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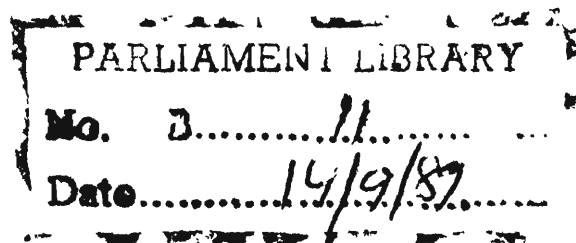
Chaitra 16, 1911 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते



*(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 21 to 30)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 6, 1989/Chaitra 16, 1911  
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Disease in mango blooms

\*512. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disease in mango blooms is responsible for an estimated sixty percent loss of mango crop;

(b) if so, whether any remedy to this disease has been found;

(c) whether the mango growers of Konkan, Goa and Valsad district of Gujarat have urged Government for aerial spraying of mango growing areas; and

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

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Loss to mango crop due to

disease in mango blooms occurs in a number of States including Gujarat, Maharashtra and U.P. The extent of the loss, however, varies depending on the severity of the pest/disease attack.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of reply to part (c), the question does not arise.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have admitted that the Pest/disease in mango blooms causes heavy loss to mango crop. As you know, the quality of mango produced in Maharashtra and Konkan is much better than that of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. But the disease in bloom causes 40 to 80 percent loss of the crop and the farmer finds himself totally lost. The Government do not provide any protection to him. The Government should introduce an insurance scheme for this purpose also on the lines of those already introduced for other crops. I do not know whether the Government proposes to take or not any action in this regard. The total production of mango in Pakistan has gone to the extent of 80 million tonnes and they are exporting to the extent of more than 15 thousand tonnes. Our target for this year is 10 thousand tonnes. Japan has refused to accept the mango because of its being affected by the disease. It is the best means of providing employment in the rural areas. Some improvements have been made in the biological control process but the disease has not been brought under control even after taking recourse to the use of pesticides. The Government provides 50 percent subsidy to the State Governments for aerial spray on sugarcane and other crops. May I know whether the Government propose to

provide similar amount of subsidy for this crop as is being provided to the State Governments for aerial spraying on sugarcane and some other crops. As you know it is quite difficult to spray the upper part of the mango trees. So pesticides are sprayed on the parts which are approachable. But due to the lack of pesticide spraying, we have to suffer a heavy loss of mango crop. Processing Centres are inadequate in number to meet the present requirements of work to be undertaken by them. May I know whether the Government proposes to open more processing centres.

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV:** Sir, the hon. Member has made a reference to several things, first of them all is the production of mango crop. Mango crop is produced particularly in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal. We are exporting the total quantity of mango crop produced in these states. The total production of mango crop during 1987-88 had been about 14900 tonnes, say about 15 thousand metric tonnes. Secondly, the hon. Member has referred to the restrictions imposed by Japan. I may tell you that this is not true. Japan objected to the process adopted here for reopening the mangoes. They did not want to import this type of ripped mangoes. They have proposed that we should adopt the incubatory technique which has been agreed to. The Indian Government has been keeping a direct contact with the Japanese Government and the technique would be adopted as soon as that machine is available with us. The talks are on advanced stage. He has made a reference to the need of aerial spraying on the mango crop. As I have submitted, no State Government has made such a demand. Besides, aerial spray on mango blooms is not very useful and the hon. Member very well knows about these problems. I would not like to waste the precious time of the House by repeating those things. The diseases in the mango crop can be identified and the details regarding the medicines and now the disease can be controlled are not

available. The information to the farmers in this regard is supplied through the media. Two types of diseases are prevalent in the crop and their cure has been found out. The medicines to check these diseases are available with us in sufficient quantity and the farmers are taking advantage of these medicines.

The hon. Member has sought information about the biological control process. I would like to inform in this connection that the Horticulture Institute of ICAR in Lukhnow has been conducting research and experiments are also being made to kill the mango millbug by using lady bird bridal. Similar experiments have been made on other fruits like lemon, orange etc. in Karnataka. But the Horticulture Institute in Lukhnow has been conducting the same experiment, on mango crop only for the first time and the medicines to the farmers will be made available as soon as the experiment succeed.

The hon. Member has also sought the information about the various research centres. I would like to inform him that three research Centres are working at Central level. They are Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Central Research Institute of Delhi, Indian Institute of Horticulture, Banglore and of Horticulture, Lucknow. Besides, seven regional research stations are also working at State level in 7 states. In this way there are various centres engaged in this work throughout the country and there is no need to set up more research centres.

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** I would like to know whether the Centre Government is prepared to sanction subsidy for aerial spray to the State Governments. May I also know whether the Government have formulated any scheme for increasing the production of mango crop and whether the Government propose to provide marketing facilities to enable the farmers to sell their produce at a fair price and a facility to enable them to establish Cooperative Processing Units. I would also like to know the reaction of the Government regarding adoption of the new technology, the genetic science and



tissue culture. If this technology is to be adpten then, what are results likely to be achieved and if not, whether the Government would prepare a time bound programme to enable the farmers to get the disease free plants at the earliest.

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV:** So far as the matter regarding setting up processing units by the cooperative institutions is concerned, any cooperative institution can do this work. The Government would do consider the matter in case a project for the propose is sent to NCDC which provides financial assistance in such cases. As regards tissue culture, we have not made considerable progress in this field so far but there are certain five qualities of mangoes, Amrapali in one of them. Which are rather less prone to the diseases. But this quality has been developed just 12 years back and no more new variety is there. But as I have already stated, we have made adequate arrangements and pesticides are available with us in sufficient quality to prevent the disease.

[English]

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Mr. Speaker, Let me first. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Professor Sahib, do you also agree that the aerial spray on mango crop is not possible?

[English]

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, I represent the Constituency which produces the best Alfanso mangoes in the whole country. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is why I am asking whether the provision for subsidy should not be introduced or not.

[English]

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, the hon. Minister, in the written reply to part (c) of the question, "whether the mango growers of Konkan, Goa and Valsad district of Gujarat have urged Government for aerial spraying of mango growing areas", he said "No". I think, the hon. Minister has not collected enough information. Is it not a fact that particularly from the Konkan region of Maharashtra which produces the best Alfonso mangoes in the country, exports them and gets you... (*Interruptions*) You are invited to my place. I will given the best mangoes. It will not be as bitter as the Zero Hour.

I want to know this from the hon. Minister. Is it not a fact that from the Konkan region, there are certain innovative mango growers, who have been awarded special awards by the Central Government for their experimentation in the field of mango-growing and for producing mangoes far in advance of the traditional normal season of mangoes, but their complaint has been that in spite of producing the best production, because of certain diseases, the production suffers, and they have suggested certain ways out. Shall I request the hon. Minister to find out from certain experts in the Konkan region as to what concrete measures can be taken to prevent the disease and also augment the production and to given them the necessary assistance and also encouragement so that our foreign exchange reserves also can be increased?

**SHRISHYAMLAL YADAV:** I agree with the suggestion made by the hon. Member and we shall take it into consideration. We shall find out what best can be done for the farmers.

**MR. SPEAKER:** So many things can be done.

**SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO:** Sir, now-a-days the mango growers face many problems. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any crop insurance for mango crop.

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV:** There is no crop insurance for mango crop. It is for the State Governments to come up with such a proposal. If they send such a proposal, then we can certainly consider it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is something, you see, out of the blue-insurance. But make it assured against pests and I think we will be much assured. That is the only thing.

[Translation]

Do something about subsidy, you have withdrawn it. This has not been a good thing.

[English]

Aerial spray is the best thing. It will induce people and it will save lots of foodgrains, fruits, everything and it must be assured. Last year I wrote to you that in Punjab it had been discontinued. I think it should be done.

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV:** Subsidy is there in the aerial spray. The only question is that for mango, it is not profitable, i.e. after a great study, it has been found out that it is not profitable...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Profitable for whom?

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV:** For the farmers or for anybody because some trees are very long and some are very small and the spray does not go down...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** No. We know it. We get the orchards sprayed. I know it. There is no problem on that and we can sort it out.

#### Development of Kakinada Port

\*513. **SHRI C. SAMBU:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Kakinada Port to meet the growing demand for loading and unloading of cargo there; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):** (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted to the Government of India a Detailed Project Report for the further development of Kakinada Port.

(b) The report is being examined.

**SHRI C. SAMBU:** Now the major ports in our country are highly congested. It is taking weeks to unload the cargo in these ports. The major ports on the eastern coasts like Madras and Calcutta are very congested. There is an inordinate delay in loading and unloading the cargo from the ships which are calling particularly at Madras port causing great inconvenience to traders, exporters and importers. Hence I would ask the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal from the Government to convert the Kakinada Port into a major port.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** I have been off and on replying questions on Kakinada Port that it is one of the very important minor ports. Earlier there was a scheme where Central Government used to help in development of minor ports. But during the time of Madhu Dandavateji when Janata Party was in Government, they took a decision that we should not help the minor ports from the Central Government. That is why, after the 5th plan no help was given. But in the Seventh Plan Government took a decision after the working group submitted a report that Rs. 100 crores may be diverted for the development of minor ports. Government could not afford Rs. 100 crores, but we decided that Rs. 20 crores be given for development of minor ports. Out of Rs. 20 crores, Rs. 10 crores were earmarked for Kakinada Port. We selected two ports—Radi in Maharashtra and Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. But now the State Government has projected the development of the port to the Asian Development Bank which is giving round about Rs. 120 to Rs. 130 crores. That report

has come. The Central Government has technically cleared it. I am very hopeful that in the second or third week of April, the Planning Commission will take a decision to project it before the Asian Development Bank.

**SHRI C. SAMBU:** In 1984 the hon. Prime Minister of India visited this area and this port also. At that time he had given an assurance in a public meeting at Kakinada that Kakinada port would be converted into a major port with good facilities. May I request the hon. Minister to at least give an assurance that conversion of this port into a major port would be taken up during the Eight Plan period?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** I am not aware and I am sure, the hon. Prime Minister could not have said that of converting Kakinada into a major port because if that was the policy, we would have known it in the Government. I am in the Department. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO:** In 1984 the Prime Minister announced that in a public meeting. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do not rise like this.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Why I have said this is there is a correspondence between the hon. Chief Minister and the hon. Prime Minister on the subject and in none of the letters of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh he has mentioned this. That is why, I said that maybe the Prime Minister had not said that.

As for converting it into a major port, it is not our policy at the moment to convert any minor port into a major port. As I have said we are projecting it to the Asian Development Bank. In turn it will become a very important port after spending Rs. 120 crores on it and there will be all round development in that area.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has stated and also has given it in writing that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a proposal for further development of this port. I would like to know from the hon. Minister clearly as to when he is going to consider the above proposal and given clearance on it and by what time he will initiate the work on it.

I would like to make yet another submission. I do not want to delve on the matter whether there were any talks with the Hon. Prime Minister, whether or not the Hon. Prime Minister has ever said it. Treating him as the Prime Minister, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that Telangana district will be greatly benefited by the Kakinada Port because the people of Adilabad, Nizamabad and Warrangal districts have to go a long distance from there. But districts like Rayalseema and Nalgonda can also get the benefits of it. He is a young and capable Minister. I expect him that he will exploit his dynamism in further developing the port. I request him to take action in this regard.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Tulsiji has used so much of applausive words for you. Please do something.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** I am a little bit distressed at one point about the hon. Member. When he comes to Delhi, he talks very high of the youth. But when he is in Hyderabad, he does not cooperate with them. He is an hon. Member of Parliament...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Have not you ever heard that people indulge in double talks with the changing circumstances?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** It is a very important minor port. If you look at its handling capacity, you will come to know that there has been a constant increase in its handling capacity for the last 4 to 5 years. As at present, we are handling about 12 to 13 lakh tonnes of cargo annually at this port.

I would like to remind the hon. Minister that I had myself written to the hon. Chief Minister in June, 1988 that we are making efforts at the Central level but he should also provide funds in their Annual Budget, for the Kakinada port and try to include the same in the Eighth Five Year Plan. But I regret to say that the hon. Chief Minister did not make any such programme in their Annual Budget and did not include the project in their Eighth Five Year Plan.

[English]

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO: No, Sir, it has been projected in the Annual Budget.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I am telling you from my own records.

[Translation]

Even then we have provided Rs. 1 crores in our total Budget whereas we had requested them to make required allocations in their Annual Budget and to include the project in their Eighth Plan. So far as we are concerned, we consider it to be very important and we have been making every effort to see that the Planning Commission approves it early for Asian Development Bank. In this regard, we are making our constant efforts.

[English]

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, nowadays transport through water is getting importance in our country. But for the past several years, owing to undue delay in dredging, heavy ships are not able to enter the new ports like Tuticorin Port, thereby leading to large-scale retrenchment of labour. As you know, Sir, even now labour problem is going on in my constituency. I would like to know through you, Sir, whether the dredging of the Tuticorin Port will be done within the year 1989 because I know that for some reason or the other, it is being stopped. In the interest of the labour-orientation development of the Tuticorin Port and the Chidambarna district

which is named after a great freedom fighter, I want to know categorically from the hon. Minister whether dredging of the Tuticorin Port will be done within the year 1989.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, every port has a plan for its dredging and the Dredging Corporation takes it up as per the schedule. We have also been insisting and we are hopeful that after some time we will be able to develop dredging system in each port so that each port becomes independent in its dredging.

Dredging is very important for any major port. As far as the Tuticorin Port is concerned, I think there are some litigations going on. Because of that there is some hurdle. But I will take it up and we will see that dredging is done. On the pretext of dredging, we do not let the labour suffer. That is not our policy and we take care to see that labour is looked after. So, as far as dredging of the Tuticorin Port is concerned, I will again take it up.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I have got a personnel experience about the Kakinada Port... (*Interruptions*) So, I want to know what is the present draught position in the inner harbour. Will the Minister consider to have an outer harbour and provide facilities there because Kakinada Port is the deepest Port from where the western part of Orissa is also exporting many materials? My information is that the handling cost and dredging cost will be cheaper. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the 8th Plan—whether the Andhra Pradesh Government will give the proposal or not—the Kakinada Port will be considered to make it a major port as also make an outer harbour.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The draft in the Kakinada Port is round about two metres. As far as the inclusion of the project in the 8th Plan is concerned, I have already informed the House that we will coordinate with the State Government and we will cooperate and put all our efforts so that it is included in the 8th Plan because it is one of the impor-

tant ports in that sector which should be taken care of. As I have already said, the A.D.B. is already being asked to assist in this project.

#### Development of Captive Ports for Transportation of Coal

\*514. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA  
WADIYAR†:  
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to develop captive ports for the transportation of coal to the Central coastal thermal power stations;

(b) if so, the details of the captive ports proposed to be developed initially;

(c) whether any foreign companies have been engaged therefor;

(d) if so, the details of those foreign companies, amount proposed to be spent on the study, etc.; and

(e) the details of the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). A proposal for the development of captive Port facilities for the proposed thermal power stations of the National Thermal Power Corporation at Kayamkulam in Kerala and Nandikur in Karnataka has been received.

(c) No foreign company has been engaged for the above captive ports.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is proposed to commission a detailed feasibility study under the Indo-Dutch Bilateral Programme regarding the development of captive Ports as well as other alternative facilities.

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in the Statement that a proposal for the development of captive Port facilities for the proposed thermal power stations of the National Thermal Power Corporation at Kayamkulam in Kerala and Nandikur in Karnataka has been received. I would like to know if the proposals have been submitted by the respective State Governments or by any other Organisation. What is the estimated cost of the proposed projects and what action the hon. Minister proposes to take to expedite the same in view of the severe power shortages in both these States? Both these States are facing severe power crisis and what action does the hon. Minister contemplate to assist in the development of the proposed captive ports in the States?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, keeping in view the coal requirement and the future power generation in the country, the Central Electricity Board Authority has proposed 13—locations in the country for setting up thermal stations and these two locations one in Kayamkulam in Kerala and other Nandikur in Karnataka—have been taken up by the N.T.P.C. and the proposals are in progress for the final decision of the Government.

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: My second supplementary is this. I would like the hon. Minister kindly to explain for what areas the feasibility study is proposed to be considered under the Indo-Dutch Bilateral Programme. I would also like to know when the study would be made and whether a time-limit has been fixed for completion of the same and whether the financial participation is also contemplated. Will the proposed projects of Karnataka and Kerala be included in the same? The Minister has stated in his statement that alternative facilities are

also being contemplated. I would like to know what the alternative facilities are, which the Government are contemplating.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** As I have mentioned, this question has two parts, one by the Power Department. They have their study and they have their plan for location of the plants. We have to make arrangement for coal transportation and receiving the coal at the ports. We, at the moment, have in mind two places. We have the expansion programme in Tuticorin in the Seventh Plan itself and the other one is that in Madras a separate captive port is being thought over in Ennore. D.P.R. is in progress and all these proposals are in discussion under the Indo-Dutch Bilateral Programme for the development of the captive ports in all these locations.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:** Sir, the question relates to the development of captive ports in the east as well as the west coast and the proposal had come from the NTPC or the Central Electricity Authority. Sir, the super thermal stations set up by the NTPC so far had been mainly concentrated in the North India and the nearest super thermal station to the South is only Ramagundam, and there are huge transmission losses when you transport power from Ramagundam to Tamil Nadu or Kerala. In view of this, the proposal was made that there should be a captive port not only at the unloading point, but also at the loading point so that the coal could be transported by sea which is cheaper. In view of this, I would like to know how soon the Government of India is going to take this up and whether this Indo-Dutch bilateral programme includes a definite project report to be prepared by the authority and if so by what time the proposal is likely to be submitted.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I mentioned, there are 13 locations. If the hon. Member wants, I can read them out. They are mainly in the southern part of the country—Visakhapatnam, Cuddalore, Trichapur, Goa, Tuticorin (Expansion) North Madras, Nagapattinam, Nandikur, Dabel,

Pondicherry, Kayankulam, Karwar and Vadinar.

I have information from the Power Ministry and the power sector that all these locations have been selected and they are likely to come up in the Eighth Plan or Ninth Plan whenever the resources of Government permit. So, on the one hand this planning is going on. We also have plan in coordination with the Power Ministry to create facilities in a captive form for the ports in the mines and also transportation to the ports. At the moment we selected these two sites, they are in the final stage and we are likely to include them as early as possible.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Sir, because of the acute shortage of power in Kerala, the Government of India was pleased to sanction a super thermal plant in Kayamkulam and in this very House the Minister of Energy said that the Kayamkulam thermal plant will be commissioned by 1995 and one of the captive ports is to support the Kayamkulam thermal plant, because if coal is taken through Railways it will be costlier, and if it is taken through sea, it is cheaper. That is viable also. So, if the super thermal plant is decided to be commissioned in 1995, and when you set up a captive port, you still have it under consideration and you are waiting for some bilateral agreement. I do not know how these two will be co-ordinated. So, I would like to know whether you have in principle accepted the Kayamkulam captive port and if so, whether you are going to start the work so as to commission it before the completion of the thermal plant which is in 1995.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I mentioned in my earlier reply, it has to be totally coordinated by both the Ministries. Obviously I cannot answer to that saying, 'All right, my Department will have a captive port at the location so and so' because the Power Ministry may take a decision that this location is not approved. So, this has to be coordinated through Planning Ministry and all the three Departments. But as I have mentioned, as far as the Government is concerned, the captive coal trans-

portation facilities have to be managed for the next 20 years depending on the coal requirements for the power sector and the power requirement of the country. So, this has to be the net result of the work from all the three Departments. I cannot say that captive facilities for so and so coal will be given till the time the location is confirmed by the Power Ministry and the project is sanctioned. Till the project is given we really cannot say in advance that this much will be available in the coal sector. But we are concerned with the subject and coordination and policy formulation is being done in coordination with the power sector.

#### Short Term Loans for purchase of Agricultural Inputs

\*515. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether short term loans are advanced by Union Government to various States for the purchase of agricultural inputs; if so, on what basis;

(b) the details of the loans sought by the States and made available to them during 1988-89;

(c) the names of the States which had not been provided with the loans in accordance with their requirements and demands; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

(a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Short-term loans are sanctioned to State Governments to assist them in the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds and pesticides. Due consideration is given to factors like requirement and consumption of fertilizers, impact of drought/floods and the under-developed nature of the Cooperatives handling fertilisers while sanctioning the short-term loan. The details of short-term loans demanded and sanctioned to different States during the year 1988-89 are given in the Annexure below. The States could not be provided short-term loans according to their demands because of budgetary constraints.

#### ANNEXURE

##### *Short Term Loan Demanded and Sanctioned to States*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	1988-89	
		Demanded	Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.00	22.60
2.	Assam	NR	3.25
3.	Bihar	45.00	29.20
4.	Gujarat	70.00	12.56
5.	Haryana	48.32	8.75

1	2	3	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	1.80
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.94	2.95
8.	Karnataka	23.00	14.55
9.	Kerala	8.00	4.20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	23.00	12.60
11.	Maharashtra	30.50	16.45
12.	Manipur	NR	0.70
13.	Meghalaya	2.00	0.30
14.	Orissa	30.02	16.20
15.	Punjab	99.50	20.85
16.	Rajasthan	76.64	12.65
17.	Tamil Nadu	12.39	14.60
18.	Tripura	0.60*	0.94**
19.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	38.05
20.	West Bengal	50.00	26.10
21.	Goa	2.00	0.40
22.	Sikkim	0.85	0.30
Total		677.76	260.00

N.R.: Requirement not received.

\* For one season only

\*\* Loan sanctioned for both the seasons though the request was for one season only.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: In the reply, it is mentioned that due consideration is given to factors like drought and floods while granting short-term loan. May I know from the hon. Minister whether other natural calamities

like earthquake are also taken into consideration while granting short-term loans?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: These calamities like flood and drought are consid-



ered, as sent by the State Governments, while granting short-term loans. If the question of earthquake has also been brought by some State, that will also be considered.

**DR. G.S. RAJHANS:** We have already drawn the attention of the Minister several times regarding the havoc created by the earthquakes. We have hardly received any loan on this account. In this connection, may I draw the attention of the Minister that the States like Andhra Pradesh have received lion's share whereas States like Bihar, his own State Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab have been badly neglected.

**SHRI SHYAMLAL YADAV:** I would like to inform the hon. Member that I have stated in the reply itself, what are the considerations for giving short-term loan. These loans are primarily given for fertilizers, seeds, and insecticides. The demand raised the each State is not completely met, because of budgetary constraints, and, therefore, it is not possible to give the entire money that is required by the States. That is why, there are some differences. If the hon. Member wants, I would say, in Bihar in the Kharif season, the assessed requirement of fertilizer was 315 tonnes and in the percentage share of underdeveloped State, it is 37.2%. Now, we granted them Rs. 6.40 crores. On the ground of backwardness in cooperative sector, they were given Rs. 11.20 crores. The total entitlement was Rs. 17.60 crores. And the total allocation was Rs. 15.60 crores. West Bengal has got Rs. 13.05 crores. So, on the basis of under-development of cooperatives, they get a better share than those who are cooperatively developed States.

The money that has been available to the Central Government has been constant at Rs. 260 crores per year, for the last many years. In the year 1980-81, it was Rs. 200 crores. Then, it was raised to Rs. 250 crores in 1982-83. In the year 1983-84, it was raised to Rs. 260 crores and the same amount is continuing till 1989-90. Within that limit, we have to advance short-term finance.

**DR. G.S. RAJHANS:** In view of this, a

little more consideration should be shown to Bihar.

**SHRI BIRINDER SINGH:** Crop loan is advanced to farmers. But in case of natural calamities like drought or floods, these crop loans are converted into short-term loans and the payment is to be deferred. I want to know from the hon. Minister when the payment of the loan is to be deferred, why do they charge the same rate of interest—rather in certain cases they charge penal rate of interest. I would like to know whether the Minister will give consideration to this whether, when the crop loans are converted into short-term loans, the deferred period could be exempted from the interest or not?

**SHRI SHYAMLAL YADAV:** This question is entirely different from the question that has been put in here because this deals with short-term loan given by the Central Government to the State Governments. Now the State Governments, through their cooperatives or other institutions, give short-term loans to farmers and they get the loans at different rates. The rate of interest has been reduced this year.

For the amount up to Rs. 5,000/-, the rate of interest is 10%. This continues between Rs. 5,000/- and Rs. 7,500/-.

Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000/- 11.5%

Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000/- 11.5%

Above Rs. 15,000 up to Rs. 25,000/- 12.5%.

14% has been reduced to 12%.

In the areas where there has been drought, it has already been announced that the total interest will not increase the principal amount. If Rs. 100/- loan is taken, the maximum interest to be paid is Rs. 100/-. In the drought areas, special consideration has been shown to the farmers.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA:** What is the penal rate of interest which is being charged?

Recently we were informed by the Minister in charge of Finance that the banks have agreed to waive penal rate and to charge at simple interest rate. May I have any information from the Minister?

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV:** The Finance Minister will tell you.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to two aspects. As you know full well, the short-term loans are made available primarily by the cooperative institutions and they are encountering two difficulties. Firstly, the cooperatives are insisting on purchase of B component fertiliser because of which the farmers who take loans are compelled to purchase fertilisers at higher rates. You may be aware of this and the Minister also may be aware of this. I, therefore, suggest that this condition of compulsory purchase of B component should be waived.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Put it in the form of a question. I cannot ask him.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** I was trying to put the question through you, Sir. The Minister will kindly recollect that the Government agreed to abolish this compulsory insurance scheme in respect of short term loans. But they have once again reverted to it. Will the Government go back to the earlier proposal of abolishing this unproductive insurance scheme? Will they also waive the condition of compulsory purchase of B-component?

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV:** So far as crop loans by cooperative societies are concerned, obviously these loans are provided for essential inputs. If the loan is for essential inputs, then the farmer is bound to purchase the essential inputs like fertilisers, seeds and pesticides from the cooperatives. If it is a clean loan, there is no condition for that loan. The society is there to give any loan.

So far as fertiliser price are concerned, there is no difference between fertiliser prices by the cooperatives They are also

selling on the same rate.

So far as crop insurance is concerned, this scheme is going on the some of the States. In those States which have not opted for crop insurance, it is not being enforced in those States.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have to look into this. They should not be forced to buy things because they might be getting at higher rate. That is a negation. You have to look into it. You please look into this aspect.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** What about Insurance aspect?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is not necessary.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** Why is it made compulsory?

**MR. SPEAKER:** We shall talk about it.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** There is special rice production programme in Eastern States of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and because of this special rice production programme, the production of rice, particularly in West Bengal, has been increased in the last three years. Although this programme is still there, the loan sanctioned by the Government to these States is much less than what these States required. For example, the State of Bihar demanded Rs. 45 crores whereas Rs. 29.20 crores was sanctioned. For Orissa, the demand was Rs. 30.02 crores whereas only Rs. 16.20 crores was sanctioned. For West Bengal, the demand was Rs. 50 crores whereas only Rs. 26.11 crores was sanctioned. In view of the Special Rice Production Programme in these three States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, will the Government consider a proposal to provide agricultural inputs free of cost to the poor peasants and to the sharecroppers so that the Special Rice Production Programme can be successful in these States?

