : What was the position during Janata regime.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : I have no concern with Janata regime. I have all along been opposing the Janata regime. Our party never supported Janata regime and our party was never an ally to that regime.

[Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the public is being exploited through the public distribution system in Bihar state. I have no knowledge of other States. But so far as Bihar is concerned, the shops functioning under the public distribution system in Bihar have become an instrument for raising prices in the market. The reason for this being that under the system various commodities supplied by the Central Government reach these shops through the State Government for distribution. But these commodities are not available in these shops. Sugar is not available in sufficient quantity. Other commodities like kerosene, edible oil, clothes are also not available. Foodgrains become available in these shops only when the market prices come at par with administered prices. In this way, the shops under the public distribution system have become an instruments of raising prices in the market. What is the objective of the Government's scheme. The basic concept of public distribution system is to check the inflationary trend in the market by pumping supply of essential quantities in sufficient quantity through its net work of shops and provide relief to the people from price rise and to make the essential commodities available at cheaper rates. *(Interruptions)* As a matter of duty, I am saying all these things. But it is a fact that no remedial steps are being taken in this regard. I urge the Government to fulfil its commitments and make monthly allotment of essential commodities in sufficient quantity to various States on the basis of their population. The Central Government should ensure that supply of essential commodities is being made regularly. But generally it does not happen so, malpractice takes place both at the States and the Centre levels. The allotment which ought to have reached the States from the Centre does not reach them.

In this connection, I would like to make one more point. Tribals, the poor people and the Harijans living in rural areas whom the Government claims itself to be a champion, do not get a pinch of sugar from the shops opened in these areas. They do not get kerosene. Only a handful of white-collars people get the benefits of the public distribution system. Common people, who are most needy and helpless, do not receive

any benefit from these shops. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government should evolve a machinery which protects interests of the consumers. The Governments proclaims that it will accelerate the consumer movement and provide relief to the consumers, but it has not been able to check these malpractices taking place. Nobody listens to anybody in Bihar. No action is taken on complaints being made, from lower level upto the Chief Minister. I therefore, request the Government to evolve a effective machinery which will work efficiently in providing essential commodities to people. There should be an all party monitoring committee for this.

There is no adequate storage facility for the commodities arriving at the shops under the public distribution system in Bihar. I, therefore, request the Government to construct godowns at the village levels so that commodities arriving for distribution could be stored in them and brought to shops as and when necessary. Presently, there are no such godown's at the district level even. There is no such godown at the district level in my constituency Nalanda. I hope that the Government will look into it and make suitable arrangements.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.

The hon. Member who had spoken before me and many speakers who have spoken have highlighted the shortages of items. *(Interruptions)*

Since you have given only 5 to 7 minutes, I will certainly like to highlight one item of civil supplies which is drawing the attention of the entire country. You must have also read in the papers about the shortage of milk and milk which is being issued by various milk schemes all over the country. Even in today's *Times of India* it has come.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : This is the subject of the Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Milk supply

is civil supply. What I want to say is, European Economic Community countries have given to National Dairy Development Board, what is known as Irish butter and Irish oil. This was given to 7 countries and it was found that it contains radio active elements. It was checked and the case went to the High Court in Bombay. The High Court upheld the case. Then, it went to the Supreme Court. In the mean time the report was given by the National Dairy Development Board in the Supreme Court, which they got from the atomic scientists who are not food scientists. There are food laboratories all over the country but not even one of them has been contacted. They got a certificate about this Irish butter out of which they make processed milk, reconstituted milk, which is being given through the various cooperative milk schemes, all over the country. But the apex body is the National Dairy Development Board. The report says that it contains radio active elements within the permissible limit. On the basis of that report, the Supreme Court gave a ruling in favour of continuance of supply of reconstituted milk with Irish butter. This Irish butter was given free of cost by the EEC countries to 7 countries in Southeast Asia—India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and other countries. All the countries got it checked up by their own food laboratories and rejected it. They have banned the use of Irish butter. Our country is the only country where the National Dairy Development Board not only did not ban the use of this but continues to use this. The National Dairy Development Board is selling Irish butter. This is a sin-multiplied. I have got with me various paper cuttings and I am ready to give them to the hon. Minister provided he promises to go into these. As it stands today the report says that the radio active elements are within the permissible limit. But is it necessary that it should be taken even within the permissible limit, and given to the people as reconstituted milk, of those elements which are injurious to health of children, of soldiers, of adults, and of everybody in the country. This is being given even to the Army. I had even tabled a call-attention notice. I do not know why it did not come up. But the fact remains that even the Army is getting this reconstituted milk. Previously, the Army used to get milk from dairy farms. When the milk

was insufficient and when the military farms were not allowed to have sufficient funds to develop and when the Army grew larger, the requirement of the milk increased. Then the milk was being given by contractors also, who used to give fresh milk all over Northern India and eastern India to the troops which are located. Now the National Dairy Development Board is issuing milk even to the Army containing these radio active elements in these stations where cooperative milk schemes are going on. There are about 30 and odd stations where this milk is going. Fresh milk was given by the military farms and contractors twice a day. This milk is given once a day. The hon. Minister had been the Minister of State for Defence. I want to tell him one thing, suffice to say. I had been posted there in Ladakh. The milk powder which was given by the National Dairy Development Board cooperatives is used to mark the Volley-Ball, Basket Ball and Badminton courts.

My submission to you is, if you have any interest in the health of the country, these samples which were sent to the Atomic Research Centre should be re-tested by your food laboratories. You have made a mention in your report that you are going to have a large number of food laboratories. There is a food laboratory in Hyderabad which is fully competent to test this powder and oil. This milk should be tested; Irish butter should be tested there. If they say, it can be used, it is fair enough. But no food expert has seen it so far. It has been seen by our Atomic Commission people instead of food experts. It is something like, when I broke my leg, I had shown it to a gynaecologist. This is not fair.

My request to the hon. Minister is, Irish butter should be banned in our country as it has been banned in all other countries, though it is a free donation under the aegis of the United Nations, by the European Economic Community countries.

Secondly, the health of Jawans is of paramount importance in the defence of the country and they should not be given this milk to begin with. Thirdly, the Irish butter must be withdrawn wherever it is being used.

I conclude by saying that at least in Army; they must either give milk from

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

military farms or through the previous system of contract. The hon. Minister will bear me out that about three weeks ago, there was a cartoon in *The Times of India*. There was an explosion somewhere and the man is saying : This is not an atomic explosion. Somebody must have dropped the Irish butter.

Radio activity, health and Army should be kept in mind. When other countries have stopped the supply, we should also stop it and this must be exposed. If the hon. Minister is willing, I would suggest that there should be enquiry on this particular item under the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. It is because contamination, adulteration and hazards to health come under your Ministry. The supply may come under the Agriculture Ministry. The acceptance may come under the Ministry of Defence. But it is your duty and the duty of all of us sitting in the House to see that contaminated milk is not given whether within the permissible limits or not, to the Army or even to the other people in the country, because it is a health hazard and it will damage the health of the country's children, adults, patients and everybody. I am sure that in his reply, the hon. Minister will react to this point and set things right.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to those hon. Members who participated in the Debate for Demands of Grants in respect of my Ministry. I have noted their suggestions including some of their critical remarks which may also help in making improvements in the functioning of the Ministry. As has been said by several hon. Members here, last year was a year of challenge for all of us and never before in this century, such a severe natural calamity occurred in the country. Had a calamity of such magnitude occurred 8 to 10 years ago, we would have to beg foodgrains from rich countries for feeding our teeming millions. Though some difficulties were experienced at some places due to this severe drought and floods, yet not a single person died of starvation anywhere. Of course, there were some complaints about the commodities not

reaching at some places in time and stray incidents of some irregularities. Nevertheless the officers and staff of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies and the Food Corporation of India handled the situation so deftly that they deserve a word of appreciation by the House. Of course, some difficulties were experienced but so far as question of availability of foodgrains is concerned, no difficulty was experienced anywhere because the supply of foodgrains was arranged very efficiently. The credit of this goes to our great leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi who visited various states affected by drought or floods. I can say confidently that it is for the first time in the country that plan assistance has been allocated to various states in advance to meet the situation created by flood or drought. Never before the allocation was made so quicker. Previously the States used to get this assistance after one year of the occurrence of the calamity. This year funds were sanctioned after one or two months. It is true that there might be some delay in case of certain states which did not submit the details of accounts or expenditure incurred by them. But there has been no delay by the Centre. What I feel that the most important contribution on the part of the Government of India for the welfare of its people is the assistance being provided to various states through its plans followed by provision of net work of fair price shops for distribution of foodgrains. Next to China, it is India where foodgrains are sent from one corner to another corner of the country. Here is a point worth mentioning that the entire procurement of foodgrains is made in North India only. The procurement is made from Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the ratio of 65, 20 and 15 per cent respectively. It can be well imagined from the above figures. We also make some purchases from M.P. and 15 lakhs tonnes of paddy from A.P. We make procurement from one corner and send to far off places like Tamilnadu, Kerala and Assam. Transporting the foodgrains to these places and storing them properly is not an easy job. I do agree that some irregularities would have been committed and some people would have made fortune out of it. I, therefore, urge the hon. Member to give their suggestions to reduce the expenditure wherever they feel it to be

on the high side. I shall consider their suggestions and implement them provided they enable us affecting economy. This distribution system has especially been made for the poor people. If we can be able to reduce the rate by one or two rupees per quintal, it will provide relief to the poor. As a matter of fact, the whole country is covered under the public distribution system. But the main objective of this system is to provide relief to poor people. Our hon. Prime Minister paid a visit to the tribal areas in the year 1985 and he was so moved by their plight that, on his return from tour he announced a package of assistances for these people. Accordingly, the Government is supplying foodgrains at cheaper rates to all the blocks in the country primarily inhabited by tribals people whose number comes about 57 million. The present issue price of wheat under the public distribution system fixed by the Centre is Rs. 204 per quintal. States supply it to the people by adding the overhead charges incurred by them. The issue price for tribal areas is Rs. 139.00 only whereas for the P.D.S. it is Rs. 204.00. This differential price has been fixed with a view to providing relief to poor people. I do agree that irregularities are there and in certain cases the commodities do not reach the poor people. There are various rules and regulations for that. Monitoring is undertaken from time to time, but I think that unless the representatives of the people, down from the Pradhan to the Member of Parliament levels are involved in the distribution of essential items, it will be difficult to check these irregularities. Therefore, we have made efforts and we have directed all the State Governments that they should constitute vigilance committees of the consumers, not only at the district level only but individual fair price shop level also so as to keep a strict watch on the supply and distribution of foodgrains to the consumers. Unless consumers themselves become vigilant, it will be a herculean task for us to check the irregularities however hard we may try. Therefore, the State Governments should make efforts to streamline the Public Distribution system. It is correct to say that it is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure its proper implementation. The Central Government merely

collects the foodgrains and distributes them. The Central Government provided a subsidy of Rs. 2,200 crores on this count last year. This huge amount itself indicates and you can yourself understand as to how the policy of the Government is clear in this matter. We have formulated this policy after consulting all State Governments and taking their difficulties into account. Now, it is the responsibility of the State Government to implement it effectively. After the session, I propose to call a meeting of all the Ministers of Civil supplies and Chief Ministers of States to have a face to face discussions and identify the shortcomings in the system. We will also keep in mind the difficulties of the consumers which some hon. Members have pointed out on the floor of this House in this regard. It is true that inspite of our policies, if the poor people for whom we are spending so much are unable to get the essential commodities and the same is being sold in the black market or is being misused through some other channel, then it is most unfortunate for us.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Hon. Minister, Sir, have you reduced the allocations of foodgrains for my state as has been reported by the Press ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : I will come to your point. I will let you know about the whole situation about West Bengal.

As Hon. Prime Minister has stated in Tamil Nadu recently that we have to take steps to solve the unemployment problem and fresh programmes have to be prepared for that purpose. In this connection, my personal opinion is that there is a lot of scope in the public distribution system in removing unemployment. At present, its outlets are owned by big shopkeepers. These shopkeepers are not unemployed people as they already have thriving business. In my opinion, the cooperatives should get top priority in the matter of allotment of fair price shops. The State Governments should accord priority to the cooperatives in this regard. As such under the State Plans Rs. 45 to 46 crores are earmarked for the streamlining the Public Distribution system but some complaints have come to our notice and we shall try to remove them.

[Shri Sukh Ram]

It is not that the whole system is defective but wherever there are shortcomings we will remove them.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You should associate women also with this programme.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Yes, the women and unemployed youths both will be associated. But we have to consider profit aspect also, as the hon. Member has stated that the margin of profit is very low and it is not economically viable to run a fair price shop. At present, 6 or 7 items are distributed through these outlets but the State Governments are at liberty to include any other items for distribution through these shops so as to make them economically viable.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that the essential commodities are distributed under the Public Distribution System but the margin of profit is so meagre that no cooperative society can earn more than Rs. 200 as profit and in the shops located in the rural areas and distant areas, the transportation expenses added to the cost further reduce the margin of profit to Rs. 150 or Rs. 180. That is why I am saying that the public distribution system through the cooperatives have not been successful.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Sir, this is a very important point.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : People say that the cooperatives movement have failed in our country, but it is not so. The Public Distribution System through cooperatives have not succeeded because margin of profit is negligible.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I agree to it and as I have said that we will give a serious thought to it as to how we can make it more profitable. We shall consider every point. As much as 18.37 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were distributed under the Public Distribution system during the year 1987-88 as against 15.06 lakh tonnes during the preceding year. Hence, there was a 22 per cent increase over the past year. Similarly, 23.1 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were distributed during the year 1987-88 as

against 18.34 lakhs tonnes during the preceding year under poverty alleviation programme. In the same way, 21.37 lakhs tonnes were distributed under the I.R.D.P. during the last year whereas 18.21 lakh tonnes were distributed during the year preceding to it. In this way, 21 to 22 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been given to every state and there have been no complaints from any state. Even then, we have enough stock of foodgrains but we will have to ensure that the stocks are not misused.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): The allocations made under the R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.P. do not reach the beneficiaries as it is swallowed by the middleman.

SARI SUKH RAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he has made his point, now let him hear me as well. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are also a Member of Parliament representing some area and you belong to some state as well. You should urge your State Government to look into it.

Similarly, a point has been raised about storage capacity. At present, we have a total storage capacity of 27 million tonnes in the country which we think would be adequate upto 1990. Apart from that, an additional capacity of 5.98 lakh tonnes are to be created for the hilly and backward areas during the current plan period. As you are aware that we have raised procurement price of rabi by Rs. 7 per quintal to give better price to the farmers. Similarly, in the case of paddy, procurement price has been raised to some extent which has benefited the farmers. At present, there are 3.45 lakh shops under the public Distribution system and during the period of drought and floods all the State Governments were directed to open fair price shops wherever they are not existing and consequently, 4325 shops were opened and apart from that, the Central Government provided more assistance and about Rs. 4 crores were granted as Central assistance to some states so that they can buy vehicles and mobile vans for the places where static shops cannot be set up...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : This facility is not available anywhere outside Delhi.

SHRI SUKH RAM : U.P., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and Chandigarh etc., have been given assistance for this. Now it is the responsibility of the States and of the Members of Parliament to ensure as to whether this facility is being provided or not. We have rendered full assistance to the State Governments in this regard. We gave a subsidy of Rs. 2200 crores last year. It has benefited all the States and some of the states, thereby have got maximum benefit. If you want the details. I can provide the figures in support of it. We are giving subsidy of Rs. 158 crores to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 50 to Rs. 51 crores to Assam, Rs. 78.34 crores to Karnataka, Rs. 119.70 crores to Kerala and Rs. 115 crores to Maharashtra.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What about U.P. and Bihar ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : We have given Rs. 108 crores to U.P. and Rs. 158.40 crores to W. Bengal.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : We want to know about Rajasthan as well.

SHRI SUKH RAM : It is about Rs. 74 crores. The Central Government do not want to bring in politics in the matter of foodgrains. We are giving maximum quantity of foodgrains to the states run by opposition parties. We neither allowed nor will allow political considerations to influence our decision in this regard because it concerns foodgrains and poor people. I will atleast say that the States should also not bring in politics in this matter. At some places, this matter remained limited to the party members only. It is very unfortunate. This should not happen here.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : Is there any restriction about food movement in West Bengal ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : I am just coming to this point. Your points will be fully replied. I want to make only one request regarding his point. This so because our all efforts to take up this matter with West Bengal Government drew no result and we got frustrated. One O.G.M., D.J.M.

depot has been lying closed since October, 1986 in which a stock of 2000 metric tonnes of rice is lying. Despite our writing to the Chief Minister, and all other concerned officials, the Union People there, is not allowing to open it.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : I.N.T.U.C. is the recognised union there and its leader is Shri Subroto Mukherjee. You should make mention of him. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUKH RAM : I am saying it with full responsibility. The union there is not allowing them to function. It is affiliated to C.P.I. (M). You may gets it verified. (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : This Union is under C.I.T.U, you are not aware of this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Does Shri Subroto Mukherjee belong to the C.P.I.(M) party. You should call the leaders of both the recognised unions and settle the issue.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I would like to submit that on our part, we took the decision. This depot is for West Bengal and its rice stocks are meant for the consumption of the people of West Bengal. I am seeking your assistance that you should make them understand that if this stock of rice is not released, it will got rotten and people will have to eat rotten rice later. That F.C.I. depot is meant for your state only, not for other state. So I want to submit that more than Rs. 20 crores are involved in it and all this money belongs to the people of this country and if a union does not allow the depot to function, nothing can be more unfortunate. Should the Central Government use the services of Army or any paramilitary forces for this ? It is the responsibility of the States. We are spending such a huge amounts on subsidy so that people could get foodgrain supplies. Kumari Mamata Banerjee had raised a question in connection with West Bengal that Centre had reduced the foodgrains quota of this State as a result of which some problems have been created. But I want to say one

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thing in this regard. I have figures with me in this regard and these figures are not calculated by me. I want to inform you that on the demands made by West Bengal, we made an allocation of 7 lakhs and 30 thousand tonnes of foodgrains and out of which the off-take was only 5 lakh and 36 thousand tonnes. Thus the off-take fell short of the quantity allotted to them. Secondly, the total foodgrains allotted between April 1987 and March 1988, was 39 lakhs and 46 thousand tonnes out of which the off-take was 17 lakh and 69 thousand tonnes. Then I decided that allotments to every state in future will be made on the basis of their off-takes. Because it was not possible for you to off-take 1 lakh and 25 thousand tonnes which was your allotment, so we reduced it to 85 thousand tonnes. That is why it is being said that we have reduced the allocation.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : You do not allot as per our demands and the godowns do not have sufficient stock of foodgrains to supply foodgrains as per allocation made by the Centre. In order to prove this point, we make enquiries from the godowns again and again and I have sent telegrams to your Department informing about stocks of rice in godown falling short of allocation made by the Centre. You do not release the full quota I am prepared to prove that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKH RAM : The establishment charges incurred by the F.C.I. come to 4 paisa a kilo which include expenditure incurred on procurement and distribution also. In this connection, we have just taken a decision that the incidental charges will be calculated by B.I.C.P. so that if anyone has any doubts about the fact that we are charging more, then those can be removed. We have written to them about it for necessary action.