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV:** It is not possible to provide everything free. But the

State Governments may provide whatever inputs they want to. They can provide that. But, under the Special Rice Production Programme, a special assistance is given to marginal farmers, the small farmers. Those provisions are there. At present, I do not have those figures here. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I can supply those figures.

#### **Sale of Aluminium Phosphide**

\*516. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether aluminium phosphide which is highly toxic to human being and is licensed for sale only to storage warehouses in the country, its tablets are being sold freely in the open market; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The use of the Aluminium Phosphide is, because of toxicity, restricted to storage warehouses. The sale of Aluminium Phosphide can be made only to following:—

- (i) Government departments;
- (ii) Government Undertakings; and
- (iii) Organisations like ware-housing Corporations and Food Corporation of India.

(b) The Question does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears from the reply of the hon. Minister that it is restricted to storage and Warehouses and it is sold through Government Departments. But there are complaints that it is available in the open

market. Is there any machinery in the Ministry to look to it and ensure that it is not sold in the open market and is not causing any harm to human life. May I know from him as to what machinery is there in the Ministry for this purpose, how many times he has checked it and how many cases of this nature have come to his notice.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, as I have said in my reply that as per the provisions of the law, it is exclusively meant for the safety of foodgrains stored in godowns. It is sold only to Government undertakings, Government Departments, Warehouses, Corporations and is being used by them. It is not for sale in the open market. A constant watch is being kept on its sale in the open market and for this purpose, substantial changes have been made in the rules. There are provisions in Section 27 of Insecticide Act, 1968 which can effectively deal with it. I think that there is no provision of sale of this item in the open market and not even on the licence. However, action will be taken in case any such thing is brought to the notice of the Department.

[English]

#### **Special Zones to Promote Food Processing Industries**

517. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop certain special zones to promote food processing industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any State-wise survey has been conducted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has no such proposal.

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

[Translation]

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given as much disappointing a reply important the question is.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There must be some comparability. The refusal should be as strong as the question is.

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:** India is primarily an agriculture country and in view of large potentials of agriculture based industries, the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has set up a separate Food Processing Ministry and through it some concrete initiatives have been taken in respect of the setting up of agriculture based industries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he has prepared any schemes to give incentives in view of the various agro-climatic zones in the country. The hon. Minister may please give us information in this regard.

[English]

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** First of all, the hon. Member has put a very straight question and I will give him a very straight answer. Now, there are special export zones in the country. And anybody who would like to utilise those zones for food processing industry or packing industry, is welcome to do so. We do not have to create new zones. What we are doing from the Central Government's side is that we have formed six nodal agencies all over the country. We have divided the country into six nodal agencies and we are coordinating with the State Governments and helping them and encouraging them so that they come up with a single window clearance agency in their own State so that people who are interested in the food processing industry or the packing industry will have the opportunity of not going through so many Ministries in the State Governments and ultimately, people getting fed up with that any saying that they

do not want that.

Now coming to part second of the question, to encourage food processing and packing industry, Government has come out with lots of concessions and incentives. I have got the whole list of it and I will just read out a few of them and I quote: "Exemption from income for the purpose of computation of income tax 33 1/3 percent of income derived from poultry farming; reduction in excise on parts of refrigerated appliances and machinery as well as compressors used in refrigerated vans meant for transportation of food and dairy products from 40 percent to 15 percent". This is a very important sector which will ultimately help the farmers. Specially people from the North-east would be very happy about it. Because recently, we have started this packing of concentrate of pineapple which the tribal farmers used to sell at ten paise or five paise and ultimately used to throw it out. Today, with my Ministry coming in and the Prime Minister having the vision of looking after the interest of the farmers, we are buying the same pineapple at Rs. 2.00 per piece from the farmers directly on which they used to get five paise or ten paise. And the whole country is tasting the pineapples which are brought from Tripura region or the North-Eastern region. This is one of the biggest achievements. There are many proposals on which foreign collaboration is coming up... *(Interruptions)* Let me speak please. I will answer to you one by one. We have brought 13 more food processing equipments under concessional rate in the food processing and packing industry. Excise duty on skimmed milk powder and condensed milk is reduced from 15 to 10 percent and excise duty on certain food preparations of fish, meat, tapioca and sago in metal containers is reduced from 15 percent to 10 percent. There are so many things. I can lay it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:** I am thankful to the hon. Minister and I request him that a list may be submitted to me for detailed study and further processing... *(Interruptions)* I also deserve to get the list.

My second question is whether Government of India have received any proposal from the entrepreneurs for setting up some food processing industry from Madhya Pradesh, if so, how many have been cleared so far?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** The Madhya Pradesh Government has forwarded certain proposals formulated by the Madhya Pradesh Finance Corporation where entrepreneurs have been approaching them, for food processing industry which needed financial assistance from my Ministry. At present the Corporation has put forth 32 proposals in which loans amounting to Rs. 572.55 lakhs have been sanctioned; but they are yet to be disbursed. Some of the projects proposed pertain to confectioneries, potato wafers and chips, peanut butter, groundnut flour, dehydrated/processed foods and vegetables.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is okay. You can give him the list.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** The National Horticulture Board was set up by the Government four or five years back for the purpose of helping farmers and industrialists to set up fruit and vegetable processing industries, to provide technology and to provide loans. It appears that no work so far has been done by this National Horticulture Board. It is a very important body set up for food processing. We don't even know whose baby it is a present, whether it is under Agriculture Ministry's charge or under the new Food Processing Ministry's charge.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You chaired it, I think

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** I fathered it. That is why I feel concerned.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I think it is a community project.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Would the Hon. Minister please inform the House as to whether any progress has been made by this

National Horticulture Board and who is looking after it?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** I am very much keen to adopt this baby. I am trying my level best to persuade the Agriculture Ministry to give it to me so that I can look after it and see that results come out of it.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Let the baby not die between two mothers.

**DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA:** We are very much thankful to the nature. In Madhya Pradesh in Amarkantak area there is a greater growth of mushrooms with minimum efforts by the farmers. In Raigarh district tomatoes are grown in very large quantity with minimum efforts. Is there any proposal or survey by the Central Government to survey or give any technological assistance to farmers to get their price and have facilities from the Food Processing Ministry? Has any survey been made with regard to these proposals pertaining to the agricultural produce? For your information, in the railway platforms you would see that these things are sold in buckets at very cheap rates.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is okay. He can consider it.

#### Study Centres of Indira Gandhi National Open University

\*518. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total enrolment in the Indira Gandhi National Open University this year; and

(b) the number of study centres set up for the benefit of the students in different regions in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI):** (a) and (b). According to the infor-

mation furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University, the number of those enrolled is 50123. There are 118 study centres at present running in the country.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** I congratulated the Vice Chancellor Mr. Rama Reddy for having enrolled all these people. I want to know what are the disciplines in which the education or the teaching is offered to the students.

**SHRI L.P. SHAHI:** The most important and the popular course is the graduation course. More than 50% students have joined that.

There are diploma in distance education, diploma in management Module 1 and 2, diploma in creative writing (English), under graduation BA and B.Com non Plus-2 and Plus-2 courses, certificate in rural development, Bachelor's Degree for B.A. and B.Com., certificates in food and nutrition.

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#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### **Dry-Docking charges of M.V. Sanjeevani**

\*519. **DR. V. VENKATESH:**  
**SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:**

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Shipyard Ltd., had to pay huge charges to the Cochin Port Trust on account of a number of shiftings of the vessel M.V. Sanjeevani;

(b) whether the owners of the vessel paid all the dry-docking charges to the Cochin Shipyard;

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

(d) the reasons for the shipyard having taken a long time to complete the ship's repair job?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):** (a) No payments towards shifting charges have been made by Cochin Shipyard to Cochin Port Trust. The vessel Owners who paid for the shifting charges have claimed Rs. 8 lakhs from CSL by way of reimbursement. CSL have however indicated liability of Rs. 6.44 lakhs only in this regard.

(b) and (c). The owners have paid all the dry docking charges due from them under the contract.

(d) The major reasons, among others, for the Shipyard taking a long time to complete the repair job were:

- (i) Additional steel work;
- (ii) Delay in receipt of equipment ordered; and
- (iii) Rectification of defects in equipment supplied.

#### **Border Area Development (Education) Programme**

\*520. **SHRI C. JANGAREDDY:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of Border Area Development (Education) Programme has been extended to the border States in the East also;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the progress made under various schemes, included in the Border Area Development Programme in the States where it is being implemented, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). No such proposal is under Government's consideration at present.

(d) The focus of the Border Area Devel-

opment (Education) Programme is on human resource development which is a critical input for the development of border areas. The efforts made under this programme are a supplement to the States' educational development programmes. The activities undertaken under the programme include opening of new schools, construction of buildings, additional class-rooms, provision of essential facilities by way of drinking water and toilets, establishment of new ITIs and strengthening of existing ones, opening of polytechnics, etc. The position regarding principal activities covered under the programme in the four States is given below:—

S. No.	Name of Activity	Gujarat	J & K	Punjab	Rajasthan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Opening of new Primary Schools	6	67	—	396
2.	No. of Primary Schools for which building/additional class-rooms/toilets/drinking-water facilities sanctioned	250	1739	1896	1453
3.	(a) Adult Educational Centres	600	—	400	900
	(b) Non-formal Education Centres	—	—	400	—
	(c) Jana Shikshan Nilayams	90	400	85	500
4.	(a) Establishment of new ITIs	1	2	?	1
	(b) Strengthening of existing ITIs	—	11	6	4
5.	Establishment of new Polytechnics	1	—	1	1

[Translation]

**Widening of Faizabad-Lucknow stretch of National Highway No. 28**

\*521. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for widening of National Highway No. 28 to two lanes between Faizabad and Lucknow;

(b) the number of accidents which occur on this road every year; and

(c) whether in view of the dilapidated

condition of this road, is to be made under hotmic system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) National Highway No. 28 from Lucknow to Faizabad is already a two-lane road.

(b) No. of accidents which occurred on Lucknow-Faizabad Section of N.H. No. 23 passing through the districts of Lucknow, Barabanki and Faizabad as reported by the State Police for the last three years are:—

202 in 1986

209 in 1987

220 in 1988.

(c) The road is generally in a traffic worthy condition. However, works for strengthening of pavement with hot mix bituminous layers are included in 7th Five Year Plan upto Km. 35 from Lucknow.

#### **Construction of Rural Godowns in Bihar**

\*522. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Union Government to build godowns for foodgrains in rural areas as requested by Bihar Government; and

(b) the financial contribution of Central and State Government separately for the construction of these godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Department of Rural Development is

implementing a Central sector scheme for setting up rural godowns. Under this scheme, godowns are being constructed in rural areas for storage of agricultural produce and inputs. So far, construction of 156 rural godowns with a total storage capacity of 1.54 lakh MTs have been sanctioned on the request of the Government of Bihar. No cases are pending sanction. National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is also implementing schemes for financing cooperatives for construction of godowns in rural areas. So far, NCDC has financed 1596 godowns in the State of Bihar.

(b) Central assistance amounting to Rs. 164.75 lakhs has been released by Central Government for the construction of these rural godowns and State Government have contributed Rs. 185.00 lakhs under the Central sector scheme.

[English]

#### **"Prayatna Project" of Indian Universities Association for Continuing Education**

\*523. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Indian Universities Association for Continuing Education (IUACE), New Delhi has launched a programme called 'Prayatna Project';

(b) if so, the objectives thereof; and

(c) the other details of this project?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). According to information made available to the Ministry, the Indian Universities Association for Continuing Education (IUACE) is engaged in fact finding activity in principal rural universities, to see



whether their faculty and students could be interested in promoting youth and community awareness of Child Development needs. However, the Project has not been launched.

### Targets for Adult Literacy

\*524. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets fixed for adult

literacy during Seventh Plan under various programmes;

(b) the achievements made so far; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall in the targets, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The position in regard to targets fixed for adult literacy and the achievement thereof during the first four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan are as below:—

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Position during VII Plan		
		Target	No. Enrolled	No. made literate
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1985-86	75.46	66.53	47.26
2.	1986-87	83.60	77.02	54.33
3.	1987-88	89.23	80.29	55.27 (Provisional)
4.	1988-89	99.13	81.47 (Provisional)	The precise position in regard to number of persons made literate will be known only after the process of evaluation of learning outcome has been completed.

(c) The reasons for shortfall in attainment of literate status for the adult learners enrolled through the Adult Education Centres under Rural Programme of Functional Literacy, State Adult Education Programme, Nehru Yuva Sangathan, Voluntary Agencies and Mass Programme of Functional Literacy could be attributed to the

following factors:—

- (i) Lack of proper teaching learning environment;
- (ii) Absence of effective linkage between basic literacy, post literacy and continuing education;

- (iii) Lack of qualitative training of the functionaries;
- (iv) Absence of effective media coverage and support to spread the message of literacy and to create an environment conducive to literacy;
- (v) Irregular learners' participation on account of their peculiar social and economic problems; etc.

The above deficiencies have been taken care of while formulating the National Literacy Mission.

#### **Transfer Policy of Teachers in Navodaya Vidyalayas**

\*525. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have laid down a policy which stipulates that couples working in Navodaya Vidyalayas should be posted at the same place;
- (b) if so, whether the aforesaid policy is being fully implemented; and
- (c) if there is no such policy whether Government propose to formulate such a policy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). In the Navodaya Vidyalayas, the teachers till now, have been appointed on deputation basis only. No transfer policy has yet been framed because the scheme has been started recently. However, all possible efforts are being made to post couples at the same station subject to availability of vacancies. It is proposed to formulate a suitable policy of transfer/post-

ings of couples in Navodaya Vidyalayas, in due course.

[Translation]

#### **Preservation of the Tombs of Tansen and Mohammad Ghaus**

\*526. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount sanctioned and work done by Union Government on the renovation and beautification of the tombs of Tansen and Mohammad Ghaus in Gwalior; and
- (b) the details of future plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) During the last four years an amount of Rs. 2,32,900/- was sanctioned. The special conservation works attended to during this period include replacement of damaged and missing jalli work, restoration of compound wall, removal of vegetation from the tomb of Mohammad Ghaus and restoration of damaged and missing stone flooring of platform and chemical preservation of the tomb of Tansen.

(b) Besides annual maintenance and upkeep, the following works are included in the Conservation Programme for the year 1989-90.

#### **Tomb of Mohammad Ghaus**

- i. replacement of damaged structural members
- ii. water tightening

#### **Tomb of Tansen**

- i. sealing of exposed cracks/joints

ii. restoration of damaged stone jallis.

[English]

#### Indo-Soviet Industrial Cooperation

\*527. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protocol has been signed between the Government of India and USSR on scientific and technical cooperation in the field of Industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Losses in Public Sector Fertiliser Units

\*529. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilisation and losses incurred by various public sector fertiliser units during the last three years, unit-wise;

(b) the amount of loss incurred by the Fertiliser Corporation of India during 1986-87 and its percentage to the total loss incurred by all the public sector units; and

(c) the reasons for heavy losses by the Fertilizer Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). The capacity utilization and losses incurred by various public sector fertilizer producing companies, unit-wise during the last three years of which the audited accounts are available are shown in the tables given below:—

## STATEMENT

Table—1	Percentage Capacity Utilization						
	Nitrogen			Phosphate			
Name of the Company/Unit	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. F.C.I.:							
Sindri	33.8	61.8	64.8	—	—	—	—
Gorakhpur	60.2	64.2	59.0	—	—	—	—
Ramagundam	24.3	49.6	23.6	—	—	—	—
Talcher	23.2	25.8	37.4				
2. H.F.C.:							
Namrup—I	38.0	19.6	23.0	—	—	—	—
Namrup—II	38.6	57.2	57.3	—	—	—	—
Namrup—III	—	—	53.7	—	—	—	—
Durgapur	30.4	33.4	38.0	—	—	—	—

Name of the Company/Unit	Nitrogen				Phosphate		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Barauni	16.1	40.5	50.2	—	—	—	
3. N.F.L:							
Nangal—I	76.0	71.4	77.9	—	—	—	
Nangal—II	91.0	88.4	92.2	—	—	—	
Bhatinda	71.6	72.1	86.1	—	—	—	
Panipat	60.4	80.9	87.4	—	—	—	
Vijaypur	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. FACT:							
Udyogmandal	76.0	67.3	68.8	85.7	81.9	75.9	
Cochin—I	37.0	69.4	58.5	—	—	—	
Cochin—II	79.5	98.8	103.8	61.8	78.9	85.2	

Name of the Company/Unit	Nitrogen			Phosphate		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. R.C.F.:						
Trombay	98.2	95.2	107.1	88.4	88.2	111.3
Trombay—IV	69.1	82.3	79.6	69.1	62.3	79.6
Trombay—V	89.5	101.1	79.5	—	—	—
Thal	55.1	70.2	89.3	—	—	—
6. M.F.L.:						
Madras	74.4	89.4	25.6	83.0	92.0	51.1
7. P.P.L.:						
Paradeep	—	58.8	58.8	—	58.8	58.8

Table—ii  
Net Loss (Rs. crores)

Name of the Company/Unit	1985-86				1986-87				1987-88			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>F.C.I:</b>												
Sindri	(-)	46.02	(-)	20.77	(-)	46.02	(-)	20.77	(+)	59.11*	(-)	26.18
Gorakhpur	(-)	11.08	(-)	13.18	(-)	11.08	(-)	13.18	(-)	26.18	(-)	26.18
Ramagundam	(-)	24.26	(+)	2.59	(-)	24.26	(+)	2.59	(-)	33.93	(-)	33.93
Talcher	(-)	42.74	(-)	39.21	(-)	42.74	(-)	39.21	(-)	22.45	(-)	22.45
<b>Marketing Offices &amp; others</b>	(-)	5.28	(-)	31.96	(-)	5.28	(-)	31.96	(-)	19.22	(-)	19.22
<b>Total</b>	(-)	129.38	(-)	102.53	(-)	129.38	(-)	102.53	(-)	42.67*	(-)	42.67*
<b>H.F.C:</b>	(-)	29.07	(-)	19.64	(-)	29.07	(-)	19.64	(-)	28.36	(-)	28.36
Durgapur	(-)	30.89	(-)	38.74	(-)	30.89	(-)	38.74	(-)	45.23	(-)	45.23
Barauni	(-)	17.36	(-)	30.40	(-)	17.36	(-)	30.40	(-)	31.32	(-)	31.32
<b>Marketing &amp; Others</b>	(+)	5.76	(+)	2.56	(+)	5.76	(+)	2.56	(+)	0.07	(+)	0.07
<b>Total</b>	(-)	71.56	(-)	86.22	(-)	71.56	(-)	86.22	(-)	104.84	(-)	104.84
<b>M.F.L:</b>	(-)	7.60	(+)	6.64	(-)	7.60	(+)	6.64	(-)	28.05	(-)	28.05

Name of the Company/Unit	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4
P.P.L.: Paradeep	—	(-) 0.26	(-) 20.34
PDIL: Sindri	(+ ) 0.52	(-) 0.39	(-) 5.18
Grand Total	(-) 208.02	(-) 190.76	(-) 199.08

\*After write off of accumulated loss of Rs. 86.10 crores of Sindri Rationalisation Plants.



The percentage of net loss incurred by Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) constitutes about 54% of the total net loss incurred by all the loss making public sector fertilizer companies during 1986-87.

(c) The main reasons for the losses incurred by FCI were:—

- (i) low capacity utilisation of the coal based plants, where coal technology has been used for the first time with attendant problem of equipment imbalance inadequate utilities back-up etc.,
- (ii) old and obsolete technology of some plants;
- (iii) power problems particularly in the coal based unit;
- (iv) poor quality of coal at Talcher;
- (v) surplus manpower; and
- (vi) liquidity problems.

#### Forecasting of Plant Diseases

\*530. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to control plant diseases;

(b) whether methodologies for forecasting plant diseases and epidemics are being developed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Evolution of tolerant/resistant crop varieties, integrated pest

management, ensuring availability of fungicides, enforcing quarantine regulations and strengthening extension efforts are the major steps taken by the Government to control plant diseases.

(b) and (c). Methodologies have been/ are being developed for forecasting onset of plant diseases and their epidemics by interpretation of epidemiological data in conjunction with significant environmental factors like temperature, humidity, rainfall, sunshine, cloudiness, etc.

Air borne diseases like rusts of wheat are monitored by trap nurseries, spore traps and by mobile surveys. For other kind of diseases, whether parameters are used for developing prognostic models.

(d) The Question does not arise.

#### Sinking of Indian Merchant Ship 'Island Star'

\*531. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Merchant ship "Island Star" sank in the Arabian Sea off Androth island of Lakshadweep in the first week of March, 1989;

(b) if so, the circumstances which led to this tragedy;

(c) the number of persons aboard the ship and also those got drowned;

(d) the details of the rescue operations, if any, and the results thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to salvage the ship and also to give compensation to the families affected by the tragedy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):** (a) and (b). The vessel sank after colliding with another vessel 'Madad Elahi' on 5.3.1989.

(c) and (d). Out of 18 persons on board the *Island Star*, the vessel *Madad Elahi* rescued 12 persons and 6 persons are missing. One Russian Ship and an Indian Passenger ship '*Dweep Sethu*' carried out a search in the area on 6.3.89. The Naval ship *INS Veer* with helicopter and Coast Guard vessel '*Rajeshwari*' also searched the area of collision and around the *Androth Island* but none of the missing persons has so far been found.

(e) It is for the owner of the vessel to decide whether or not to salvage the vessel. Available information does not indicate the wreck to be a danger to navigation.

Director General (Shipping) has been directed to request the next of the kin of the deceased crew members to file claim for compensation before the Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation.

#### **Biological Control of Cotton Crops from *Heliothis***

\*532. **SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the total failure of pesticides, new and old, to control pest destruction of cotton crops from *heliothis*;

(b) whether biological control methods have been working satisfactorily for control of the same pests in cotton in Nicaragua, Costa Rica and other countries since 1950; and

(c) if so, the reasons for failure to try out and develop similar methods at places like

the National Biological Control Centre at Coimbatore (TNAU) or 22 laboratories of ICAR/GOI working entirely on biological control for past ten years?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL):** (a) Some pesticides were found to be ineffective in controlling *Heliothis* pest on cotton crop in recent years in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Biological control agents have been extensively used in Nicaragua and other countries under Integrated Pest Management Programme in cotton crop to control *Heliothis*.

(c) In India biological control method through Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (NPV) has been developed. It is being advocated to the farmers through demonstrations.

#### **Vehicles owned by Union Government**

4969. **SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the Cars and jeeps owned and registered by Union Government and attached offices and public sector undertakings, during the last three years, year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):** The Union Government has a number of Ministries and many Ministries especially the Ministries of Home, Defence, Urban Development, Water Resources, Finance, Communication etc. have a large number of attached and subordinate offices. The Public Sector Undertakings have also a large number of offices. The collection of the required information from the large number of offices in India and abroad would require a costly and time-consuming survey. The time and effort required to collect the information would not be

commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

### **Indian Workers in Jails in Foreign Countries**

4970. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian workers detained in jails abroad during the last three years till date, year-wise and country-wise; and

(b) the action taken by the Indian Embassies in those countries for their release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TIWARI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Newsitem captioned "D.S.P.'s dubious distinction-gypped of Rs. 75 lakh"**

4971. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the newsitem captioned "Durgapur Steel Plant's dubious distinction-Gypped of Rs. 75 lakh" appearing in the Bombay Weekly "Blitz" dated the 4th March, 1989;

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the modus operandi for this racket; and

(c) the steps taken to bust this racket?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). On 22.12.1988, a bill submitted by M/s Bright Carriers of Durgapur was detected before payment as containing forged signatures of

some DSP officials. Thereafter, the previous bills of this contractor were examined. In all, based on forged work orders, an amount of Rs. 39,89,930/- was found to have been paid to the contractor between May, 1985 to November 1988, which contained forged signatures of DSP officials.

On the detection of the above cases, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was contacted on 23.12.1988 by DSP management who initiated investigation into the case.

While the modus operandi for this racket will be known clearly only after CBI complete their investigation, prima facie, it appears to be a case of forgery and cheating with the connivance of the staff of Bill Passing Section and Cash/Accounts Sections of Durgapur Steel Plant.

(c) The Central Bureau of Investigation have registered a case and are investigating the matter. Further action will be taken after the report from the CBI is received. In the meantime DSP management have introduced certain procedural checks to prevent recurrence of such a case in future

### **India's Relief Supply to U.S.S.R.**

4972 SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHNAIK. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended its co-operation in sending relief supplies to USSR for the victims of earthquake; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five IL-76 planeloads of relief sup-

plies, totalling over 150 tonnes were airlifted between 10th to 28th December, 1988. The items included supplies from the various agencies of the Government, the Red Cross, and donations by private industry. The mix of the relief supplies was decided in consultation with Soviet authorities taking into account their priorities. Indian relief supplies included blankets and woollens, Arctic tents, stretchers and hospital beds, various categories of medical and surgical equipment and drugs. In addition, "Prime Minister's Armenia Earthquake Relief fund" has been constituted to channelise cash contributions from private citizens and institutions all over India. State Governments and the administrators of Union Territories were requested to facilitate the receipt of contributions.

#### **Report of Technical Mission on Drinking Water**

4973. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Mission on Drinking Water was to submit its report to Government in March, 1989 about the availability of water; and

(b) if so, the findings of the report regarding Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Under the National Drinking Water Mission, the availability of water is being monitored in terms of coverage of problem vil-

lages with safe drinking water facilities on monthly, quarterly and annual basis.

(b) 978 'No Source' problem villages were yet to be provided with safe drinking water facilities in the State of Maharashtra as on 1st March, 1989.

#### **Bilateral Official Visits**

4974. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries whose Heads of State have paid a bilateral visit to India since January, 1986;

(b) the names of the countries whose Heads of Government have paid a bilateral visit to India during the same period;

(c) the names of the countries whose Foreign Ministers have paid official bilateral visits to India during the same period; and

(d) the names of the countries which have been visited by our President, Prime Minister or Foreign Ministers during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The information is provided in statement—I below.

(b) The information is provided in statement—II below.

(c) The information is provided in Statement—III below.

(d) The information is provided in Statement—IV below.

#### **STATEMENT—I**

*Names of the countries whose Heads of State have paid a bilateral visit to India*

*Year 1986*

- |    |                 |          |
|----|-----------------|----------|
| 1. | The Netherlands | January  |
| 2. | The Vatican     | February |

61	<i>Written Answers</i>	CHAITRA 16, 1911 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i>	62
	3. Seychelles		April	
	4. Bangladesh		July	
	5. Nicaragua		September	
	6. Jordan		October	
<i>Year 1987</i>				
	1. Peru		January	
	2. Finland		February	
	3. Pakistan		February	
	4. Romania		March	
	5. Angola		April	
	6. Sri Lanka		November	
	7. Bhutan		December	
	8. Vanuatu		December	
<i>Year 1988</i>				
	1. Sri Lanka		January	
	2. Afghanistan		May	
	3. Mozambique		May	
	4. Bangladesh		September	
	5. Nepal		September	
	6. Angola		October	
	7. Mauritius		November	
	8. U.S.S.R.		November	
	9. SWAPO		November	
	10. Maldives		December	

*Year 1989 (till March)*

1.	France	February
2.	Turkey	February
3.	Mongolia	March
4.	P.L.O.	March

**STATEMENT—II***Name of the countries whose Heads of Government have paid a bilateral visit to India**Year 1986*

1.	Greece	January
2.	Republic of Korea	March
3.	Turkey	April
4.	Federal Republic of Germany	April
5.	SWAPO	May
6.	Yugoslavia	July
7.	Zambia	September
8.	U.S.S.R.	November

*Year 1987*

1.	Denmark	January
2.	Malaysia	January
3.	The Netherlands	March
4.	Norway	July
5.	P.L.O.	August
6.	U.S.S.R.	November

*Year 1988*

- |    |                                       |          |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Italy                                 | January  |
| 2. | Kampuchea                             | January  |
| 3. | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | February |
| 4. | Singapore                             | March    |
| 5. | P.L.O.                                | October  |
| 6. | Kampuchea                             | November |

*Year 1989 (Till March)*

- |    |           |          |
|----|-----------|----------|
| 1. | Malta     | January  |
| 2. | Vietnam   | January  |
| 3. | Australia | February |
| 4. | Thailand  | March    |

**STATEMENT—III**

*Names of the countries whose Foreign Ministers have paid a bilateral visit to India*

*Year 1986*

- |    |                 |          |
|----|-----------------|----------|
| 1. | Bhutan          | January  |
| 2. | United Kingdom  | March    |
| 3. | Switzerland     | March    |
| 4. | The Netherlands | May      |
| 5. | Benin           | July     |
| 6. | Iran            | August   |
| 7. | Bhutan          | December |

*Year 1987*

- |   |        |          |
|---|--------|----------|
| 1 | Canada | February |
|---|--------|----------|

- |     |             |           |
|-----|-------------|-----------|
| 2.  | Afghanistan | February  |
| 3.  | Mauritius   | February  |
| 4.  | Iran        | February  |
| 5.  | DPR Korea   | February  |
| 6.  | France      | March     |
| 7.  | Nepal       | March     |
| 8.  | Uruguay     | March     |
| 9.  | Nepal       | June      |
| 10. | Japan       | August    |
| 11. | Uganda      | August    |
| 12. | Burma       | September |
| 13. | Ethiopia    | November  |
| 14. | Iran        | November  |
| 15. | Nepal       | December  |

*Year 1988*

- |    |              |           |
|----|--------------|-----------|
| 1. | Algeria      | January   |
| 2. | Afghanistan  | February  |
| 3. | Poland       | February  |
| 4. | Hungary      | February  |
| 5. | Nicaragua    | August    |
| 6. | Guyana       | August    |
| 7. | Indonesia    | August    |
| 8. | Afghanistan  | September |
| 9. | PDR of Yemen | December  |



*Year 1989 (Till March)*

- |    |                |         |
|----|----------------|---------|
| 1. | Djibouti       | January |
| 2. | Afghanistan    | March   |
| 3. | Burkina Faso   | March   |
| 4. | United Kingdom | March   |
- 

**STATEMENT—IV***Countries visited by the President of India**1986*

- |    |            |          |
|----|------------|----------|
| 1. | Nepal      | July     |
| 2. | Yugoslavia | October  |
| 3. | Poland     | November |
| 4. | Greece     | November |

*1987*

Nil

*1988*

- |    |                 |           |
|----|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. | USSR            | July      |
| 2. | Mongolia        | July      |
| 3. | Pakistan        | August    |
| 4. | The Netherlands | September |
| 5. | Finland         | September |
| 6. | Cyprus          | September |
| 7. | Czechoslovakia  | September |
| 8. | Bhutan          | October   |

*1989 (Till March)*

- |    |       |          |
|----|-------|----------|
| 1. | Japan | February |
|----|-------|----------|

*Countries visited by the Prime Minister of India**1986*

- |     |                |           |
|-----|----------------|-----------|
| 1.  | Maldives       | February  |
| 2.  | Sweden         | March     |
| 3.  | Zambia         | May       |
| 4.  | Zimbabwe       | May       |
| 5   | Angola         | May       |
| 6   | Tanzania       | May       |
| 7   | Mauritius      | July      |
| 8   | Mexico         | August    |
| 9   | United Kingdom | August    |
| 10  | Zimbabwe       | September |
| 11  | Indonesia      | October   |
| 12  | Australia      | October   |
| 13. | New Zealand    | October   |
| 14  | Thailand       | October   |
|     |                |           |
| 1.  | Sri Lanka      | July      |
| 2   | USSR           | July      |
| 3   | Canada         | October   |
| 4   | U.S A          | October   |
| 5.  | Nepal          | November  |

6. Burma December

**1988**

- |     |                             |           |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1.  | Sweden                      | January   |
| 2.  | Japan                       | April     |
| 3.  | Vietnam                     | April     |
| 4.  | Syria                       | June      |
| 5.  | Federal Republic of Germany | June      |
| 6.  | Hungary                     | June      |
| 7.  | Jordan                      | July      |
| 8.  | Yugoslavia                  | July      |
| 9.  | Spain                       | July      |
| 10. | Turkey                      | July      |
| 11. | Bhutan                      | September |
| 12. | China                       | December  |
| 13. | Pakistan                    | December  |

*Countries visited by the Foreign Minister of India***Year 1986**

- |    |           |          |
|----|-----------|----------|
| 1. | Iran      | January  |
| 2. | Kuwait    | January  |
| 3. | Bahrain   | January  |
| 4. | U.S.A.    | February |
| 5. | Thailand  | March    |
| 6. | Indonesia | March    |
| 7. | Zambia    | May      |

- |     |                |           |
|-----|----------------|-----------|
| 8.  | Zimbabwe       | May       |
| 9.  | Angola         | May       |
| 10. | Tanzania       | May       |
| 11. | Mauritius      | July      |
| 12. | United Kingdom | August    |
| 13. | Mexico         | August    |
| 14. | Zimbabwe       | August    |
| 15. | U.S.A.         | September |
| 16. | Australia      | October   |
| 17. | New Zealand    | October   |
| 18. | Thailand       | October   |
| 19. | Thailand       | December  |
| 20. | Singapore      | December  |

*Year 1987*

- |     |                |         |
|-----|----------------|---------|
| 1.  | Nepal          | January |
| 2.  | Thailand       | January |
| 3.  | Vietnam        | January |
| 4.  | United Kingdom | January |
| 5.  | Czechoslovakia | March   |
| 6.  | Poland         | March   |
| 7.  | Kenya          | April   |
| 8.  | Zimbabwe       | April   |
| 9.  | United Kingdom | April   |
| 10. | Afghanistan    | April   |

- |     |                          |             |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------|
| 11. | <b>United Kingdom</b>    | <b>May</b>  |
| 12. | <b>U.S.A.</b>            | <b>May</b>  |
| 13. | <b>Hongkong</b>          | <b>May</b>  |
| 14. | <b>Republic of Korea</b> | <b>May</b>  |
| 15. | <b>Japan</b>             | <b>May</b>  |
| 16. | <b>U.S.S.R.</b>          | <b>May</b>  |
| 17. | <b>Kampuchea</b>         | <b>May</b>  |
| 18. | <b>China</b>             | <b>May</b>  |
| 19. | <b>Thailand</b>          | <b>May</b>  |
| 20. | <b>U.S.S.R.</b>          | <b>June</b> |
| 21. | <b>Yugoslavia</b>        | <b>June</b> |
| 22. | <b>Italy</b>             | <b>June</b> |
| 23. | <b>Singapore</b>         | <b>July</b> |
| 24. | <b>Mauritius</b>         | <b>July</b> |

***Year 1988***

- |    |                                    |                  |
|----|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | <b>Nepal</b>                       | <b>June</b>      |
| 2. | <b>United Kingdom</b>              | <b>July</b>      |
| 3. | <b>Canada</b>                      | <b>July</b>      |
| 4. | <b>USA</b>                         | <b>July</b>      |
| 5. | <b>Nepal</b>                       | <b>August</b>    |
| 6. | <b>Pakistan</b>                    | <b>August</b>    |
| 7. | <b>United Arab Emirates</b>        | <b>September</b> |
| 8. | <b>Cyprus</b>                      | <b>September</b> |
| 9. | <b>Federal Republic of Germany</b> | <b>September</b> |

10.	United Kingdom	September
11.	USA	September
12.	Maldives	November
13.	China	December
14.	Pakistan	December

*Year 1989 (Till March)*

1.	United Kingdom	January
2.	Cyprus	January
3.	United Arab Emirates	January
4.	United Kingdom	February
5.	Zimbabwe	February
6.	Japan	February
7.	Nepal	March
3.	Federal Republic of Germany	March
9.	Netherlands	March
10.	United Kingdom	March

**Opening of Centres of National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering**

4975. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering is opening a series of centres in various States and Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Bombay has opened two Extension Centres—one at Hyderabad and another at Madras. The Institute has plans to open two more centres.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Industries based on Minerals available in Bihar**

4976. SHRI S.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up industries based on minerals available in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are several proposals to set up mineral based industries in Bihar.

A sponge iron plant of the Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd., is under construction at Chandil in Singhbhum district.

Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation have taken action to set up Graphite Beneficiation Plant at Bishrampur of Palamau district, Palamau Magnetite Beneficiation Plant at Serma of Palamau district and Mica paper Plant in Joint Sector in Hazaribagh District. Their further proposals include setting up Special Smokeless Fuel Plant near Ramgarh in Hazaribagh District Granite mining and polishing project and By product Recovery Coke Oven Plant in Hazirabagh district.

A cement plant based on limestone deposits in Rohtas district and slag of Bokaro Steel Plant is also to be taken up at split locations at Balumath (Palamau District) and Bokaro.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Losses suffered by Mother Dairy

4977. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mother Dairy was running in profit during 1980-87 and if so, the rea-

sons for losses during 1987-88 and thereafter;

(b) whether the large part of the losses are on account of joint accounts of milk and fruit and vegetable projects both run by Mother Dairy;

(c) whether separate accounts are being maintained for milk and fruits and vegetable projects; and

(d) whether fruit and vegetable project was taken up by Mother Dairy after clearance from Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Mother Dairy, Delhi, suffered losses during the accounting years 1984-85, 1987-88 and 1988-89. The reasons for these losses are increased prices paid to the State Cooperative Dairy Federations for supply of fresh milk, increase in the procurement price of conserved milk commodities and increase in operating and overhead costs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Separate accounts are now being maintained.

(d) National Dairy Development Board had taken up the Fruit and Vegetable Project with the approval of the Government.

#### Contingency Reserve for Doctoral-Fellows

4978. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount of contingency reserve for doctoral-fellows earmarked by Indian Council of

**Social Science Research in 1987-88?**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): Contingency grants amounting to Rs. 96,970/- were sanctioned to 53 doctoral-fellows by the Indian Council of Social Science Research during 1987-88.

**Development of Mustard**

4979. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Biotechnology Centre at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi has developed improved varieties of mustard through tissue culture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Sale of Store Items of Bhilai Steel Plant**

4980. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhilai Steel Plant, has received a number of tenders for some stores items from Public Sector Undertakings during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken to encourage the other Public Sector Undertakings for

purchasing the available store items of BSP?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Bhilai Steel Plant gives preferential treatment to the requirement of Public Sector Undertakings and periodically circulates lists of available surplus items to the Undertakings. It also issues store items from stock to meet the urgent needs of Public Sector Undertakings.

**Acquisition of Inland Water Transport Vessels**

4981. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made during 1988-89 and 1989-90 for acquisition of vessels for inland water transport;

(b) whether orders have been placed for those vessels;

(c) if so, whether those vessels are to be indigenously manufactured or to be imported; and

(d) the details thereof including the terms of acquisition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) With a view to augment the cargo carrying capacity of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation allocations made for acquisition of vessels are as follows:—

1988-89	—	Rs. 15.00 crores
1989-90	—	Rs. 26.00 crores



(b) to (d). The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation have placed orders for 63 vessels on indigenous yards. Out of 63 vessels, 12 vessels are being built in the Rajabagan Dockyard of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation. The Annual Plan for 1989-90 also provides for 2 Hovercrafts for passenger service between Calcutta and Haldia on the National Waterway for which orders so far have not been placed.

#### Setting up new N.Y.K.

4982. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up any new Nehru Yuvak Kendras during the last year of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the districts, State-wise which would have such Kendras by the end of the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the exact position as on date, State-wise regarding the districts covered by the Nehru Yuvak Kendras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating names of districts covered by Nehru Yuva Kendras as on date is given below. It is proposed to open one Nehru Yuva Kendra in each of the remaining districts during the year 1989-90.,

#### STATEMENT

<i>Name of State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Names of districts covered by Nehru Yuva Kendras as on date</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	1. Adilabad 2. Anantapur 3. Chittoor 4. Cuddapah 5. East Godavari (Kakinada) 6. Guntur 7. Karimnagar 8. Khammam 9. Krishna (Vijayawada) 10. Kurnool

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2

11. Mahbubnagar
12. Medak (Siddipet)
13. Nalgonda
14. Nellore
15. Prakasam (Ongole)
16. Nizamabad
17. Rangareddi (Hyderabad)
18. Srikakulam
19. Vishakhapatnam
20. Vizianagaram
21. Warangal
22. West Godavari (Eluru)

*Arunachal Pradesh*

1. Lower Subansiri (Ziro)
2. Upper Subansiri (Daporijo)
3. West Siang (Along)

*Assam*

1. Barpeta
2. Cachar (Silchar)
3. Dibrugarh
4. Dhubri
5. Goalpara
6. Kamrup (Guwahati)
7. Karbi Anglong (Diphu)
8. Karimganj

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*Bihar*

9. Lakhimpur
10. Nagaon
11. North Cachar (Haflong)
12. Sonitpur (Tezpur)
1. Aurangabad
2. Begusarai
3. Bhagalpur
4. Bhojpur (Arrah)
5. Darbhanga
6. Deoghar
7. Dhanbad
8. Gaya
9. Giridih
10. Godda
11. Gopalganj
12. Gumla
13. Hazaribag
14. Jahanabad
15. Katihar
16. Khagaria
17. Lohardagga
18. Madhepura
9. Madhubani

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20. Munger
21. Muzaffarpur
22. Nalanda (Biharsharif)
23. Nawada
24. Palamu (Daltonganj)
25. Paschim Champaran (Bettiah)
26. Patna
27. Purba Champaran (Motihari)
28. Purnia
29. Ranchi
30. Rohtas (Sasaram)
31. Saharsa
32. Santhal Pargana (Dumka)
33. Sahehganj
34. Samastipur
35. Saran (Chapra)
36. Singhbhum (Chaibasa)
37. Sitamarhi
38. Siwan
39. Vaishali (Hajipur)

**Goa**

1. Panaji

**Gujarat**

1. Amreli
2. Bharuch

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3. Junagarh
4. Kechchh (Bhuj)
5. Kheda (Nadiad)
6. Mehsana
7. Panchmahals (Godhra)
8. Sabarkantha (Himatnagar)
9. Surat
10. Surendranagar
11. Vadodara
12. Valsad
13. Ahmedabad

*Haryana*

1. Ambala
2. Bhiwani
3. Faridabad
4. Gurgaon
5. Hisar
6. Jind
7. Karnal
8. Kurukshetra
9. Mehendragirh (Narnaul)
10. Rohtak
11. Sirsa
12. Sonapat

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**Himachal Pradesh**

1. Bilaspur
2. Chamba
3. Hamirpur
4. Kangra (Dharamshala)
5. Kinnaur (Kalpa)
6. Kullu
7. Lahul & Spiti (Keylong)
8. Mandi
9. Shimla
10. Sirmur (Nahan)
11. Solan
12. Una

**Jammu & Kashmir**

1. Kathua

**Karnataka**

1. Belgaum
2. Bidar
3. Bijapur
4. Chickmagalur
5. Dakshin Kannad (Mangalore)
6. Gulbarga
7. Hassan
8. Kodagu (Madikeri)
9. Kolar
10. Mandya

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*Kerala*

11. Mysore
12. Raichur
13. Uttar Kannad (Karwar)
1. Alleppey
2. Cannanore
3. Idukki (Thodupukha)
4. Kozhikode
5. Malappuram
6. Palghat
7. Quilon
8. Trichur
9. Trivandrum

*Madhya Pradesh*

1. Balaghat
2. Bastar (Kanker)
3. Betul
4. Bhind
5. Bhopal
6. Chhatarpur
7. Chhindwara
8. Damoh
9. Datia
10. Dewas
11. Dhar

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12. Durg
13. East Nimar (Khandwa)
14. Guna
15. Gwalior
16. Hoshangabad
17. Indore
18. Jabalpur
19. Jhabua
20. Mandla
21. Mandsaur
22. Morena
23. Narsimhapur
24. Panna
25. Raigarh (Jashpurnagar)
26. Raipur
27. Raisen
28. Rajgarh
29. Raj Nandgaon
30. Ratlam
31. Rewa
32. Sagar
33. Satna
34. Sehore



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35. Seoni
36. Shahdol
37. Shajapur
38. Shivpuri
39. Sidhi
40. Surguja (Ambikapur)
41. Tikamgarh
42. Ujjain
43. Vidisha
44. West Nimar (Khargone)

**Maharashtra**

1. Akola
2. Amravati
3. Aurangabad
4. Bhandara
5. Buldana
6. Chandrapur
7. Gadchizoli
8. Jalgaon
9. Jalna
10. Kolhapur
11. Latur
12. Nanded
13. Osmanabad

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14. Parbhani

15. Raigarh

16. Ratnagiri

17. Sholapur

18. Thane

19. Yavatmal

*Manipur*

1. Bishnupur

2. Chandel

3. Churachandpur

4. Imphal

5. Senapati

6. Tamenglong

7. Thoubal

8. Ukhru

*Meghalaya*

1. East Khasi Hills (Shillong)

2. Jaintia Hills (Jowai)

3. West Garo Hills (Tura)

*Mizoram*

1. Aizawl

2. Lunglei

*Nagaland*

1. Kohima

2. Mokokchung

3. Phek

4. Wokha

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*Orissa*

5. Zunheboto
1. Balangir
2. Baleshwar
3. Dhenkanal
4. Ganjam (Berhampur)
5. Kalahandi (Bhawanipatna)
6. Kendujhar
7. Koraput
8. Mayurbhanj (Baripada)
9. Phulbani
10. Puri
11. Sambalpur
12. Sundargarh

*Punjab*

1. Amritsar
2. Bhatinda
3. Faridkot
4. Ferozepur
5. Gurdaspur
6. Hoshiarpur
7. Jalandhar
8. Kapurthala
9. Ludhiana
10. Patiala

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*Rajasthan*

11. Rupnagar
12. Sangrur
1. Ajmer
2. Alwar
3. Banswara
4. Barmer
5. Bharatpur
6. Bhilwara
7. Bikaner
8. Bundi
9. Chittaurgarh
10. Churu
11. Dholpur
12. Dungarpur
13. Ganganagar
14. Jaipur
15. Jaisalmer
16. Jalor
17. Jhalawar
18. Jhunjhunun
19. Jodhpur
20. Kota
21. Nagaur

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22. Pali
23. Sawai Madhopur
24. Sikar
25. Sirohi
26. Tonk
27. Udaipur

*Sikkim*

1. East District (Gangtok)
2. South District (Namchi)

*Tamil Nadu*

1. Coimbatore
2. Dharmapuri
3. Kanniyakumari (Nagercoil)
4. Madras
5. Madurai
6. Nilgiri (Udamgamandalam)
7. North Arcot (Vellore)
8. Pasumon Muthuramalingam (Sivagangai)
9. Periyar (Erode)
10. Pudukkottai
11. Salem
12. South Arcot (Cuddalore)
13. Thanjavur
14. Tiruchirapalli
15. Tirunelveli Kattabomman

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*Tripura*

1. North Tripura (Dharmanagar)
2. South Tripura (Udaipur)
3. West Tripura (Agartala)

*Uttar Pradesh'*

1. Agra
2. Aligarh
3. Allahabad
4. Almora
5. Azamgarh
6. Bahraich
7. Ballia
8. Banda
9. Bara Banki
10. Bareilly
11. Basti
12. Bijnor
13. Budaun
14. Bulandshahr
15. Chamoli
16. Dehra Dun
17. Deoria
18. Etah
19. Etawah
20. Faizabad

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21. Farrukhabad (Fatehgarh)
22. Fatehpur
23. Garhwal (Pauri)
24. Ghaziabad
25. Ghazipur
26. Gonda
27. Gorakhpur
28. Hamirpur
29. Hardoi
30. Jalaun (Orai)
31. Jaunpur
32. Jhansi
33. Kanpur (Rural)
34. Kheri
35. Lalitpur
36. Lucknow
37. Mainpuri
38. Mathura
39. Meerut
40. Mirzapur
41. Moradabad
42. Muzaffarnagar
43. Naini Tal

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44. Pilibhit
45. Pithoragarh
46. Pratapgarh
47. Rai Bareilly
48. Rampur
49. Saharanpur
50. Shahjahanpur
51. Sitapur
52. Sultanpur
53. Tehri Garhwal (Narendranagar)
54. Unnao
55. Uttarkashi
56. Varanasi

*West Bengal*

1. Bankura
2. Bardhaman
3. Birbhum (Suri)
4. Calcutta
5. Darjiling
6. Haora
7. Hugli (Chinsurah)
8. Jalpaiguri
9. Koch Bihar
10. Maldah (English Bazar)



1	2
	11. Medinipur (Midnapore)
	12. Murshidabad (Berhampore)
	13. Nadia (Krishnagar)
	14. Purulia
	15. Twenty four parganas (Barasat)
	16. Twenty four Parganas (Diamond Harbour)
	17. West Dinajpur (Balurghat)
<i>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</i>	1. Andamans (Port Blair)
	2. Nicobars (Car Nicobar)
<i>Chandigarh</i>	1. Chandigarh
	2. Silvassa
	1. Silvassa
<i>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</i>	1. Daman
<i>Daman and Diu</i>	2. Diu
<i>Delhi</i>	1. Alipur
	2. Mehrauli
	3. Nangloi
<i>Lakshadweep</i>	1. Kavaratti
<i>Pondicherry</i>	1. Karaikal
	2. Pondicherry

**Use of Artificial Colours and Flavours  
In Soft Drinks and Beverages**

4983. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESS-  
ING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether artificial colours and fla-  
vours being used in soft drinks and other  
beverages by the food processing units

have been found to be harmful for human consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints in this regard and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) (b) and (d). A statement is given below.

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not received any complaints in this regard.

#### STATEMENT

Usage of food colours and flavours in the manufacture of soft drinks and other beverages is governed by the provisions of Fruit Products Order 1955 (FPO) and Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 (PFA). FPO applies only to those soft drinks which are manufactured with motive power. Part XXII of the Second Schedule of the FPO gives the list of permissible harmless food colours that can be used in fruit products including soft drinks.

2. When colours are used in foods, provisions of PFA are applicable. Only certain colours are permitted for use in food. Standards have also been prescribed and ISI certification is made compulsory for these colours. Any violation of the provisions are liable for action.

[*Translation*]

#### Printing of Rules and Forms in Diglot Form

4984. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of rule booklets and forms in use in the Department of Education;

(b) the number out of them translated in Hindi and published in diglot form;

(c) the reasons for not translating the remaining in Hindi; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be published in diglot form?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). This Department has prescribed only 1 Manual/Code and 58 forms for use in this Department, which are all in bilingual form. Besides, 29 other Rule-books prescribed by other Ministries, are also in use in this Department, out of them 11 are in diglot form. Printing of the remaining 18 Rule-books in diglot form is the concern of respective Ministries.

(c) and (d). Questions do not arise in view of reply to (a) & (b) above.

[*English*]

#### Construction of Indra Gandhi National Centre for Arts

4985. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the

award winning design of the building for the **Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts** is progressing as per schedule;

(b) if so, the likely date of completion;

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

(d) the contractual liabilities the Government will pay due to the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). An agreement has been entered into with Award winning Architect for the architectural services for the **Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts** building complex. Although construction has not yet started, pre-construction work is in progress.

The building project is scheduled to be completed within the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

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

#### **Krishi-Vigyan Kendras and Operational Research Projects**

4986. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made so far in 'Krishi Vigyan Kendras' and 'Operational Research Projects' in Orissa so far;

(b) whether Union Government have received reports regarding the slow progress due to paucity of funds with Orissa Government;

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to help the State Government of Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, there are five Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Orissa at Keonjhar (Distt. Koraput), Simliguda (Distt. Koraput), Baliapal, (Distt. Balasore), Bhanjanagar (Distt. Ganjam) and Kaushalyaganj, Dhauli. On an average these Krishi Vigyan Kendras provide training to 14200 farmers every year in composite crop production, poultry, duckery, fisheries, cultivation of fruits and vegetable crops etc.

There are five Operational Research Projects in the State of Orissa. These Operational Research Projects are:

(i) Integrated control of rice pests in Cuttack. (ii) production of Rice in Cuttack. (iii) Management of coastal soils of Orissa in Puri district. (iv) Resource Management in Phulbani Watershed and (v) Composite fish culture at Krishi Nagar.

In these Operational Research Projects several of the new technologies such as control of pests based on thresh hold value, use of insects resistance varieties of rice i.e. Neela MW 10, Heera in uplands, Udaya, CR 333-6-1 and Moti under medium and Kala-sari, Panidhan, CR 333-1-1-3; CR 333-5-2-3; CR 629-246 under low land conditions, use of salt tolerant promising rice strains viz. CR 310-10, CR 309-275, CR 235-61 and CSR-6, have been identified and introduced. These projects have demonstrated 100 to 200% increases in yields of rice. Different farming enterprises like horticulture, animal production and pisciculture are also being demonstrated to the farmers.

In the watershed programme, non-traditional' crop varieties are getting popular.

The land improvement works have shown marked effect on crop production along with higher soil and water conservation. The Operational Research Project on Composite Fish Culture has been shifted recently from West Bengal and it is still in formative stage at CIFA, Dhauli.

(b) to (d). The Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Operational Research Projects are directly funded by the I.C.A.R. These are given sufficient funds. Hence the question of paucity of fund with Orissa State Govt. does not arise.

#### **Amendment to Insecticides Act, 1968**

4987. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether considering the magnitude and complexity of the problems and the ill-effect of insecticides and pesticides, Union Government propose to amend the Insecticides Act, 1968; and

(b) if so, the scope of such amendment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) A proposal to amend the Insecticides Act, 1968, on the basis of the experience gained in administering it over a period of 18 years is under the consideration of Government.