As regards storage and transit losses, earlier it was 2.5 percent which I think was on the high side but now it has been reduced to 1.63 percent. However, I am myself not satisfied with it and I want it to be reduced further. If there are such scopes here we will want to reduce it even more.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Losses worth Rs. 1,123 crores have been suffered in 16 years. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKH RAM : It comes to only 1.63 percent on a total turn-over of Rs. 11 thousand. There are transport and storage losses. In 1982-83, the storage losses were 0.65 percent and how it has been reduced to 0.48 percent. Hence there has been a reduction here as well. I am grateful to the Railway Minister also. Last year, they undertook loading and unloading work of 2000 wagons daily. Thus, they have also made a substantial contribution here and any shortcomings brought to our notice will be certainly looked into.

A mention has been made about edible oils. As regards edible oils, our policy is to become self-reliant in this matter and for which the Ministry of Agriculture has launched several programmes so that the production of edible oils may increase. At present our requirements are 52 lakh metric tonnes whereas availability is between 30 to 35 lakh tonnes only. If this gap is not removed by importing edible oils, an uproar will be made about the scarcity of edible oil. Vegetable oils have also been a subject of hot discussion. The total production of vegetable oil is about 9 lakh metric tonnes. Because we require 52 lakh tonnes, we intervene in the market so that the prices can be controlled. Our priority is that indigenous oils and oil seeds are used for making vanaspati by the vegetable oils mills, due to which the production of oil-seeds in the country will increase. Government has launched several schemes for this purpose. I have seen the performances of the previous years and we have not been able to fulfil our requirements so far. If we do not import, then an uproar is raised in the august House that oil is not available. Therefore, there is the problem of price rise as well. Another point is that there was a price agreement with the volunteers. Although, they are not aware that 50 percent of the oil which we are supplying is imported and it is slightly more than the normal. We are paying the commercial rate which is 90 percent. We have made them agree that they would supply a tin of vanaspati containing 15 kg. of vegetable oil for Rs. 335. When they agree to certain terms, they have to adhere to it. Now negotiations are going on as to how much to pay them and whether to increase the price or not. What I am saying is that we have been

successful in atleast keeping the prices in a limit and we will not allow this limit to be crossed.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Mr. Minister, I have one suggestion to offer. As you have imposed 45 percent levy on sugar, you should do the same in this regard as well. Levy vegetable oils should be distributed through the Public Distribution System. Atleast you should give a thought to it.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I have listened to you. Everything has to be examined and its pros and cons has to be seen. I have heard your suggestion and I am awaiting the reaction of the House.

A discussion was held here regarding sugar. Sugar production was quite good last year. About 85 lakh tonnes were produced last year. Since we came to power in 1980, the production increased slowly. The production had dropped to 61.44 lakh tonnes during one year. It is estimated that sugar production will be less this year on account of drought, We expect that 85 to 86 lakh tonnes will be produced in 1985-86. It will be reviewed after one, two or three years whether to import or not. I expect that we will not require to import sugar this year.....(*Interruptions*)

One hon. Member from Kerela stated about a mill which is perhaps sick or that there were some problems in it. Because there were some shortcomings in it, we wrote to the State Government and it has submitted its recommendations. Moreover, we will try to provide financial assistance out of our Sugar Development fund. A question was raised regarding Bihar yesterday. Three cases had come to us and loans etc. were sanctioned in all the three cases and we do not have any case pending with us. During the drought last year we felt that perhaps there will be hoarding for earning more profits and people will be put to trouble. In this matter too, our Ministry has written to all State Governments. Accordingly about 55,074 raids were conducted on fair price shops in which 2,297 persons were arrested and goods worth Rs. 21.49 crores were confiscated. It creates deterrent effect and improves the situation.

A question was raised about the rise in prices. In this connection I would like to submit that had we not sent foodgrains everywhere under the public distribution system, you can well imagine what would have been the situation. As regards, the rate of inflation, it was 22 per cent when there was drought in 1979-80. But now the rate of inflation is only 10 per cent, 9.3 per cent to be exact. It is by no means a small achievement for the Government. Despite this severe natural calamity the Government did not allow the inflation to go up. The rate of inflation has gone up by 0.6 per cent during the last six weeks in respect of foodgrains, 0.8 per cent in respect of cereals and 4.7 per cent in the case of pulses. In the case of wheat it has declined by 6.9 per cent. in the case of rice there has been a marginal increase of 1.8 per cent and in respect of vegetables, it has increased by 4.7 per cent. The prices go up a little more during lean period. But my Ministry tried its best by holding talks with the businessmen so that the prices did not rise.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : You may be purchasing pulses. By how much have the prices of *arhar* and *moong* gone up ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : I will come to pulses later on. I have given the wholesale price. (*Interruptions*). A question was raised about the consumers' Protection Act. A very progressive step has been taken under the leadership of the Prime Minister and an Act has been passed that commissions in this regard will be set up in all the States. Some States have already taken approval and are about to set up the commission. There is a Consumers' Protection Council at the national level, the second meeting of which is going to be held the day after tomorrow. But I can assure that its functions are not going to be limited to this only.

Just now Shri Mushran raised the issue of Irish butter. Our Ministry has no direct concern with this matter. It concerns the Ministry of Agriculture of which Shri Bhajan Lal is the Minister. After the Commission is set up, any consumer can place its complaint before the Commission and it is the Commission which will take a decision on the complaint. There are several

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laws to provide protection to the consumers. But this is only a national level commission which arranges compensation for the consumer. It can arrange compensation of any amount above Rs. 10 lakhs. In this way, various cases will come before the Commission. I would like to tell one thing.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : The sale of Irish Butter has been banned the world over. Why is it not being banned in our country? Cannot this butter be produced in our country? This butter is being distributed everywhere under the public distribution system and also being supplied to the Army. This thing has been published in several newspapers.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I seek your permission for a minute. The hon. Member has expressed his anguish by saying that the quality of butter being imported is not good and that there is something wrong in it even from health point of view. I would like to assure the hon. Members and the House that the butter to be imported will be according to Indian standards. It will be duly tested before shipment to India.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Hon. Minister, I am not talking of future, I am talking about the past.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Whatever quantity of butter has come, it is according to our standards and has been duly tested. (Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Mr. Minister,, in 6 countries.....

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The standards of those countries might be different. We get genuine butter according to our standards. There is no question of playing with the life of any individual. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have to stick to our standards. We will see if this butter suits our standards and can be mixed with food and milk. Only that butter will be imported to our country. There is no question of importing the butter which is not according to our standards.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, let it be tested in the Food Laboratories and Atomic Research Institute. If they certify it to be safe, then it is all right:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Let the people be killed quickly so that the population problem could be solved. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUKH RAM : A mention was made about modernisation and rehabilitation of Sugar Mills. I would like to tell you a few things about modernisation. An amount of Rs. 116 crores has been provided to 101 sugar mills in 9 States. It will help in a big way in the modernisation of the sugar mills. (Interruptions)

Just now, a reference was made about West Bengal. (Interruptions). The issue of edible oil in West Bengal was raised. The allotment of edible oil for West Bengal for 1986-87 was 1, 48,700 tonnes out of which their off-take was 1,25,000 tonnes. In 1987-88 also, it was 17,700 tonnes upto march but their off take was less during this period too. It is possible that the railways had some problem and there was some difficulty in movement. But they had to pay Rs. 8 crores as demurrage for not lifting the consignment. Therefore, you tell the State Government to ensure timely lifting of edible oil. Their Food Minister has also said that they were satisfied with the supply.

The hon. Member has made very good suggestions about Kerala. I welcome them. Even Kerala did not lift the full quantity which was allotted to them. Out of the total allotment of 20.95 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat to Kerala, the off-take was 18.11 lakh tonnes. There can, therefore, be no complaint about less allocation from the Centre to any State.

14.00 hrs.

Yesterday, an hon. Member raised a point about the Prime Minister saying that rice is being supplied at Rs. 2 per kilogramme. Recently, the T.D.P. Government of Andhra Pradesh was supplied rice at the issue price of Rs. 1.85 per kilogramme under the I.T.D.P. They started making profit out of it by selling it at Rs. 2 per kilogramme. The State Government was asked to supply rice at cheap rates to the poor people under the I.T.D.P. But they have made profit out of it. We took up this issue and have asked them to ensure that rice is supplied to the poor at the rate of Rs. 1.85. We have no objection if any State Government spends on a scheme from its

own income. But it will be difficult for the Central Government if any State Government diverts the funds sanctioned to it by the Central Government for the help of the poor people.

I am grateful to the hon. Members for their raising these issues here. We represent the people and we must raise their problem here. At the same time, I shall be happy if they raise this issue in their respective States. Because, it is they who will implement the schemes. Pressure should be put on them.

I would like to bring a few points to the notice of the hon. Members about the buffer stock. The buffer stock of foodgrains has declined to some extent now (*Interruptions*). At present there is no difficulty anywhere in the matter of foodgrains. No scarcity of foodgrains will be allowed to be felt in any State. My only request in this connection is that no State Government should drag politics in it. Recently, we signed an agreement to import 10 lakh tonnes of wheat from the U.S.A. This wheat will come. (*Interruptions*). There is nothing to worry. There was a time when China was exporting certain items, but now it is importing them. (*Interruptions*)

Due to drought in our country, we had to take recourse to import. The figure of import could have reached 3 to 4 million tonnes instead of the present one million tonnes under the prevailing circumstances. Today the hon. Members may ask as to why the import is being made and tomorrow when they learn that there was scarcity of foodgrains, it will be they who will be the first to make an uproar. We, therefore, cannot be swayed away by your talks. It is our most important outlook to see as to how the people could get regular supply of foodgrains.

With these words, I express my thanks to the hon. Members and conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : I want to seek one clarification.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : He wants to seek one clarification. Let him seek.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already he has sought clarifications.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : There is some restriction order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please.

Now I shall put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House unless some Member desires that his cut motion may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negated

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 37 and 38 relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies”.

The motion was adopted.

*Demand for Grants, 1988-89, in respect of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies
voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 18th March, 1988		Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies					
37.	Department of Food	406,37,00,000	20,81,00,000	2031,93,00,000	104,04,00,000
38.	Department of Civil Supplies	8,10,00,000	71,00,000	40,51,00,000	3,52,00,000

14.07 hrs.

[English]

Ministry of Industry

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 50 to 53 relating to Ministry of Industry for which four hours have been allotted. As the hon. Members are aware, guillotine in respect of the remaining Demands will take place at 6.00 p.m. today.

Motion moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray, the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 50 to 53 relating to the Ministry of Industry”.

*Demands for Grants, 1988-89, in respect of the Ministry of Industry submitted to
the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 18th March 1988		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
Ministry of Industry					
50.	Department of Industrial Development	82,40,00,000	29,91,00,000	266,97,00,000	149,55,00,000
51.	Department of Company Affairs	1,19,00,000	—	6,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
52.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	1,58,00,000	19,34,00,000	7,87,00,000	96,66,00,000
53.	Department of Public Enterprises	4,08,00,000	77,99,00,000	20,40,00,000	339,93,00,000

14.08 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam) : I would like to make a particular reference to the functioning of the public sector enterprises directly under the Ministry of Industry. If you look at the production of various public sector enterprises under this Ministry, you will find that year after year the production is declining. In the year 1980-81 the production was worth Rs. 188.15 crores. In 1987-88 it came down to Rs. 125 crores. This is the first point that I would like to make.

Similarly, if you see the financial performance, out of 24 units with which this Ministry is directly connected, all are loss making units. All the engineering units are incurring losses. All the consumer units are incurring losses. The consultancy and contracting firms are incurring losses. The loss of public to the Department of Public Sector Enterprises was Rs. 65 crores in the year 1985-86. Next year it went upto Rs. 103 crores. In 1987-88 it went upto Rs. 704 crores. This is the financial performance.

During the course of the Seventh Plan period, a total amount of Rs. 1663 crores was expected to be spent, out of which Rs. 1300 crores have already been spent in the first three years. In spite of that no commensurate results have been achieved. Almost everywhere, at every stage, we find only a history of consistently and repeatedly incurring losses in each industrial units. For instance, under the Heavy Engineering Corporation, the losses from 1985-86 to 1987-88 have been increasing. In 1986-87 the loss incurred was Rs. 53.92 crores and in 1987-88, it was round about Rs. 57 crores. In the cement sector the loss is going to increase. In 1987-88, the loss is Rs. 57 crores. So, from 53.92 crores, it goes up to Rs. 57.83 crores. In Cement Corporation of India, in the year 1986-87, the loss was about Rs. 21.02 crores; in 1987-88, it was Rs. 25.33 crores. In the year 1988-89, they have targeted to increase the loss by about Rs. 34.05 crores. This is their target... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Target for what ?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :
Target for increase of losses.

In the Cycle Corporation of India again, in the year 1984-85, the loss was Rs. 8.55 crores. In the year 1987-88, it was about Rs. 11.8 crores. In 1988-89, it has projected that the loss would be of the same order.

Similarly, the Sports India is another famous example. The Minister himself had some time back said that he wants the involvement of the private sector industries. Here again the same pathetic story of incurring repeated losses can be seen. In the year 1985-86, it was Rs. 16.42 crores; in 1987-88, it went up to Rs. 26 crores, the accumulated losses being Rs. 105.26 crores.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, which is expected to rehabilitate some of the sick units, has itself gone into debt. In the year 1986-87, its loss was to the tune of about Rs. 905.56 lakhs; in the earlier year it was about Rs. 636 lakhs. So, the losses are increasing.

Same is the case with Hindustan Paper Corporation. For instance, if we take Hindustan Newsprint, their loss in the year 1985-86 was Rs. one crore. In the year 1987-88, it was Rs. 7.57 crores, and in the year 1988-89 it is targeted to be further increased to Rs. 7.23 crores.

In the Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company again, in the year 1985-86, the loss was Rs. 23 crores; in 1987-88 it was Rs. 25.65 crores; and in 1988-89 it is going to be further increased to Rs. 27.82 crores. That is the target.

In Nagaon Paper Mills, in the year 1985-86, the loss was Rs. 22.47 crores; in the year 1988-89, the targeted increase of loss comes to Rs. 55.22 crores.

This is the story of the public sector enterprises which are directly under the Ministry of Industry.

Now I come to capacity utilisation. Here again I cannot give a word of appreciation on seeing the various facts. Take, for instance, the Heavy Engineering Corporation. Its capacity utilisation varies from 47 per cent to 55 per cent. Only in one year it went up to about 66 per cent. So, the low capa-

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city utilisation has been a constant feature. In the National Bicycle Corporation, in the year 1984-85, the capacity utilisation was 75 per cent and in the year 1986-87, it came down to 36 per cent. This is the improvement! Similarly, take Scooters India Ltd. Its capacity utilisation was 25.8 per cent in 1984-85 which came down to 8 per cent in 1986-87. In Cycle Corporation it was 71 per cent; it came down to 51 per cent. I can multiply any number of cases. It is no use taking the time on this particular aspect, but it will be sufficient if the Minister also gives his attention to this particular aspect and tries to do something to improve the functioning of the various units which are under his control. For instance, if I make a brief reference to HMT, it is not taking up any expansion programme at all. Their tractor manufacturing capacity is to be expanded and there is no money for it. So, they are not doing it. The lamp division is also a loss-making one. So, something has got to be done in order to revive that and revamp that.

As far as BHEL is concerned, it has a large stock of old machines costing about Rs. 200 crores. If it has got to be replaced, then the Government requires about Rs. 1,000 crores, which they do not have at the moment and, therefore, they have got to put up with this obsolete equipment.

Now I make a brief reference to BHPV. It is clubbed with about five other loss-making units. I do not know for what purpose. This is highly obnoxious and highly reprehensible and cannot be justified on any ground. When its headquarters shifted to somewhere like Allahabad, it was continuously a profit-making unit, and now, after it has been clubbed with other continuously loss-making units. So, something has to be done with regard to this. I, therefore, request the Minister to kindly.....
(Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : BHPV is an earning unit today also.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Last year it went into a loss of about Rs. one crore. I can give you the figures. But clubbing itself is objectionable. That is what my submission is. It went into a loss,

that can also be proved. I can show it to you that even on the floor of the House such figures have been given.

Now, Sir, as far as the improvement of these units is concerned, one factor stands out, namely, the gestation period for the completion of any project which is undertaken has to be reduced considerably. Otherwise, the cost escalates and the difficulty arises, and you will not be able to produce any results commensurate with the expenditure incurred. Take, for instance, the Tandur Cement Project. Originally, the estimated cost was about Rs. 56.76 crores and then it went up to Rs. 154 crores. This is almost a three-fold increase. Similar is the case with Hindustan Paper Corporation. For instance, if we take the Nagaon Paper Mills, the estimated cost was only Rs. 114 crores; it went up to Rs. 310 crores. For Cachhar Paper Mills, the original cost was Rs. 114 crores, it went up to Rs. 317 crores. Similarly, for U.P. Gas-based Newsprint Project, the estimated cost was Rs. 217.7 crores; it went up to Rs. 319 crores. All these indicate a heavy amount of loss. The Minister himself knows about this personally too well. Similarly, for the Yerraguntla (AP) Expansion programme, the original estimate was about Rs. 78.52 crores and then it went up to Rs. 177.25 crores. So, this is the story. Out of a total amount of about Rs. 62,000 crores spent on the public sector projects in the country as a whole, about Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 22,000 crores account for the escalation of costs and prices because of the delays in the execution of these projects. Let that be very clearly understood. Therefore, I wish to make it very clear that unless some steps are taken with a view to improve the situation in this direction, nothing is going to happen.

Now I may repeat very briefly the chronic maladies which are plaguing the public sector industries. These are :

- Low productivity;
- Lower percentage of utilisation of capacity;
- Low-quality product;
- No adequate return on capital invested;
- No internal generation on funds;
- Technological obsolescence; and
- High operational cost.

These are all various difficulties. May I know from the Minister whether he has done anything in the direction of improvement of the situation from anyone of these angles, and if so, with what effect?...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER : Memorandum of Understanding also is there.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Yes, Memorandum of Understanding is also there and it is going to create a lot of misunderstanding later. Some time back it was promised—of course, not by the Ministry of Industry, I think by the Minister of Finance—that a White Paper will be presented on the functioning of the various public sector industries. Supposing it is now made available to us, it may be very useful for us to continue this debate. But it is not available. I suggest humbly to the Minister that he may prepare a sort of a corporate plan, with specific goals and objects, in respect of each single individual private enterprise which is under his jurisdiction, and also undertake simultaneously the programme of modernisation and expansion. Otherwise it is meaningless because the old and obsolete units will not be able to yield the required results.

At this point of time, I would also like to make one more point. As far as the public sector projects are concerned, the objectives are very clear and they are very well laid down. One of the objectives is production and distribution of income and wealth.

It is for you to see that there is no accumulation and concentration of economic power and wealth. That is also one of the objectives of the public sector undertakings. This directly comes within the jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry, not the Industry Ministry. But then I have to make passing remarks because the replies given at one time to my question was embarrassing and highly detestable. But at one time, I asked the gross and net profits earned by the big houses during the last three years. The reply given was like this,

“The names of the so called big business houses have not been indentified.”

Sir, the Government is not aware what the big business houses are and again Mr. Minister kindly note the sentence given in the reply :

“...that the information regarding Gross Profit of each company and firm owned by large industrial houses cannot be obtained. The efforts put in to do this exercise may not be commensurate with the result, in terms of costs and time.”