(b) Amendments under consideration, include, inter-alia, a conceptual definition of 'insecticide' and matters concerning registration and offences.

[Translation]

#### **Opening of rake points for better distribution of fertiliser**

4989. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for opening rake points in various States of the country;

(b) whether Government propose to open additional rake points for better distribution of fertiliser; and

(c) if so, the number of additional rake points proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The Ministry of Railways have declared a number of Railway stations/sidings as fit for handling traffic of various commodities such as coal, foodgrains, cement, fertilisers, etc., in block rakes.

(b) The Department of Fertilisers does not have any proposal at present for opening rake points exclusively for the distribution of fertilisers.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Changes in promotion/Transfer Policies of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

4990. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:  
SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA:  
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the changes approved by the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in its meeting held in December, 1988 regarding transfers and promotional postings of PGTs, Vice-Principals and Principals;

(b) whether there is any policy to govern transfers and promotional postings of Education Officers, Assistant Commissioners; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). A copy of transfer guidelines approved by the Board of Governors at its meeting held on 27.12.1988 is given in the statement below.

### STATEMENT

#### *Guidelines for Transfer of Teachers*

1. The general policy will be not to transfer teachers including Principals frequently. The normal transfers will be affected only for organisational reasons or on request or on medical grounds.
2. There will be no fixed tenure after which it may be necessary to transfer a teacher/Vice-Principal/Principal/Education Officer/Assistant Commissioner.
3. Transfers will be made after offering promotions every year.
4. Transfers will generally be affected during the summer vacations.

Transfers will not be effected after 31st October.

5. Transfers will be made keeping in view the number of vacancies expected to be filled up by promotions and direct recruitment.
6. Transfers will be effected by observing the following priorities:—
  - (a) Transfers on administrative reasons.
  - (b) Transfers for reasons of serious illness requiring treatment away from the place of posting.
  - (c) Transfer of spouses for joining the family and similarly transfer of unmarried girls to a place of their convenience.
7. No request for transfers will ordinarily be entertained unless a teacher has completed three academic sessions except in the cases mentioned in (6) above.
8. PRTs, TGTs and other category of teachers in the identical scales will not normally be posted outside the region in which they were selected.
9. Teachers of all categories on appointment will be posted as far as possible to schools in the interior areas.
10. Subject to availability of vacancy, PGTs/Vice-Principals/Principals/Education Officers/Assistant Commissioners on promotion or on direct recruit-

ment will be posted to a different State then the one where they are posted, or are domiciled as the case may be and he/she will normally not be moved out of that State for atleast 5 years unless there are compelling reasons.

11. PGTs/Vice-Principals/Principals/Education Officers/Assistant Commissioners who have 3 years or less to retire would not be posted out on promotion/direct recruitment if already working in home State, subject to availability of vacancies.
12. Teachers/Vice-Principals/Principals posted to hard stations as identified by the Department of Personnel would be given station of their choice subject to availability of vacancies after completion of 3 years stay at the hard station. This would be, however, not applicable to teachers specifically recruited for North-Eastern Region.
13. No transfer TA will be paid for request transfers on whatever grounds unless the teacher has completed five years in his existing place of posting.

#### **Opening of Visa Office in Foreign Countries**

4991. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open visa offices in some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the countries where these

offices are proposed to be opened in 1989-90; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government propose to open a consulate General in Nakhodka (USSR) by the beginning of 1990.

#### **Bauxite Deposits in Orissa**

4992. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional bauxite deposits have been found in Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of the areas surveyed by the Geological Survey of India in these districts;

(c) the extent of bauxite deposits discovered; and

(d) the steps taken for the proper exploitation of those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). The GSI in collaboration with Directorate of Mines, Orissa carried out exploration for bauxite in Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir districts of Orissa under east coast bauxite project of 1976-77. Later on the Directorate of Mines, Orissa, worked in the Gandhamardan deposit, which falls partially in Bolangir and Sambalpur Districts and added additional reserve of bauxite in the Orissa Bauxite inventory. MECL carried out detailed exploration in several blocks and upgraded a part of the bauxite reserve to proved category. Bauxite reserves in Ko-

raput, Kalahandi and Bolangir districts have been estimated at about 1052 million tonnes, 239 million tonnes and 158 million tonnes respectively.

(d) Based on the bauxite deposits at Panchpatmali in Koraput District, National Aluminium Company Limited was incorporated in 1981 to set up the largest integrated bauxite-alumina-aluminium complex in Asia. The project is at an advanced stage of implementation and the company has gone into commercial production. The work on the development of Gandhamardhan bauxite deposits in Orissa by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALC) has been held up since December, 1985 due to local agitation. The State Government of Orissa is fully seized of the situation.

#### **Setting up of Gas Based Fertilizer Plants In Sharjah by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited**

4993. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited has been offered to set up a gas-based fertilizer unit at Sharjah;

(b) if so, the cost of the plant;

(c) whether the negotiations have been finalised on the establishment of that plant; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which plant is expected to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) have

been requested to consider the possibilities of setting up an ammonia/urea plant in Sharjah, UAE. The estimated cost of the proposed project indicated by Gulf Commercial Corporation International (GCCl) is about Rs. 1,000 crores. However, details of cost have not been worked out.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Collaboration with Malaysia In Agriculture**

4994. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for collaboration between India and Malaysia in agriculture, particularly oil palm cultivation, has been mooted;

(b) if so, the state at which stands and the nature of Malaysian assistance; and

(c) the areas identified for cultivation of oil palm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). A Malaysian delegation led by Hon'ble Dato Dr. Lin Keng Yaik, Malaysian Minister of Primary Industries called on the Agriculture Minister on 2nd December, 1987 and inter-alia discussed the possibilities of cooperation in the agricultural sector between the two countries. As a consequence of these discussions, a proposal to sponsor the visit of an Indian team to Malaysia to study all aspects of oil palm plantations and industry and the broader aspects of cooperation in this sector, is being considered.

**Withdrawal of Concessions Granted to Small Scale Industrial Units of Soft Drink Industry**

4995. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether excise concessions granted to small scale industrial units of soft drinks industry were suddenly withdrawn;

(b) whether 44 small units in the organised sector have come up in the backward areas;

(c) whether these units not only made losses but were facing liquidity problems due to unexpected demand on their finances following the withdrawal of the excise concessions; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to mitigate the hardships of such small scale industrial units in repaying their loans to the financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The excise concession in respect of small scale manufacturers including soft drink industry affixing on their goods the brand names or trade names (registered or not) of other persons who is not eligible for grant of exemption under the Department of Revenue Notification of 1st March, 1986 has been withdrawn.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is not centrally maintained.

(d) There are certain facilities and concessions available to sick small industrial units and these facilities and concessions are equally applicable to units in the soft drinks industry as well.

**Smuggling of Girls**

4996. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly one lakh Nepali girls are smuggled into India every year and forced into flesh trade;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Amount Allocated to Uttar Pradesh Under IRDP**

4997. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries who availed assistance first time and those who



availed it for the second time under this programme;

(c) whether cheques for the purchase of equipments etc. are issued in the name of trader and not in the name of beneficiary;

(d) if so, whether any complaints have been received in this regard; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to bring about improvement in the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):  
(a) and (b). Total allocation, amount released by Government of India and families assisted for the first time and for the second time under IRDP in the State of Uttar Pradesh during last two years are given in

the Statement below.

(c) Under IRDP, the amount is not passed on to the beneficiaries in cash. The financing institutions on prior authorisation by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) make payment on behalf of the beneficiaries to the approved supplier or bodies or organisation supplying goods and services or to an Agency authorised by the DRDA to execute the work.

(d) and (e). No specific complaints have been received to this effect in the Department of Rural Development at New Delhi. Under the IRDP guidelines, however, the constitution of a purchase Committee comprising of the beneficiary, a representative of a credit institution, a technical expert and a representative from amongst the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been provided for to take care of public apprehension in this regard.

## STATEMENT

Year	Total allocation	Amount released by GOI	Families assisted for the 1st time	Families assisted for the 11nd time
1	2	3	4	5
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)		
1987-88	11651.576	5825.79	195195	598728
1988-89	13186.37	6618.471	366230	169090
			(till Feb., 89)	(till Feb., 89)

[English]

**M.V. Anastasis Vessel**

4998. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC), Calcutta have acquired a Panama registered vessel M.V. Anastasis;

(b) if so, dates of acquisition signing Bills of sale, and change of ownership and names of the previous owners and master of the ship;

(c) whether M/s. MSTC have transferred M.V. Anastasis to M/s. Steel Industries Kerala Limited (SILK), Calicut;

(d) if so, dates of transfer, signing Bill of sale and change of ownership;

(e) whether M/s. MSTC and M/s. SILK obtained permission in writing from Director General of Shipping, Bombay as required under Section 42 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether declaration of ownership of M.V. Anastasis was given to D.G. Shipping as required under Sections 29 and 65 of the Act;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether any exemption taken under section 45c

(j) if so, the details thereof; and

(k) the steps proposed to be taken by Union Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC) acquired the vessel M.V. Anastasis from M/s. Polassia Carriers Ltd., London under a Memorandum of Agreement dated 10.12.80. According to bill of sale dated 2.12.80 issued by Panamanian Company, M/s. Effesco Maritime Company, SA Panama, were the previous owner. The vessel was delivered on 18.12.80. The bill of sale from the seller M/s. Polassia Carriers to MSTC is dated 11.12.180.

(c) to (k). MSTC sold the vessel to M/s. Silk Kerala for scrapping purpose on allotment basis. The date of allotment is 10.12.80. As a canalising agency for import of foreign flag vessels for scrapping, the vessel was sold on back to back basis to M/s. Silk Kerala. Delivery was taken by M/s. Silk from the representative of Effresco Maritime Company.

The vessel was imported for scrapping only. Therefore no permission from Director General Shipping was required in the case. Declaration of ownership to Director General Shipping etc. also was not required in the case.

[Translation]

**Velestonite Mines**

4999. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether velestonite mine is situated in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether there is big demand of this mineral in the country as well as abroad;

(c) whether this mines is in private sector till now;

(d) if so, whether Union Government propose to take over this mine; and

(e) if so, the time by which this mine is likely to be taken over by Government and the foreign exchange earned from this mineral during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) A working Wollastonite mine is situated in Rajasthan; in addition, there are three leases in Rajasthan for this mineral in which mining is not carried out at present.

(b) There is some demand for this mineral both in India and abroad owing to its latest industrial applications. The indigenous demand of about 18,000 tonnes/year is fully met by domestic production; about one third of the total production is exported.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). There is at present no proposal to take over this working mine. The foreign exchange earned during the year 1985, 1986 and 1987 were respectively Rs. 95.8, 59.1 and 14.5 lakhs.

[English]

### Krishi Vigyan Kendras

5000. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location and the date of setting up the Krishi Vigyan Kendra Centers in Orissa and the amount sanctioned and spent so far;

(b) whether any complaint has been received by Government against the training Organiser of Krishi Vigyan Kendra Centre, Bhanjanagar, Orissa;

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

(d) the steps taken to construct the building for KVK Centre, Bhanjanagar for which tenders have been called by the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) The ICAR has established five Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the State of Orissa. The location and the date of start of each centre are as follows:

<i>Name &amp; location of KVK</i>	<i>Date of Establishment</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
1. Keonjhar, Distt. Keonjhar.	1.4.82	31.26	27.71
2. Similiguda, Distt. Koraput.	11.1.83	25.70	24.11
3. Baliapal, Distt. Balasore.	29.4.83	29.18	24.95
4. Bhanjanagar, Distt. Ganjam.	25.3.85	25.00	12.51
5. Dhauli, Distt. Puri.	13.10.76	20.14	18.30

(b) and (c) A complaint about frequent absence of Training Organiser, Bhanjanagar was received by Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology. The University has decided to change the Officer.

(d) The tenders have been finalised for construction of KVK main building, Bhanjanagar. The construction work has started from 10 November, 1988.

### Reports on Human Rights Violations

5001. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have registered objections to the Human Rights Commission in Geneva for the charges made in their Reports about human rights violations in India without informing or seeking clarifications;

(b) if so, the reaction to the protest made;

(c) whether any clarification has been sought by the Human Rights commission; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to have the opinion of the Commission reviewed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWARSINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The Indian Delegation to the Human Rights Commission at its 45th Session had strongly objected to the procedural methods followed by the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearance which had in its report made certain unfounded references to the situation in India on the basis of incorrect information supplied by a non-governmental organisation.

(b) The Working Group agreed that

there was need to refine its procedural methods. Its Chairman stated that the Working Group would consider improving its reporting on allegations received, by seeking the views and comments of the Government concerned.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) does not arise.

### Setting Up Mineral Based Industries In Rajasthan

5002. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to conduct a survey of industrially backward districts in Rajasthan with a view to set up more mineral based industries;

(b) the assistance already given to Rajasthan by the Union Government to set-up mineral based industries;

(c) whether it has been fully utilised by the State; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) In Rajasthan the districts classified as 'no industry' and 'industrially backward' districts have been identified. The State Govt. has reported that its Department of Mines & Geology is continuously undertaking detailed mineral survey and prospecting of the minerals in phased programmes in consultation with the Geological Survey of India and other agencies.

The Rajasthan Industrial and Investment Corporation had sponsored survey of mineral based industries conducted by TATA Economic consultancy Services in

1973. On the basis of this survey, industrial projects have been identified based on various minerals. No other survey is being envisaged, at present.

(b) Details of Central assistance in the form of Central subsidy sanctioned and dis-

bursed to mineral based industrial units financed by RIICO are listed in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). The subsidy reimbursed by Central Government to RIICO is based on the amount actually utilised.

## STATEMENT

*Details of mineral based Industrial units financed by Rajasthan Industrial & Investment Corporation (RIICO) which have been sanctioned & disbursed Central Investment subsidy*

	Product	Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Subsidy disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Crown Ceramics Ltd.	11.96	11.96
2.	Fine Marble & Mineral (P) Ltd. Makrana	8.05	8.00
3.	Manjushree Minerals Ltd. Nagour	15.00	13.07
4.	Deejay Neelum Marble Ind. Ltd. Makrana	8.59	8.09
5.	Alankrit Marble (P) Ltd., Udaipur	7.10	5.79
6.	Fancy Stones (I) Ltd., Udaipur	8.65	7.80
7.	Associated Stones Ltd. (Kotah) Ltd. Udaipur	15.00	15.00
8.	Ess Ess Marbles (P) Ltd. Udaipur	6.56	5.89
9.	Saraswati Marble & Granite Ind. (P) Ltd. Udaipur	8.19	8.11
10.	Arun Mica Ind. (P) Ltd. Bhiwara	10.27	10.27

	Product	Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Subsidy disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
11.	Arawall Marble Ind. (P) Ltd.	5.35	4.43
12.	Nirmal Marbles (P) Ltd. Udaipur	8.92	8.54
13.	Kalyan Sundaram Cement Ind. Ltd. Banswara	15.00	15.00
14.	Kohlnoor Marbles (P) Ltd.	12.10	11.35
15.	Century Marble & Granite (P) Ltd. Sirohi	15.30	14.99
16.	Maheshwari Marble & Granite (P) Ltd. Makrana	9.43	8.97
17.	Mamta Marbles (P) Ltd. Makrana	7.43	7.09
18.	Om Marbles (P) Ltd. Sirohi	22.59	22.59
19.	Elegant Marbles (P) Ltd. Sirohi	24.23	24.23
20.	Swapnika Tiles (P) Ltd. Sirohi	18.97	18.95
21.	Sirohi Cement Ltd. Sirohi	25.00	25.00
22.	Suner Marbles & Granite (P) Ltd. Udaipur	14.75	13.49
23.	Laxmi Marbles & Granite Ltd. Udaipur	9.98	9.57



	Product	Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Subsidy disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
24.	Ritu Minerals (P) Ltd. Udaipur	14.61	14.55:
25.	Oswal Granites (P) Ltd. Udaipur	10.45	9.00
26.	RSRK Marbles (P) Ltd. Udaipur	7.50	7.46
27.	Mewar Marbles (P) Ltd., ABU Road	23.39	21.34
28.	Unilink Cement (P) Ltd., Jodhpur	17.86	17.86
29.	Dev Shree Cement Ltd., Jodhpur	15.00	15.00

**Visit of a Member of a Political Party to  
LTTE Hide Out**

5003. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported visit by a member of a political party to LTTE hide outs in Sri Lanka to meet its leader;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have no information more than what has appeared in the press in this regard.

(b) Government agree with the reported statement of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who said that the visit was a highly

irresponsible act and had not helped towards solving the problem.

**Amount Allocated to States Under  
D.D.P.**

5004. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and utilised under the Desert Development Programme in different States, Statewise during the last three years, year-wise for providing irrigation facilities; and

(b) the hectares of desert land irrigated so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Statements I and II are given below.

## STATEMENT—I

*Water Resources Development under DDP—Allocation and utilisation of funds DDP is in operation in the five states mentioned in the tabular statement given below*

States	Allocation (For water resource development)					Utilisation (Expenditure)	
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Gujarat	54.79	109.99	33.00	25.41	83.71	158.78	
Haryana	42.83	75.84	62.00	32.58	102.56	118.56	
Himachal Pradesh	63.69	42.25	30.00	52.51	49.38	36.37	
Jammū & Kashmir	44.55	98.34	45.00	29.05	90.73	69.41	
Rajasthan	212.26	654.46	600.00	122.00	863.48	706.27	
Total	418.12	983.88	770.00	261.64	1189.86	1089.39	

(Rs. in lakhs)

*Irrigation potential created under the Desert Development Programme*

*(hectares)*

<i>States</i>	<i>Irrigation potential created (since inception upto March, 88)</i>
Gujarat	2014
Haryana	2050
Himachal Pradesh	1673
Jammu & Kashmir	462
Rajasthan	12888
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>19087</b>

**Literacy Among SC/ST Boys/Girls**

5005. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:**  
**SHRIMATI USHA CHO-**  
**WDHARY:**

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding the percentage of literacy amongst SC and ST boys and girls in different States; if so, the details thereof;

(b) when the survey was made in this regard;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to solve the problem of literacy particularly among the tribals of Gujarat; and

(d) the class upto which free education is provided to SC/ST students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHÄHI): (a) and (b). The Census Commissioner, Government of India conducts a national Census enumeration every 10 years which includes the calculation of literacy percentage of SC/ST, both boys and girls. The last Census was done in 1981. A statement is given below.

(c) For solving the problem of literacy among the scheduled castes & scheduled tribes in Gujarat, the Government has initiated several measures like National Literacy Mission (NLM), Non-Formal Education (NFE), Ashram Schools, Scholarships, Book Banks/Grants, Mid-Day Meals, hostels for girls, remedial coaching classes for weak students, attendance scholarships for girls, etc.

(d) Elementary Education is free in all the States/Union Territories in Government managed schools. A number of States/Union Territories provide free education upto secondary and Senior Secondary stage for SC/ST students.

## STATEMENT

## Literary Rates of SC/ST—1981 Census

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Andhra Pradesh	17.65	24.82	10.26	7.82	12.02	3.46	
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bihar	10.40	18.02	2.51	16.99	26.17	7.75	
Gujarat	29.79	53.14	25.61	21.14	30.41	11.64	
Haryana	20.15	31.45	7.06	—	—	—	
Himachal Pradesh	31.50	41.94	20.63	25.93	38.75	12.82	
Jammu & Kashmir@	22.44	32.34	11.70	—	—	—	
Karnataka	20.59	29.35	11.55	20.14	29.96	10.03	
Kerala	55.96	62.33	49.73	31.79	37.52	26.02	
Madhya Pradesh	18.97	30.26	6.87	10.68	17.74	3.60	

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Maharashtra	35.55	48.85	21.53	22.29	32.38	11.94	
Manipur	33.63	41.94	24.95	39.74	48.88	30.35	
Meghalaya	25.78	33.28	16.30	31.55	34.19	28.91	
Nagaland	—	—	—	40.32	47.32	32.99	
Orissa	22.41	35.26	9.40	13.96	23.27	4.76	
Punjab	23.86	30.96	15.67	—	—	—	
Rajasthan	14.04	24.40	2.69	10.27	18.86	1.20	
Sikkim	28.06	35.74	19.65	33.13	43.10	22.37	
Tamil Nadu	29.67	40.65	18.47	20.46	26.71	14.00	
Tripura	33.89	43.92	23.24	23.07	33.46	12.27	
Uttar Pradesh	14.96	24.83	3.90	20.45	31.22	8.69	
West Bengal	24.37	34.26	13.70	13.21	21.16	5.01	

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	31.11	38.43	23.24
Arunachal Pradesh	37.14	45.88	22.38	14.04	20.79	7.31
Chandigarh	37.07	46.04	25.31	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51.20	58.52	44.74	16.86	25.46	8.42
Delhi	39.30	50.21	25.89	—	—	—
Goa, Daman & Diu	38.38	48.79	27.84	26.48	33.65	18.89
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	53.13	63.34	42.92
Mizoram	84.44	88.33	53.33	59.63	64.12	55.12
Pondicherry	32.36	43.11	21.21	—	—	—
INDIA*	21.38	31.12	10.93	16.35	24.52	8.04

Notes—@Excludes the population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China.  
 No castes were scheduled by the President of India for Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep and no tribes for Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.  
 Excludes Assam where census could not be held.

**Indo-Soviet Joint Commission Meet**

5006. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation from USSR visited India recently to participate in the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission meeting;

(b) if so, the outcome of the subjects discussed during the meeting;

(c) the agreements finalised with USSR and those yet to be finalised and

(d) the time by which all the agreements reached would be fully implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

**STATEMENT**

The 12th session of the inter-Governmental Indo-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, held in Delhi from March 7-9, 1989, reviewed the whole gamut of mutually beneficial Indo-Soviet, economic, scientific and technical cooperation and exchanged ideas on new ways and means to further strengthen, expand and diversify this cooperation.

The Commission expressed great satisfaction with the progress in the implementation of the agreements on further development of trade, scientific and technical ties between the two countries at the Indo-Soviet summit meetings in the period 1985-88, and noted that considerable progress had been made in the implementation of the Indo-

Soviet agreements on the construction of large industrial projects in India. The Commission noted that Indo-Soviet trade is developing satisfactorily for achieving the target agreed upon in 1986 of 2.5 times growth in bilateral trade turnover by 1982.

The Commission expressed satisfaction at the implementation of the Integrated Long-Term Programme of Scientific and Technical Cooperation signed by Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachov in July 1987.

Reviewing in depth the ongoing programmes/projects of cooperation in the fields of power, oil and gas, coal, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine-building, computers and electronics, communications, agriculture and the agro-industrial sector, water resources and science and technology, the Commission issued appropriate guidelines and directives to keep up the momentum in the respective areas, identify new prospects and areas of cooperation and strive to achieve the results within the agreed time-frames as indicated in the Protocol.

New areas of Indo-Soviet cooperation were identified by the Commission in the fields of railways and civil aviation and it was decided to set up new Working Groups in these fields.

The Commission discussed the possibilities of giving a new thrust to development of new forms of economic cooperation such as joint ventures, production cooperation, direct ties between enterprises of the two countries and for this purpose has constituted a Working Group on New Forms of Economic Cooperation.

The Soviet side informed us of possibilities of setting up joint ventures in the Soviet Far East Economic region, especially production units for consumer goods, including



readymade garments, footwear and processing of agricultural products. India conveyed its keen interest in cooperating in the development of the Soviet Far East and Siberia, including through setting up of joint ventures for exploiting the forest resources of the region to mutual advantage.

The Commission noted the satisfactory progress in the three hotel construction projects in Samarkand, Bukhara and Tashkent by Indian companies and it was agreed to finalise the contracts by September 1989 for the construction of seven more hotels by Indian companies in Alma Ata, Urgench, Khiva, Frunze, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Nakhodka.

The Commission also noted the steps taken by the two sides to improve cooperation between India business circles and Soviet enterprises and organisations such as interaction between the Indo-Soviet Committee (on the Soviet side) and the Indian Steering Committee, and the setting up in the USSR of the Association of Business Cooperation with India. It has also been agreed to set up an Indian Trade Centre in Moscow within the next 2 years.

The implementation of the agreements reached is under constant review. It is closely monitored by the respective Working Groups set up under the Joint Commission which regularly meet once or twice a year. The entire range of agreements will be reviewed by the Co-Chairmen of the Joint Commission at their next working meeting later this year and at the 13th session of the Joint Commission scheduled to be held in Moscow in the summer of 1990.

[Translation]

**Agricultural Land to SCs. & STs In Sultanpur Dabas Village, Delhi**

5067. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one acre of agricultural land was allotted to each of the 153 poor landless harijans in Sultanpur Dabas village of rural Delhi in 1975 under the 20 Point Programme by Government and the lease deeds were also handed over to them;

(b) if so, whether they were given possession of land;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken against the persons responsible for it; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to get possession of the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Delhi Administration has informed that as per their office record no such allotment has been approved.

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

[English]

**Admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas**

5008. SHRI RAJ KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi;

(b) whether Members of Parliament are given certain quota for recommending admission of the wards of poor section of the society; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to allot certain admission quota to the Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) 30

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Improvement of North Buckingham Canal in Tamil Nadu

5009. SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the scheme relating to improvement of North Buckingham Canal in Tamil Nadu has started;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the scheme was sanctioned and the amount spent thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The scheme relating to improvement of North Buckingham Canal in Tamil Nadu from Ennore to Chintamani lock chainage 16/0 km to 34.80 km. was sanctioned in May, 1987 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs. The scheme is being implemented by the State Government and is scheduled to be completed by March, 1990. The scheme envisages clearing of light jungle, dredging, acquisition of floating excavator, lining of the canal sides, construction of wharf at Ennore, store, transit shed, office and approach road at Ennore South lock, construction of inlets, repairs to existing inlets/locks, construction foot-bridges and other sundry facilities. The expenditure incurred by the State Government on this scheme upto October, 1988

amounted to Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

#### Regional Sports Centres

5010. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional sports training centres being set up in the country;

(b) the locations identified for the purpose and the time by which these centres are expected to start functioning; and

(c) the number of coaches from abroad who are currently imparting training to our athletes in different centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The following six Regional Centres of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) have already been set up in the country (with headquarters given in bracket) for effective implementation of sports development programmes launched by SAI/Central Govt. in coordination with Sports Administration of the concerned States/UTs:-

- i) Central Centre (At present Delhi)
- ii) Eastern Centre (Calcutta)
- iii) Northern Centre (At present Patiala)
- iv) North-East Centre (Imphal)
- v) Southern Centre (Bangalore)
- vi) Western Centre (Gandhinagar)

These Centres are already functioning.

(c) 21 foreign coaches and experts in Sports Science are currently training our sports—persons at different Centres.