It is no longer useful. What is their profit, Sir? The Government does not want to know it' As a matter of fact, if I can make a reference to the latest issue of the "Business India", they have produced an article giving a list of 100 top companies in the private sector and also the profit earned by them during the last three years. The Government thinks that what they have given is useless today. That shows the attitude of the Government. This is the point which I would like to make and for which I do not want to make the Minister responsible and I cannot pull him up. Sir, I cannot particularly and individually make him responsible for that. This is the state of affairs. Now, for instance, Reliance Company have increased their assets three times right from Rs. 600 crores to Rs. 2000 crores from 1986-87, that is, they have increased more than three times. The total top 15 Business Houses have increased their assets from Rs. 18,000 crores to Rs. 31,000 crores, that is, more than Rs. 13,000 crores during the last three years. There is an increase of each one of the big business houses by more than Rs. 3 crores. It is very clear that these statistics have been produced by the "Business India". But the Government refuses to take this factor into consideration and take note of it. This an unfortunate situation. The hon. Minister may kindly make use of his good offices and try to know why this has happened. It is because he is the Minister in charge of Industry he is also expected to promote a sort of equality and reduce inequalities and reduce the concentration of wealth in a few hands.

Sir, let me come to the second objective of the public sector undertakings, that

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is, the creation of employment opportunities. It is absolutely necessary to create more employment opportunities; otherwise, it would be meaningless. How will you create employment opportunities? About 1.45 lakh units have become sick. Out of these, about 714 are large units and about 1250 are medium units. Obviously, employment opportunities are reduced, not increased, because of the closure of about 1.5 lakh units in the country. Now, how do you contribute to the increase in employment opportunities? Of course, the AICC must have passed a Resolution to this effect. But how will you produce results when the mills are being closed day-in and day-out. The average monthly placements during April-November 1987, declined from 29,000 to 28,000. The growth in employment in the organised units has increased marginally. That is given in the Economic Survey Report which was circulated on the eve of the Budget Session. The magnitude of the problem is somewhat like this. By the turn of the Century about 110 million people are going to enter the labour market and most of them would like to work in the non-agricultural sector. Now, will you be able to provide them jobs in the agricultural sector, which is next to impossible? You have to find placement for them in urban areas and therefore you have to industrialise and if you don't industrialise you are finished. There is no other course left. You have to provide employment to them and therefore you have to increase the number of industries. The public sector industries should at least take up this challenge. The other objective is to reduce the regional imbalance.

And this is a matter concerning him also. I know, as a Chief Minister he was very much concerned with this as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned at that time. What is due to us should come to us. If it does not come to us, then we cannot be still contented. And therefore, as far as the regional imbalance is concerned, in respect of Andhra Pradesh what is it that was done? I do not want to go into the subject at length, but then it is for him to examine and do some introspection and see what is his contribution or the contri-

bution of his Department as far as reduction of imbalances in Andhra Pradesh is concerned. As I have pointed out the other day, *viz*, hitherto previously, for the last about 60 years or so, there was a system, there was a policy under implementation. Under the Central subsidy scheme in selected backward areas, in certain blocks, the Planning Commission will select the districts and the blocks are also selected then about 15 per cent of the total investment on account of certain infrastructural facilities etc. will be borne by the Government, and that has been working well. Now, how is it that you are going to give a go-by to this giving it up? They are only an extension. It is going to close very shortly.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : It is already closed.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : It is already closed. And what are the reasons, what is the criterion, what is the purpose, what is the rationale and justification for doing that? If you want to develop a backward area, you must have to do it. You do not want to do anything in the backward areas, you do not want to do anything for the country, you do not want to save the country. And in respect of that you want to have the growth centres. The concept of growth centre is totally different. If you want to have a growth centre, then you have to industrialise a particular area. If you want to develop a backward area, you have got to develop this area. Developing a backward area is totally different from developing an industry. And how to club both of them? They are highly inter-related conceptually and basically and they have nothing to do with each other. And therefore, I would like to humbly point out that there is a feeling in the South. Even in regard to growth centres, my understanding is that you have not consulted the State Governments. To find out what was their opinion, have you consulted them? And what are the growth centres which were selected as far as South is concerned? In Andhra Pradesh how many growth centres are there? You have not consulted anybody.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Not yet finalised.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : It is not yet finalised, but then the thing is this. Then something has got to be done in regard to this. Unless that is done, it is very difficult and nothing else is going to happen.

Sir, let me take a few minutes more, as I am initiating the debate.

One thing is important. As far as private sector is concerned, I put a question some times back to the Minister and he gave a reply. I asked : 'Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state (a) the Government companies which have been converted into non-Government companies since 1970 ?' I mean, how many of them are there? That is what I asked. The question is clear. The answer was :

"As and when the paid-up capital held by the Central Government or by any State Government or partly by the Central Government or partly by one or more State Governments, or by a subsidiary of a Government company etc. is reduced to less than 51 per cent of any company, that company is converted into a non-Government company."

Because it is less than 51 per cent, it automatically gets converted into a non-Government company. It is okay. But as far as private companies are concerned, I am not going to make this point. Now, in a number of private companies, the public sector financial institutions are having more than 50 per cent of their investments. Then what are you doing? And people know that they are only private domestic houses. For instance, in Escorts 54.04 per cent is already held by the Government financial institutions etc., in Andhra Valley Paper Mill, Bangur, 59.87 per cent is held by the public sector financial institutions, in Kifloscar Pneumatic it is 69.42 per cent, in Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. (Tata) it is 51.18 per cent, in Hindustan Brown Boveri it is 63.93 per cent, in Gujarat State Fertilisers it is 74.12 per cent, in Nagarjuna Steel Ltd, it is 68.36 per cent, in Banswara Syntex Ltd, it is 82.15 per cent and in Vikrant Tyres it is 71.31 per cent. You have got so much of money invested

in them. Do you want private people to manage the things? You give them money and give the management to them? And how is it that you find such a happy company in them? You are in such a happy company and continue to be there. And as far as you are concerned, in a case when you have reduced it to less than 51 per cent, immediately you turn it into a private company. But there, your money is there, it is still under their management. It is something basically wrong. There is something basically wrong. Conceptually, they can have every thing. Therefore, let the Government not run into the pocket of private business people. This is not a good image.

I would make one more point, about the big business invading the small scale sector. The big business houses are entering into the small scale industries. The Minister is very well interested in the small scale sector, its preservation, upliftment and development. I am very much convinced about it. A separate paragraph is also incorporated in the annual report. But the facts are different. The infiltration of big business houses into small scale sector is continuing without any let or hindrance, in spite of proclaimed policy of the Government. New small units continue to be floated by them and even announcing as part of their respective houses. I want to give one example. There is Maegadyt computers floated by the children of Mafatlal group and they proudly say that it is part of the Mafatlal House. That is the situation.

Sewing machines are reserved for small scale sector. Then why should the National Small Scale Industries Corporation join hands with the multi-national corporation? Do they not have sufficient machinery to undertake this activity? Do we require multi-nationals to sell sewing machines? Why don't you encourage small scale units to make and sell sewing machines in the domestic market? Why do you not ask Singar to go back like IBM and Coca Cola? The worst part of it is, the Government willingly left the complete management and control to the hands of these multi-nationals. But for whose benefits, was this done?

[Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty]

Similarly, take the example of Bata company, Colgate, Britannia and several other things. In the small scale sector, big business houses, multi-nationals come and operate. They corner all the benefits and concessions which are being offered to the small scale sector. And the bigger fry, biggest shark eats away the smaller fry. This is the situation which I have to point out.

14.32 hrs.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Demand for Grants with the hope that the hon. Minister will listen to me very carefully.

When India became independent, its industrial capabilities were extremely limited. The industrial sector was not only small but its range was very narrow, the average industrial growth being mere 2% per annum. But now our industrial growth has risen to 9% per annum. So, I would like to congratulate the Ministry on this achievement. What is even more encouraging is our progressive success in realising the aim of self-reliance.

I am supporting this Demand because I come from a State which is facing maximum problem regarding sick industry. I am very much interested to speak about the other States also. But, as you know, in our State, we are having so many problems and time is very limited. That is why, I do not want to go into details.

We have a federal set up in our country and the Central Government is a mother and the State Government is a child. It is the duty of the mother to look after those children, which are physically handicapped, which cannot properly and effectively walk, which cannot digest properly also. I do not know, what my State Government did for these 10 years. But, Sir, if you go through the industrial scenario in my State, you will find 80% industries are now closed and 20% industries are going to be closed. If everything is going to be closed, how will we survive. We are now bedded completely and totally. So, give some positive medicine to us so that we are revive ourselves.

If you go through the industrial scenario

in our country, according to the Reserve Bank of India report, in December, 1983 the number of sick mills was 80,110. Annual outstanding Rs. 3,101.29.

In December, 1984 the number of sick units was 93,282.

In December, 1985 the number of sick units was 1,19,606.

In June, 1986 it was 1,30,606.

You have already set up one Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction Board. We welcome your measure. Some industries will come over to Bengal. When are they going to register their names, mainly this Machinery and Manufacturers Corporation in Calcutta? BIFR called a meeting some time later and they have taken a decision that they will wind up this industry. This BIFR is set up for the revival of the sick units. If they are going to close down the sick units, then what is the need of this BIFR? Last hearing of the Machinery and Manufacturers Corporation is on 25th of next month, I would request you not to accept this proposal of BIFR to wind up this unit. You look to the interests of the workers. BIFR should function effectively, (*Interruptions*) BIFR should be effective and they should work for the interests of the workers and not for the interest of the management. When I was a Member of the Industrial Consultative Committee in 1985, Mr. N.D. Tiwari was the Finance Minister and I raised this matter many times. I requested the Minister to call an exclusive Bengal MPs meeting to consider revival of some sick units. Then the Industry Minister assured me in that meeting that he would call the MPs meeting exclusively for Bengal MPs to consider revival of some sick industries. After that, two years are over but there is no outcome. There is no fruitful result. That is why, I again request you to please call a Bengal MPs meeting exclusively in the interests of Bengal people, as it is most important.

Two, under your Industry Minister there is no monitoring committee so far as I know. Who will listen to the grievances of the workers? That is why, I request you that there should be one monitoring cell under the Ministry of Industry which would listen to the grievances of the workers

and they can take proper decisions to help the industry.

Three, the Company Law Board is notified. But sometimes you have seen this Company Law Board are indulging in transferring the share from one man to another. It is already reported in the newspapers that Peerless General Investment Corporation are having Rs. 600 crores public money but they diversify this fund from one company to another company. I do not know whether the Company Law Board would allow them to diversify their fund or not. But I would like to request that the Company Law Board should be strict in the matter of share transfer.

Four Sir, you know the attitude of the management. I am not telling about all the managements. But what happens, in practice, is that sometimes the management states that this Company is going to be sick and they are going to close down the units. After that, what is the fate of the workers? The workers are going to die and they are starving for food. They do not have any opportunities to get anything more from the management. But what is the management doing? The Company is working for five years in a particular industry. After that, they are misusing the funds and because of lack of capability and lack of efficiency the company is going to be closed. After that they are going to join another company. Then, what happens is that they are going to be rewarded and the workers are going to be punished. If this thing is going on, how will the country survive? Here, I do not say that our industrial position is bad. Our industrial position is, of course, good compared with any other country. I have to welcome that. I would also welcome the Government's measures regarding modernisation and upgradation etc. But can you suggest retrenchment of workers and staff for modernising the factory? If you are going to modernise any factory, it should be only in the interests of the workers. There should not be retrenchment in order to modernise any factory. They should take the workers. The workers have to be encouraged to work in order to make the

unit viable. They should not retrench the workers in order to modernise the industry. Of course, I welcome modernisation. But modernisation should not affect the workers interests.

I would like to raise one more problem. I met Shri Arunachalamji so many times. I met Shri N.D. Tiwariji also. I have written 100 letters to the Prime Minister also. It is very important to me. There is one industry called the Steel and Allied Products Ltd. which is in my constituency. It is one of the pioneering companies of my State. In the year 1976, they have received Gold Medal. Their performance was good. But due to mismanagement and due to inefficiency as also due to inefficient trade union movement, this company became sick and it has been closed since 1980. I am grateful to our beloved Prime Minister because he assured me in his letter that the matter would be examined by the concerned Department and the Department would look into this matter carefully. I have received this letter two or three days back. Also, while Shri N.D. Tiwari was the Minister, in the Consultative Committee he assured me that he would consider this company to be registered in BFIR. But two years have been over. The position of this company is in an advanced stage of liquidation.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : What is the name of that Company ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : The name of the Company is 'Steel and Allied Products Limited.' After that, I did not get any information. Now, that company is in an advanced stage of liquidation. About 2000 workers are involved in this company. The IRBI has already stated that number one unit should become viable. I would be very much grateful to you if you could kindly consider this. There is a serious condition. 10 workers had already expired because of starvation. This is a very sentimental and emotional issue in my constituency again and again. I do not want to say anything about my constituency. I am a Member of Parliament and I always keep in my mind the interests of my State and my country. This time I am earnestly requesting you about this. This is

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

a most important issue, as far as I am concerned.

Regarding Bengal Potteries, today morning also I asked a question. But the hon. Minister did not reply. I do not know why I did not get his sympathy. It is a longstanding demand of our Bengal people that the Minister must grant working capital to the Bengal Potteries so that the company can continue its functioning. If you are going to close down these units, then the Government will lose Rs. 60 crores. But if you are going to continue its functioning, then the Government would have to invest only Rs. 15 crores. So what will be acceptable to you; Rs. 15 crores investment or Rs. 60 crores loss? Whatever positive measures you have to take, please take immediately, so that the workers can be saved.

Regarding the Metal Box Company, it is also closed down about five months back because the management has stated that the workers have to obey the orders of the management and they have to manage with 25% wage cut and then only the management will allow this company to continue to function and the company is sick also. The Metal Box Company has already registered its name in the BFIR. I would request you to please see this matter seriously and give instructions to BFIR that this company should get the working capital; this company should be revived and don't close down these units.

Why I am telling this is because I know that in my State 52 lakh educated unemployed youths are registered. I don't know what is the number of the uneducated youths. I don't know what is their number in the unorganised sector. Unemployment is a chronic problem of our country. That is why you should see the matter seriously otherwise those who are working now will be unemployed also.

Regarding new industries, while Shri B.C. Roy was the Chief Minister of West Bengal he did a lot for West Bengal. In his regime we got Durgapur, Chittaranjan Locomotives and so many other schemes and projects. But in the regime of Shri Jyoti Basu we did not get anything...*(Interruptions)*...I don't want to say that the Central

Government is discriminating. I don't know whether my State Government is efficient or not; people will judge.

Regarding Haldia Petrochemicals, I would like to draw your attention to what you have stated in this august House. You have stated that you have cleared this project. But at the same time the Finance Minister makes a statement publicly in the Paper that it is not cleared from the Finance Ministry. Please clarify the position. Actually what is the position of the Haldia Petrochemicals? Because we badly need this company for the economic development of our State and for solving the unemployment problem also.

I would request you to please give some special attention for Bengal to set up some new small industries, agro based industries, electronic industries and other industries also. Please give some more importance to women entrepreneur. It is high time when we are going into the 21st century and so I request you to encourage the unemployed youth as entrepreneurs and also to encourage women as entrepreneurs because women are more efficient, more sincere and more dedicated. I think they can do something for the country and for the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I don't want to discuss any other thing because the Chairman has been kind enough to give this much time.

I would request you lastly to call one meeting of the Bengal MPs and clarify the position of Haldia Petrochemicals, Bengal Potteries, Steel and Allied Products Ltd., Machinery and Manufacturers Corporation, MMC and Metal Box Company.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The industrial situation in our country is really alarming and the picture is bleak.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO : In this respect both the Congress MPs and the CPM MPs are the same !

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are on the same wave length. It is because of the closure and the sickness of a large number of units. The figure of sick and closed units in the year 1980 was 24550. Now it

has been increased to 1,47,440. And the amount outstanding in those sick and closed units, which, in the year 1980 was Rs. 1,808.66 crores increased in December 1986 to Rs. 4,874.40 crores. Such is the situation. It is because of the wrong policy of the Government. And it is because the Government have adopted a policy of import liberalisation. The Import-Export Policy which was announced this year will further liberalise this import of various articles from the foreign countries. And because of this liberal import policy, even the articles which are produced in our factories, in our manufacturing units, they are now being allowed to be imported and because of this import liberalisation, because we have opened our doors and because of the open door policy of the Government, most of the units which were viable have become sick and most of them have been closed down and lots of workers who have been working for years together have become unemployed together with crores of unemployed youth.

There is a need for change in the policy of the Government. Unless the policy of the Government is changed, the industry cannot be saved from this sickness or closure.

The next important point is that we are not only importing various articles but we are also importing the technology. It has been stated in the Report of the Department of Industrial Development, in connection with the Technology Policy :

“It is a matter of gratification that over the years a diversified and sophisticated industrial base has been built up in the country along with technological skills and capabilities. The requirements of the industrial field are now vastly different from those in the early stages of industrialisation. The Government’s basic policy towards import of technology is aimed at reducing unnecessary dependence on external resources and achieving self-reliance through optimum utilisation of indigenous resources”.

This is not being done. We are importing technology. But we are not developing our indigenous technology. We are only developing our screw-driver technology.

We are only assimilating. Assimilation is being done, of assembling various parts which are being imported is only being done in our country. This is not the self-reliance. This is not the development of indigenous technology, We are more and more depending on foreign technology and this import of foreign technology has been further liberalised.

Then the question of foreign investment. The Prime Minister recently has stated that the foreign investment would be increased in recent years for wholly export-oriented units. Even 100 per cent foreign equity can be considered. This is also a serious matter that we are now allowing export-oriented units even upto a hundred per cent....

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : This hundred per cent is for export-oriented units.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : “... export-oriented units of foreign equity can be considered.....” I am concerned with foreign equity.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South) : In China they are allowing now.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Do not compare with China.

Then, dispersal of industries was also discussed here. Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty referred to incentives and subsidy for industrialisation of backward areas. There was a Committee on dispersal of industries and there were various suggestions regarding dispersal of industries, particularly in the backward regions, in the backward districts. I do not know what action has been taken on this Report. This is a very important Report. There are important recommendations made by this Committee on dispersal of industries. This incentive scheme or subsidy scheme was started in the year 1983. This scheme was for five years and this period expired, I think, in December, 1987.....

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : On 31st March 1988.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Allright, on 31st March, 1988. But it has not been extended—as if those industrially backward

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

districts have now become industrially forward and that is why it has not been extended. But the fact is that....

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Only on 31st March 1988 it expired. We are thinking of alternative scheme.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You are thinking of growth centre, but this will not be a proper scheme and this will not help to industrialise backward areas. My proposal is that this incentive scheme which was in existence for five years should be continued till those backward districts— may be Category 'A' or Category 'B' or Category 'C'— become industrially forward.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Under this scheme also, 75 per cent of the benefit went to the rich people and only 25 per cent went to the poor people. Big business people got the benefit or profit out of this scheme to the extent of 75 per cent.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : That is why you have to review.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : We are thinking of alternative scheme.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You extend it or you review it so that small entrepreneurs, and not people like Shri Murli Deora, get the benefit from the scheme.

Also the concept of no-industry district should be changed. Whenever there is only a small industry, it becomes 'B' category or a backward district. This concept of no-industry district should be changed. We should even think of no-industry block; from district we should come down to block, no-industry block, so that the block can be industrialised.

Now I come to the condition of taken-over units or nationalised units. Nationalisation is not the only solution. Unless you provide working capital, unless you try to make those units viable, unless you strengthen the management, how can those nationalised units become viable ?

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Sir, as regards the case of Cycle Corporation of India while replying today to my supplementary the Minister said that the Cycle Corporation of India of West Bengal and Bombay are losing. Why are they losing ? Is it because of the workers ? There was some agreement between trade union representatives of Cycle Corporation of India and the management. The workers agreed to produce 1500 cycles per day. That was the agreement but when the agreement was finalised the raw-material which was to be provided and the working capital which was to be provided was not given. Now you are blaming the workers that four workers are manufacturing one cycle per day. How workers can manufacture if there is no raw-material and you do not provide money. This year you have provided only Rs. 4 crores. Last year the amount was Rs. 3.5 crores. How this unit can become viable unless you provide necessary working capital and unless there is a proposal to make these units viable.

Then there is a question of Burn Standard. This unit earned profit. It bagged orders from ONGC for construction of off-shore platforms and earned Rs. 7 crores in a year. This unit got orders worth Rs. 100 crores. This is one of the subsidiary of Bhat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited formed two years ago. I do not know what was the purpose of forming of this holding company. Has the purpose been achieved or not ? It was to coordinate between different subsidiaries.

Now take the case of Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Limited. Recently the Minister has written a letter to a member of the other House, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. I quote :

“Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited is in a formative stage. All efforts are being made to formulate action plans to revitalise the subsidiaries of BBUNL. Subsidiaries of BBUNL have been paying dues of their employees. BBUNL has already taken up action to organise a suitable infrastructure to coordinate and monitor the action plans of the different subsidiary companies.”

Now there is a move to close down this Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers

Limited. He has written letters to the members that this is in a formative stage. They are trying to make these units viable whereas the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Shri S.R. Chowdhary is trying to close down one of the subsidiary unit of BBUNL.

As regards Engineers Projects of India Limited yesterday he said that it has been decided to close down this company but if it is closed down then retrenchment compensation has to be paid and the amount is likely to be Rs. 92 crores. If you provide a much less amount than Rs. 92 crores then this company can become viable. The workshops are being sub-let to other private contractors. The management has not been strengthened. How can you expect the nationalised units to become viable unless there is a good and efficient management? Unless you provide money and working capital, how can you expect that these units will become viable?

Sir, ACC-Vickers-Babcock is a very important and prestigious unit of West Bengal and Karnataka. But I am surprised to note that the Government of India took 18 months to take the decision. Just see, how the Government is functioning. Most non-functioning Government, Sheilaji. To take this simple decision, the Government of India took 18 months.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : They had no time. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Shri Somnath Chatterjee is an eminent lawyer. It is a liquidation case in the Bombay High Court. Now, we take a favourable decision. Instead of congratulating the Ministry, you are criticising.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We congratulate you for your delayed action. Thank you very much for something.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : You are a lawyer.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Our target of electricity production is 22,000 MW. We are in need of boilers because we will have to construct new thermal and hydel-power projects. Some are being constructed. But these thermal power pro-

jects are now being delayed. How will we produce 22,000 MW of electricity? Shri Eduardo Faleiro told us that unless there is infrastructure, how can we provide money for industrialisation? When we raised the question of regional imbalance, when we raised the question of credit and deposit ratio, when we raised the question of finance by public financial institutions, then, we were told that unless there is infrastructure, we cannot provide money for industrialisation. Unless there is electricity, unless there are railways and such other infrastructural facilities, there cannot be any industrialisation. So, Sir, because of inaction on the part of the Central Government, which took 18 months to take a decision to reopen the boiler-making units of our country, all power projects have been delayed.

Then, you know the workers of HEC went on strike during the last year. Then there was an agreement that the workers should be paid at par with other public sector workers when their wage agreement will be finalised. Interim relief was announced. In spite of this agreement, the workers of HEC were not paid the interim relief.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I had to obtain court orders against it in the case of Burn Co., MAMC, etc.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Now I come to the problem of contract workers in the HEC. They have been working on a perennial nature of job for about 10-15 years. They are not being absorbed.

The Bengal Potteries was taken over 11 years back. There was a proposal for nationalisation. A series of meetings were held. Several times, we met Shri N.D. Tiwari, Shri Vengal Rao and other Industry Ministers. When Shri Virendra Patil was the Industry Minister, we also met the trade union leaders and MLAS.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : When?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yesterday we met him. Twenty times I met you in connection with this. So, Bengal Potteries was taken over. It is a very good unit taken over 11 years back. There was a proposal of nationalisation. Tata Consultancy was engaged. They

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

submitted a report and their report is if the Government invests Rs. 12 crores, only then this unit can become viable and even the workers agreed to retrenchment. Workers do not agree to retrenchment but in case of Bengal Potteries, all unions from INTUC to CITU agreed to retrenchment of workers. In spite of that, the proposal of nationalisation—not to speak of nationalisation, but the unit was denotified by the Cabinet. Mr. Vengal Rao failed to convince the Committee. He has assured that he would again try and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is fighting there in the Calcutta High Court.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I will take his advice also.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Now, for several years, not a single paise was spent to make these units viable, for diversification of the units, only salary of the workers was paid.

Then comes the Haldia Petrochemicals. He told that a letter of Indent was issued and nothing to do.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Not now. 11 years back.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That was by Bahuguna.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : But the Finance Ministry have not cleared the viability report and unless the viability report is submitted, how can the Government of West Bengal or the Company apply for industrial licence? Former Chairman of the IPCL, Mr. Ganguli's report is that the Haldia Petrochemical unit will be viable. Here it has been stated in the Report that 'The project will be implemented by M/s Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd., in joint sector with the partnership of West Bengal Government. Industrial Development Corporation to manufacture one lakh tonnes per annum ethylene and other products'. The estimated capital cost of the complex is Rs. 1400 crores. Nothing has been stated regarding the issuance of industrial licence and the viability. So, I urge upon the Minister that he should take personal interest because not only the MPs from West Bengal, but the MPs from Bihar, Orissa and from north-eastern states have asked the

Prime Minister jointly to issue the clearance immediately for Haldia Petrochemicals. The issuance of industrial licence and Letter of Indent are being delayed. So, the suggestion is that there should be one window policy.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I am assuring you, previously he could remark like that. Now, as far as possible within 45 days, we are clearing letter of indent application, whether rejection or sanction.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How can you think of rejection?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : When there is no substantive information, when there is no need to give licence, we reject it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Don't say that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Now, coming to the Petrochemicals department a new drug policy was announced. This was never discussed here and because of this new drug policy the prices of essential drugs have been increased from 20 per cent to 40 per cent. Now, the multinational drug manufacturing companies will have free hand to manufacture drugs. The drugs price equalisation fund has been done away with. All this has been done to serve the interest of the multinational drug manufacturing companies. So, this drug policy should be reviewed.

The most important point is the compensation to the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy. Not a single paise has been paid to them. Very recently the District Judge of the Bhopal District in Court had pronounced a judgement, *i.e.* the interim relief of Rs. 250 crores should be paid to the victims of the Bhopal disaster. I do not know what action Government has taken to pay the compensation, to get the money from the giant multinational company, Union Carbide Ltd. Also, Sir, the liability has been established. It is said that they are liable and they will have to pay the compensation. So, it is better if it is taken up immediately.

Selling of Scooter India Ltd. was discussed here. The Government has

decided to sell this Scooter India Ltd., but the Public Sector Officers' Association have formed a Committee with the former Secretary of Industry and other experts. We have also jointly...

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : We do not have any objection if they come forward.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : But you will have to give them the financial assistance, so that they can visit the plant and study the situation. That assistance is required. You are extending that assistance.

Then, Sir, much has been said about the public sector undertaking. Not only the Industry Minister but the Prime Minister himself has said that a White Paper will be brought on the public sector. One year back when I raised this issue, the Prime Minister in this very House had assured that this White Paper on public sector will be published and placed before the House, and that the Members will get an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the White Paper. So, I urge and demand that this White Paper on Public Sector should be published and placed on the Table of the House so that we can discuss about it in this very Session.

We have to save the small, medium and large industry as a large number of these industries are either sick or closed. The sickness has been thrust upon these industries because of the import liberalisation policy of the Government. Unless this policy is changed, you will not be able to save the industries from closure and sickness.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Sir, I take this opportunity to put before you certain problems which my State—Kerala—is facing.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : So you are talking only about Kerala and not about the whole country.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I draw the attention of the House and the hon. Minister on the general matters only.

My colleagues have said so many things and I do not want to repeat those things.

So, I will confine my remarks to certain problems which my State is facing.

You had visited Kerala, last year. You know the problems of my small and beautiful State. The unemployment problem in my State is very acute. Kerala is an industrially backward State. I take this opportunity to urge upon the Government to formulate more schemes or projects for Kerala State and to have more Central investments in the industrial sector of Kerala.

I am sorry to say that over the last two years, the Central investment in the industrial sector in Kerala has been on a decline. I have got some statistics regarding this. These are based on some studies made by the State Planning Boards.

In 1973-74, the Central Investment in the Industrial Sector in Kerala was 3.28 per cent. In 1980-81, it came down to 2.27 per cent. In 1983-84, it had further declined to 1.84 per cent. And in 1984-85, it was 1.76 per cent. So, from these figures, you can very well see that the Central investment in the industrial sector in Kerala State is on a decline.

In 1984, the Central investment in the industrial sector in all the States totalled to Rs. 38,848 crores. In 1985, this amount went upto Rs. 47,323 crores. So, it was an increase of 21.82 per cent.

My point is that Kerala was not benefited by this overall increase or the total increase of the Central investment. On the other hand, many other States have been benefited. I am happy the other States have got the benefit. I have no objection that the other States have got more. My point is that Kerala is not getting adequate share.

Sir, the total investment in Kerala upto this year is only Rs. 831 crores. This is much less, compared with what other States got. I have no objection to other States getting more, but we should get more, and the Central investment in the industrial sector in Kerala should be much more, especially taking into consideration the problems of Kerala.

[Shri T. Basheer]

You know the problems well. In Kerala, the number of educated unemployed stands at a staggering figure of 30 lakhs, the highest in the country. There is no railway industry in Kerala. There was a proposal from the State Government that the Central Government should come forward to establish it there.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Coach factory is not my subject.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I am speaking about the industrialization of the State. Of course, there is no Defence industry also in Kerala. I am speaking about the industrial backwardness of the State.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Government has decided against the public sector. So, you are crying in the wilderness.

SHRI T. BASHEER : There is another factor. Over three lakh Keralites have gone to the Gulf countries this year. They earn a lot of foreign exchange for this country, by their hard work in the Gulf countries. My estimate is that remittances from these workers to our country form almost 35% of the total Indian savings received from abroad.

Now the Gulf boom is over. I made this point during my speech on the Budget. But I have to elaborate a little on it. Now the Gulf boom is over. A large number of Keralites, the biggest segment of workers in the Gulf countries, have had to pack up and return home. This exodus has started, and this will have serious repercussions on the economy of the small State of Kerala.

The unemployment in Kerala is acute. So, a large scale influx from the Gulf will add to our unemployment problem. This is also an important factor which Government should keep in mind while considering the industrialization of our State.

Another point: you have visited our traditional industries such as coir, handlooms and the cashew. The traditional industries in Kerala are in doldrums. Lakhs of people are earning their livelihood from these traditional industries. So, I request that Government should come forward to revitalize these traditional industries.

In 1986, Government of Kerala had presented a proposal captioned 'Rehabilitation/Modernization Fund for Kerala for revitalizing the Coir Industry'. We are very thankful to the Prime Minister that during his visit there in 1987, he had announced a package of programmes designed to rehabilitate that industry. The coir industry is very important; so are handlooms, so far as Kerala is concerned. I am not going into the details of those things now.

I also want to say something about the problem of shifting of these industries to the neighbouring States, coil industry and the handloom industry because the minimum wage is very very low in those neighbouring States. After 40 years of independence, we have not even succeeded in formulating a national minimum wage policy. But, at least, the government must come forward with a regional minimum wage policy. This will be one of the requirements to protect the industrial interest of Kerala which is not there. That is why these industries are migrating to the neighbouring States.

Again I would request the hon. Minister, who knows Kerala very well, the problems of the State very well, because he personally visited there, to pay more attention to Kerala in the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. I hope the government will pay more attention to the State of Kerala.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jagdish Awasthi.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We have received a supplementary List of Business stating that the Report on Bofors' Contract will be tabled in the House today. At what time it will be tabled? Have we to wait indefinitely?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just before the House rises for the day. It will be presented just before the House adjourns for the day.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Let the Paliamentary Affairs Minister tell us the time. It is a very

important document. We would like to raise certain points.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why do you want members to keep waiting with their bated breath for this great Report? What is the purpose?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Apart from that, Mr. Chairman, certain procedural points will have to be raised at the time of presentation of the Report and many of us would like to be present in the House. So, let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister tell us at what time the Report is coming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Before the House rises for the day. You know, we have got a guillotine to be applied today. Then we have got to present a....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it part of the guillotine?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I won't support that.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : No, no, it is not part of that. You may want to support it; that is a different matter; but it is not part of that. It will be presented before the House rises for the day and that will be near about 6 O'clock, just before 6 P.M.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industry.

In addition to agriculture, it is all the more necessary to develop industries in rural areas, so that the problem of unemployment afflicting these areas, could be solved to some extent. We find that small scale village industries have not developed as much as they ought to have been. Particularly, there is no such progress in Uttar Pradesh, the largest State of the country having 57 districts. Out of these 57 districts, 52

districts are very backward and out of these 52, 11 districts have been declared 'no-industry districts' by the Government. Even now, no industry is developing in these districts. There are Programmes with the Government to set up industries in these districts and necessary facilities have been provided for this purpose. But they are not getting full benefits of all these schemes. Of the 11 districts declared 'no-industry districts' in Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur Dehat is one such district. The small industrialist have not been able to avail and make proper use of the facilities extend by the Government to these 'no industry districts'. The 'no-industry districts' should be provided with Communication, power and other such facilities so that the industrialists could set up industries there. Only then the industries can be set up there. But the State Governments are not providing necessary facilities to them as a result of which the industries are not coming up in 'no-industry districts' at the expected pace. Out of 95 'no-industry districts' all over the country, 11 are in Uttar Pradesh alone. Therefore, it is essential that a survey of all these districts should be conducted to find out as to what facilities are lacking there for industrialisation.

In addition to it I would like to submit that various industries are set up in rural areas. but local people are not given job in them. Generally it is said that they are unskilled people and that is why industrialists do not employ them in their industries. Such attitude leads to unemployment among the rural youth. With a view to provide employment to the rural youth I would request you to bring forward a legislation fixing percentage of the local people to be employed in the industry set up in 'no-industry district'. In addition to that more and more Industrial Training Institutes should be opened in no-industry districts so that local youth could be trained there and provided with work. Last year also I pointed out that Kanpur Dehat is a 'no-industry district' as a result of which a large number of people are unemployed there. Therefore, these youths should get job. Our Hon. Prime Minister has also given a slogan of 'Bekari hatao' in Madras Congress session. Under this slogan, it is necessary to conduct a survey of no-industry districts to find out

[Shri Jagdish Awasthi]

as to how many unemployed people are there and how they can be provided with jobs.

Generally the industrial units are opened in metropolitan cities and our industrialists want to set up more industries in cities only. If you want to check the growing population of big cities and the migration of rural people to urban areas, you should issue new licences only in the rural areas and not in the urban areas.

In no-industry districts, big industries should be set up in the Public sector so that people could get employment there. I would also like to request the Government to set up cottage industries in every development Block through Khadi and Gramodyog Board of different States so that local people may get employment there. These Boards should initiate their programmes at Block level instead of district level so as to create avenues of employment for the local people.

Another thing which I would like to submit is that due to inefficient management, all industrial units in Public sector are running in loss whereas their counter part industries in private sector are earning profits. There are so many NTC mills in the metropolitan city of Kanpur but they are all running in loss. Industrial units in private sector earn profit whereas in public sector they incur losses. Therefore, it is essential to enquire into the matter as to why public sector is not earning profit.

In rural areas, land is acquired for setting up new industries but the farmers do not get adequate compensation in time. The acquisition of fertile land for setting up industries spread resentment among the farmers. Therefore I would request the Government that agricultural land should not be acquired for this purpose and if it is acquired, adequate compensation should be paid to the farmers. Generally it is seen that agricultural land is acquired in the name of industry but adequate compensation is not paid to the farmers in time. We want that the Central Government should look into it and ensure that only waste and infertile land and not the agricultural land is acquired for setting up industries and

adequate compensation is paid to the farmers in time.

Once again I welcome the Demands for Grants.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, the hon. Minister may be a little happy on the performance of the Industry because there is an increase of production and 7.2 per cent in industrial growth. But, I would like to say that it is a short term increase. The over all picture of the industrial sector is not one with which we can be complacent. Of course, the industrial relations was good; mandays lost on account of strike was less; and the workers have cooperated on the whole in the industrial sector.

I would like to say that the major shift that the present Government had made in the Industrial Policy is going to affect the nation in the long run. In the years to come, we will have to cry over what is happening now.

Panditji and other leaders of the Nation lead the nation with the socialist perspective and it has now been shifted to a capitalist oriented privatisation in the industrial spectrum. Sir, even at present, if you look into the facts, the industrial spectrum gives you a picture, where a lot is contributed by public sector. I hear a lot of criticisms from my friends in the treasury benches, always attacking the workers in the public sector and the public sector management. Even the Prime Minister announced in Madras that we cannot afford socialism since the public sector is incurring a lot of expenditure and it has to be built up. (Interruptions)

It has come in the press. (Interruptions)

Then, he corrected it in Bombay because it will go against the constitutional position. (Interruptions)

Now it is the other way round. That was referred to him, not today.

About two months back, when he visited Madras, he said: 'India cannot afford socialism', that was the very word he used. It came in all the papers. Now, he said 'Bekari hatao'. In Bombay, he said

some other thing. One thing I would like to say Sir, the shift that is made for privatisation and also for importing technology from abroad at the cost of development of the indigenous technology will pledge our country to the foreign countries for one hundred years more. It will take minimum one hundred years for us to revive from this present situation. There is no doubt about it, because the Government is forgetting about what is happening today, in fact on statistics also. The public sector has earned a profit of Rs. 2,000 crores and the total turnover went to the tune of Rs. 69,000 crores. The Central Public Sector Industries alone appointed twenty three lakhs of people. Major employment provided is in the public sector, whereas in the private sector, the employment has dwindled. The Government is giving a free hand to the foreign multi-nationals to come over to India and make this country as a grazing land for them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Gracing or grazing.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Grazing land. Free market is here; people are here; resources are here; everybody is invited, including Italians, to come over here to start fertilizer factory, whatever you could do, let them do and let them exploit the resources of the country and take it away to other countries. Earlier it was done by the Britishers and foreign powers, on their invasion over coming here, they managed it by ruling the country. But at present the Government is paying obeisance to such exploitation to such people, who are coming from abroad. Everywhere it is happening. Any man can come over here, start anything and take away the things from this country at the cost of the poor people of this country. If the hon. Minister is satisfied on the situation and says that he has got an increase in the industrial production to the tune of 7.2 per cent, tomorrow, I would like to tell you that the whole resources will be gone back to some other countries and then you will look back and say sorry for it.