[Translation]

### Grants to University of Magadh

5011. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to University of Magadh during the last three years;

(b) the number of applications of the University pending at present with University Grants Commission for assistance;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by University Grants Commission to clear those applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The University Grants Commission made an allocation of Rs. 100.00 lakhs to Magadh University during the 7th Plan for general development. The assistance under general development is for buildings, equipment, books and journals, staff, etc. The Commission has already released grants amounting to Rs. 48.36 lakhs during 1985-86 to 1987-88 as follows:

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
1985-86	25.50
1986-87	17.87
1987-88	4.99

The University was invited for discussion of their proposals under general development in January, 1987 in order to finalize the release of the balance grants within the allocation of 100 lakhs but the University did not turn up for discussion. The proposals will now be finalized by an Expert Committee of the Commission in consultation with the University.

[English]

### Damage to Orange Crops in Maharashtra

5012. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether orange crops in the Nagpur District of Maharashtra have been destroyed completely during this year;

(b) whether Union Government have deputed a Central team to assess the damage caused to the orange crops;

(c) if so, whether the scientists of the Indian Council on Agricultural Research have taken any measures to save the orange crops; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Since there is no damage reported from Maharashtra, assistance in this respect has not been provided. However, as a long-term measure for control of black fly, leaf miner, twig blight and gummosis in citrus; a National Research Centre

for Citrus has been established at Nagpur.

**Staff Strength in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's Head-Office**

5013. SHRI M.R. SAIKIA:  
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned and actual strength of employees in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's Headquarters Office as on February 1989, category-wise;

(b) whether there has been any work

study for determining/reviewing staff-strength of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan headquarters Office; and

(c) if so, the recommended staff-strength, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) A statement giving the details of sanctioned staff strength as well as staff in position in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as on 1.3.89 is given below.

(b) and (c). The work study is in progress.

**STATEMENT**

*Sanctioned strength and staff in Position in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as on 01.03.1989.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Sanctioned Staff</i>	<i>In Position</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Commissioner	1	—
2.	Joint Commissioner	2	1
3.	Deputy Commissioner	5	3
4.	Vigilance Officer	1	—
5.	Assistant Commissioner	2	2
6.	Assistant Commissioner (Administration)	1	—
7.	Senior Administrative Officer	2	2
8.	Officer on Special Duty	1	—
9.	Education Officer	5	5
10.	Senior Audit Officer	1	1

1	2	3	4
11.	Senior Accounts Officer	1	1
12.	Accounts Officer	2	1
13.	Internal Audit Officer	1	—
14.	Executive Engineer	1	1
15.	Section Officer	11	10
16.	Hindi Officer	1	1
17.	Senior Analyst	1	1
	(Junior Analyst adjusted)		
18.	Junior Analyst	1	1
19.	Superintendent of Accounts	9	9
20.	Superintendent of Administration	1	1
21.	Research Assistant	1	1
22.	Legal Assistant	2	2
23.	Statistical Assistant	1	—
24.	Assistant Education Officer	6	3
25.	Assistant Editor	1	1
26.	Editorial Assistant	1	1
27.	Technical Assistant	1	1
28.	Technical Officer	1	1
29.	Senior P.A.	1	1
30.	Senior Hind Translator	1	—
31.	Assistant	35	34
32.	Audit Assistant	13	13
33.	Proof Reader	1	1

1	2	3	4
34.	Hindi Translator	4	4
35.	Junior Technical Assistant	1	1
36.	Upper Division Clerk/ Accounts Clerks	80	62
37.	Senior Stenographer	8	9 (one adjusted against Assistant)
38.	Junior Stenographer	17	12
39.	Lower Division Clerk	60	49
40.	Electrician	1	1
41.	Senior Gestetner Operator	1	1
42.	Gestetner Operator	1	1
43.	Staff Car Driver	4	4
44.	Deftary	8	8 (three Group 'D' adjusted against Daftry).
45.	Group 'D'	23	23
46.	Chowkidar	2	2
47.	Sweeper	2	2

**'Apna Utsav' in Bombay**

5014. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio in which the expenditure incurred on Apna Utsav held in Bombay has been shared by Union and State Governments; and

(b) the names of other States which had offered their willingness to host such Utsav?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No proposals from the State Governments were invited as an administrative decision was taken by the Government of India in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra to hold Apna Utsav in Bombay.

#### Wastage & Pilferage of fertilizers

5015. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of fertilizers produced by each of the Public Sector Units during the last three years in the country;

(b) whether there is a large scale wastage and pilferage of fertilizers from these Units;

(c) if so, the details of wastage and pilferage reported by each of these Units during the last three years;

(d) the number of persons against whom cotton has been taken for pilferage of fertilizers from these Units; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check the wastage and pilferage of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The name of fertilizers produced by each of the public sector units during the last three years in the country are given in the statement below.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(e) A number of measures such as deployment of Central Industrial Security Force personnel at strategic points, Task Force checks, weightment checks, periodic emptying of Silo and reconciliation of stocks, surprise checks by vigilance officers, supervision of unloading of wagons, regular audits etc. are taken by the manufacturing units to prevent any wastage and pilferage.

#### STATEMENT

<i>Names of Public Sector Fertilizer Companies</i>	<i>Names of fertilizers produced during the last three years</i>
1	2
<i>Fertilizer Corporation of India</i>	
Sindri Modn.	Urea Ammonium Sulphate
Gorakhpur	Urea
Ramagundam	Urea
Talcher	Urea
<i>National Fertilizers Ltd.</i>	
Naragal—I	CAN
Nangal—II	Urea

1	2
Bhatinda	Urea
Panipat	Urea
Vijaipur	Urea
<i>Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn Ltd.</i>	
Namrup-I	Ammonium Sulphate
Namrup—II	Urea
Namrup—III	Urea
Durgapur	Urea
Barauni	Urea
<i>Fertilizers And Chemicals Travancore Ltd.</i>	
Udyogamandal	Ammonium Sulphate
	20: 20
	SSP
	Ammonium Chloride
Cochin—I	Urea
Cochin—II	20:20
	DAP
<i>Reshtriya Chemicals &amp; Fertilizers Ltd.</i>	
Trombay	Urea
	15:15:15
Trombay—IV	ANP (20.7:20.7)
Trombay—V	Urea
Thal	Urea



1

2

**Madras Fertilizers Ltd.**

Madras

Urea

17:17:17

14:28:14

**Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.**

DAP

**Pyrites, Phosphates &  
Chemicals Limited**

Mussoorie Phos SSP

**Development of High Yielding Variety  
of Cotton Seeds**

5016. SHRI KADAMBUR  
JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of high yielding variety of cotton seeds developed both medium and short staple varieties;

(b) the advantages of these varieties to farmers in yield and resistance to diseases;

(c) whether these varieties of seeds have been distributed to all the cotton growing States; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) A number of high yielding cotton varieties in medium and superior medium staple and short staple

categories have been developed during the recent years for supply to farmers. Details of varieties released during 1985-88 and their suitability for different regions are given in the statement below.

(b) These varieties are higher in yield to the extent of 10 to 15 per cent compared to the earlier varieties and are shorter in duration and have better ginning per centage. These have better tolerance to diseases and pests.

(c) The two *desi* hybrids viz. DDG 2 and G Cot Hy 7 are tolerant to most of the pests and diseases and have recorded 60 to 70 per cent higher yield over the existing *desi* varieties. They are also resistant to fusarium wilt disease Variety Avadhita is resistant to most of the boll-worms.

(c) These varieties have been released for the States noted against their names, and the seeds of these varieties are available to the farmers of the respective States.

(d) Question does not arise.

**STATEMENT**1. *Northern Cotton Zone:*

- |     |   |   |  |
|-----|---|---|--|
| i.  | Medium/Superior<br>Medium staple<br>(Haryana), Vikas (Vikas (U.P.)) | — | LH 800, F 505, LH 886 (Punjab) HS 45                     |
| ii. | Short staple  | — | DS 5 (Haryana)<br>RG 8 (Sriganganagar tract, Rajasthan). |

II. *Central Cotton Zone:*

- |                                  |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Medium/Superior<br>Medium staple | — | G Cot DH 7 (Gujarat)<br>Poornima (Marathwada tract,<br>Maharashtra) |
|----------------------------------|---|---|

III *Southern Cotton Zone:*

- |               |   |  |
|---------------|---|--|
| Medium staple | — | Avadhita, DDG 2, JH 119 (Karnataka)<br>K 10 (Southern rainfed tract of Tamil<br>Nadu). |
|---------------|---|--|

**Replacement of Labour Contractor by SAIL**

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

5017. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH:  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(b) Does not arise.

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has taken a decision to replace private labour contractor in place of present labour Cooperative society to handle goods in Maharashtra;

(c) Yes, Sir. A meeting was convened by the Government of Maharashtra on 22.2.1989 which was attended by representatives of SAIL and the Labour Cooperative Society.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra had a meeting with top SAIL executives and representatives of Labour Society;

(d) if so, Government's stand in the matter; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by SAIL to continue the old system of labour contract?

(d) and (e). The Government of Maharashtra had indicated its preference to continue with the existing management of the Cooperative Society for handling iron and steel items in SAIL's stockyard at Kalambuli and SAIL have decided to keep the existing contract between SAIL and the Labour Cooperative Society in force till a new contract is negotiated for which discussions are in progress with the Cooperative Society.

**Proposal to Set up Academic Staff Colleges**

5018. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-  
GRAHI:  
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether University Grants Commis-  
sion has a proposal to set up Academic Staff  
colleges in different Universities;

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

(c) when such proposal is likely to be  
implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND  
CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.  
SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The University Grants  
Commission has so far identified 48 Univer-  
sities where Academic Staff Colleges have  
been set up. Each Academic Staff College is  
expected to train about 250 newly recruited  
teachers per annum. The duration of the  
orientation programme is four weeks, the  
programme is multi-disciplinary in nature  
and teachers from different disciplines are  
invited together. 43 staff colleges have be-  
come operational and 106 orientation  
courses have been organised and about  
3,800 teachers have been given orientation.  
In the second phase, the Academic Staff  
Colleges will conduct subject oriented re-  
freshers courses for in-service teachers. The  
Commission has identified 93 university  
departments/institutions to organise re-  
freshers courses.

[Translation]

**Declaration of Dhulia-Surat Road as  
National Highway**

5019. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT: Will the Minister of SURFACE  
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Government propose to  
declare the entire Dhulia Surat road as Na-  
tional Highway because a portion thereof  
from Nagpur to Dhule has already been  
declared a National Highway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT  
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Owing to financial stringency under  
the Central Sector Roads programme, it is  
not possible at present to include the road in  
question in the National Highways network.

**Seismic Survey by Geological Survey  
of India**

5020. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will  
the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of  
India proposes to undertake 'shot hole' drill-  
ing for seismic survey etc. like Oil and Natu-  
ral Gas Commission;

(b) if so, whether a comparative study  
has been made after ascertaining the con-  
tract rates given by Oil and Natural Gas  
Commission therefor; and

(c) if so, the details of comparative  
rates?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND

**MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR):** (a) Geological Survey of India (GSI) proposes to undertake on an experimental basis a Seismic survey by Digital Field System Five for which shothole drilling will be required. These surveys are different from those of Oil and Natural Gas Commission in their objectives and specifications.

(b) Comparative study was not relevant because to ensure precision and strict observance of specifications on shotholes, the award of shothole drilling task for the first leg of the experimental survey to a Central Public Sector Undertaking having proven expertise in the subject, is contemplated.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Declaration of river Krishna as National Waterways**

**5021. SHRI SRIHARI RAO:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hydrographic survey and techno-economic study on Krishna river has been completed;

(b) if so, when the river is likely to be declared as National Waterway; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Hydrographic survey and techno-economic feasibility study are the pre-requisites for considering a waterway for its declaration as a National Waterway. These studies for river Krishna are being carried out by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and are in progress.

#### **Yoga Teachers Rendered Surplus**

**5022. DR. SUDHIR ROY:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Yoga Teachers were rendered surplus in the academic session 1988-89 in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(b) if so, the Vidyalaya-wise details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI):** (a) and (b). No Yoga teacher has been rendered surplus in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as a whole. However adjustment of posts and teachers within regions has been done by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Such adjustments were necessitated due to changes in policy regarding teaching of Yoga in schools. In 1986 the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Board decided to integrate Physical Education with Yoga and to teach it only in classes VI to XII. This was objected to by teachers and others. In view of the objection and keeping in view the policy formulated by the Ministry for Yoga education in schools, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan reconsidered the matter and decided in 1988 to provide part-time and full time yoga teachers as may be required in terms of the teaching load. In the interregnum, adjustment of teachers and posts had to be resorted to, to avoid avoidable transfers of teachers.

#### **Admissions In Kendriya Vidyalayas In Kerala**

**5023. SHRI T. BASHEER:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

increase the intake capacity of the Kendriya Vidyalayas in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI); (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Allotment of Jinnah House to ICCR

5024. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jinnah House in Bombay has been allotted to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations;

(b) if so, when the possession is likely to be given to the Council; and

(c) the amount to be charged from the Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) No final decision has been taken so far to allot Jinnah House in Bombay to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

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

[Translation]

#### Recruitment in Bokaro Steel plant

5025. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appointments made in Bokaro Steel Plant during the last three years; and

(b) the details in regard to preference given to tribals of Chhota-Nagpur in such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). The year wise details of appointments made in Bokaro Steel Plant during the last three years and the number of tribals among them are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Appointments made</i>	<i>No. of Scheduled Tribes among them.</i>
1986	434	32
1987	363	88
1988	304	40

Government Directives on reservation in appointments to Scheduled Tribes (in-

cluding those of Chhota-Nagpur) are being adhered to by the Bokaro Steel Plant

[English]

**Integrated Co-operative Reservoir  
Fisheries Development Project**

5026. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has sanctioned the integrated co-operative reservoir fisheries development project in the State;

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

(c) Whether the National Co-operative Development Corporation has agreed to provide assistance for the project; and

(d) if so, the total aid provided by the NCDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project envisages development of fisheries in about 9573 ha. reservoir area in five districts of Gujarat at a total cost of Rs. 2.303 crore. Some of the important project components are:

- i) Creation of infrastructure facilities for fish seed rearing, fish handling and provision of fish screens;
- ii) Provision of fishing inputs (craft & gear) to the fishermen;
- iii) Provision of fish marketing support;
- iv) Training and extension service;
- v) strengthening the technical and

project implementation cell at the State level and the Cooperative organisations; etc.

The project, on full development level is expected to yield additionally about 1120 tonnes of fish and would benefit about 1020 fishermen.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has sanctioned an assistance of Rs. 1.845 crore, comprising Rs. 1.534 crore as loan and Rs. 0.311 crore as subsidy, out of which a sum of Rs. 6.13 lakh has already been released to the State Government.

[Translation]

**Extension of Green Revolution to  
Eastern Region**

5027. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the success achieved to extend the "green revolution" to the eastern region of the country;

(b) the crops selected for increasing the production under this scheme and the extent of success achieved therein;

(c) whether Government have any scheme to extend 'green revolution' to South India in the Eighth Five year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL

**YADAV): (a) and (b).** For increasing production and productivity of rice in the eastern region of the country a Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP) is being implemented from the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-86). A Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) has also been launched in 14 States including the eastern States from 1988-89 for increasing production and productivity of Rice, Wheat, Maize, Gram and Arhar.

The average annual production in the six eastern states where SRPP is being implemented has increased to 332.1 lakh tonnes during the triennium ending 1987-88 as compared to 282.5 lakh tonnes during the triennium ending 1984-85. Production of other focus crops included under SFPP is also likely to go up during 1988-89, the first year of the implementation of the project.

(c) to (e). The SFPP is also being implemented in the Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra since its inception in 1988-89. The schemes for the Eighth Five Year Plan have however not yet been finalised.

[English]

#### **Ferry Boats between Elephanta Caves and Bombay**

**5028. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people/tourists have been killed in the sea due to steamer accidents while ferrying between Elephanta Caves and Gateway of India, Bombay;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to introduce Shipping Corporation of India ferry boats between Elephanta Caves and Gateway of India for the security and safety

of tourists to the caves; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir. During last 5 years only one accident is on record where 4 passengers were lost.

(b) and (c). Shipping Corporation of India has no such proposal under consideration.

#### **Proposal to Set up National Educational Wage Board**

**5029. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to settle the wage disputes of the staff of educational institutions, it is proposed to appoint a National Educational Wage Board; and

(b) if not, the other steps proposed to be taken by Government to settle the demands of teaching and non-teaching staff of educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The States have their own mechanisms and arrangements for settling the demands of the teaching and non-teaching staff of schools under them. Pay scales of school teachers in Union Territories and under Central Organisations have been revised. Similarly, the pay scales of teachers in Universities, Colleges and degree level technical institutions (other than IITs) under the Central Government have been revised

too. The Centre is also providing financial assistance to the extent of 80% of the additional expenditure to the States for revising the pay scales of teachers of Universities and Colleges including engineering colleges coming under their control.

#### **Staffing in RPO Bangalore**

5030. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present staff in the Regional Passport Office, Bangalore is insufficient to cope up with the work-load;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide additional staff to the above Passport Office for the smooth and quick working;

(c) the details of additional staff to be posted; and

(d) when it will be posted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K.TEWARI): (a) to (d). No, Sir. Required staff complement has been provided to Regional Passport Office, Bangalore, as per sanctioned staff strength. However, the Staff Inspection Unit team from the Ministry of Finance is presently at Bangalore assessing the work load of the office.

#### **On-The-Spot Checks on Speed, Punctuality and Proper Halting of DTC Buses**

5031. SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'on-the-spot' checks are conducted by the DTC authorities to check speed, punctuality and proper halting of buses at bus stops;

(b) if so, the number of such checks conducted during 1988 and follow up action taken by the authorities against erring DTC staff;

(c) the number of complaints of high handedness and careless attitude of bus drivers and conductors received by DTC authorities during 1988; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) DTC carries out on regular basis checks regulating speed, punctuality and halting of buses at steps.

(b) As a result of their checks, DTC during 1988, detected 737 cases of improper halting and lack in punctuality. Departmental action is taken against erring drivers.

(c) 2096.

(d) Depending upon the gravity of offence disciplinary action is taken against the defaulting staff. As a remedial measure, drivers with faulty driving habits are withdrawn from line duty and sent to the training schools for a refresher course.

#### **Swedish Aid for Alternative Farming**

5032. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news-item appearing in 'Economic Times' dated 21 February, 1989 under the caption 'Swedish aid for alternative farming;'

(b) if so, whether Government also extends financial assistance for the "alternative farming" or "poison free farming; and



(c) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. But, Government of India have not received any information on the subject from Swedish Government.

(b) and (c). The concept of alternative farming without the use of chemical fertiliser and insecticides is not possible in Indian context. The consumption of nutrients through chemical fertilisers was 51.2 kg. per hectare during 87-88 in India. Many developed and developing countries have much higher level of consumption of chemical plant nutrients than obtaining in India. In order to meet the increasing food requirement of the growing population, the use of chemical fertilisers upto optimum level in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilisers is being propagated. The use of insecticides in India is need based. Besides, in order to contain the harmful effects of over-use of pesticides/insecticides, Integrated Pest Management, using biological and mechanical control of pests, is being popularised.

#### **Vacant Posts of Teachers in Government and Government aided Schools**

5033. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of teachers lying vacant in Government/Government aided primary/Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) the dates from which these posts have been lying vacant and the reasons for not filling these up;

(c) whether shortage of teachers in the schools has adversely affected the studies

of the students; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof and the steps taken to meet the shortage of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Facilities to Nepal in Trade and Transit**

5034. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to stop giving special facilities to Nepal in trade and transit;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Nepal Government has asked for their restoration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). With the expiry of Indo-Nepal Treaties on Trade and Transit simultaneously on 23rd March, 1989, the special facilities extended to Nepal under these Treatise have ceased to be operative.

(c) and (d). The Government have invited His Majesty's Government of Nepal to negotiate a unified treaty on trade and transit. During the visit of the Nepalese Minister for Foreign Affairs to New Delhi from 26 to 27 March, 1989, His Majesty's Government of Nepal put forward fresh draft proposals for corporate bilateral treaties on trade and transit.

### NABARD Assistance to Cooperative Sector

5035. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has restructured the loaning procedure for co-operative sector;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether it is likely to be beneficial to the farming community; and

(d) if not, the suitable changes the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development propose to make in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

### Supply of Agricultural Inputs to Bihar Farmers

5036. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Nalanda in Bihar leads in the production of potatoes, onions, green vegetables and wheat; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to encourage farmers in that area by setting up a Central Agency for the supply of agricultural inputs, agricultural loan, power and farm implement at concessional rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Nalanda District in Bihar is one of the important districts in the production of potatoes, onions, green vegetables and wheat.

(b) At present there is no proposal to set up a Central Agency for Supply of inputs etc. However, following assistance is provide under Special Food Production Programme ( S.F.P.P.)

(i) Assistance for certified seed, seed treatment, soil ameliorates and weed control.

(ii) Short term loan at concessional rate of interest; and

(iii) Opening of fertiliser sale outlets.

[English]

### Payment of Wages to Workers of Bharat Gold Mines Limited

5037. SHRI. M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of workers of Bharat Gold Mines Limited at Kolar in Karnataka are not getting their wages;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to acquire gold from the BGML on the market price in the interest of workers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Bharat Gold Mines Limited has been authorised to sell gold in the open market in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Gold Control Administrator. There is no proposal under consideration of Government to acquire gold from Bharat Gold Mines Limited.

**Central Poultry Breeding Farm, Bhubaneswar**

5038. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of the poultry breed ingredients procured by the Central Poultry Breeding Farm, Bhubaneswar during 1988-89;

(b) whether such ingredients have been tested for quality by the laboratories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Rs. 18,70,500/-

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The poultry feed ingredients were got analysed for moisture, protein, sand silica, crude fibre, acid insoluble ash, salt and aflatoxin contents.

[Translation]

**Operation Flood**

5039. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ' Operation Flood' is in operation in various States;

(b) if so, the districts in Bihar where it is in operation;

(c) whether Saharsa District is also included therein;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which Saharsa District is likely to be covered under the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present the Operation Flood covers the following milksheds in Bihar.

<i>Milkshed</i>	<i>Districts</i>
1. Patna	Patna, Nalanda and Vaishali
2. Samastipur	Samastipur, Darbhanga and Madhubani.
3. Begusarai	Begusarai and Khagaria.
4. Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur, Sitamrhi and East Champaran.
5. Rohtas	Rohtas and Bhojpur
6. Saran	Saran, Siwan and Gopalganj.
7. Monghur	Monghur and Bhagalpur
8. Gaya	Gaya and Nawada.

In addition, the districts of Jamshedpur, Ranchi and Bokaro are also covered for milk marketing.

(c) and (d). The Saharsa milkshed covering Saharsa and Modhepura districts was proposed for coverage under Operation Flood-II. However, in the absence of suitable infrastructure and communication facilities, the Bihar Dairy Federation could not initiate the programme.

(e) The National Dairy Development Board has not yet received detailed proposal from the Bihar Dairy Federation for inclusion of Saharsa Milkshed under Operation Flood-III.

[English]

**Vacant Posts of Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.**

5040. SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacant posts of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as on date;

(b) whether action has been taken to fill up the posts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (d). Two posts of Deputy Commissioner and one post of Assistant Commissioner (Administration) are vacant. Action has been initiated to fill up these posts

as per rules.

**Dhubri Sadiya Stretch of River Brahmaputra**

5041. SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the river Brahmaputra is going to be a 'National-Waterway' from Dhubri to Sadiya;

(b) the amount earmarked for this project for the year 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(c) the details of the employment potentiality of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) The Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of the river Brahmaputra has already been declared as a National Waterway and the relevant Act namely 'National Waterway (Sadiya Dhubri stretch of Brahmaputra river) Act, 1988' has been brought into force w.e.f. 26.12.88

(b) while there was no specific provision earmarked for development of this National Waterway during 1988-89, the provision made in 1989-89 is Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

(c) The employment potential will depend upon the extent to which the waterway is used by various agencies and at this stage it is not possible to work out the details of the employment potential.

**Expenditure Under Central Loan Assistance Programme of I.S.E.I.**

5042. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount released and expenditure incurred by each State/Union Territory Government under the Central

Loan Assistance Programme of State roads of inter state or economic importance during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : A statement show-

ing the amount released to each State/Union Territory Government during 1988-89 is give below. The information about expenditure incurred by each State/Union Territory Government during 1988-89 is not available at present pending the compilation and reporting of expenditure during 1988-89 by the State Government and Union Territories.

### STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/ Union Territory.</i>	<i>Amount released for 1988-89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.50
2.	Assam	1.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil
5.	Bihar	100.00
6.	Chandigarh	Nil
7.	Delhi	Nil
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil
9.	Daman & Diu	Nil
10.	Goa	Nil
11.	Gujarat	11.00
12.	Haryana	90.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	40.00
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
15.	Karnataka	72.00
16.	Kerala	74.00

1	2	3
17.	Kamatka	Nil
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil
19.	Maharashtra	Nil
20.	Manipur	1.00
21.	Meghalaya	Nil
22.	Mizoram	Nil
23.	Nagaland	1.00
24.	Orissa	23.00
25.	Pondicherry	Nil
26.	Punjab	54.00
27.	Rajasthan	27.00
28.	Sikkim	Nil
29.	Tamilnadu	10.00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	365.00
31.	West Bengal	128.50
Total		1000.00 lakhs

### Demand and Production of Copper

5048. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of copper is on increase in the country year after year;

(b) if so, the annual demand and production of copper;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted for the exploration of the copper mines in the country and particularly in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). The estimated demand and indigenous production of copper in the country since 1986-87 and projections for 1989-90 are indicated below:-

Unit: Tonnes

<i>Year</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Production (including toll Smelted copper)</i>
1986-87	1,04,000	44,563
1987-88	1,28,000	42,134
1988-89	1,35,000	52,410
1989-90	1,35,000	50,000

(c) and (d). During the last three years Geological Survey of India (GSI) carried out exploration for copper at various base metal fields in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Also during the last three years Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd (MECL) has carried out detailed exploration of known copper deposits in the states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and at Malankhand in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh.

As per information furnished by the survey and exploration agencies the estimated reserve of Malankhand deposit is 84.83 million tonnes of ore with 1.39 percent copper, 125 million tonnes of submarginal resource with 0.88 percent copper and 213 million tonnes of prospective resource with 1.03 percent copper, totalling to about 423 million tonnes of copper ore.

#### **MOU with Switzerland for Providing Assistance in Criminal Matters**

5044. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India and Switzerland have recently signed a memorandum of understanding for providing mutual assis-

tance in criminal matters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) Yes . Sir.

(b) India concluded an agreement by exchange of letters on mutual assistance in criminal matters with Switzerland on 20.2.1989. In terms of the agreement, cooperation between law enforcement authorities in the two countries is envisaged which may include assistance in locating witnesses, obtaining statements of witnesses and their testimonies, production and authentication of judicial or business records and service of judicial or administrative documents.

#### **Declaration of New National Highways in West Bengal**

5045. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for declaration of new National Highways in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

[*Translation*]

#### Destination Boards of DTC Buses

5046. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a number of DTC buses, bus route number is written by hand with chalk on the destination board which is not legible and causes inconvenience to passengers;

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). There are standing instructions to display duly painted destination boards on DTC buses. These are followed except in isolated cases where in the interest of public service, a bus is required to be diverted to ply on a route other than the originally assigned route. In such cases, due to non-availability of painted board, route number and destination are written with chalk. DTC has been asked to ensure that the chalk-writing in these cases should be in bold letters.

[*English*]

#### Development of Mechanical Divider for Trapping Insects

5047. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some mechanical device for

trapping insects has been developed in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether field tests of device have been found effective;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to make use of device in the green areas of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. .

(b) to (d). A suction trap attachment through power sprayer developed by Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore has been tested and found effective in trapping actively flying insects like white fly, leaf hopper in cotton, and many other insect pests.

(e) and (f). Tamil Nadu Agriculture University is in touch with other State for its popularisation elsewhere.

[*Translation*]

#### Criteria for Construction of Working Women Hostels

5048. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh for the construction of working women hostels during the last three years; and



(b) the amount proposed to be given during the year 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The following grants were released to voluntary organisations in Madhya Pradesh for construction of Working Women's Hostels during the last three years:-

1. 1986-87	Rs. 25,25,143
2. 1987-88	Rs. 41,40,639
3. 1988-89	Rs. 39,73,577

(b) State/Union territory-wise allocation of funds is not made under the Scheme of Assistance for Construction of Hostel Building for Working Women with a Day-care Centre Grants are released based upon the applications of the voluntary organisations.

[English]

#### Studies of Centre of Biomedical Engineering IIT, Delhi

5049. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by the Centre for Biomedical Engineering at Indian Institute of Technology Delhi regarding fire cracker burns; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study has been carried out over five years on firework burn victims in India. It has been conducted in two major hospitals in Delhi and through household surveys in Delhi and in group of villages around Delhi. The results indicate that victims were mainly teenagers and young adults and large proportion of injuries were caused by conical fountain fire work. Design and shape as well as the amount of explosive contained in the fire work are specifically associated with the injuries.

#### Improvement and Development of Waterways between Kakinada and Madras

5050. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the comprehensive scheme for improvement and development of waterways between Kakinada and Madras has been finalised and approved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The inland waterways between Kakinada Port in Andhra Pradesh and Madras are Kakinada Canal, Eluru Canal, Commamur Canal and North Buckingham Canal. The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh had sent for sanction as Centrally Sponsored Schemes, four separate Schemes for improvements of different canals in their territory. Similarly Govt. of Tamil Nadu had also sent three separate schemes. In the context of need to develop these waterways as continuous waterways for navigation purposes, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been requested to frame an integrated scheme for developing the waterways between Madras and Kakinada in mutual consultation.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation unit under IRDP**

5051. SHRI R. M . BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no independent evaluation of the IRDP since its inception;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a monitoring and evaluation unit consisting in independent specialists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) A number of evaluation studies of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) have been conducted since its inception including four major evaluation studies undertaken by Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission, Institute for Financial Management and Research (IFMR), Madras Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The performance of implementation of IRDP is monitored on the basis of telex/ telegraphic report, monthly key indicator report, quarterly progress report, annual report and qualitative monitoring of IRDP at block, district level through inspections and physical verifications of the assets. The States are required to send the consolidated information received from the DRDAs to the Union Government. A system of Concurrent Evaluation has also been started of which two rounds have already been completed. The survey is conducted by 27 reputed independent research institutions all over the

country. There is no proposal to set up a monitoring and evaluation unit of independent specialists as the existing arrangements are considered adequate.

### **Operation Flood-II**

5052. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in Operation flood-II projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan in terms of item-wise targets, expenditure incurred and the reasons for shortfalls, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) the manner in which annual milk production targets are arrived at and the method of determining corresponding estimates of achievements.

(c) whether regional inequalities in enhancement of milk production have increased during Operation Flood project:

(d) whether Government had appointed a Committee to assess the achievements made on each of above aspects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The year wise and state-wise details of release of funds and progress of various key components under the Operation Flood Projects during the 7th Five Year Plan are given in Statement I to VII below. No item targets are set for States under Operation Flood Project.

(b) State-wise targets for annual milk production are fixed in consultation with planning commission on the basis of past performance and the inputs likely to be pro

vided through various livestock development schemes. The milk production in various States are estimated through sample surveys.

(c) No specific studies are available on the pattern of inequalities in milk production

enhancement *vis-a-vis* Operation Flood Project.

(d) and (e). The overall assessment of the L.K. Jha Committee set up in February, 1984, was that the approach and policies followed under Operation Flood Project are sound.

## STATEMENT—I

Statewise/Yearwise funds released by the then Indian Dairy Corporation now National Dairy Development Board under Operation Flood during 7th Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Institutions	During 1985-86	During 1986-87	During 1987-88	During APR-DEC-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman Nicobar	0.25	2.34	0.01	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	603.78	808.63	818.98	178.50
3.	Assam	109.99	64.28	34.08	75.80
4.	Bihar	119.12	253.97	227.86	9.50
5.	Delhi	116.66	27.75	30.47	0.00
6.	Goa	5.59	8.13	9.59	5.84
7.	Gujarat	1039.42	1352.01	961.73	185.62
8.	Haryana	263.47	271.50	274.77	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25.13	25.53	10.26	0.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Institutions	During 1985-86	During 1986-87	During 1987-88	During APR-DEC-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	343.46	788.22	625.20	251.47
11.	Kerala	501.27	389.76	160.78	210.12
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.34	2.68	37.60	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	961.29	404.63	94.65	96.00
14.	Maharashtra	584.09	561.15	510.89	136.59
15.	Manipur	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	1.16	1.12	0.90	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.16	5.08	1.44	1.11
18.	Orissa	230.78	56.87	6.95	29.73
19.	Pondicherry	34.70	28.38	9.49	10.00
20.	Punjab	731.34	305.31	617.55	150.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Institutions	During 1985-86	During 1986-87	During 1987-88	During APR-DEC-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Rajasthan	512.38	518.49	95.82	0.00
22.	Sikkim	15.53	5.10	-2.90	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	707.71	728.56	474.03	9.44
24.	Tripura	6.96	0.25	0.03	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	485.95	803.57	855.95	140.00
26.	West Bengal	154.82	229.25	37.14	6.99

## STATEMENT—II

Statement showing the average procurement of milk under Operation Flood (000 kg/day) during 7th Five Year Plan

Name of State	*Upto Dec. 88 1988-89			
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	5
	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	590.41	689.84	708.79	636.26
Assam	4.65	3.72	3.47	2.00
Bihar	23.96	76.13	71.55	71.57
Gujarat	2261.47	237.24	2064.42	1885.49
Haryana	166.17	145.18	128.32	85.12
Himachal Pradesh	11.23	11.03	13.70	12.76
Jammu & Kashmir		6.99	5.52	4.11
Karnataka	525.57	589.04	857.98	863.47
Kerala	102.95	112.11	148.28	202.54
Madhya Pradesh	192.91	196.17	197.60	245.87

Name of State	*Upto Dec. 88 1988-89				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	
Maharashtra	1758.85	1676.76	1608.97	1508.34	
Nagaland		0.19	0.22	0.40	
Orissa	8.79	17.38	25.62	35.05	
Punjab	426.73	418.53	362.79	307.65	
Rajasthan	656.42	455.79	312.09	212.29	
Sikkim	2.76	3.83	3.95	3.33	
Tamil Nadu	742.38	775.80	908.93	881.14	
Tripura	2.54	3.71	3.12	3.06	
Uttar Pradesh	334.77	354.33	305.25	354.99	
West Bengal	35.34	47.23	32.53	38.81	



Name of State	'Upto Dec. 88 1988-89				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	4	5
Goa	11.56	11.10	10.36	10.31	10.31
Pondicherry	15.95	19.36	20.82	21.06	21.06
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.62	0.18	—	—	—

\*Provisional figures.

## STATEMENT—III

Staterwise/yearwise liquid milk processing capacity under Operation Flood (000 Ltr/day) during 7th Five Year Plan

Name of State	Cumulative				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	*Upto Dec. 88 1988-89	
	2	3	4	5	
Andhra Pradesh	1312.00	1312.00	1437.00	1437.00	1437.00
Assam	10.00	10.00			
Bihar	225.00	287.00	287.00	287.00	287.00
Gujarat	3021.00	3341.00	3441.00	3441.00	3441.00
Haryana	315.00	315.00	365.00	365.00	365.00
Himachal Pradesh	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Jammu & Kashmir	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Karnataka	670.00	880.00	820.00	820.00	820.00
Kerala	160.00	160.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
Madhya Pradesh	430.00	605.00	685.00	685.00	685.00

Name of State	Cumulative				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	*Upto Dec. 88 1988-89	
	2	3	4	5	5
Maharashtra	1900.00	1930.00	1990.00	1990.00	1990.00
Nagaland					
Orissa	70.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	90.00
Punjab	750.00	1017.00	1060.00	1060.00	1060.00
Rajasthan	750.00	910.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
Sikkim	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Tamil Nadu	690.00	762.00	771.00	771.00	771.00
Tripura	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Uttar Pradesh	385.00	390.00	405.00	405.00	405.00
West Bengal	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Name of State	Cumulative				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	*Upto Dec. 88, 1988-89	
	2	3	4	5	
Goa	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	
Pondicherry	10.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands					

\*Provisional figures.

Note:—The above capacities do not include Metro Dairies' capacities.

## STATEMENT—IV

## Statewise/Yearwise Number of Dairy Cooperative Societies Under Operation Flood during 7th Five Year Plan

Name of State	(Cumulative)				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	*Upto Sep-88 '1988-89	
	2	3	4	5	
Andhra Pradesh	3158	3633	4041	4080	
Assam	125	125	133	136	
Bihar	1030	1218	1678	1810	
Gujarat	8356	8840	9276	9355	
Haryana	2667	3028	2974	3059	
Himachal Pradesh	98	136	150	172	
Jammu & Kashmir	100	105	109	109	
Karnataka	3236	3954	4253	4560	
Kerala	535	689	785	832	
Madhya Pradesh	2283	2565	3082	3263	

Name of State	(Cumulative)					*Upto Sep-88 1988-89
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
	2	3	4	5		
Maharashtra	2617	3370	3946	4062		
Nagaland	—	10	17	18		
Orissa	252	391	458	535		
Punjab	494	4561	4882	4944		
Rajasthan	3813	4193	4728	4893		
Sikkim	112	114	119	119		
Tamil Nadu	4958	5549	5873	6355		
Tripura	75	80	95	95		
Uttar Pradesh	3701	5201	6630	6984		
West Bengal	1024	1144	1139	1171		

Name of State	(Cumulative)				*Upto Sep-88 1988-89
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	
Goa	76	87	92	93	
Pondicherry	62	64	65	67	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20	20	—	—	

\*Provisional figures.

## STATEMENT—V

Statewise/Yearwise dairy cooperative societies membership under Operation Flood during 7th Five Year Plan

Name of State	(Cumulative)				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Upto Sep 88 1988-89	
	2	3	4	5	
Andhra Pradesh	280215	342858	422223	481354	
Assam	1441	1441	1395	1446	
Bihar	22184	44467	66472	73504	
Gujarat	1193523	1315281	1362447	1390322	
Haryana	152891	169791	177750	181393	
Himachal Pradesh	9991	13397	14099	14764	
Jammu & Kashmir	4015	4015	4098	4098	
Karnataka	480710	583853	718171	703094	
Kerala	88443	108874	137103	151221	
Madhya Pradesh	103454	116067	127767	128319	



Name of State	(Cumulative)				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	*Upto Sep 88 1988-89	
	2	3	4	5	
Maharashtra	667180	694725	709576	683638	
Nagaland		299	426	426	
Orissa	14028	17585	24205	28753	
Punjab	221161	251392	268284	273075	
Rajasthan	222829	250620	279767	299969	
Sikkim	2815	3005	3870	3968	
Tamil Nadu	727626	821326	926418	990813	
Tripura	4050	4495	4799	4813	
Uttar Pradesh	211162	- 266092	331147	345968	
West Bengal	56453	64959	63608	64702	

Name of State	(Cumulative)				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	*Upto Sep 88 1988-89	
	2	3	4	5	
Goa	7256	8119	8927	9287	
Pondicherry	11693	13358	13891	14660	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	950	900	—	—	

\*Provisional figures.

## STATEMENT—VI

*Staisewise/Yearwise number of dairy cooperative societies under Artificial Insemination Programme under Operation Flood during 7th Year Plan*

Name of State	Cumulative				
	1985-86	1986-87	*1987-88	Upto Sept 88 1988-89*	
1	2	3	4	5	
Andhra Pradesh	163	203	212	261	
Assam	9	8	8	8	
Bihar	91	181	226	283	
Gujarat	1828	1961	1968	1842	
Haryana	257	341	324	251	
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	
Karnataka	1037	1356	1592	1658	
Kerala	222	11	11	12	
Madhya Pradesh	724	514	401	391	

Name of State	Cumulative					Upto Sept 88 1988-89*
	1985-86	1986-87	*1987-88	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5		
Maharashtra	422	463	347	382		382
Nagaland	—	—	—	—		1
Orissa	147	71	118	108		108
Punjab	776	739	782	775		775
Rajasthan	554	570	511	520		520
Sikkim	30	31	13	—		—
Tamil Nadu	1749	1729	1792	1962		1962
Tripura	9	5	5	15		15
Uttar Pradesh	626	700	768	792		792
West Bengal	405	402	234	314		314
Goa	9	26	35	35		35

Name of State	Cumulative				
	1985-86	1986-87	*1987-88	Upto Sept 88 1988-89*	
1	2	3	4	5	
Pondicherry	20	30	30	35	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7	—	—	—	

\*Provisional Figures.

## STATEMENT—VII

*Statewise/Yearwise number of dairy cooperative societies under Animal Health Programme under Operation Flood during 7th Five Year Plan*

Name of State	Cumulative				
	1985-86	1986-87	*1987-88	Upto Sept 88 1988-89*	
	2	3	4	5	
Andhra Pradesh	667	702	879	1023	
Assam	12	—	—	—	
Bihar	9	—	260	282	
Gujarat	5761	6313	4776	6239	
Haryana	806	238	262	135	
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	
Karnataka	2457	2678	3158	2331	
Kerala	413	436	511	546	
Madhya Pradesh	1642	1518	1509	1422	

Name of State	Cumulative				
	1985-86	1986-87	*1987-88	Upto Sept 88 1988-89*	
	2	3	4	5	
Maharashtra	1618	1697	2047	2040	
Nagaland	—	2	8	—	
Orissa	148	10	317	298	
Punjab	3773	3161	2703	3006	
Rajasthan	3044	3025	2816	2521	
Sikkim	—	72	77	82	
Tamil Nadu	3189	3381	3663	3860	
Tripura	65	70	65	65	
Uttar Pradesh	3175	4059	5047	4959	
West Bengal	591	616	432	431	

Name of State	Cumulative				
	1985-86	1986-87	*1987-88	Upto Sept 88 1988-89*	
1	2	3	4	5	
Goa	76	87	92	93	
Pondicherry	33	30	30	30	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	

\*Provisional Figures.



**Profits Earned by Registered Ship-owning Companies from Operation of Ships**

5053. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the gross and net profits earned from operation of ships by each of the registered ship-owning companies both in the public and private sectors during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Setting up All India Turf Board**

5054. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up All India Turf board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**IPS Officers Serving Overseas**

5055. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Police Service Officers serving overseas at present who have foreign wives; and

(b) the nationality to which these wives belong?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No Indian Police Service Officer serving overseas at present has a foreign wife;

(b) Question does not arise.

**Women I.F.S. Officers**

5056. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Women Indian Foreign Services Officers serving overseas; and

(b) their placements at present?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Presently, there are 29 Women I.F.S. Officers serving overseas.

(b) The placements of these officers are given in the Statement below:

**STATEMENT**

1. SMT. SONU KOCHAR, AMBASSADOR, PARIS.
2. SMT. MANORAMA BHALLA, HIGH COMMISSIONER, NAIROBI.
3. SMT. CHOKILA IYER, HIGH COMMISSIONER, MAHE.
4. SMT. SAVITRI KUNADI, AMBASSADOR, LIMA.
5. SMT. MADHU BHADURI, MINISTER, VIENNA.

6. SMT. SHASHI TRIPATHI, DEPUTY CONSUL GENERAL, KARACHI.
7. SMT. SURYAKANTI TRIPATHI, COUNSELLOR, KATHAMANDU.
8. SMT. LAXMI PURL COUNSELLOR, GENEVA
9. SMT. N. MITRA, COUNSELLOR, NAIROBI.
10. SMT. L. PRASAD, COUNSELLOR, PRAGUE
11. SMT. P. SEN VYAS, COUNSELLOR, CAIRO.
12. KUM. VJAYALATA REDDY, FIRST SECRETARY, LISBON.
13. SMT. K. COMMAR, FIRST SECRETARY, CANBERRA.
14. SMT. SUJATA SINGH, FIRST SECRETARY, PARIS
15. SMT. B. MUKHERJEE, FIRST SECRETARY, NEW YORK.
16. SMT. PRIMROSE SHARMA, FIRST SECRETARY, COLOMBO.
17. SMT. HOMAI SAHA, FIRST SECRETARY, NEW YORK
18. SMT. J. DIENGDOH, FIRST SECRETARY, DHAKA.
19. SMT. N. LHOVUM. FIRST SECRETARY, HAVANA.
20. KUM. ANITA NAYAR, SECOND SECRETARY, BEIJING.
21. SMT. MUKTA D. TOMAR, SECOND SECRETARY, KATHAMANDU
22. KUM. MONIKA KAPIL, SECOND SECRETARY, PARIS.
23. KUM. VIJAY THAKUR, SECOND SECRETARY, MADRID.
24. SMT. NARINDER CHAUHAN, SECOND SECRETARY, TOKYO
25. SMT. RIVA GANGULY DAS. THIRD SECRETARY, MADRID
26. KUM. ARUNA SANTWAN, THIRD SECRETARY, ROME
27. KUM. GAITRI ISSAR, THIRD SECRETARY, LISBON.
28. KUM. RUCHIRA PATNI, THIRD SECRETARY, PARIS.
29. KUM. SANGEETA BAHADUR. THIRD SECRETARY, MADRID

**Post of Office Superintendent in  
Kendriya Vidyalayas**

5057. SHRI JAGANNATH PATANAİK:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Kendriya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned with the post of Office Superintendent as in Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(b) whether steps have been taken to grant selection grade to those ministerial staff of Kendriya vidyalayas who have completed 12 years of service in a particular grade; and if not; the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) No. Sir.

(b) There is no provision for the grant of

selection grade to the Ministerial staff of Kendriya vidyalayas.

### **Comprehensive Plan on Construction and Repairs of Roads**

**5058. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated any comprehensive plan on construction and repairs of roads in the country; and

(b) if so, the priority given to the repair of the National Highway linking Bombay and Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Constitutionally, the Government of India are primarily concerned with roads declared as National Highways only. The Government as part of the Five-Year Plans and Annual Plans provide for the development and improvement of National Highways. Maintenance and repairs of National Highways are financed out of non-plan funds for which lump sum allocations are made available annually to State Governments under different heads who take up works depending upon actual needs and priority consideration.

### **Malpractices by Foreign Shipping Companies Catering to India's Overseas Trade**

**5059. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:**  
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the foreign shipping companies catering to India's overseas trade quit the operations in India as and when it suits them without setting their bills in his country including Government agencies

and in the process, not only the creditors are left in the lurch but India is deprived of its foreign exchange earnings; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check these malpractices associated with shipping operations and shipping agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No such instances have come to the notice of the Reserve Bank of India or the Director General of Shipping or the Ministry of Surface Transport.

(b) In order to regulate the functioning of Shipping Agents, Government have introduced the Shipping Agents (Licensing) Bill, 1987, which is under consideration of a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of Parliament.

### **Preservation of Ajanta Caves**

**5060. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:**  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seepage of water over the decades from the walls of the world renowned frescos and murals in the 3rd century cave temples of Ajanta need urgent protection;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to undertake the task of protection and restoration to save the Ajanta caves; and

(c) its broad features and the capital outlay involved and the time likely to be taken for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir. There is no seepage of

water, as such, over the murals on the walls of Ajanta Caves, needing urgent attention.

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

**Strengthening and Widening of G.T. Road in West Bengal**

5061. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the portion of the G.T. Road passing through West Bengal particularly between Asansol and Howrah is in bad shape;

(b) whether any provision has been made in the Annual Plan of 1989-90 to

strengthen this road in view of heavy traffic passing through it and also widen it at some Place; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when the work is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The stretches of G.T. Road forming the National Highway No. 2 between Asansol and Howrah are generally in traffic worthy condition.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the details of works included in the Annual Plan 1989-90 is given below. The projects for these works are at various stages of preparation.

**STATEMENT**

*State West Bengal, Road Works*

**Annual Plan 1989-90**

	Length (in kms)	Estimated cost. (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Strengthening existing Pavement from km.667.5-668 and 645-649 of NH 2 Bypass.	4.5	90.00
2. Strengthening weak 2 lane payment from k. 586-587, km 0-1 & 4-10 of Burdwan Bypass.	8.0	120.00
3. Strengthening k. 451-452, 453-453.6, 470-471 and 583-586.	5.6	56.00
4. Improvement to congested area at Bud Bud and Durgapur.	L.S	100.00
5. Widening to 4 lanes including strengthening		
(i) Bihar/West Bengal Border to Nunia Bridge.	23	3523.00
ii) Nunia Bridge-Raniganj	14	2836.00

[Translation]

**Ramtil Oilseed Crop in Madhya Pradesh**

5062. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ramtil is the major oilseed crop of Adivasi farmers in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total area under this crop, total production thereof and production in adivasi areas in the State;

(c) whether Government propose to declare its support price and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is a demand of Ramtil

in the foreign countries and if so, the arrangements made by Government for its export; and

(e) whether research is being done on this crop in view of its export potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Most of Ramtil (Nager seed) is grown in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The area and production of Ramtil in Madhya Pradesh for the last three years is as under;

Year	Area (in thousand ha.)	Production (in thousand tonnes)
1985-86	227.8	49.2
1986-87	220.9	32.1
1987-88	218.3	44.1

More than 75% of total production of Ramtil is from tribal areas in the State.

(c) In view of small area and production of Ramtil in the country as compared to other oilseeds, there is no proposal to declare its support price.

(d) Although there is a stiff competition of Ramtil in the internal market, yet the Government of India has allowed the export of Ramtil under Open General Licence (OGL)

(e) Yes, Sir.

[English]

**Manufacture of Carbamate Group of Pesticides**

5063. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Scientists have recently found a new method to manufacture the carbamate group of pesticides without using Mic (methyl isocyanide), which had caused world-wide scare after the Bhopal gas disaster;

(b) if so, whether any trials of the new method evolved have been held; and

(c) if so, the results obtained and the steps Government propose to take to encourage the use of this new methods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHANA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, has developed a process for manufacture of carbamate pesticides without using MIC and/or Phosgene.

(b) No Sir. This work has been so far carried out by NCL on Laboratory scale only.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

#### **Excavation of Buddhist Monastery in Barchona (Orissa)**

5064. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has undertaken excavation work of the seventh century Buddhist Monastery in Barchona area of Cuttack district in Orissa; and

(b) if so, when the excavation was started and the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India, has undertaken excavations at Buddhist site, Udayagiri, in Barchona area of

Cuttack District.

(b) Excavations at Udayagiri which were taken up in 1985 would continue till 1989-90.

#### **Import of Pesticides**

5065. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of pesticides is necessary as the indigenous production cannot meet the increasing demand of the country; and

(b) if so, the extent of import of different types of pesticides likely to take place during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Import of pesticides is made due to:-

- (i) absence of indigenous production of some pesticides; or
- (ii) shortfall in indigenous production.

(b) The import of certain pesticides like Aldrin, Atrazine, Anilophos, Benthocarb, Chlorpyrifos, Carbofuron, Edifenphos, Formothion, which are not manufactured in India, may be expected to take place in 1989-90; the aggregate estimated demand for such pesticides is about 6500 M.T. in technical grade material

#### **Institute For Child Development**

5066. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an action plan for Child Development drawn at the conclusion of a three days symposium on "Child Centre Education" held under the aegis of the National Council for Educational Research and Training, has recommended the setting up of a National Institute for Child Development to conduct research, training and evaluation in this field; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). During the discussions in the Symposium, a distinguished participant, proposed establishment of a National Institute for Child Development to conduct research, training and evaluation as a part of the action plan, desired by the participants in the Symposium. National Council of Educational Research and Training and the National Institute for Public Cooperation and Child Development are already working in close collaboration in the field of Early Childhood Education and Development. The government does not feel the need of another new institution in this field.

#### **Involvement of Gram-Panchayats In N.R.E.P.**

5067. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen a report in Times of India dated 26th January, 1989 stating that gram-panchayats, which have much better ideas about problem in their regions, are often not involved in the Centrally-sponsored National Rural Employment Programme; and

(b) if so, the State-wise findings of

evaluation studies of the programme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) guidelines envisage involvement of gram panchayats in propagation of plans based on the felt needs of the rural people and in execution of the works under the programme. The findings of the concurrent evaluation of the programme in this regard are given in the statement below.

#### **STATEMENT**

1. *Propagation of plans by Gram Panchayats and reflection of felt needs of the village community.*

About 96 to 100% works in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Pondicherry, about 91 to 95% works in Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur and Rajasthan, about 87% works in Lakshadweep, 80% works in Chandigarh and 75% works in Mizoram were reflecting the felt needs of the community.

About 93 to 100% of the needs of the community were identified by the Gram Sabha/Gram panchayat in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal. However, only 4 to 7 of such needs in Karnataka, Meghalaya and Lakshadweep, were identified by the Gram Sabha/Panchayat, whereas in Pondicherry none of felt needs was identified by the Gram Sabha panchayats. The cases where felt needs were

identified by the panchayat Semites were about 77% each in Bihar and Orissa, 50 to 51 in Gujarat and Delhi, between 22 to 30% in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and 15 to 20% in Maharashtra, Mizoram and Uttar Pradesh. On the other hand, the officials (including MLAs/MPs) identified the needs in about 78 cases in Meghalaya, 43 to 49 cases in Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh and Lakshadweep, 32% and 30% cases in Gujarat and Mizoram respectively and between 6 to 15 cases in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Delhi.

However, in all the cases in Pondicherry, 53% cases in Assam about 47% each in Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Lakshadweep, about 33% cases in Tamil Nadu, about 16% cases in Meghalaya and in 10 cases in Mizoram, the felt needs were identified by the others.