I am proud about our small scale sector. But is there any proper plan for utilising the small scale industrial sector for

the development of industrial field in the country now? Though it is neglected, 23 per cent of the total export from this country is from small scale sector and the employment generation in the small scale sector in the last year has increased by 11 per cent, according to the Economic Survey. 18 per cent of the profit is earned by the small scale sector in India whereas the average increase of the industrial production is only 7.2 per cent. What does the Government do to cater to the small scale sector and to safeguard the items which the small scale sector produces? It is producing about 5000 items, exporting and earning income for the country. What protection, what patronage and in what manner you have safeguarded the interest of the small scale sector in this country?

My friend, Mr. Bashir, was telling about the fate of the traditional industry in our country. Do you know that in my State alone, handloom worth about Rs. 4 crores is lying waiting for export? There are so many things available in the market, but the coir products are available in the godowns of the manufacturers. There is no attempt to see that it is exported and traditional industry is safeguarded. Similarly, what you import will seriously affect the industry of Kerala. You will say that it is not within your realm; it is with some other Ministry. I would like to say that coir is with you and if at the cost of the coir industry the import policy is formulated and if at the cost of your industry, handloom industry is suffering, then you will have to safeguard this industrial sector and people involved in it. My friend, Shri Bashir, is hundred per cent correct when he says that the traditional industry in which lakhs of people find their livelihood, is having a set back.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South) : This is what the Congress man has said.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I want to give an example. I have moved a Constitution (Amendment) Bill for right to employment. Yesterday, the Prime Minister said something about "Bekari Hatao". If you are honest and all the people support it and it is and the duty of the Government to see that the people get employment and livelihood, then are you going to take this as an official

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

Bill and do that? I know, you will not. Therefore, I say that you say one thing for the purpose of election and act in another way. You say something in the interest of the industry, but you import things and favour Italians or Americans or Multi-nationals or Pepsi Cola or whoever is available, Germans, Japanese and all that.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO : It is a wild allegation. Pepsi Cola has not yet been permitted. This is an uncharitable remark on your part.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : The Industrial Development and Regulation Act is there with you. You have the dedication for the workers and the country. Using his Ministry, Sir, will he use that Act to take over the units from the people who are controlling the management and throwing away the industry in a mismanagement manner, not by paying compensation to them. I do remember one Mavoor Iron and Steel in Kerala. It was taken over by Mr. A.K. Anthony, AICC General Secretary, who was the Chief Minister at that time. He brought a law. But none other than Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, who is the Governor of Punjab, went to the High Court and argued against the Government and got a decision in favour of Birlas. Still that factory is closed. I am told that fourteen people have died or have committed suicide because the factory is closed. Similarly, Dalmia also have done so many... (Interruptions).

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : You are an advocate and you have argued a number of cases against the interest of your party because you want money.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, what I would like to impress upon the Minister is that he has got a weapon with him, that is, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Will he use that weapon against the mismanagement of capitalists who are taking away the industry for their personal purposes and are throwing it away at the cost of the workers?

One more point I would like to make. The Minister should look at the management spectrum of the industries. He should see

as to how extravagantly they spend the money which they have. I have seen where the management people live. A Rs. 2000 salary managing director stays in a room which costs Rs. 2,500 per day. He will stay only in a five-star hotel. And his perquisites will be how much and at whose expenses? Will the Minister control this extravagant expenditure by the top management and the middle-level management personnel, which they are incurring at the cost of the company?

SHRI MURLI DEORA : The Government has put a ceiling on that.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : No ceiling is put. It all goes under entertainment allowance. It all goes under some other head.

Sir, I have got a paper with me showing how much money is being dwindled by the Industrial Finance Corporation which finances the industries. This shows how much crores of rupees they are misusing.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO : If there are such instances we will certainly take action. But even we, the Ministers are not eligible to stay in five-star hotels.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Exactly. The Ministers and the M.Ps. cannot stay in five-star hotels but the so-called top and middle level management personnel can spend anything from the account of the factory.

Sir, I was in China. China knows... (Interruptions).

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO : Mr. Thomas, we can control them under the Company Law Act.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, he should go to China and stay there.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, this is a waste-ful expenditure incurred by the management personnel. It has to be regularised and a serious thought will have to be given to this. There should be a Vigilance Wing under the Industry Ministry to see how these people are spending at the cost of the factory. I am very much worried about the way they are swindling the money. I have got many stories like that but I do not want to go into all those.

Another thing is that the better industrial relations with the workers will have to be maintained. Only one story I will quote which I happened to experience about three day back. Mr. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam is the president of an industrial unit in Delhi. When he went to Tamil Nadu, I went to that industrial unit, only three days back. When I went there, I was surprised to see how much money those people are spending and what their industrial relations are. Because they invited me and gave me a reception during interval time, they wanted me to withdraw the recognition of that union...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Mr. Thomas you are telling that you attended that function. Why did you attend that function ?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : What I am telling is that this is the way in which the entire industrial relations are maintained, the bad industrial relations which this management has with the workers. They are harping on the wrong side. The industrial peace is being destroyed. The Government should give them proper training and see that there is participation in the management by the workers. They should make it a point to see that the worker is given due recognition and dignity. He should be involved in running the establishment and should be taken into confidence. If this thing is done, we will have a good future, otherwise, I feel that we are on a retrograde path and are going back.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was listening to the views of my friend, Shri Thomas very attentively. I want to remind him that when Industrial Policy Resolution was passed for the first time in our country, we had high hopes that industrialisation of this country would take place on a large scale. The countries who got independence simultaneously and even those who got independence after us and were backward in many respects, have achieved greater success in the field of industrialisation than us. Some of these countries were comparatively quite smaller than us areawise, had

no manpower, no raw material, but these have achieved astonishing success in the industrial field. Japan bought raw-material from us, developed technology in their country and manufactured goods of perfect quality at such a low cost that it has captured market the world over. Japan is our neighbouring country. She is not very far away from us and she cannot be called a western country too. She did not possess resources earlier and was also badly mounded in the Second World War. I was just going through a book written by the managing director of "Soni" entitled 'Made in Japan' which is a very famous book. Some of you might have read this book. The book presents a tell-tale account of how the people of that country reconstructed their nation in spite of the fact that they were badly defeated in the second world war, 80 per cent of Japanese were facing the problem of sustenance, they found it hard to make both ends meet. So much so that women from well-to-do families ploughed the fields and cleaned utensils. People passed days without food. They reconstructed the nation. Not only reconstructed, they excelled to the extent of challenge. Japan has left far behind even America which is regarded by all as the most prosperous country of the world, both in financial as well as industrial field. Every body knows about the prevailing tension between America and Japan on this scores. This is the reason why dollar is not presently valued as much as yen. Japan imports raw material from Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, and Madhya Pradesh but we are nowhere near their prosperity. Even if we forget Japan for a while, country like Korea has accomplished miracle in this world. They too have reached dizzy heights of industrialisation. Taiwan has also caused upheaval in the industrial field. Why cannot we do that ? Here I do not want to blame any other party, I am myself responsible for it. I take most of the blame upon myself. Have we even sincerely tried to ask our conscience as to why it has happened, why are we so backward in the field of industrialisation in spite of the availability of all the resources ? When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru thought of providing strong infrastructure for the industrialisation of this country, he did not have even an inkling that our Managers would be dishonest. Private Sector is sucking this country, there is no doubt

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

about it. But there are some big officers in public sector too, who have brought a bad name to the Government. It is sucking us very badly. It is sucking the whole country and we are looking like helpless spectators. We are puppets in the hands of a few people. We can do no harm to them.

16.00 hrs.

Raid was carried out at the house of the Managing Director of the Cement Corporation and rupees 60 lakhs were seized from there. What is the justification of his possessing such a huge amount? If you conduct raids at the houses of 3-4 officers of public sector units, I can say with challenge that the disclosures will be amazing for you also. They lead a luxurious life and their standard of living is far more higher than that of kings and emperors. I had said earlier also while speaking on the Budget demands and I repeat it that there is no limit on STD calls for General Managers and Managers of public sector units. The condition is that while their salary is about 5 thousand, rupees, their STD bills amount to 50 thousand, 40 thousand, 30 thousand or 20 thousand. The entire locality uses their telephones for making S.T.D. calls. How long will you continue to spend such amounts on them and how long the people of the country will continue to tolerate it? We are made fools. Public representatives are told that since this pertains to units of the public sector, please don't speak against them. But who finances the public sector? This money comes from our taxes. We pay taxes, whether or not our children get proper food. The way losses are being incurred by the public sector, has not the time come to ponder over the reasons behind it?

There was a time when units of heavy industries were flourishing in West Bengal. Those units were nationalised. As a result, one industry after the other became sick. It is correct that private sector is also to be blamed. They have been making a fool of us skillfully for 40 years after independence. They diverted the money to other industries, declared the old ones sick and left them for the Government to run. What is the government; the public is the Government. Since we have to run them and they are in

the public sector, we cannot retrench the workers. We will continue to suffer loss. Thus, we are caught in a vicious circle. We must muster courage enough to get out of this vicious circle. We will have to take a bold decision either today or tomorrow. I do not say what decision will have to be taken. Whatever be the decision, it should be a bold one. If some one has brought thousands of labourers on the road by making the unit sick, we must have courage to stone him on the road. What a pity that Dalmia Nagar Industry, which employed 40 thousand workers, was declared sick skillfully. Bread of 40 thousand families has been snatched and Government is looking like a helpless spectator. What is this all? Why can not we do anything? Why can not we put the culprit behind the bars after holding an enquiry, no matter howsoever big he may be. We will have to do it. If we do not muster courage, the unemployed force, whether it is in villages or in the cities, will not let us live in peace. We may belong to any party. You ask those people who were leading decent and comfortable lives. They are not able to afford even two square meals a day for the last 4 or 5 years. We have to take a bold decision in this matter and regardless of whethers it concerns the Dalmia industries in Dalmia Nagar, the Ashok Paper Mills or other factories in West Bengal or the various NTC Units. We will have to draw a line somewhere and such a policy has to be formulated which is in the interest of the country. We have every resource. Power generation is being accelerated so that new industries could be set up.

I want to make one more point. The Hon. Prime Minister has done laudable work. He went to Japan recently. I am citing the example of Japan again and again because it is far ahead of others in the technological field. If we are able to transfer that technology into our country, the prices of commodities will be reduced substantially, raw materials will become cheap and we shall be able to acquire very sophisticated technology. We will have surplus production of industrial and consumer goods. All that is needed is to do some rethinking in order to give it a new direction. Therefore, we should sit together and consult each other about it. It is no

use finding faults. We all have just one objective and that is the welfare of the people. It can be achieved if the people pocketing funds in the public sector are exposed and their names are published in the newspapers and they are socially boycotted. This is the sort of treatment which should be given to the dishonest employees of the Public sector also. That is all I want to say.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry. I am glad that after 1985, we are able to discuss these grants in this House, in the year 1988.

Mr. Chairman, I will start with small scale industry. We all see that in the field of small scale industry, the performance is better and more and more production is taking place. The industrial growth is 11% and at the same time, sickness in the small scale industry is increasing. Almost 50% of the production in the industrial sector is taking place in the small scale industry and about one crores people are employed in this small scale industry.

The subsidy component given to the backward district is a welcome feature. But what happens is that the small scale industrial entrepreneurs are not able to get subsidy well in time. There are many loopholes and many delaying points which should be looked into. It should be seen that they get subsidy in time. Electric power supply should be given to them on priority. The payment of bills by the Government Departments is delayed, which is quite often the case, the small scale entrepreneurs will find very difficult to sustain the industry and sickness increases. The cancer of sickness is spreading so fast that almost one out of 10 small scale units are becoming sick.

Mr. Chairman, if you take the example of 1980 and compare it with last year's figures, we find that in 1980, about 409 big industrial units were sick and 23, 148 small units were sick. But in the year 1988, almost after 7 years, more than 550 big industrial units are sick and more than one lakh small

units are sick or approaching towards sickness. This is an alarming figure. Of course, the Central Government is doing whatever possible, within its means to control the sickness, to reduce the sickness by adopting various measures, by enacting a legislation in Parliament last year. But the amount of loan that is blocked, the amount of money that is blocked in these units has increased from Rs. 1800 crores to Rs. 5000 crores in 1988, within 7 years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Industry Department is doing good service, by providing interest subsidy, loans for small-scale industries and encouragement to the village craftsmen through the Khadi and Village Industries Department. But many times we see that the funds allocated at the State level to the Khadi Industries Board are not fully utilised for a particular year. Some funds, some grants, lapse, by the year end. Why this happens should be looked into and the Khadi and Village Industries Boards should be made more effective so that they can function properly and villagers, specially the craftsman in the rural areas, should be benefited. It is also a very good step the Government is giving subsidy to the tune of Rs. 2 crores for starting industries in the No Industry Districts. But the amount disbursed is not very encouraging. About Rs. 17 crores are disbursed. I would like to suggest that whatever loopholes are there for giving encouragement for the establishment of small and big industries in No Industry Districts should be removed and the scheme should be implemented at a faster rate. The amount provided for self-employment scheme is Rs. 100 crores as compared to Rs. 70 crores last year. This is also a welcome feature and we expect that the migration of rural people to the cities for seeking jobs will be reduced in the coming years and people will find jobs in the rural areas.

My friend who spoke earlier Mr. Rajhans has spoken in detail about public sector undertakings. We have adopted socialist pattern of society

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : It is no more a socialist pattern of society. It is a full socialist society.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL ; It is not socia-

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

lism as in West Bengal. In West Bengal, the number of sick industries has grown more, because of labour unrest and many other problems. Industrial atmosphere is not good in West Bengal. We do not want that socialism. We want to go by our socialism.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please address the Chair.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Whatever profits are shown in the public sector undertakings are the profits earned by some few undertakings like the ONGC, BHEL and others. Other public sector undertakings are not able to utilise their capacity even to the extent of 50%. That is why, we are incurring losses. We are not expecting more profits but at least the aim should be the reduction of losses every year, if the unit has already incurred losses. On the contrary, the losses are going on increasing. You take, for example, the Delhi Transport Corporation. Why special measures are not taken to reduce the losses at least? Public sector undertakings are getting lot of facilities from the Government, lot of priorities in supply of raw material, sale of finished goods to the Government and to other Departments. Then, why is this happening?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : At the same time, they have got their own obligation also to fulfil to the public. DTC fares are the lowest fare structure in the country.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : That is correct. It should not incur losses in crores in one year.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : You must keep that also in mind.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : In our country, with vast population, we have to plan for employment of a large number of people. By 2050, it is estimated that our population may go up to 150 crores. It will be the largest populated country in the world. Hence we should start industries which employ more persons. Which are such industries? These are the electronic industries. A survey was done some years ago and it was found that if we invest one crore of rupees in Heavy Engineering Industry, we are able to employ 30 people; if we invest

the same amount in the Petro-chemical-based industries, about 300 people can be employed and if we invest the same amount of Rs. one crore for starting electronic industries, about 1300 people can be employed. Therefore, we should give more emphasis on setting up of electronic industries.

Sir, there was a proposal for starting one electronic industrial complex at Aurangabad. In recent times, in Maharashtra no new Public Sector undertaking is coming up. We are told that earlier Maharashtra has been given many a Public Sector Undertaking. Of course, it was given earlier when the employment potential in these Public Sector Undertakings was 300, 500 or 1000 which was the maximum. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the proposal of setting up one electronic industrial complex at Aurangabad. Like automobile industry, engineering industry, something should be done to give boost to the Aviation industry also. We should have a perspective plan for the future. In future, the Aviation Department will need more and more planes. If some industrialists are coming forward to manufacture planes, especially small planes, the Department of Industry should plan in this regard. Also, I would like to suggest that for alternate sources of energy, there are some units which have started manufacturing wind mills and photovoltaic cells and also other components which go in for the production of alternate sources of energy. For such industries which are manufacturing components for this alternate sources of energy, we should give more subsidy so that in the long run it will be beneficial to the Government and beneficial to the public at large.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this time and I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, I have got only a few points to make because the time at my disposal is very less. A new slogan has been coined in Madras *i.e.* *Bekari Hatuo* along with *Garibi Hatao*. You also know very well because you were very much present there. It is an election gimmick. The slogan is very good. But with 1,50,000 industrial units in India having been closed in which a sum of

Rs. 5000 crores is being blocked, at a time to give the slogan of *Garibi Hatao* and *Bekari Hatao* closing further factories everyday, I find it is meaningless. I want the Government to answer my question. Have you changed your Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956? You are always claiming that the Public Sector much reach the commanding heights etc. But actually you dilute the Public Sector everyday, every minute. What is the fate of this 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution? What do you want to do with that? It is completely gone. Actually, you are helping privatisation and handing over even the Public Sector units to private monopoly houses, as you have recently done in Lucknow in the case of Scooters India Limited. It is such a big factory which could have been put on the proper rails. But you have handed it over to Bajaj. Bajaj is a friend of whom? You know pretty well about it. Naturally, it is a very wrong policy which will take our country not to advancement but it will retard our progress. Our Policy-makers of 1956 did not take into account the prevailing fact into account. At that time, they did not take into account as to how to advance such a poor and backward country of ours. Of course, the world has changed and the technology has also changed. We have to absorb new technologies and there is no doubt about it. But at the same time when such a big and vast country has the largest number of unemployed in the world, that condition has to be looked into. If the Industrial Policy Resolution does not take that into consideration and if the Government thinks only of the elections—that is why they have coined the slogan of '*Bekari Hatao*'—that will not help this poor country of ours.

Yesterday we had met the hon. Minister for the reopening of Bengal Potteries. You will be astounded to know that to open and run a factory you require Rs. 12 crores and for closing the factory you require Rs. 60 crores. Rs. 60 crores have to be paid as compensation and everything else to about 4000 workers, but if we can get Rs. 12 crores, we can run the factory. This is the version of the Department of Industry. I do not know how the Government functions. The Department of Industry is in favour of having the factory reopened and the production started, but the Cabinet Sub-Committee

or this Committee or that Committee is for closing it down. I fail to understand as to what is going on here. I will enjoin upon the Government to see that the Bengal Potteries is reopened and the production started.

Regarding petro-chemicals in Haldia, many things have been stated—sometimes this and sometimes that. This does not help West Bengal or the Government of India or this country. This country needs the petro-chemical factory at Haldia. I would against request the Government to come to the aid of this industry and see that it is started.

Regarding industries in backward areas, the Government is in difficulty. I can understand their difficulty. It is not easy to start an industry wherever you desire. Industries have their own laws of motion. But for a poor country like ours, developing industries in backward areas is a must. For that, all help should be given. When you give the industrialists some help, you should at the same time see that certain checks are made so that he cannot play with the money placed at his disposal from the Government or from the bank and also cannot play foul with the workers. This is not being looked after. What is happening is this. We give injection to a cow to draw milk from it; and the cow which can normally live for ten or twelve years and give milk exhausts its full strength within five years; thereafter it is sent to the slaughter house. Similarly, the industrialists are opening factories in backward areas with the only aim of getting the concessions. The industrialist will have a factory opened in a backward area, he will equip the factory for three or four or five years and then have it closed down; it will be declared sick. Then the industrialist will go to another backward area to have a factory opened there and will get money again from the Government. In such a way, about Rs. 5000 crores have been blocked by these gentlemen and Government is not doing anything. Just now you heard the story, what is happening in Bihar, how industries have been closed down and how the workers are starving. Our State is also facing the same situation.