## 2. *Execution of works*

About 92% works in Rajasthan, 86 to 91% works in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal, about 78% works in Tamil Nadu and about 71 to 72% works in Himachal Pradesh and Delhi were executed by the Gram Panchayats, whereas line departments executed all the works (i.e. 100) in Chandigarh, 85% works in Karnataka, 75% works in Gujarat and 67% and 64% works in Lakshadweep and Arunachal Pradesh respectively. In Jammu & Kashmir, all the works and in Kerala and Orissa 93 and 90% works respectively were executed through beneficiaries committees, whereas in Andhra Pradesh about 50 works were executed by them. The works executed by the voluntary agencies were found only in few cases, i.e. about 7% works in Uttar Pradesh, about 5% works in Manipur and 1 to 2% works in Bihar, Maharashtra and Meghalaya were executed through voluntary agencies. On the other hand, about 42% works in

Mizoram, about 36% works in Arunachal Pradesh, about 29% works in Manipur, 7 to 8% works in Orissa and Pondicherry and 1 to 5% works in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal were executed by the contractors which was against the guidelines.

Besides above agencies, a significant percentage of work in some States/UTs were also found executed by the other open-cast like Block Zila Parishad etc. (Not shown in the figure). All the works in Haryana, 92 to 93% works in Assam and Pondicherry, 67% works in Uttar Pradesh, above 59% works in Meghalaya, 42 to 49% works in Bihar and Manipur and about 33% works in Lakshadweep were executed by other agencies.

[*Translation*]

## **Provisions for Border Area Development Programme**

5068. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made in the Seventh Five year Plan under the Border Areas Development Programme;

(b) the district-wise details of the amount spent so far along with the names of items on which it has been spent in Border districts;

(c) whether as a result of covering the above programme into Reorder Area Education Development the construction work of many security roads has been suspended;

(d) if so, the broad details of the scheme with Government to complete such roads; and

(e) whether Union Government pro-



pose to construct the above border roads, with the funds of Defence Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) A provision of Rs. 200 crores was made in the Seventh Five-Year Plan for Border Area Development Programme. The programme was implemented by Ministry of Home Affairs during 1986-87. Thereafter, the implementation of the programme was transferred to the Department of Education,

as it was intended to confine it to education, which is a critical input for the development of border areas.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) to (e). In accordance with the guidelines formulated by the Department of Education for implementation of Border Area Development programme, the focus is on education and overall human resource development. The construction of roads is not covered under the Border Area Development Programme as implemented by the Department of Education.

### STATEMENT

Grants are sanctioned to various state Governments for requirements of all the border blocks/districts in respect of various activities approved under the programmes. The amounts are not sanctioned district-wise. The amounts of administrative approval and grants released to the four border States during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given below.

	<i>Administrative sanctions given</i>	<i>Grants released</i> (Rs. in Lakhs)
<b>1987-88</b>		
Gujarat	385.71	355.69
Rajasthan	849.91	738.17
Punjab	359.45	523.95
Jammu & Kashmir	1558.19	882.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>3653.25</b>	<b>2500.00</b>
<b>1988-89</b>		
Gujarat	544.00	520.00
Rajasthan	1238.00	722.47*
Punjab	1744.00	920.00
Jammu & Kashmir	2543.00	2387.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>6069.00</b>	<b>4550.00</b>

\* includes Rs. 11.04 lakhs released to URMUL Rural Health and Research Trust, Bikaner.

The efforts made under this programme are a supplement to the States' educational development programmes. The activities undertaken under the programme include opening of new schools, construction of buildings, additional class-rooms, toilets, establishment of new IITs and strengthening of existing ones, opening of polytechnics, etc.

[English]

**Setting Up of Fruit Processing Unit in Konkan Region of Maharashtra**

5069. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any fruit processing unit in the Konkan region of Maharashtra in view of availability of plenty of fruits in that region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Setting up of fruit and vegetable processing unit in any area depends upon various infrastructural facilities apart from availability of raw material. Ministry of Food Processing Industries do not have any proposal to set up any fruit and vegetable processing unit in public sector in the Konkan region.

[Translation]

**Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana**

5070. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of backward districts in Bihar selected under the Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana for 1989-90; and

(b) the number of proposed beneficiaries in those districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The districts to be covered under Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana in Bihar as well as in other states in the country during 1989-90 have not yet been finalised.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Construction of Houses under Indira Awas Yojana**

5071. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rise in prices of building material adversely affected the construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to keep up the construction of houses under the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Indira Awas Yojana is a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), which is basically an employment generation programme. Emphasis has been laid under the Yojana on adopting such technologies which encourage the use of either locally available cheaper materials or such materials which can be locally manufactured by intensive use of labour. It has thus been possible to contain the cost escalations in

the prices of building materials by laying emphasis on the above mentioned strategies under the Yojana.

**Construction of Units under Indira Awas Yojana**

5072. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target for the construction of residential units in Bihar under Indira Awas Yojana during 1988-89;

(b) the number of such units constructed upto December, 1988; and

(c) the measures being adopted to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) With the funds allocated to Bihar under the Yojana during 1988-89, 19327 number of houses could be constructed during the year.

(b) 9939 number of houses are reported to have been constructed in the State under the Yojana up to December, 1988.

(c) The Government of India had asked the State Government to complete by 31st March, 1989, construction of all the houses which could be built out of the funds allocated under the Yojana since 1985-86 (the year of its launching) up to 1988-89.

[English]

**National Seeds Bank**

5073. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a National Seeds Bank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Bridges on National Highway between Vijayawada and Nellore**

5074. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges which have outlived their life on National Highway between Vijayawada and Nellore in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct new bridges in place of those bridges on the above route; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Of the 20 bridges falling between Nellore and Vijayawada on NH-5 in Andhra Pradesh, identified for reconstruction, estimates for 3 bridges have since been sanctioned. All these bridges are to be reconstructed in a phased manner during the remaining period of 7th Five Year Plan and subsequent Plans, subject to availability of funds.

**Ban on Recruitment In Mines**

5075. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mines in the country under the control of his Ministry in which recruitment has been banned;

(b) since when and upto what time the ban has been imposed and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to lift this ban in the mines situated in Bihar?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR):** (a) to (c). Government have not issued any instructions to impose a ban on recruitment of employees in the mines operated by public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. However, some Public Sector Undertakings in the Ministry are generally observing self-imposed discipline of not recruiting new hands in areas where there is surplus manpower.

#### **Conference on PLO**

5076. **DR. G.S. RAJHANS:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding calling an international conference on PLO to expedite the peace process in West Asia; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any new initiative in this direction?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI):** (a) and (b). There is growing support for but no agreement yet on the convening of an international conference on the Middle East. Government remain in touch with all concerned parties with a view to promoting this objective and do not regard any separate initiative in this regard as necessary.

#### **Publishing Industry in India**

5077. **DR. G.S. RAJHANS:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's position in the matter of publishing of books has declined from 7th to 17th in the World; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken and proposed in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI):** (a) According to Unesco Statistical Year Book, 1987 edition, the position of India in book publishing is 17th in the World.

(b) The Government has taken a number of steps to promote books in the country. The National Policy on Education, 1986 states that "efforts will be made to secure easy accessibility to books for all segments of the population. Measures will be taken to improve the quality of books promote the reading habit and encourage creative writings." A Working Group on National Book Policy was appointed by the Government in 1985 for evolving a National Book Policy. The Government took a number of decisions to promote books on the basis of recommendations of this Working Group.

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 with the objective of producing and encouraging reading material at reasonable prices and fostering book-mindedness among the people. The National Book Trust is implementing a number of schemes for promotion of books. After formulation of the National Book Policy on Education., new schemes have been introduced for (i) Production of books for children under the scheme of 'Operation Blackboard; and (ii) Production of books for neo-literates.

### Review of Pesticide Policy

5078. SHRI NARSING SURVAY-  
ANSI:  
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pesticide experts in a recent National Core Group Meeting on "pesticides problems and alternatives" have called for thorough review of the pesticide policy stating that most of the pesticides in use have failed to control the major pests and only increased the health hazards for the people; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The recently held meeting of the National Core Group on Pesticides; Problems and Alternatives organised by Voluntary Health Association of India is reported to have felt that pesticides have failed to control many pests, causing distress amongst farmers, and therefore, the country should move towards the goal of sustainable agriculture without pesticides. The said meeting is also reported to have shown concern about dangers and damages caused by the use of highly toxic and dangerous organic chemical pesticides.

(b) The Government has enacted the Insecticides Act, 1968, to regulate import, manufacture, sale, distribution and use of insecticides to prevent risk to human beings and animals and for matters connected therewith. Under the provisions of the said Act, no insecticide is allowed to be imported or manufactured in the country without having been registered for this purpose. An

insecticide is registered in the country only after satisfaction regarding its safety and efficacy on the basis of scientific evaluation of data. At the time of registration the package of practice for safe and proper handling and use of insecticide is also prescribed. Insecticides in use in the country are evaluated from time to time to decide about their continued use, for putting restrictions on their use, for banning or phasing them out, etc.

### Proposal for Setting Up of Food Processing Industries

5079. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent certain proposals for setting up of food processing industries in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether other companies/entrepreneurs have also submitted proposals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Proposals formulated by the Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation for setting up of Food Processing Industries in different sectors in the State of Madhya Pradesh have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh seeking financial assistance.

### Benefits of Ad-Hoc Service to University and College Teachers

5080. SHRI UTTAM RATHÓD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University has recently decided to grant benefits of ad-hoc service rendered by a lecturer on his permanent absorption in the service of the University/Colleges;

(b) if so, the details of the benefits to be given;

(c) whether the benefit of such service would be given towards pension also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Ad-hoc service is neither temporary nor regular.

#### **Panchayati Raj System**

5081. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the last meeting of the Chief Secretaries of States regarding Panchayati Raj at the village, taluka and district levels;

(b) whether any amendment in the Constitution was also suggested; if so, the precise suggestion made and what steps have been taken to bring about the suggested constitutional amendment;

(c) whether the electoral laws, procedures and rules for Panchayati Raj bodies are at present different in different States; if so, what are the proposals to bring uniformity

in the country in this regard; and

(d) whether Government are also considering steps to ensure regular elections of Panchayat bodies with a view to achieve the goal of their smooth and effective functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

#### **STATEMENT**

The Conference of Chief Secretaries was held on 30th July, 1988 to discuss the Report of District Magistrates/Collectors on Panchayati Raj and District Planning. The major points around which consensus emerged in the Conference of Chief Secretaries were:—

- (i) It is both necessary and desirable to revive the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- (ii) Planning must begin at the grass roots.
- (iii) A three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj is suitable as a general model. Modifications are needed in some of the States of the North-East, Jammu & Kashmir, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (iv) There are advantages in shifting the focus of development planning and administration to the block and away from the village, on the one hand, and the district on the other, which is not close enough to the people to generate a sense of participation.

- (v) Except for elections at the gram panchayat level, elections for block and district panchayats could be on party lines.
- (vi) While planning decisions and monitoring functions should be left to elected representatives, executive responsibilities should vest with the Collector and his team of officers. The Collector could function as the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Administration of the Zilla Parishad for this purpose.
- (vii) Development and regulatory aspects of administration should not be separated. One focal point in the district should deal with both. The district Collector should be the focal point and his independent status should not be compromised at this stage in our development by making him an employee of the local body.
- (viii) The interests of the weaker sections should be safeguarded not only through a policy of reservation of seats, but also through earmarking of certain financial allocations.
- (ix) Functions that devolved to local bodies should be matched by financial and organisational resources.
- (x) A political consensus is required for implementing suggestions that have emerged on Panchayati Raj and District Planning. Constitutional amendment could also be pursued on the basis of a political consensus on this point.

Panchayati Raj Institutions, being units of Local-Self-Government, are in the State List under the Constitution. All the States excepting Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and the Union Territories excepting Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have Panchayati Raj system with varying degrees of powers and functions. Procedures and Rules for conduct of elections to Panchayat Bodies as well as for their functioning are contained in the respective State legislations.

In Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, there are traditional councils/village councils. In Pondicherry, though the Panchayati Raj Act come into force in 1974, it is yet to be enforced. In the case of Lakshadweep, the Panchayati Raj Act has recently been passed and the rules are under formulation.

The Union Government have been impressing on the State Governments on the need to hold timely elections to Panchayati Raj bodies and give them adequate powers and functions so that they become vibrant instruments of popular participation in the development process. In particular, letters have been addressed to Chief Ministers of States by the Prime Minister as well as Minister of Agriculture urging them to hold elections to various Panchayati Raj bodies regularly.

#### Stepping Up of Food Production

5082. SHRIV. KRISHNARAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the potential to step up its food production threefold; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). India has vast potential to step up its food production. In order to exploit the untapped available potential, various development programmes have been taken up in the country. These include.—

- (i) expansion in irrigation facilities;
- (ii) increase in fertilizer consumption per unit of area;
- (iii) expansion of coverage under high yielding dwarf and hybrid varieties of crops;
- (iv) adoption of improved technology and package of practices;
- (v) intensive use of land and increase in cropped area through adoption of double and multiple cropping;
- (vi) use of improved implements and machineries;
- (vii) integrated pest control measures;
- (ix) strengthening of the extension services in order to transfer the available technology to the farms; and
- (x) effective price and marketing support.

[*Translation*]

**Preservation of Sinhpur Palace in Chanderi**

5083. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and spent on the preservation of Sinhpur Palace Museum in Chanderi, District Guna of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether according to the experts of the Indian National Trust for Art and Culture the amount has been spent in an unimaginative way and the original shape of Sinhpur Palace has been spoiled; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to immediately stop the work in progress there and the matter re-examined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) During the last three years against a sanctioned amount of Rs. 4.5 lakhs, the expenditure incurred is Rs. 4 lakhs.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India does not accept the opinion attributed to INDIAN NATIONAL TRUST for ART AND CULTURE. The work done is appropriate and in keeping with the requirements of Site Museum set up in a Palace. No major structural change, other than providing false ceiling for proper and concealed lighting keeping for display and security arrangements have been made and these measures do not in any way spoil or interfere with the original architecture of the Palace.

(c) Does not arise.

**Proposal to increase D.T.C. Bus fares**

5084. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:  
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:



(a) whether there is any proposal to increase fares of buses operating under D.T.C.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the fares were increased in February, 1986 also;

(d) if so, whether despite increase in passenger fares, D.T.C. had suffered losses in that year and also in the subsequent year; and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken by Government to increase efficiency to eradicate prevailing corruption, to remove irregularities and to reduce administrative expenditure with a view to check the losses of D.T.C.; and

(f) the impact on the working results of D.T.C. of those measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). For improving the financial performance and reducing losses, D.T.C. has proposed the revision and rationalisation of fares.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The revision of fares in February, 1986 brought down the losses but was not sufficient to completely eliminate them or to set subsequent increase in operating expenditure. Details of operational losses suffered by the DTC in 1984-85, 1985-86, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (upto December, 1988) are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (provisonal upto December, 1988)
1	2	3	4	5
66.83	77.73	38.63	45.96	44.13

(e) and (f). Steps taken on continuing basis, to increase efficiency and reduce expenditure include inventory control, through computerisation, adoption of economy measures, achieving better tyre life, maintenance and up keeping of vehicle, fuel conservation, route rationalisation etc. These measures have helped in achieving cost reduction of the order of Rs. 6 crores during 1987-88 and about Rs. 10 crores during 1988-89.

[English]

#### Funds for Foodgrains Production

5086. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount mobilised for foodgrains production during 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(b) the specific items on which the amount was spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) During 1987-88 and 1988-89 Government of India had released Rs. 10,485.00 lakhs and Rs. 28,201.15 lakhs respectively for various crop development programmes, for foodgrains production.

(b) The amounts were expended mainly for providing incentives to the farm-

ers for using inputs like HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, weedicides, implements, soil ameliorants etc., depending upon the crop requirements and soil and agro-climatic conditions. In addition funds were also expended for training in production technology, adaptive trials, minikit trials, farm demonstrations etc. in these crops.

#### **Geological survey of India Circle Office at Guwahati**

5087. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Government had intimated to Assam Government in January, 1982 that they would open a Circle Office of Geological Survey of India at Guwahati; and  
(b) if so, the progress made in the opening of this office till date?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Based on the request received from the State Government of Assam in April, 1982, Department of Mines intimated its willingness to open a Circle Office of Geological Survey of India (for Assam) at Dispur. The State Government of Assam was, however requested to take necessary action in providing infrastructural facilities, like, a plot of land for construction of office complex and some residential quarters, etc. Despite follow up the request for making the Government land available for the purpose has not materialised till now. However, in view of the commitment given to the State Government of Assam, a small building has been taken on rent at Guwahati and Circle Office, Geological Survey of India has been opened in October, 1986.

#### **Indian Cultural Centre in USSR**

5088. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an Indian Cultural Centre has been set up in USSR recently;  
(b) if so, the main functions that the Centre is proposed to perform; and  
(c) the approximate amount incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Jawaharalal Nehru Cultural Centre which started functioning in Moscow from March 2, 1989 will generate awareness about Indian culture by way of imparting training in performing arts and yoga, teaching Hindi and arranging performance, lectures, seminars, exhibitions etc. on various facets of Indian culture.

(c) Approximately rupees five lakh have been spent on the Centre during the financial year 1988-89.

#### **Development of Milch Cattle**

5089. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent by the National Dairy Development Board so far since 1970 in various dairy development projects;  
(b) whether considerable funds earmarked for increasing milk production, both by buffaloes and cattle, were diverted to milk processing plants;  
(c) whether most of these plants are running far below capacity due to milk famine caused by stoppage of imports of gifted milk products; and  
(d) the steps proposed to be taken for the development of milch cattle like buffa-

oes to increase the milk production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) A sum of Rs. 739.49 crores (Provisional) has been disbursed from the year 1970 to February, 1989 under various phases of Operation Flood Programme.

(b) The primary objective of Operation Flood, which is now in its third phase, has been to link producers to an urban market by establishing farmer cooperatives and providing necessary infrastructure for milk procurement, processing and marketing etc. owned and controlled by the producer members themselves. Financing of the programme is done as per the Agreement with the funding agencies and the Government of India and in accordance with the specific action items. During the course of implementation of the programme, reallocation of funds within the action item have been done on the basis of the rate of utilisation of funds, physical progress etc., as part of mid course correction. Such mid course corrections are necessary for a programme of such a dimension.

(c) The average capacity utilisation of milk plants in January, 1989 in the project area as a whole was about 86% and in 34 milksheds, the utilisation exceeded the capacity.

(d) the strategies proposed to be adopted by the Government to growth of livestock in the country are given below:

- (i) Cross breeding of non-descript cattle with exotic dairy breeds and avoiding cross breeding in the native tracts of established indogenous breeds;
- (ii) Strengthening programme of

selective breeding amongst cross bread cattle.

- (iii) Development of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffalose for milk, drought and dual purpose types;
- (v) Improvement of buffaloes through selective breeding.

#### Alternatives to use of Pesticides

5090. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM:  
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether like developed countries India is also moving towards goal of sustainable agriculture without pesticides;

(b) the details of other feasible alternatives such as Biological control and Pesticides of Plant origin being developed and tested;

(c) whether some definite time scheduled for intensive Research and Development for achieving such a goal has been laid;

(d) whether Government propose to withdraw all subsidies on pesticides and direct funds to Research and Development on alternatives; and

(e) whether pesticides are also proposed to be taken off from CGL I list to encourage use of successful alternatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Integrated Pest Management advocated, by the Government of India,

aims at reduction of dependence on the use of pesticides as a plant protection measure.

(b) Biocontrol method envisaged control of pests through conservation and augmentation of parasites and predators and also use of other biocontrol agents like fungi, viruses, nematodes etc. Some examples of successes of biocontrol of pests through parasites, pathogens and predators are given in the statement below.

Two insecticides from plant origin viz. Nicotine sulphate extracted from tobacco

plants and Pyrethrins from *Chrysanthemum* spp. flowers are already registered for manufacture and use in India against aphids, ticks and mites; and household pests respectively.

(c) Since research in these areas is a continuing process, no specific time schedule has been laid down.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

## STATEMENT

## Some successful examples of Biological control of Crop Pests and Weeds in India

Crops/Weeds	Pests	Potential parasites, Predators and phytophagous insects
1	2	3
Sugarcane	Pyrrilla Borers Scale insect	Epiricania Tetrastichus Trichogramma Chilocoris Pharoscymnus Sticholotis
Cotton	Bollworms	Trichogramma Bracom, Chelonus Chrysopa
Rice	Stem borers Leaf Folder Leafhoppers & Plant hoppers	Trichogramma Trichogramma Cyrtorhinus
Maize	Stem borer	Trichogramma
Sorghum	Stem borer	Trichogramma

(4 species)

(3 species)

(3 species)

(3 species)

(2 species)

(2 species)

Crops/Weeds	Pests	Potential parasites, Predators and phytophagous insects
1	2	3
Castor	Cutworm	Telenomus
Gram & Arhar	Pod borer	Eucelatoria Chelonus Bracon Trichogramma (3 species) Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus
Tomato	Fruit borer	Eucelatoria Chelonus Bracon Trichogramma (3 species) Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus
Apple	San Jose Scale	Encarsia Aphytis Chilocoris
	Woolly aphid	Aphelinus
	Codling moth	Trichogramma (2 species)
Coconut	Black headed caterpillar	Bracon Elasmus Trichospilus Parasierola

<i>Crops/Weeds</i>	<i>Pests</i>	<i>Potential parasites, Predators and phytophagous insects</i>
1	2	3
Water hyacinth	—	Neochatina (2 species)
Salvinia	—	Cyrtobagous
Parthenium	—	Zygogramma

**Irregularities in Transportation of Project Material**

5091. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:  
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD  
SINGH:  
SHRI KALIPRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Internal Audit Report of IFFCO has pointed out several irregularities in the transport of project material;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether over payment of Rs. 2.5 crores to two transport Companies who were given the contract for the transport of Project material for fertilizer plant at Aonla has also been pointed out;

(d) if so, the details of the persons responsible for it and the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the functioning of IFFCO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (c). The Internal Audit Report of Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) pointed out certain discrepancies in working out the payment details mainly relating to 2 transport contractors engaged for transporting Project materials to Aonla. The examination and reconciliation of these discrepancies is not yet complete.

(d) and (e). The action, if any, will be taken after the aforesaid examination and reconciliation is complete.

[Translation]

**Achievement of I.C.D.S.**

5092. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during the last three years under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS); and

(b) the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The expenditure under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme during the last three years was as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount Spent (Rs. in crores)</i>
1986-87	89.01
1987-88	146.99
1988-89	171.65

(b) A statement is given below.

**STATEMENT****Achievements of the ICDS Scheme**

As per reports for December 1988 received from 1571 ICDS Projects 1,61,765 Anganwadis were providing supplementary nutrition to 124.16 lakh children (0—6 years) pregnant women and nursing mothers, while 1,67,788 Anganwadis were providing pre-school non-formal education to 56.86 lakh



children in the 3—6 years age group.

2. Some independent evaluation studies have shown positive results on the qualitative side. The studies show that:

- (i) The incidence of severe malnutrition declined considerable.
- (ii) The participation of the most vulnerable age group i.e. 0—3 years, is higher than in any previous child welfare programme, about 45% of the children receive

ing supplementary nutrition being below 3 years of age.

(iii) The immunisation coverage of children in the ICDS project areas is substantially higher sometimes even three to four times higher than in the non-ICDS areas.

(iv) Decline in infant mortality and birth rates and greater acceptance of family planning in ICDS project areas, as summarised below, has been noticed;

<i>Item</i>	<i>Figure for ICDS areas</i>	<i>National (SRS) figure</i>
Infant Mortality Rate (1987)	82.6	95.0
Birth Rate (1981)	24.2	33.3
Pregnancy Prevalence Rate (1981)	1.8	2.8

- (v) Other positive trends, like increased birth weights of babies, greater prevention of disability by immunisation, control of vitamin. A deficiency and anaemia, have also been noticed.

#### **Schemes to Improve Cattle Breed**

5093. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and the amount spent by Union Government during the last three years to improve the cattle breed in the country; and

(b) the strategies proposed to be adopted by Government during the Eighth Plan period to accelerate growth of livestock in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Details of the schemes implemented by the Government of India to improve cattle and buffalo in the country and the amount spent on them is given in the statement below.

(b) The strategies proposed to be adopted by the Government during the 8th Plan period to accelerate growth of livestock in the country are given below:

- (i) Cross breeding of non-descript cattle with exotic dairy breeds and avoiding cross breeding in the native tracts of established indigenous breeds;
- (ii) Strengthening programme of selective breeding amongst cross

bred cattle by using progeny tested bulls so as to ultimately establish breeds of crossbred cattle suitable for the different agro-climatic areas of the country;

(iii) Development of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes for milk, drought and dual purpose types;

(iv) Improvement of buffaloes through selective breeding.

### STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Amount
1	2
1. Extension of frozen semen technology for cattle and buffalo development outside O.F. II	345.18
2. Coordinated cattle breeding and progeny testing programme for production of proven bulls.	67.45
3. Development of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes.	59.18
4. Assistance to selected Gowshalas for production of high quality indigenous/crossbred heifers.	66.78
5. Extension of Central Herd Registration Scheme	71.39
6. Central Cattle Breeding Farms.	694.62
7. Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Hesserghatta, Bangalore.	55.91
8. ICAR scheme on Progeny Testing Scheme.	46.48
9. ICAR scheme on Project Directorate on Cattle.	201.42
	1608.41

#### Drought Relief Assistance to Rajasthan

5094. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Team visited Rajasthan in October, 1997 for an on the

spot study of drought situation there and had recommended assistance of Rs. 195 crore for employment and drought relief works:

(b) whether Union Government granted Rs. 137 crore only to Rajasthan on the basis of Rs. 7.50 as daily average wage as against the actual average daily wage of Rs. 10.50;

(c) whether Rajasthan Government had represented to the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the reasons for delaying the payment of the remaining amount of Rs. 58 crores to State Government; and

(e) the time by which Union Government will pay this amount to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SSHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). In response to the memorandum submitted by Government of Rajasthan in October, 1987, a Central Team visited the State from 11th to 14th November, 1987. Based on the report of the Team, and recommendations of HLCR thereon, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 137 crores of November, 1987 to March, 1988 and Rs. 77.50 crores for the period of April to June, 1988 was approved for employment generation works under drought relief.

(c) to (e). On the basis of the supplementary memorandum submitted by the Government of Rajasthan for additional Central assistance for employment generation programme and the recommendations of High Level Committee on Relief thereon, an additional ceiling of expenditure amounting to Rs. 40.80 1988 for providing adequate employment opportunities til the onset of South-West monsoon in 1988.