Jute does not come under this Ministry; it comes under the Ministry of Textiles. Still

[Shri Narayan Chobey]

I would say that in the entire eastern part of India, including West Bengal, the jute mills are facing a serious crisis. Although the Prime Minister has declared that something will be done, money will be offered, still nothing has been done. Thousands and thousands of workers are unemployed and are starving; they are leaving their places, their hearth and home. Under the Government of India there are three or four firms which are used for construction. Bridge and Roof is a firm which is used for undertaking construction; it is a firm under the Government of India, under the Department of Industry. This firm has been closed down; the workers have been sitting here for months together, near the office of the Department of Industry. And our Minister Shri Vengal Rao, I think, is not anti-labour. But then there are certain officers and bureaucrats who are sitting there and they have got nothing to say for the workers. I will enjoin upon the Ministry and the Minister to see that the problems of bridge and roof workers are solved and they go back to employment.

Similarly, NTPC workers are on dharna for more than seven months at Nehru Place. There are NBCC workers. There are so many types of workers from different construction companies in the Government of India under different umbrellas. They have different set of rules. I would request that the Cabinet should sit and decide that all the construction companies under the Government of India come under one Ministry and not under several Ministries. There should be one set of rules when the same Government of India is their employer. It should not be that since he belongs to Industry Ministry, he has a one set of rules; since he belongs to the Energy Ministry, he has a different set of rules; since he belongs to the Urban Development Ministry, he has a different set of rules. This sort of method should come to an end and they must be brought under one umbrella. This is my humble submission to you.

The industrial scenario in this country today is really sad. We are shocked about it. What is happening is that more number of industries are being closed down than the number of industries being opened.

And even the existing industries are not working up to the capacity of one-fourth, one-tenth or even one-half. Naturally, whatever claim may be there of '*Bekari Hatao*' or '*Garibi Hatao*', this seems to be only imaginary or something like election gimmick. It is again only an election gimmick. If you really want to do something for this poor country, please do away with this gimmick and do something substantial.' All this, you can easily do. You can easily see that Bengal Pottery opens and work starts. You can see that jute mills start work and you can see that our petro-chemical in West Bengal comes up and no delay is made.

With these words, I thank you for having given me time. I enjoin upon the Minister not to only go on doing gimmick but to do something substantial for this poor country.

16.28 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHMAN
in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Department of Industry presented in the House. But at the same time, I oppose the Cut Motion.

The Department of Industrial Development, Public Sector enterprises, Petrochemicals etc. come under the Ministry of Industry. The pace of industrial development picked up substantially after 1984-85 and our industrial production was also good. In 1984-85, growth rate of our industrial development was 7.6 per cent, in 1985-86 it was 7.8 per cent and in 1986-87 it increased to 9.2 per cent. At present, the growth rate is 9.1 per cent. From this, it is evident that our pace of industrial development has been quite encouraging and we have made considerable progress. I thank the Ministry of Industry for it.

When hon. Shri Chobey was speaking, he said that in the Congress session held in Madras, our Hon. Prime Minister assured the country that earlier the slogan was

'Garibi Hatao' and now onwards we shall work for removal of unemployment. We think that the Industrial Policy framed in 1956 under the direction of Jawaharlal Nehru, continues to be the core of our industrial policy and we will continue to adhere to it. We are confident that with everyone's cooperation, the Government will be able to control population growth and solve the problem of unemployment. Our Ministry has prepared a very good scheme for this purpose. The scheme is named 'Self Employment Scheme for Unemployed.' It was started in 1983 by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and it is still in operation. Earlier Rs. 25,000 used to be given under this Scheme, but the maximum limit has now been raised to Rs. 35,000. Rs. 445 crores have been granted upto 1987 for this purpose. This is sufficient evidence of the fact that our Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is determined to remove unemployment. Under the New Economic Policy framed in 1986, considerable efforts have been made to encourage small and medium industries. It will help in our efforts to remove unemployment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in order to achieve an Industrial Revolution in any country, certain basic things are required for it. These are : Capital, raw material, power and technical know-how. We have all these resources. I think in 1986-87, the loans sanctioned for capital investment were 20.89 per cent more and the distribution of loan was also 15.8 per cent more as compared to previous years. These figures are very encouraging and it seems that it will result in industrial growth.

In the western countries, industrial revolution took place after 1857. It changed the shape of Europe and those nations made considerable progress. However, in our country, even after 40 years of Independence, the expected changes in the field of industrialisation are not visible in all States as they should have been. There are still many such regions as Rajasthan, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Northern Bihar in particular where industrial revolution has not taken place and where the Industrial Policy of 1956 could not be implemented.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want that the

attention of the Ministry of Industries should be drawn to these backward areas also. Madhya Pradesh is another such State where attention should be paid. Bihar is a State where we can provide industrial infrastructure. In Chota Nagpur region, minerals are available in plenty. This area has huge reserves of mineral wealth and precious stone. In Dhanbad, 70 per cent of the country's coal is produced. Mica, aluminium and iron-ore are found there. I think that by utilising these minerals, we can bring about an industrial revolution in this area, which will change the industrial map of the country. But it is unfortunate that Bihar has not been industrialised to the extent it should have been.

I want to draw your attention towards North Bihar. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been stated in the Report clearly that the results in the industrial sphere in 1984-85 have been quite encouraging but the picture may not be bright in future due to the drought situation. North Bihar from where I hail, is a flood prone area and these devastating floods have shattered the economy of this region. Agro-based industries can be set up in that area but until the infrastructure is created, the flood-control schemes cannot be implemented and without industrialisation, we cannot remove poverty from this region. The density of population is the maximum in this area. In view of this density, I request you to make investments there. As compared to the amount invested in the whole country, the amount invested there is negligible. The soil is very fertile there, yet the people are poverty stricken. Earlier Madhya Pradesh had the lowest per capita income, but now Bihar has the lowest. It is even lower than Nagaland. It is essential to increase it. There is only one way of doing so and it is industrialisation of Bihar. A network of cottage and village industries should be laid in the villages. Not a single Public Sector industry has been established there so far and Centre has not made any investments. The people of that area are prepared to invest but they are not given the opportunity to do so. I want to know the reason behind it. A drug unit in Muzaffarpur in the public sector is sick and it is essential to take some measures in this regard. Similarly,

[Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta]

a paper mill based on bamboo pulp and bagasse should be set up in Bettiah. The Reserve Bank had constituted a Committee in 1986 regarding the sick industries for which I want to congratulate the Government. The Committee had stated that in order to help the sick units, the commercial banks should prepare an aid package and the guidelines laid down in it should be strictly adhered to. If these guidelines are properly followed, the situation in the Rohtas Group of Industries about which Dr. G.S. Rajhans had mentioned that 40 thousand workers were rendered unemployed, can be set right. Today, one lakh people are in a troubled state and are on the verge of starvation. We must do something for them. Jamla Cement factory is another sick unit and so is Ashok Paper Mill. Similarly there are other such small and big units. I want to request that in order to salvage such units, an Industrial Restoration Board should be set up. In the same way, in Bihar 15 to 20 thousand units are closed on account of the non-availability of power. Hence as I stated earlier also, electrification is the most essential requirement for industrialisation. We have Kanti Thermal Power Station in Muzaffarpur. I want to request you that the power generated from this station should be reserved for East and West Champaran, Sitamarhi, Modhubani, Muzaffarpur etc. so that the units in that area could get proper supply of power.

It is requested that the industries located in Champaran district and in Ramakasht in Motihari district, which have since been closed, may please be nationalised in order to revive them.

It is proposed to raise the capacity of each sugar mill from 2500 tonnes to 5000 tonnes under the guiding principles for sugar mills. This is a good step. But in Champaran district, there are 9 sugar mills which are very old. Some of these mills are working and others are on the verge of closure. There is a need to modernise these mills. It may be recalled that it was in Motihari that Mahatma Gandhi started his struggle for independence. It was the centre of his activities. But today there is not a single industry in that district. I request that all the sick

industries in this district should be revived. There is a large potential for setting up of industries in this area. Sleepers could be manufactured in Remakasht. The funds being made available by the IDBI and the Small Industries Finance Corporations are being taken away by big businessmen. They take advantage of all these facilities but the people at the lower level are not able to get these benefits. It is essential to set up a medium industry in Motihari at the earliest. The sick units should be revived so that the poverty in North Bihar could be removed. If this area is to be brought on the industrial map of India, there is an urgent need to set up an agro-based industry there. Electronic industries could also be set up there, because it consumes less electricity and involves comparatively less investment. These developments will eliminate poverty and remove unemployment in the area.

I hope we will be able to eliminate poverty and remove unemployment under this system and the country will march forward on the path of industrial development.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Sir, the performance of the industrial sector during the year 1985-86 and onwards has been consistently good. During the year under report also, the industrial production, etc., has been very encouraging. This has been achieved in spite of the natural calamities, that is, unprecedented drought that the country was facing and the severe floods we were facing in other parts of the country.

There is also no shift in the basic industrial policy laid down decades back. Time and again, our hon. Prime Minister has repeated that the main thrust of our industrial performance will be on the public sector. There is also an effort for updating the technology and for the modernisation of industries.

Even though the performance has been good, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one particular aspect. In para 1 of the Report, 1987-88, the second sentence reads :

"The Department of Industrial Development is the Central Agency for formulation and implementation of promotional and regulatory policies to ensure balanced and rapid growth of the Industrial Sector in accordance with national priorities and socio-economic objectives."

If that is accepted, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there is a considerable regional imbalance in the location of industries, especially in the public sector. My friend, Shri Basheer, has pointed out this aspect. I do not want to dwell at length on this point. But I must say that as on 31.3.1987, the total investment of public sector in the country is reported to be Rs. 61,603 crores whereas in Kerala, the entire public sector has an investment of only about Rs. 831 crores. This is comparatively very negligible.

There are many reasons for the industrial backwardness of the State. The geographical position of Kerala is the main contributing factor, the farthest southern strip having limited market potential and also for non-availability of industrial material, thus being isolated from the industrial influence. Cost of inward and outward carriage charges for raw material and finished products, respectively, increase the cost of production substantially, thereby the ultimate selling price of industrial products of Kerala fail to compete in the markets outside Kerala. Besides, Kerala does not have any in-built capability to attract private capital inflow from outside the State. Even non-resident Indians are not being encouraged to invest their money. They are afraid of losing their hard-earned money because of lack of infrastructural facilities and due to other problems.

Another problem is the acute shortage of power. Kerala was once one of the major power generating States in India. Unfortunately, Kerala was depending solely on hydro-electric power schemes, which are based on the monsoons. As a result of consecutive monsoon failures, Kerala is now really in the dark.

Several other factors have contributed

to the industrial backwardness of the Kerala State. Unless a concerted effort is made giving some concessions to Kerala, it will be difficult to put Kerala on the industrial map of the country.

I would like to make a few suggestions which—I know—will be difficult to be implemented by the Department of Industries alone. That may require the support and concurrence of the Finance Ministry and, in certain cases, the Commerce Ministry. I would request that there should be a better coordination between these three Ministries so far as the total development of industries is concerned.

There is a centrally sponsored scheme in operation for providing transport subsidy at the rate of 75 per cent for the inward and outward carriage charges of industrial raw materials and finished goods for industries located in the north-eastern States and the State of Jammu and Kashmir, etc., treating them as industrially backward States. Sir, I would request that the same benefits be extended to the state of Kerala, for the industries located in Kerala. I have already mentioned that there is the problem of power shortage. In order to tide over the situation at least for a few years, the following concessions can be given to Kerala :

1. Full exemption of Import Duty may be allowed on high capacity diesel generating sets of captive power generation for the imported diesel generating sets above 1000 KW.
2. Subsidy at the rate of 75 per cent of value for locally procured Diesel Generating Sets of below 1000 KW for captive power generation and full exemption of Central Excise Duty thereof;
3. Full exemption of Central Excise Duty for the diesel used for captive generation purposes.

If these three concessions are given, at least temporarily to tide over the power shortage, it will go a long way in the promotion of industries in Kerala.

It regard to other encouragements, I

[Shri A. Charles]

may suggest that an additional case compensatory allowance at the rate of 10 per cent more may also be allowed for all exports items produced and exported by industries located in Kerala. An additional 'In-built flexibility content' at the rate of 10 per cent more in the Import Replenishment Licence may also be allowed for all export items produced and exported by industries located in Kerala. If depreciation allowance is allowed at the rate of 50 per cent of the value of the fixed assets, then, I am sure, the export oriented goods can be produced and it will encourage exports in Kerala also. So also the Central Sales Tax holiday for the industrial goods sold outside the State for the initial period of five years may also be considered. If these concessions could be given for a period of 5 years, then, I am sure that industries in Kerala may tend to grow in the course of five years and after that, it can stand on its own footing.

As far as the public sector investment is concerned, I understand that a policy is now being introduced for import of tyres. Kerala is one of the main States in India which produces the maximum rubber. We have requested for the change of policy and I am sure that the hon. Minister will consider it favourably. If a tyre industry is located ..

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Tyre products are still in the restricted list.

SHRI A. CHARLES : As far as the tyre industry is concerned; I am speaking in regard to the tyres for trucks and buses. I request that one tyre manufacturing unit under the public sector can be given to Kerala which will solve the problem of the import of tyre and encourage the rubber growers. I would plead with the Minister to consider this as a special case for Kerala. I understand that for the private sector, there is a re-thinking of automobile policy. There are applications from Kerala for the manufacture of economy diesel passenger cars with the latest foreign technology. I, therefore, request that priority should be given to Kerala, in case the project fulfils

all the other requirements. Traditional industries in Kerala like the coir Industry, cashew, handloom industries, etc. are facing crisis. And the hon. Chairman also knows that in his constituency, the coir industry is ruined. So, unless these traditional industries are encouraged, the problem of Kerala cannot be solved. I would request the hon. Minister to consider the entire State of Kerala as a no-industry backward State and to give all the encouragement to that State so that the educated, unemployed of Kerala can get relief to a large extent.

With these words, I conclude and support the demands for grants.

[Translation]

SHRI K.J. ABBASI (Domariaganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industry. I support these Demands for Grants. When we gave the slogan "Berojgari Hatao", it created a stir in the Opposition Camp. They acted in the same manner earlier also when we had given the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'. Thereafter we formulated the 20 Point Programme. They come to understand later on that it was not an empty slogan. It was a successful programme and yielded benefits to the people. The slogan 'Garibi Hatao' has been given in the same situation and I am hopeful that it will be implemented.

Sir, I would like to make a suggestion in regard to implementation of this programme. Our youths run for jobs as soon as they come out of schools and colleges. We will have to divert their minds towards industry. We should see that industrial facilities are made available to them. But it is unfortunate that now-a-days the youths do not get such facilities. They do not have adequate funds to set up industries. They get tired by talking rounds of various departments and banks to get loans. In spite of that they do not get loans. Besides, they face difficulties in the midst of corruption. It is, therefore, necessary to remove these difficulties so that they could get its benefits.

Sir, one more thing is that our youths find it difficult to sell their products in the

market. We should make arrangements to provide market for the products. The most important thing is that even after setting up industries with great difficulty and by raising loans etc. the youths do not recover even the cost of their products. I therefore, suggest that the Government should make arrangements to purchase the products of all small scale industries through a Corporation. A Corporation may please be set up in the public sector which will purchase the finished products and sell them in the market. The new entrepreneurs will be largely benefited by this scheme. This will benefit those youths who set up their own industries and later on find it difficult to market the products.

A lot of discussion has taken place about the public sector and the private sector. I am one among those who favour the public sector because it has an objective—objective of taking the country forward. It is only through the public sector that we can carry our country forward. At the same time we should also look into the shortcomings of the public sector. I am going to give an account of these shortcomings, no matter if it goes against our own government. Excepting the ONGC, the Indian Oil, one or two others, the high ranking officials of public sector undertakings are not at all careful about the expenditure. They indulge in indiscriminate spending in these undertakings. We should put restrictions on this type of expenditure and achieve progress in this field.

A country, following socialistic pattern will never agree to have a private sector. It will always talk in favour of the public sector. No socialistic country can achieve progress through the private sector. It can never think of private sector. The private sector undertakes such type of work to show that it is always better than the public sector. We have to formulate stringent laws for that. Then only we can achieve progress in the public sector.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is not a single industry in my constituency. Five Assembly segments come under it. In terms of industries, all these five segments are zero. This area is afflicted with extreme poverty and no industry of any kind is there. I was elected to Parliament in 1980 andh as been

writing since then and making demands. The problem of unemployment in the area can be solved only after an industry is set up. It is very unfortunate that there is no industry in my constituency. The backwardness of this area can be judged from the fact that there is no railway line in two Assembly segments. It is also unfortunate that there is not a single sugar mill in my area. Had efforts been made, it could have been set up at any place. Keeping in view the infrastructure available in my area, we could have set up any kind of industry as we wish. Sugarcane is grown on a large scale in my area. But the farmers have to go to Gorakhpur to sell their sugarcane. It causes inconvenience to them. I, therefore, strongly demand before you to allot one or the other industry to my area.

There is a not single small or major industry involving the weavers in our area. However, such industries are there in the district. The cloth manufactured by the weavers of my area is very good and famous also. This cloth draw a good sale in Khalilabad. But the plight of the weaver is very bad. Time and again I drew your attention towards their plight, but you did not pay any attention. The Weavers have to pay a high price for yarns, as a result of which they cannot earn profit. The Government should pay attention toward it also because these weavers have no other source of Income. Now a-days they manufacture cloth by powerlooms and hand weaving. They depend on this small income to maintain their family,

Khadi and village industry has also largely spread in my area. The people are doing a good business in this trade. They are running their small industries with the help of this trade. But due to its rules and regulations having been very strict, it spreads very slowly in rural areas. If the rules are liberalised, people can have easy access to this trade.

I do not want to take much of your time. I support the Demand for Grants in respects of the Ministry of Industry presented in the House. I once again request the non. Minister to pay special attention to my area and set up one or the other industry their. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : While participating in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry, I would like to mention some points. I support the demands. I would mention here that a country cannot develop without industrialisation. That is why I support this demand. But the policy which has been followed by the Government for industrialisation in the country is totally a wrong policy. It has failed in its real perspective. The Report says and I quote :

"It is a matter of gratification that over the years a diversified and sophisticated industrial base has been built up in the country along with technological skills and capabilities. The requirements of the industrial field are now vastly different from those in the early stages of industrialisation. The Government's basic policy towards import of technology is aimed at reducing unnecessary dependence on external resources and achieving self-reliance through optimum utilisation of indigenous resources."

".....It is, however, recognised by the Government that it is equally necessary to update production. The import of technology is, therefore, selective and is ordinarily permitted in high technology areas, export-oriented or import-substitution manufactures."

17.00 hrs.

The common men will not understand these things. You have eulogised things in your Report—a very good report. But who has received the benefits of, and enjoyed the taste of our freedom for the last 40 years? It is the industrialists who are sucking the blood of the poor men, it is the middle men who are enjoying it, and not poor men who are shedding their blood for building up this country.

No doubt, our industrial base has widened, but it has widened only in certain States, and not in all the States of the country. Times without number I have asked you in this House : 'Go to Sikkim; go to Mizoram, go to Meghalaya. You will

not find a single industry, even after 40 years of independence.' This is your policy, because these people cannot rise against you. They have failed because of their negligence may be, or many other reasons. Don't you think it is your duty to built up, to set up certain industries there? Because you have not done it, people have lost all confidence in you.

In my State, people from different States were brought hundred years back, for being engaged in the tea industries. In Assam, about 800 tea industries are there; and out of 800 tea industries, about 350 tea industries are on the verge of closure. Many people have lost their lives for want of food and shelter because of the closure of these industries. The machinery meant to uphold the dignity of the human beings has failed to protect their life and liberty.

Industrial development is a must, but there should not be any regional imbalance, nor should there be unequal distribution of money.

In my State, oil is there; but you are extracting oil and setting up big refineries outside my State, whereas in Assam you have set up only two refineries. And these too, their capacity is much less than others which have been set up outside. In the two refineries, the total capacity is 1.25 million tonnes. That is why the people of Assam, of late, have decided to throw you out. Now they have got their own Government.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : I hope you do not throw out the refineries.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : They have done this because of your wrong policies. I am coming from a place where there is no industry. In my district, there is not a single industry; and Government has a specific policy that they should encourage and set up industries in a district where there is no industry. What prevented you from setting up industries there? The hon. Minister of Industry will definitely say : 'You now set up your own industry, because you have your own Government there.' Yes I have my own Government, the AGP Government. But for the last 36 years, there was Congress rule in my State.

You have failed in your obligation. Then you are following an anti-labour policy. The other day you said that your Department did not deal with this matter; your Department dealt with industry, Your anti-labour policy is going on in almost all the industries—what to speak of private sector industry; it is in the private sector industry also.

In the Hindustan Paper Corporation, works have been given to a private contractor and that contractor on contract basis engages labourers; that is happening in the Cement Factory in Bokajan. The Ashok Paper Mill, and Silghat Jute Mill which are closed for a long time. But only after the installation of the AGP Government, they have started functioning. Your anti-labour policy is very alarming. The interest of workers who have been engaged on contract basis for years together is bleak. Why are you encouraging public sector industries to engage workers on contract basis through a contractor thereby violating the provision of the Constitution as well as the rules made thereunder and the laws made there ?

Labour and industry are correlated. Industry cannot survive without labour and the labour cannot survive without industry. So, you must look into it.

In Tea Estates, hundreds of labourers have been engaged on daily basis. They are being thrown out after two months, three months and year after year this practice has been going on. They are not made permanent. Women temporary labourers do not get maternity benefits. The law says that women labourers are entitled to get maternity benefits. But the management do not give them; they say that only permanent women labourers are entitled to get maternity benefits; temporary women labourers are not entitled to get maternity benefits. There is no machinery to look into it. So, their cry has become a cry in the wilderness. There is a correlation between industry and the labourers. Now, all these laws have been flouted by the industrialists both in the private sector as well as in the public sector, so far as Industrial Disputes Act is concerned, Workmen Compensation Act is concerned, Minimum Wage Act is concerned, Payment

of Bonus Act is concerned, Payment of Wages Act is concerned, Maternity Benefit Act is concerned, Contract Labour Abolition and Regulation Act is concerned, Child Labour Act is concerned, Factory Act is concerned and Plantation Labour Act is concerned. All these laws are being flouted and there is no machinery to take it up and stop their violation by the management. There is no penal provision for the management if they violate any law. Why don't you bring a law and make compulsory imprisonment for the management if they violate any of the laws ?

There is a provision for just and human conditions for workers and other relief.

MR. CHAIRMAN : These things don't come under the Ministry of Industry.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : That is why I said labour and industry are correlated. What about their living wage ? If you go into the interior places you will find a grim picture of the human life if you see the living conditions of the people there.

Article 43A of the Constitution says that the State shall take steps, by suitable legislation, or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry. But I humbly submit that the hon. Minister may look into the fact that in my State there is no iron and steel industry, there is no drug and pharmaceutical industry, there is no ordnance factory, wagon factory but, of-course, village and cottage industries are there and they should be encouraged. I request that some industries may be set up so that the many unemployed people will get some employment, and the people will have something to live, in a democratic country like ours.

[Translation]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who is also the President of the AICC(I) gave a new slogan on the eve of the All India Congress Session at Madras that unemployment will be removed. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had given the slogan "Garibi

[Shri Umakant Mishra]

Hatao". Poverty has been eliminated to a great extent and it is declining rapidly. We welcome the slogan of removing unemployment given by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The country welcomes it.

17.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is a very good programme and we are confident that it will remove unemployment from the country expeditiously. But how to remove unemployment? Agriculture alone cannot eliminate poverty and remove unemployment from this country. Beside agriculture, it is all the more necessary that industries are also set up on a large scale in the country. The work of industrialisation has begun. Basic industries have already been set up on a large scale and more industries are being set up now. The industrial network will have to be spread throughout the length and the breadth of the country with a view to providing jobs to educated people, technically qualified people, engineers, diploma holders and I.T.I. trained personnel. It is necessary to spread network of big industries, medium and small scale industries, village and cottage industries in every district, every block and every village in the country. There is no need to distinguish between public and private sector or joint sector or any other sector for this purpose. All sectors, whether it is public sector, private sector, co-operative sector, joint sector should be pressed into service to serve their respective areas. Poverty and unemployment can only be removed through large scale industrialization of our country.

Industrialisation of backward districts, sub-divisions or blocks is a must for the development of the country. At least two or three big industries must be set up in every district alongwith their ancillaries. Similarly, while every block should be provided with medium scale industries, a network of village industries should be spread throughout the country. I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister, through you, the report of Sivaraman Committee set up few years back. The committee had in its Report recommended that the sub-divisions and blocks of big districts should

be declared backward so that industrialists may get required facilities to set up industries there. A large portion of northern Mirzapur district and Varanasi district is backward having no industry, while southern area of Mirzapur is getting industrialized massively due to availability of coal and electricity there. Therefore, I would like to request for decentralization of industries. In Kanpur, Naini, Modinagar and Ahmedabad, four or five industries are allowed to be set up resulting in the centralization of industries. Industrialists should be directed to set up their industries in the particular backward blocks while issuing licenses. I demand setting up of big industries—one in Mirzapur district in the vicinity of Mirzapur city and another in Gyanpur—Bhadohi sub-divisions of Varanasi district.

In the end, I would like to point out that keeping in view the 13 crore population of Uttar Pradesh, there should be at least 14 per cent Central investment, but at present it is only 4 per cent. I demand that keeping in view the State's population and its backwardness, maximum capital investment should be made in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the eastern region of the State.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I have to raise only two-three points.

I want to point out with regret that though my constituency is only 225 kilometres away from Delhi, the capital of the country, yet there is no industry there. When Shri N.D. Tiwari was the Chief Minister of the State, he had promised one spinning mill for our constituency while addressing a cabinet meeting held in 1986 at Aliganj—a town of Etah district. Now the people of constituency are asking about the promise made by him for a spinning mill there. I am an opposition Member but the Chief Minister belonging to Congress Party has not kept his promise. It is a matter of regret that the spinning mill has

not been set up so far in this backward district although announcement to this effect was made publicly. Our district is one of the most backward and criminal district of Uttar Pradesh. People are unemployed and are living in misery, there being no industry in the district. This area is very near to the country's Capital.

One thing more I would like to submit is that industries are set-up on political considerations. Industries should be established where raw materials are easily available, but in actual practice, it is not so. Tobacco and sugarcane are grown extensively in my area. No one has ever cared about my specific demand for setting up of a tobacco industry there, the main objective of which was to save the growers from exploitation by the middlemen. No industry has been set-up till now in my constituency represented by 5 M.L.As. Though railway line exists there, but it is only for name sake. Although 40 years have passed since we achieved independence, yet that area is stricken with poverty and backwardness in spite of the fact that it is only 225 kms. away from Delhi. You should pay attention to it. The Government do make promises publicly but never keeps them and as a result there is resentment among the people against the Government.

In the end, I would request the hon. Minister to set up an industry in Etah district so that unemployed persons may get employment. Since I have no more time at my disposal and it is my duty to follow the orders of the hon. Deputy Speaker, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala) : Punjab, as you know, is an agricultural State and Punjab has done a lot for the agricultural production. Rather I should say that they are pioneers in bringing green revolution in the country. There is no scope for further increase in the agricultural production. Punjab needs diversification. Punjab needs an industrial base. But unfortunately, as in other fields, Punjab is being discriminated against so far as establishment of industries is concerned.

I may mention here that as compared to national contribution in manufacturing sector of about 16.33 per cent, Punjab has got only 12.06 per cent and the percentage of establishment of large scale industries in Punjab is constantly going down. In 1978-79 it was 2.20 per cent. It has gone down in 1985-86 to 1.05 per cent. In these changed circumstances I request the Government that they should revise this policy and should not discriminate against Punjab in the matters of establishment of central industrial projects. In the circumstances, Punjab which is in turmoil, there is a sad situation. Both educated and uneducated youth are without employment. To attract the industrialists and entrepreneurs for setting up industries in the State, Punjab should be declared as A class industrially backward State. Three districts of Punjab are B class and three are C class. Out of 118 blocks of the State 16 blocks have no industry at all. To create employment for the youth, Punjab should be declared as A class industrially backward State. 80 proposals for the establishment of industries are pending with the Government. I would request that petro-chemical project, electronics switching system project, video cassette recording project which are lying with the Central Government, should be cleared and permitted to be set up in Punjab.

Punjab is far away from the mineral resources. Punjab is getting 15300 wagons of soft coke against the requirement of 50,000 wagons. So far as hard coke is concerned, only 3300 wagons are given to Punjab against the requirement of 14,000 wagons. As you know, there is a shortage of pig iron and the industrial units are on the verge of being closed. So I press upon the Government not to concentrate all the projects in certain places of the country but they should be spread over whole of the country irrespective of the political affiliations of the people there.

With these words, I again urge upon the Central Government not to discriminate against Punjab and be liberal in giving industrial projects in the central sector to Punjab so that some sort of employment can be provided to the unemployed youth there. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Soz, please listen to me what I am saying. Let the Minister reply and then if you have any clarifications to be sought, you can put them at the end. Otherwise we do not have sufficient time now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : This is not correct, Sir. Actually, Sir, I am on a point of order now because all parties must get a chance...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. This is no point of order. I cannot give chance to all the parties.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will make a three-minute speech. In fact when I saw Mr. Vengal Rao, I wanted to speak.

I will start—it may be a surprise to all people—by paying a tribute to Mr. Vengal Rao for one thing. We do not know each other very closely. I have never met him in his office but I will tell you what action he took on my letter which I wrote to him about the HMT unit at Srinagar. I brought to his notice that we have only one industry in the public sector, that is, the HMT unit, and that this will get closed some day because of corruption, because of fall in the production, because of fall in the productivity. I informed him that there were some charges against the management. But it goes to his credit. His style of working is that he is unassuming but I found that he took very strong action and I pay a tribute to him for that. What I came to know was that he not only sent a team to HMT unit, Srinagar, but he went and visited personally and effected some transfers, although he would not in his letter agree with me that the HMT unit, Srinagar has suffered a loss of Rs. two crores during the last two years. But he took some timely action and there is some improvement.

After this tribute, I want to bring to his notice one fact...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER : Now mistri-
bute.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Now I want to invite the attention of the Minister to the Jammu and Kashmir State—not only to Kashmir but to the entire State—that we are not on the industrial map of India. In response to my question as to what is the

percentage of investment in the Jammu and Kashmir State so far as public sector industries are concerned, the then Finance Minister had replied that we have only one unit, that is, the HMT unit, and the total investment in the HMT unit is Rs. 6.7 crores. So, this comes to 0.07 per cent. I do not say that nothing has been done in the State. There are so many sectors in which there is laudable progress. But so far as public sector industries are concerned, we have no industries. Now, let us forget about the reasons for that. Mr. Vengal Rao believes in action and when he took action, I believed most ardently in the saying that action speaks louder than words. So, I want to know whether he will remove this imbalance. We have no industry in the State. I will invite his attention to one commitment by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, which was also supported by Rajiv Ji when he visited Jammu and Kashmir State. It was that Madam Prime Minister who had said at that time that Jammu and Kashmir is a tourist resort. Its environment should not be polluted. So, we deserve to have capital light industries which will not create pollution, say, electronics industries or other industries. Whatever industries you can establish there, I just invite your pointed attention to the Jammu and Kashmir State.

This much I have to say this time, and next time when you give me more time, I will talk about the industrial development in the State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is a man of action, as you said. So, he will give so many action-oriented things now.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that this year I got the opportunity to reply on my Demands. Last year it was guillotined. The discussion was initiated by my former colleague Mr. Srirama Murty. When I was the Chief Minister, he was in my Cabinet...*(Interruptions)*. I am informing you about our relationship. Though he is on that side, our relationship is still good.

Sir, before answering the specific points raised by the hon. Members, I must inform the Members through you, about the present

prevailing situation in the country. I am requesting the Members not to compare our country with Japan or America. Sir, about 80% of the population of our country are dependent on agricultural sector. Just now, an hon. Member has mentioned that the Prime Minister had stated in Madras that he is trying to solve the unemployment problem in our country. Unless and until we divert this major percentage of population from agricultural sector to industrial sector, we cannot solve unemployment, we cannot increase the per capita income and we cannot solve the poverty problem in our country. That is the main thrust of our Government and the Government's effort is to industrialise this country, to bring an industrial revolution in this country. Then only we can solve this problem.

You know very well that we have achieved our target on the agricultural front through Green Revolution. Now, on industry sector, it is our responsibility to bring a revolution. There are so many defects. I don't say that all our people are from heavens or angels. There are some defects.

Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for the valuable suggestions they have given during the debate. I want to remind the hon. Members about one thing, especially my valued colleague, Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty. If you want to industrialise this country, if you want to establish more industries, if you want to remove imbalances in the regions, you must concentrate on the generation of power. Without power, how can you expect the development to take place? How can you expect more industries to be established? Even today power generation in the country is not sufficient to meet the installed capacity of the industries in this country. We are wasting the nation's money by investing them on these industries. I am frankly speaking because in public sector our investment is more than 70,000 crores of rupees and in private sector, so many thousands of crores of rupees are invested. Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, the position is that almost all the cement factories are closed. I am not blaming anybody for this. It is because of drought situation our hydel reservoirs have become empty and because of starvation of power, we cannot achieve industrial production. Even in spite of these difficulties, on

industrial sector, the growth is remarkable. I have got some experience as Industry Minister in the State, as Chief Minister in the State and I did my best to improve the State industrially. Now, our responsibility is not the State, but the whole country. In the whole country, I want to tell you, only two States are surplus in power, that is, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and the other States are deficit in power.

As I said, we are not in a position to utilise the installed capacity. Instead of starting so many new industries we must invest in our power generation. By the end of the Seventh Plan, according to the Planning Commission, according to the Ministry of Energy, we will be short of 10,000 MW. That is why I am always requesting the Prime Minister to concentrate on the generation of power and the State Governments also must invest on power generation. In spite of their other programmes, they must invest more on power generation. Without power you cannot develop the State, you cannot develop this country, I must remind all the Members once again. Because, as the Chief Minister I invested 40 per cent of plan allocation on power. That is very important. Without power we cannot expect these industries. You know very well, there are...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sathé is responsible.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Not Sathé, we are all responsible. I am not going to blame anybody because we are agriculturally oriented people and because we are not industrially oriented people. That is the defect. In America 5 per cent people who are working in the agricultural sector are producing for their country and they are exporting to other countries whereas in our country 80 per cent of our people are producing not sufficiently for us. Just now from Punjab our hon. Member spoke. In spite of all the turmoil for the last six years, even then the production is very high in Punjab. Their per capita income is very high in Punjab. And we are treating Punjab as a special case. Ask Mr. Ramoowalia. When he came, when his Minister came to my office. I remember I sanctioned in one day four sugar factories and one tyre factory. Whatever they want we are giving. (Interruptions).

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I extend my gratefulness on behalf of my State.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Not for your sake, but for the country's sake.

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Everybody is happy with you.

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I will come to your Jammu and Kashmir also. (Interruptions)

Sir, about this licensing policy, we completely changed the whole system. There is a lot of liberalisation. There is no need to visit our Udyog Bhavan to get the letter of intent nowadays. I am telling you that if you send us a composite application, if you file an application, you will get within 45 days as far as possible, the letter of intent at your house. I am trying to reduce corruption in my own Department. That is why so many people are coming forward to invest on industries. We pray God that in the next season we will have good rains, so that our power position throughout the country improves and so many people may come and set up industries.

One point I am reminding my colleague, Mr. Srirama Murty. You know very well, in Warangal and Khammam districts, the Naxalite affected districts, granite quarries are available. Previously, you were utilising the granite stone for the metalling of the roads. Now, that granite is very valuable in the international market, I have already sanctioned 30 units. Another 100 people are coming under NRI to set up the units in Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts. There is a lot of encouragement from within the country and outside the country also. Now, we have to create the infrastructure. We have to create facilities and we have to clear their applications without any delay. Then only, we can attract more people. That we are doing now. We have liberalised many aspects of our licencing. We have yet to liberalise and give more facilities and incentives.

Now we are about to enter the 21st century. We have to set up modern indus-

tries. We must start petro-chemical industries on a large scale. Only in Baroda, there is IPCL. In Maharashtra, a petro-chemical complex will be coming next year.

About Halida, we have cleared it almost. They are not interested. The letter of intent was given in 1977. They have to approach the financial institutions. It is not the duty of the Industry Minister to do that. The duty of the Industry Minister is only to give clearance. You must go and approach the financial institutions and you must convince them about the viability of your project. (Interruptions). In the States, we are planning to have, where the facilities are there, 5 or 6 petro-chemical projects. Petro-chemicals are in large demand. For a petro-chemical industry, you have to invest nearly Rs. 2000 crores. There is a lot of scope for downstream industry and Vizag will be considered for one petro-chemical complex. Fortunately in Godavari and Krishna basins, there is gas and oil also. There is a scope for further expansion at Vizag refinery. That is why, we must concentrate our efforts towards this end.

About small scale industry also, we are giving lot of importance to the small scale sector. Now 14.73 lakhs small scale units are there and as you mentioned, 1.45 lakh and odd units are sick. What is the percentage. It is 7.1%. There are so many factors for units becoming sick. They are mismanagement, siphoning off the funds, muleting the financial institutions and so many other things. We created a national equity fund—Rs. 10 crores by the Government of India and Rs. 10 crores by the IDBI. With one per cent interest, they will assist the sick units for rehabilitation. There is a scope now. This small scale industry will create more jobs. I am mentioning one point. Do not take it as a criticism. In Vizag Steel Plant, we are ultimately investing 7500 crores.. It will create only 10,000 direct employment and 10,000 indirect employment. If you invest that amount in small scale sector, it will create one million jobs. Now these 14 lakhs and odd small scale industries created would provide 142 lakh persons employment. And the production is very high. We are exporting the products also.

About the public sector, one point, I must agree with you. Some are State-owned

units. The small units in West Bengal and other places were started in British regime a hundred years back. Bengal potteries was started in 1919. Bengal chemicals and Immunities started 130 years back. These are all taken over by the Government without modernisation, and without sufficient investment we cannot get the profits. That is why, they are losing. I am giving the figures.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You give money.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Money will come also. About the sick units, as Mr. Srirama Murty mentioned, 27 units were directly under our control. (Interruptions) 11 units are losing. 16 units are earning profits. (Interruptions) Please don't disturb me. Because you mentioned about Bharat Heavy Plates in Vizag, one year back I enquired. They earned profit that year i.e., in 1986-87. They paid penal interest to the bank and other adjustments. That is why, they incurred loss. In that year the profit was Rs. 5,72,52,030 before tax. This year and next year, the order book is very good. It will come up to more than expectations. I may assure you. (Interruptions)

17.46 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER : Not on record. Nothing will go on record except what the Minister says.

(Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Mr. Jaipal Reddy is not interested in industries. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is interested in halla-gulla.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : His Constituency is very bad area in industries. My Ministry is in charge of many subjects. I must tell that also. One is about the industrial development.

The second is public sector.

The third is public enterprises.

The Fourth is DGTD.

Fifth is Company Affairs, MRTP and the Sixth is Petro-chemicals and Chemicals and Drugs.

I have to answer all these Departments. (Interruptions). I am coming to the point. You must understand about my Ministry also. That is why, I am telling you all these things. (Interruptions).

Sir, I must clarify one thing to my friends. Whichever party they belong to, whichever party rules the State Government, we are going unbiased and we are going in a judicious manner. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : You have to tell that. Unless you tell that, people will not understand that you are unbiased. (Interruptions).

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : If you have got any doubt, please ask your Chief Minister Shri Jyoti Basu... (Interruptions). Ask Mr. Hegde... (Interruptions). Ask Mr. Rama Rao. Recently he came and met me. Previously he got some doubts. Recently, he came and met me. I treated him very cordially. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I want to put it on record that the Chief Minister says that Mr. Vengal Rao is very cooperative... (Interruptions) But fortunately, he is powerless. These are the remarks. (Interruptions) I want to put it on record, on behalf of my Chief Minister that Mr. Vengal Rao is very helpful, cooperative but he cannot get things done in spite of his best wishes. (Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : You do not know about my power. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You must show your power. We want to see your power. You are the industry Minister of India. You behave like that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You are not exercising your power.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I was once the Home Minister and I was the Chief Minister of a State. You must know that... (Interruptions) Don't think I am powerless. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Energy Minister himself has come here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I have answered about the sick units.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, what about the Bengal Potteries ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I am coming to the Bengal Potteries also. About the Cycle Corporation, the Bengal Potteries, I would like to say that all these are losing concerns. We are not going to nationalise all these industries. I am in favour of efficient Public Sector Undertakings. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You please make them efficient.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : You please hear me first... (Interruptions). I am not in favour of inefficient Public Sector Undertakings. In the name of Socialism, we do want to waste hundreds of crores of rupees. We are wasting thousands of crores of rupees in the name of Public Sector Undertakings. You must modernise them. You must tell all the workers to cooperate and increase the productivity. The productivity of the workers in the Public Sector is less compared with that of the Private Sector.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Are you there for this ? (Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I have mentioned in the morning in the Question Hour about your Cycle Corporation, the Hero Cycles... (Interruptions) Please hear me. (Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : There is no raw-material.

(Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : You have got one Cycle Corporation in Bombay. He has got one Cycle Corporation in Calcutta. I will come to that. The Hero Cycle people, they are producing one... (Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Are you coming with me ? I will show you. You give us the raw-materials. I will give you an undertaking that we can make so many cycles. We have got all the machines. Please do something in this regard. (Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Please hear me. I will discuss with you. The Public Sector Undertakings and the Private Sector Undertakings must increase productivity. You must have efficient Public Sector. In the name of Public Sector, we should not waste the nation's money. That is my conviction even today. (Interruptions)

In the morning, I have...

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Your people have literally ruined the industry..... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Unless you provide the raw material, unless you provide the working capital, how can the workers work ? You give the raw material and you will see that they produce not four but six cycles per day... (Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : About the...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is guillotine at 6 O'Clock.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : At 6 O'Clock I will sit down.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What about Bengal Potteries ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Kindly hear me.

Kumari Mamta Banerjee suggested that I should invite all the MPs from West Bengal. Irrespective of Parties, I will invite you all, I will discuss with you about Bengal Potteries and about all other sick units; I will certainly do it before the end of this Session; and I will certainly take your suggestions. If you want, I will invite all the States' MPs also; I have no objection...

DR. DATTA SAMANT : What about Maharashtra ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I told you just now, "all the States". Every day I can finish one State.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What about the White Paper on public sector ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : The White Paper is ready now; it is under scrutiny. Any time before the end of this Session, I

will place it on the Table of the House. We can have a discussion also.

About the Cement Corporation of India also, some Members mentioned. There are ten cement plants under the management of the Cement Corporation of India, and 50 per cent of the capacity is in Andhra itself—there are three plants, one at Yajaguntia, one at Adilabad and one at Tandur. Because of power, because sufficient power is not there, all these plants are closed...

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Sathe is there.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : He is also not sufficient. There will be a dearth of 10,000 megawatts of power by the end of the Seventh Plan. That is why, recently, we have appointed a high-powered Committee under Shri Visveswarayya—he is the Chairman. He has given some recommendations. All those recommendation would be considered and we shall try to improve the functioning of the cement plants and try to remove the wastages.

Some hon. Member mentioned about corruption and the luxurious expenditure by the public undertakings. To some extent, I agree on this point, because they are enjoying more than a Minister. We made them autonomous. There is a memorandum of understanding. We are not going to interfere in their day-to-day administration. If you ask them to stay in a Minister's house, they will not agree. They will purchase luxurious furniture. There are some complaints. There is corruption in some units. I entirely agree on this point. I am trying to rectify. There are 225 public undertakings. All of them are not under my control. Only 27 are under me. Some are under Mr. Sathe and some others are under another Minister...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We re-command to the Prime Minister that the remaining also should be transferred to you.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : This is enough for me. I do not want your recommendation.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : With my

recommendation, you will lose what you have now.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Dandavate-ji, he was in my Party. Wherever he was, he was a dissident...(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : After his improvement, he came to us.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : About sick units also, we passed an enactment in this House. The BFR is looking after it. We shall try to rehabilitate it.

18.00 hrs.

About the small scale industries, I mentioned to you.

There is one very important thing about Jammu and Kashmir. It is very difficult to set up a public undertakings or heavy industry in Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, North-Eastern States or in the hilly regions. We should not spoil the climate also.

Thank you very much.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has thanked you for guillotining it.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall not put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shows in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 50 to 53 relating to the Ministry of Industry.”

The motion was adopted.

18.02 hrs.

[English]

Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry
of Commerce, Ministry of
Communications, etc.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the
outstanding Demands for Grants relating to
the Ministries/Departments to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not
exceeding the amounts on Revenue
Account and Capital Account shown in
the fourth Column of the Order Paper
be granted to the President, out of the
Consolidated Fund of India to complete
the sums necessary to defray the charges
that will come in course of payment
during the year ending the 31st day of
March, 1989, in respect of the heads of
Demands entered in the second column
thereof against :

- (1) Demand No. 6 relating to the
Ministry of Civil Aviation.
- (2) Demands Nos. 7 and 8 relating to
the Ministry of Commerce.
- (3) Demands Nos. 9 to 11 relating to
the Ministry of Communications;
- (4) Demand No. 22 relating to the
Ministry of Environment and
Forests.
- (5) Demands Nos. 24 to 27, 29 and 30
and 32 to 36 relating to the
Ministry of Finance.
- (6) Demands Nos. 39 and 40 relating
to the Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare.
- (7) Demands Nos. 54 and 55 relating
to the Ministry of Information and
Broadcasting.
- (8) Demand No. 56 relating to the
Ministry of Labour.
- (9) Demand No. 57 relating to the
Ministry of Law and Justice.
- (10) Demand No. 58 relating to the
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

- (11) Demand No. 59 relating to the
Ministry of Personnel, Public
Grievances and Pensions.
- (12) Demand No. 60 relating to the
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural
Gas.
- (13) Demands Nos. 61 and 62 relating
to the Ministry of Planning.
- (14) Demand No. 63 relating to the
Ministry of Programme Implement-
ation.
- (15) Demands Nos. 64 to 66 relating to
the Ministry of Science and
Technology.
- (16) Demands Nos. 69 to 71 relating to
the Ministry of Surface Trans-
port.
- (17) Demand No. 73 relating to the
Ministry of Tourism.
- (18) Demands Nos. 74 to 76 relating to
the Ministry of Urban Develop-
ment.
- (19) Demand No. 77 relating to the
Ministry of Water Resources.
- (20) Demand No. 78 relating to the
Ministry of Welfare.
- (21) Demands Nos. 79 and 80 relating
to the Department of Atomic
Energy.
- (22) Demand No. 81 relating to the
Department of Electronics.
- (23) Demand No. 82 relating to the
Department of Ocean Develop-
ment.
- (24) Demand No. 83 relating to the
Department of Space.
- (25) Demand No. 84 relating to Lok
Sabha.
- (26) Demand No. 85 relating to Rajya
Sabha; and
- (27) Demand No. 87 relating to the
Secretariat of the Vice-President."

The motion was adopted.

Damands for Grants, 1988-89, in respect of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Communications etc. voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 18th March, 1988		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	<i>Ministry of Civil Aviation</i>				
6.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	8,82,00,000	2,17,00,000	44,09,00,000	10,86,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Commerce</i>				
7.	Department of Commerce	202,59,00,000	32,38,00,000	1012,98,00,000	161,91,00,000
8.	Department of Supply	3,45,00,000	—	17,25,00,000	
	<i>Ministry of Communications</i>				
9.	Ministry of Communications	1,25,00,000	27,00,000	6,25,00,000	1,33,00,000
10.	Postal Services	181,82,00,000	7,81,00,000	909,30,00,000	39,04,00,000
11.	Telecommunication Services	404,25,00,000	229,00,00,000	2021,25,00,000	1144,99,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Environment and Forests</i>				
22.	Ministry of Enviroment and Forests	31,44,00,000	49,00,000	157,24,00,000	2,45,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Finance</i>				
24.	Department of Economic Affairs	70,58,00,000	27,79,00,000	352,91,00,000	138,95,00,000
25.	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	46,40,00,000	33,34,00,000	232,05,00,000	166,75,00,000
26.	Payments to Financial Institutions	54,94,00,000	227,81,00,000	273,68,00,000	453,48,00,000
27.	Pensions	82,56,00,000	—	412,78,00,000	—
29.	Transfers to State Governments	1150,20,00,000	17,50,00,000	2452.73,00,000	87,50,00,000
30.	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	—	27,50,00,000	—	137,50,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	
32.	Department of Expenditure	134,04,00,000	30,00,000	670,23,00,000	1,52,00,000
33.	Audit	32,32,00,000	—	161,64,00,000	—
34.	Department of Revenue	34,78,00,000	24,00,000	35,88,00,000	1,20,00,000
35.	Direct Taxes	26,58,00,000	20,00,00,000	132,95,00,000	100,00,00,000
36.	Indirect Taxes	57,23,00,000	12,77,00,000	286,18,00,000	63,87,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</i>				
39.	Department of Health	65,55,00,000	24,74,00,000	327,96,00,000	123,75,00,000
40.	Department of Family Welfare	113,52,00,000	1,00,000	567,60,00,000	3,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</i>				
54.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	10,89,00,000	72,00,000	54,53,00,000	3,61,00,000
55.	Broadcasting Services	69,82,00,000	53,17,00,000	349,11,00,000	265,84,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Labour</i>				
56.	Ministry of Labour	41,28,00,000	12,00,000	206,44,00,000	60,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Law and Justice</i>				
57.	Law and Justice	5,37,00,000	—	26,87,00,000	—
	<i>Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs</i>				
58.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	14,00,000	—	72,00,000	—
	<i>Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions</i>				
59.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	5,95,00,000	—	31,49,00,000	—
	<i>Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</i>				
60.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	28,91,00,000	23,48,00,000	96,55,00,000	117,39,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	
<i>Ministry of Planning</i>					
61.	Planning	2,30,00,000	—	11,53,00,000	—
62.	Department of Statistics	5,87,00,000	—	29,33,00,000	—
<i>Ministry of programme Implementation</i>					
63.	Ministry of Programme Implementation	13,00,000	—	66,00,000	—
<i>Ministry of Science and Technology</i>					
64.	Department of Science and Technology	27,75,00,000	3,08,00,000	152,72,00,000	15,42,00,000
65.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	33,99,00,000	78,00,000	169,93,00,000	3,87,00,000
66.	Department of Biotechnology	6,86,00,000	92,00,000	34,29,00,000	4,58,00,000
<i>Ministry of Surface Transport</i>					
69.	Surface Transport	5,45,00,000	24,89,00,000	27,24,00,000	101,46,00,000
70.	Roads	47,41,00,000	81,05,00,000	237,07,00,000	405,28,00,000
71.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	18,78,00,000	54,80,00,000	89,67,00,000	273,97,00,000
<i>Ministry of Tourism</i>					
73.	Ministry of Tourism	5,89,00,000	2,66,00,000	29,44,00,000	13,30,00,000
<i>Ministry of Urban Development</i>					
74.	Urban Development and Housing	13,57,00,000	18,53,00,000	67,87,00,000	92,66,00,000
75.	Public Works	27,67,00,000	12,71,00,000	138,37,00,000	63,52,00,000
76.	Stationary and Printing	12,66,00,000	1,00,00,000	63,33,00,000	5,00,00,000
<i>Ministry of Water Resources</i>					
77.	Ministry of Water Resources	49,60,00,000	2,77,00,000	247,95,00,000	13,85,00,000
<i>Ministry of Welfare</i>					
78.	Ministry of Welfare	47,67,00,000	14,00,000	238,36,00,000	71,00,000

1	2	3	4	
	<i>Department of Atomic Energy</i>			
79.	Atomic Energy	51,67,00,000	82,42,00,000	258,38,00,000 415,10,00,000
80.	Nuclear Power Schemes	56,53,00,000	38,00,00,000	110,04,00,000 190,00,00,000
	<i>Department of Electronics</i>			
81.	Department of Electronics	13,47,00,000	8,41,00,000	67,36,00,000 42,06,00,000
	<i>Department of Ocean Development</i>			
82.	Department of Ocean Development	4,34,00,000	48,00,000	22,21,00,000 2,37,00,000
	<i>Department of Space</i>			
83.	Department of Space	46,36,00,000	44,33,00,000	231,85,00,000 *109,53,00,000
	<i>Parliament, Secretariats of the President, Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission</i>			
84.	Lok Sabha	2,49,00,000	—	12,45,00,000 —
85.	Rajya Sabha	93,00,000	—	4,63,00,000 —
87.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	3,00,000*	—	15,00,000 —

18.04 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2)
BILL 1988*

[English]

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 sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I introduce† the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may now move the Bill for consideration.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 26.4.1988.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I beg to move† :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89 be taken into consideration.”

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of financial year 1988-89 be taken into consideration.”

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
(Basirhat) : Sir, I want to raise...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Your note has come late.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I just want to raise an important point regarding this Appropriation Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : Under your residuary powers you can allow him.

[Translation]

A special favour for you.

[English]

But it is late.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I will take only a minute.

I want to raise an important question whether it is correct or even permissible for the Parliament to pass a law in the form of an Appropriation Act authorising the Government to withdraw from the Consolidated Fund of India an amount—the amount given here in the Appropriation Bill is a sum of Rs. 2,25,658.55 crores—which is much in excess of the receipts which are accruing to that Fund, to the

Consolidated Fund of India. It is possible, is it correct ?

I have found from the papers, from the calculations that the amount which is estimated to accrue the Consolidated Fund of India in this current year is Rs. 2,20,150 crores including the Railway Receipts. If you deduct the Railway Receipts which amounts to Rs. 9,663 crores, the total receipts accruing to the Consolidated Fund are Rs. 2,10,487 crores. But the amount which has been asked for in the Appropriation Bill is Rs. 2,25,659 crores. This means that there is a gap of Rs. 15,172 crores. This Government is asking for an amount which is Rs. 15,172 crores in excess of the amount which has been deposited in the Consolidated Fund, according to the Expenditure Budget, Volume-I.

I want to raise this question for you to decide, for the House to decide whether it is permissible and proper for the Parliament to pass an Act like this, because where will this excess amount come from ? Either it can come from another heading which is called Public Account; but that money is not meant for this purpose at all. It is for a different purpose altogether.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI
(Adilabad) : This point was already raised last year. It is in the Rules Committee.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : The point raised is perhaps misconceived. The receipts that we have shown are estimated ones. It is so all throughout. Whenever there is a shortfall, then we resort to other measures also...*(Interruptions)*...It is not that the actual receipts and the actual expenditure should meet. That is not the point. It is not the law that the actual expenditure and the actual receipts should meet. What we are asking this House to approve is that, allow us to draw this sum and we will manage to see that this sum will be there is the Consolidated Fund of India.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You mean to say that if there is no money how it would be spent.

† Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : With great respect to the Hon. Member I may say that the Consolidated Fund of India is a continuing fund. It is not a yearly fund or a fund which is lapsable. It is a fund which is envisaged in the Constitution itself by the founding fathers of the Constitution. There are three types of funds—the Consolidated Fund of India, the Contingency Fund and the Public Account. Towards the last, the Hon. Member mentioned the Public Account. Public Account is a very important factor when the consider the overall ways and means position of the Government. In the modern budgeting concept it is always the Public Account, the Consolidated Fund and the Contingency Fund which go together in the scheme of the Constitution. Therefore the Public Account is always available for helping the ways and means position of the Government of India. It has been always so. Even the State Governments do like that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Contingency Fund is what it says it is. It is a fund for the contingency. It is a fund which can be used only in the case of some emergency.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It is already before the Rules Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : This has been going on like this. This is not the first time.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Last time we gave it in writing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But it is my first time anyway.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Last year I raised it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Public Fund cannot be used for this purpose. It is used for paying the depositors...

MR. SPEAKER : This has been going on like this.

The question is ;

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

“That Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

18.10 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO BOFORS' CONTRACT

Report

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Now Shri Shankaranand...

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, before he presents the report I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order and under what rule ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is under Rule 376 that I rise on a point of order to point out to you that the provisions of Rule 270 and Rule 273 are not complied with.

MR. SPEAKER : Rule 270 does not apply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It does. Why do you not listen to me as to what is my point of order ? You sent word to me, "I would like to know what is the issue that you are raising". I sent word that I am going to put forward my viewpoint about the violation of Rule 270. Will you allow me to do that ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : We do not want a white-wash. This is the biggest white-wash of the century.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, as far as Rule 270 is concerned it says that the Committee will have power to send for persons, papers and records.

MR. SPEAKER : No problem. It is internal procedure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Problem is coming now, Sir. This is Rule 270. I wish to point out that when the Report was finalised certain concrete informations have come after the finalisation. Number one, Swedish radio report and Number two, a big despatch in the *Hindu* about Hindujas.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to know whether the Committee had sent for records, persons...

MR. SPEAKER : You can see it only after the Report is presented.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Our information is that they have not called for the records.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot presume anything. Over-ruled.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Number two, Rule 273 is about the witnesses. Vin Chadha was called here as a witness and humiliating conditions were accepted...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi) : Sir, I beg to present the Report and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee to enquire into Bofors' Contract. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You raise it afterwards. You do it in the debate. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 27, 1988/Vaisakha 7, 1910 (Saka).

**Not recorded.

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