[English]

#### Overhauling of Censor Board

5095. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are planning a major overhaul of the Censor Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Problem of Wholesale Dealers in Oilseeds and Pulses

5096. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wholesale dealers in oilseeds and pulses are facing problem of glut in the market;

(b) whether Government propose to provide them any help in solving their problems; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Decanalisation of PIC Iron Imports

5097. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether pig iron consumers have conveyed to Government their reservation about decanalisation of pig iron imports;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any other agencies have also opposed the decanalisation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (e). Several consumers of pig iron feel that if pig iron is brought under Open General Licence, a large number of pig iron consumers who are in the small scale sector will have problems as they do not have the infrastructure to directly import pig iron. There is no proposal to decanalise pig iron imports at present.

#### **Prices of Pulses**

5098. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of pulses have not shown signs of a substantial fall though the crop prospects are quite promising and the bumper rabi crop is ready for marketing;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are considering any steps to reduce the prices of pulses; and

(d) if so, to what extent the prices of pulses are expected to be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SSHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Due to significant

increase in the production of pulses during 1988-89, the All-Index Number of Wholesale prices of Pulses recorded a fall of about 10 per cent between 22nd October, 1988 and 11th March, 1989.

(c) and (d). For containing the prices of pulses, special efforts are being made to increase the production of pulses in the country. Further to augment domestic supplies, the Government is also continuing the policy of imports of pulses under Open General Licence.

#### **Import of Harmful Pesticides**

5099. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether four new insecticides Methomyl, Triazophos, Fluvinate and Fenpro Pathrin have been imported to the extent of Rs. 50 crore CIF of the cotton crops of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether out of these four the first two brands of insecticides are highly poisonous and should not be sprayed without Government supervision;

(c) whether all these required types of insecticides are produced in India; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to stop import of these foreign brand insecticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SSHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The value of imports of the four new insecticides, namely Methomyl, Triazophos, Fluvinate and Fenpro pathrin for the cotton growers of Andhra Pradesh is approximately Rs. 3.2 crores.

(b) Methomyl and Triazophos being extremely and highly toxic insecticides respectively, were allowed to be sprayed under the Government supervision.

(c) The technical grade material of none of these insecticides is produced in India.

(d) Out of the four insecticides. Fluvallinate has now been registered under Section 9 (3) for use on regular basis, whereas Fenprothrin and Triazophos are registered under Section 9 (3B) of the Insecticides Act, 1968 on provisional basis. Their import is, therefore, governed by the provisions of Import and Export Policy of Government of India. In so far as Methomyl is concerned, its import was permitted on a one-time basis upto 28.2.89 only.

#### Setting up of New Fertilizer Plants

5100. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD  
SETHI:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up new fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, the location of these plants and other details thereof; and

(c) to what extent imports would be curtailed and the self-sufficiency achieved in regard to fertilizer needs of the country when these new units work to capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). the exercise for determining the additional capacity to be set up in the country during the VIII Plan (1990-95) is going on and till the exercise is completed

and the plan document finalised, it is not possible to indicate the number of new fertilizer plants, their locations and capacity.

(c) The fertilizer, manufacturing units in the country are able to meet most of the country's requirements of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers. The gap between the assessed requirements and the domestic availability of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers is bridged through imports. However, the requirements of potassic fertilizers are met entirely by imports as there are no known sources of this material in the country.

[Translation]

#### Work done for the development of education by Indira Gandhi National Open University

5101. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the work being done by Indira Gandhi Open University for the development of education in Bihar; and

(b) the details of the arrangements being made by this University to expand its field of education through the help of different Universities of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) The Indira Gandhi National Open University was established in September, 1985 by an Act of Parliament to advance and disseminate learning and knowledge by a diversity of means, including the use of any communication technology, to provide opportunities for higher education to a larger segment of the population and to promote

the educational well-being of the community generally, to encourage the Open University and distance education systems and to coordinate and determine the standards in such systems. xyz

The University has jurisdiction over the whole of India.

In pursuance of its objectives the IGNOU has introduced a number of academic courses/programmes which enrol about 50,000 students from different parts of the country, including Bihar.

IGNOU has so far established 118 Study Centres all over the country for the purpose of advising, conselling or rendering any other assistance required by the students. These include six Study Centres in Bihar at Patna, Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Muzaffarpur, Ranchi and Bhagalpur.

(b) The Study Centres at Patna, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur have been established with the cooperation of the State University of Patna, Bihar and Bhagalpur respectively.

[English]

**Vssels Acquired From Foreign Shipyard by Shipping Corporation of India**

5102. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India had acquired vessels from Rumanian and East German shipyards;

(b) if so, whether the vessels were found to be defective and the Corporation has yet to pay nearly 10 crores of the contract price

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some defects were noticed in these vessels. The full contract price has already been paid to the Shipyard and no amount is outstanding.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Working Groups for Agriculture and Allied Sectors**

5103. SHRI BANSWARI LAL PUROHIT. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a new method to set the targets of farm output;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the working groups have been constituted for agriculture and its allied sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the working groups will function?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SSSHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). Working Groups are set up for agriculture and allied sectors. The Working Groups also recommend targets of

agricultural production taking into account the past performance, the growth rate, the productivity level achieved and other relevant factors such as irrigation facilities availability of inputs including fertilizers, seeds etc.

For the Eighth Five Year Plan, 20 Works Groups have been set up for agriculture and allied sectors. The Working Groups cover different areas including production programmes in agriculture and allied sectors various inputs, demand and supply projections, agricultural research and education and extension etc. The Working Groups are to function according to the terms of reference and time frame set for them.

#### **Agro-based Industries**

5104. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up new programme for job creation in the Industrial Units linked to agricultural production ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SSHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Question does not arise.

#### **Cultivation of Alternative Crops for Khesari DAL**

5105. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of ban on cultivation of Khesari Dal, Government propose to help

farmers to go in for alternative crops that can grow in dry land conditions; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SSHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Cultivation of Khesari Dal has been banned by Assam & U.P. States. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh West Bengal and Maharashtra have not yet banned its cultivation. Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have taken steps to replace its cultivation with other pulses and oilseed crops suitable for dry land conditions.

[Translation]

#### **Reservation of Seats for SC/ST students in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

5106. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students admitted in each of the Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1988-89 in Class VI in Delhi region and the number of SC/ST students amongst them in each Vidyalaya;

(b) whether SC/ST students were given admission as per prescribed reservation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH) : (a) A statement is given below:

(b) and (c). The entry point for most of the fresh admissions in a Kendriya

Vidyalaya is class I where 15% and 7 1/2% seats are reserved for SC/ST candidates respectively. Seats in Class II and above are filled up by promotion barring a few seats which incidentally become vacant. For these

seats, admissions are made by the Principals of the Vidyalaya after conducting the admission test. SC/ST students are admitted, if they qualify the admission test and seats are available.

### STATEMENT

*Number of Students Admitted in Class VI During 1988-89 in Kendriya Vidyalayas of Delhi Region and the Number of SC/ST Students Amongst Them in Each Vidyalaya.*

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the Kendriya Vidyalaya</i>	<i>Total number of admitted in class VI during 1988-89</i>	<i>No. of SC/ST students given admission in class VI during 1988-89.</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	No. I Delhi Cantt	Nil	Nil
2.	No. II Delhi Cantt.	Nil	Nil
3.	No. III Delhi Cantt.	Nil	Nil
4.	CRPF Jharodakalan	Nil	Nil
5.	Andrewsganj, New Delhi	5	Nil
6.	Lawrence Road	2	Nil
7.	Tagore Garden, New Delhi	3	Nil
8.	Gale Market, New Delhi	1	Nil
9.	New Mehrauli Road, JNU	4	Nil
10.	INA Colony, New Delhi	5	1
11.	NTPC Badarpur, New Delhi	Nil	Nil
12.	Masjidmoth, New Delhi	6	Nil
13.	S.P. Marg, New Delhi	1	Nil
14.	Ghoga, Bawana, 67, Son. AF, 56 APO	Nil	Nil
15.	AGCR Colony, Delhi	5	Nil



1	2	3	4
16.	R.K. Puram, Sec.II, New Delhi	3	1
17.	R.K. Puram, Sec. IV New Delhi	Nil	Nil
18.	R.K. Puram, Sec VIII, New Delhi	6	Nil
19.	Shalimar Bagh, Delhi	2	Nil
20.	AFS, Tuglakabad, New Delhi	1	Nil
21.	Pushp Vihar, New Delhi	1	Nil
22.	AFS, Arjengarh, New Delhi	9	Nil
23.	Pragati Vihar, Lodhi Rd. N/Delhi	1	Nil
24.	Vigyan Vihar , Delhi	19	1
25.	Janakpuri, New Delhi	1	Nil
26.	Pitampura, New Delhi	4	1
27.	Sainik Vihar	6	Nil
28.	Chhawala Camp, new Delhi	5	Nil
29.	Vikaspuri, New Delhi	Nil	Nil
30.	Jhajjar, Rohtak, Haryana	Nil	Nil
31.	AFS Gurgaon, Haryana	1	Nil
32.	AFS. No.1 Hindon, Ghaziabad	Nil	Nil
33.	AFS, Hindon, No.11 Ghaziabad	10	Nil
34.	No.I Faridabad, Haryana	1	Nil
35.	No. II Faridabad, Haryana	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
36.	O.F. Muradnagar, Ghaziabad	7	Nil
37.	Punjab Lines Meerut Cantt.	Nil	Nil
38.	Dogra Lines, Meerut Cantt	Nil	Nil
39.	Sikh Lines, Meerut Cantt.	Nil	Nil
40.	Noida, Ghaziabad (UP)	5	Nil
41.	Bulandshahar	Nil	Nil
42.	Plawal Haryana	Nil	Nil
43.	Vishesh KV, Ghaziabad	39	17
44.	AFS, Dadri, Ghaziabad	3	1
45.	Chandinagar, 60 Sqn. C/o. 56 APO	2	Nil
46.	Nahra, Sonipat, Haryana	5	Nil
47.	Babugarh, Distt. Hapur	26	3
48.	AFS, Rajokri, New Delhi	37	2

[English]

**Exodus of Refugees from Tibet**

5107. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Government's reaction to the reports about recent public uprising in Tibet;

(b) whether on account of Martial Law in Tibet, there is exodus of refugees to India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Government are aware of reports of widespread demonstrations and disturbances in Lhasa. There has been reports of loss of several lives and of declaration of martial law in Lhasa. Since Tibet, an autonomous region of China, borders India and we have deep cultural and religious ties, concern in India over recent development is natural.

(b) No exodus of refugees from Tibet into India has been noticed in recent weeks and months.

(c) Does not arise.

### Steps to Encourage Specialisation

5108. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has been laying greater emphasis on specialisation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that regard during the first four years of the Seventh Plan and proposed to be taken during the remaining period of Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). As a part of the efforts made by the University Grant Commission, during the 7th Plan, for encouraging specialisation, the Commission has taken steps to introduce courses in emerging areas like Biotechnology, Atmospheric Science, Electronics, Oceanography, Material Sciences, Environmental Sciences, Computer Applications, etc. The Commission also established a Nuclear Science Centre at Delhi and an Inter-university Centre in Astronomy and Astrophysics at Pune to provide common facilities for University scientists.

### Lobster Fishing

5109. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1 December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2852 regarding shrimp fishing off Adhra coast and state;

(a) whether lobster fishing is also a failure off the South-West Coast of India;

(b) if so, the details of monitoring done and agency involved for the purpose; and

(c) the reasons for the failure or lack of

good lobsters on South-West Coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SSHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir

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

### Employee's Representation on the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

5111. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) whether any representation has been given to the employees on the Board;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The composition of Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is given in the Statement below:-

(b) to (d). No, Sir. The rules of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan do not provide for employees' representation on Board of Governors.

### STATEMENT

*Composition of the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan*

The following members of the Sangathan shall form the Board of Governors.

1. Chairman of the Sangathan.
2. The Officer specified by the Government of India to be Vice-Chairman.
3. Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services or his representative.
4. Representative of the Ministry of Defence.
5. Chief Welfare, Officer, Department of Personnel.
6. Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training or his representative.
7. One Director of Public Instruction or Director of Education of State Government, nominated by the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services as member of the Sangathan.
8. One Education Secretary of the State Government nominated by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services as member of the Sangathan.
9. One or more members of the Sangathan, who may be nominated by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for this purpose, from time to time.
10. One of the Member of Parliament, who is a member of the

Sangathan to be nominated by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for this purpose.

11. Commissioner of the Sangathan.
12. Deputy Commissioner (Admn.) and ex-officio Secretary of the Sangathan.

**Fourth Pay Commission's Recommendation to open More kendriya Vidyalayas**

5112. DR. SUDHIR ROAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Central Pay Commission had recommended opening of more Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country and abroad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) The Fourth Central Pay Commission recommended opening of more Kendriya Vidyalayas to meet the educational needs of children of transferable Central Government Employees.

(b) The government is already aware of the need of more Kendriya Vidyalayas. As against 499 Kendriya Vidyalayas opened till 1985, during last 4 years, 230 new Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened as per details given below:-

Year	Sector		Total
	Civil Defence	Project/Institutions of Hr. Learning.	
1985-86	06	26	41
1986-87	49	32	95
1987-88	30	17	52
1988-89	18	13	42
	103	88	230

New Schools would be opened depending on suitability of proposals received and availability of resources.

#### Declaration of Main Central Road in Kerala as National Highway

5113. SHRI T. BASHFER: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has sent a proposal for declaration of Main Central Road from Trivandrum to Angamalli as National Highway; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, owing to financial stringency and other priority considerations, it has not been possible to declare this road as a National Highway.

#### Oilseed Research Station in Kerala

5114. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any oilseed research station in Trivandrum district of Kerala;

(b) if so, when the station was set up and how many acres of land acquired for the purpose;

(c) whether there are expansion plans for the centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, No separate Research Station exclusively to work on oilseeds has been established. Under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Oilseeds of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, a new research Centre has been set up under Kerala Agricultural University to work on Groundnut and Sesame. The Centre has been located at the College of Agriculture, Vellayani w.e.f. 1.8.1987.

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

[*Translation*]

**Schemes of Kumaon and Garhwal Universities Pending With U.G.C.**

5115. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some duly recommended Schemes of Kumaon and Garhwal Universities and their affiliated degree colleges are pending with the University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof since when these are pending and the time by which these are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The proposals for financial assistance under the P.G. Development Scheme in the 7th Plan period received by U.G.C. on 20.3.1989 from two colleges i.e. (i) M.B., Government Degree College, Haldwani Nainital and (ii) Government P.G. College, Ranikhet, Almora, both affiliated to Kumaon University, are pending finalisation. The proposals are being considered by the Commission.

**Centres of Indira Gandhi National Open University**

5116. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed regional centres of the Indira Gandhi National Open University have been set up in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether these centres were proposed to be opened in the degree colleges in

Haldwani, Nainital, Almorah, Ranikhet, Bageshwar, Pithoragarh and Lohaghat.

(c) if so, whether these centres have been opened there; and

(d) if not, the time by which these centres are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985 provides for the establishment of Study Centres for the purpose of advising, counselling or for rendering any other assistance required by the students. It also provides for the establishment of Regional Centres to coordinate and supervise the work of Study Centres in any region. Regional Centres/Study Centres are normally opened in such Colleges/educational Institutions where accommodation is made available by State Governments.

16 Study Centres have so far been established in Uttar Pradesh, including one in Haldwani. A Study Centre is likely to be established at Almorah in the near future. However, there is no proposal to establish Study Centres at Nainital, Ranikhet, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar and Lohaghat.

A Regional Centre of IGNOU has been established at Lucknow.

[*English*]

**National Status to open University in Andhra Pradesh**

5117. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Gandhi Open Uni-

versity is the first open university started by Union Government after adoption of National Policy on education;

(b) whether an Open University was started in Andhra Pradesh earlier to this;

(c) whether it is proposed to give the said Andhra Open University the status of National Open University; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Prior to the adoption of the National Policy on Education, 1986 the Indira Gandhi National Open University was established by an Act of Parliament in September, 1985.

(b) Yes, Sir. In 1982.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Andhra Pradesh Open University was established by an Act of the State Legislature and there is no proposal to convert it into a Central University.

#### Shifting of R.P.O. Bangalore

5118. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Passport Office at Bangalore did not receive applications from the public on 23 February, 1989;

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

(c) whether there is no move to shift the Regional Passport Office from Bangalore to some other place; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF.K.K.TEWARI): (a) The Regional Passport Officer Bangalore received application forms through post only and in the evening delivered the passports to the public on 23rd February, 1989.

(b) The Government have received report that about 58 people entered the R.P.O.s Office on 22nd February, 1989 and intimidated the Passport Officer and damaged Government property. Tension prevailed even on the next day and the staff demanded police protection. The counter Clerks were afraid to take applications at the counter fearing damage/loss of passports and applications. and staff worked on 23rd February, 1989 inside their respective cabins.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to shift the Regional Passport Office from Bangalore to any other place.

#### Amount Released for Mini Stadia in Karnataka

5119. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released during 1988-89 for construction of Mini Stadia in Karnataka; and

(b) the number of stadia likely to be completed by March, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Following amount has been released as central financial assistance for construction of Stadia to Karnataka during 1988-89:-

<i>Project</i>	<i>Amount approved</i>	<i>Amount released</i>
1. Stadium at Vidyananda Gurukul Education Trust, Raichur.	0.50 lakhs	0.25 lakhs
2. Indoor Stadium at Chickmaglore.	9.90 lakhs	4.95 lakhs
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.40 lakhs</b>	<b>5.20 lakhs</b>

(b) Implementation of the projects is the responsibility of the Govt. of Karnataka.

#### **Supply of Fertilizers to Karnataka**

5120. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated quantity of fertilizer required by Karnataka during 1989-90;

(b) whether fertilizer consumption in Karnataka has gone up by about 44 per cent; and

(c) if so, whether Government would ensure the total supply of potassium fertilizers to Karnataka during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SSHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The target of consumption of fertilizers in Karnataka during 1989-90 is 7.50 lakh tonnes of fertilizer nutrients (N+P+K).

(b) The estimated consumption of fertilizers during 1988-89 in Karnataka is 7.39 lakh tonnes which is about 32 per cent higher than the consumption during the preceding year.

(c) The fertilizer requirements of each

State are assessed for each crop season and the entire requirements are made available.

#### **Export of Pellets to Australia & Turkey**

5121. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreements has been entered into with Australia and Turkey for the export of pellets manufactured by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd;

(b) if so, the quantity likely to be exported; and

(c) the name of other countries to which Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. is at present exporting pellets?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 5-7 lakh tonnes of iron ore pellets are likely to be exported to these two countries during 1989-90.

(c) Besides Australia and Turkey, pellets are also being exported by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited to Hungary, Indonesia, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, North Korea, Qatar, U.S.A. Taiwan, Malaysia and Iraq.



**Shortage of Text Books Published by National Council of Educational Research and Training**

5122. SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of shortage of text books outside Delhi published by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT);

(b) if so, the reasons for non-availability of NCERT books; and

(c) whether Government propose to streamline the supply of NCERT books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. There were complaints in 1988-89.

(b) and (c). NCERT text books are distributed by the Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, through its sales emporia, viz. at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Trivandrum, Lucknow, Patna and Hyderabad. Also, the NCERT appointed whole sale agents for the distribution of its publication in Delhi on an experimental basis during 1987-88. It is now proposed to appoint whole sale agents in five more cities viz. Bhopal, Jammu, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar and Guwahati. The Council also proposes to expand the network of such wholesale agents to other important cities. Schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) including Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), have been advised to obtain all NCERT publications directly from the NCERT headquarter at New Delhi. With these measures, it is hoped that there would be no shortage of text-books not.

**Achievements of Adult Education in Punjab**

5123. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made by Adult Education in educating illiterate adults in Punjab, particularly in Hoshiarpur District; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes educated out of those, particularly in Hoshiarpur district; and

(c) the mode of functioning of Adult Education institutions in remote rural areas in Hoshiarpur district and other districts of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Adult Education Programme in the State of Punjab is being carried out through a network of adult education centres (AECs) and Jan Shikshan Nilayam (JSNs). While the former imparts functional literacy, numeracy and awareness about developmental programme of national interest, the latter aims at promoting continuing education. The target group for this programme constitutes the adult illiterates in the age group of 15-35 with priority to rural and SC/ST youth. During 1988-89, 4366 adult education centres in the State enrolled 156240 adult illiterates. The corresponding figures of AECs and enrolment in the district of Hoshiarpur were 298 and 9445 respectively. 96% of the total number of AECs and enrolled learners were located in the rural areas. The number of Scheduled Castes beneficiaries in the State and the district of Hoshiarpur were 69484 and 6549 respectively which worked out to be 33% and 69% of the total.

**Import of Cows**

5124. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imported cows from Western Europe during the last three years years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the procedure adopted by Government for supply of imported cows to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SSHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) imported 800 heifers and 80 bulls during 1986-87 and another 200 heifers during 1988-89 from the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) under Indo-FRG Bilateral Programme. The NDDB also received from FRG, 100 heifers gifted by HRH Princess Irene through the "World in Harmony"

(c) Apart from some select institutions, the imported heifers were sold to the farmers in Nilgiri district in Tamil Nadu and Bangalore and Kolar in Karnataka on the basis of recommendation made by the German Feasibility study Team and criteria like, temperate climate, existence of District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union in these areas and experience of farmers in cross-breeding with Holstein-Friesian animals.

**Financial assistance to encourage and promote Food Processing Industries**

5125. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided

any financial assistance to encourage and promote the food processing industries in the special category States during 1988-89 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the financial assistance which will be provided to these industries during the remaining period of 7th Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A Plan provision of Rs. 1.60 crores for 1989-90 has been made for providing financial assistance to State Govts./Cooperatives for development of fruit and vegetable processing industries.

**Modification of three Language Formula**

5126. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study of Sanskrit under the category of another Indian language as envisaged under the formula evolved in the Chief Ministers Conference in 1961. was continuing in the Hindi speaking states/are till recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for modifying the 3 - language Formula and excluding Sanskrit by altering the phrase 'another Indian language' to 'another modern Indian Language' and

(c) whether the study of Sanskrit would be included under 3- Language Formula especially when the Education Policy Resolution 1968 envisaged that at the secondary stage, the State Governments should adopt and vigorously implement the 3-Lan-

gauge Formula as enunciated in 1961?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The issue of teaching of languages in schools was considered in various fora since independence.

The Three Language Formula enunciated in the N.P.E. 1968 synthesised the various formulations made earlier and states that at the secondary stage, the State Governments should adopt, and vigorously implement, the Three Language Formula which includes the study of a modern India Language, preferably one of the Southern languages, apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi-speaking States and of Hindi along with the regional language and English in the non-Hindi-Speaking States. The N.P.E. 1986 has endorsed this provision about teaching of languages. The Central Government has all along recommended to States for faithful implementation of Three Language Formula. All the States have, in principle, accepted the Three Language Formula except Tamil Nadu which is implementing a two language formula. However, some States have been offering Sanskrit under the formula.

(c) The Education policies of 1968 and 1986 do not refer to the scheme for studying languages as stated in 1961. The view of the government has been that teaching of languages in schools should be regulated by the three language formula enunciated in the National Policy.

#### Implementation of Chattopadhyaya Commission Report

5127. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1 September,

1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4861 regarding Implementation of Chattopadhyaya Commission report and state;

(a) whether any action has been taken by any of the State Governments on the recommendations of National Commission on Teachers Report headed by Shri Chattopadhyaya and the clarifications and modifications issued by the Government on 3 November, 1987;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have implemented or decided to implement the scales as on 31st March, 1989; and

(c) the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken by Union Government for ensuring the implementation of the recommendations as modified, by the remaining States during the final year of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Teachers-I the Fourth Central Pay Commission and National Policy on Education, the pay scales of school teachers working in Union Territories and the Central Autonomous bodies have been revised on 12.8. 87. In order to enable the Union Territories and the Central Autonomous bodies to implement the revised pay scales, necessary clarifications were issued on 3.11. 87. These pay scales are not applicable to the teachers working in the states.

For the teachers in the states, the Government is of the view that the State Government have their own mechanism for periodically revising the pay scales and related service conditions. It is for the State Government concerned to suitable revise the pay scales applicable to their teachers. The report of NCT-I has also been made

available to to State Governments for taking necessary action. The Government has not received any feed back from the State.

**Execution of projects of Working women's Hostels**

5128. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1 September, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4670 regarding setting up of working Women's Hostels and State:

(a) the latest progress in the execution of projects of Working Women's Hostels as on date; and

(b) whether any more projects have

since been included for execution in the Seventh Plan period and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) 21 of the Projects sanctioned in the Seventh Five Year Plan period have since been completed.

(b) Yes, Sir. A statement showing State/ Union Territory-wise projects of Working Women's Hostels sanctioned to voluntary organisations with locations and capacity during the period 1.9.89 is given below:-

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Organisation	Location of project	Capacity	
			Working women	Children in Daycare Centre
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>				
1.	A.P. Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad	Anantapur	51	—
2.	—do—	Eluru	57	—
3.	—do—	Khammam	54	—
4.	—do—	Mahabobnagar	54	—
5.	—do—	Rajamundry	54	—
6.	—do—	Vishakhapatnam	57	—
7.	—do—	Vizinagaram	57	—
8.	Vasavya Mahila Mandali, Vijayawada	Vijayawada	25	—

S. No.	Name of Organisation	Location of project	Capacity	
			Working women	Children in Daycare Centre
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>				
9.	Project Implementing Committee, Tawang	Tawang	33	—
<b>Bihar</b>				
10.	Tilothu Mahila Mandal, Rohtas	Rohtas	40	—
11.	Self-Employed Women's Association Mithila,	Madhubani	30	30
12.	Vanavasi Seva Kendra, Rohtas	Nawahatta	48	—
<b>Gujarat</b>				
13.	Mahila Mandal, Mehasana	Mehasana	36	—
<b>Karnataka</b>				
14.	Karnataka Rural Poor & Handicraft Women Development Society, Bangalore	Bangalore	30	—

S. No.	Name of Organisation	Location of project	Capacity	
			Working women	Children in Daycare Centre
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Kerala</b>				
15.	Rotary Club of Palghat, Palghat	Palghat	35	20
16.	Jaya Mahila Samajam, Kottayam	Kottayam	54	30
17.	Vimala Mahila Samajam, Ernakulam	Idukki	53	30
18.	Young Women's Christian Association, Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	38	10
19.	Athura Seva Sangham, Kottayam	Idukki	131	30
20.	Young Women's Christian Association, Pathanamthitta	Konni	26	10
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>				
21.	Special Area Development Authority, Harda	Harda	48	—
22.	Indian Red Cross Society, Bhopal	Bhopal	136	20
23.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Niwari Distt. Tikamgarh	Niwari	22	—

S. No.	Name of Organisation	Location of project	Capacity	
			Working women	Children in Daycare Centre
1	2	3	4	5
24.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Baitul	Baitul	63	—
25.	Mahila Samity, Reewa	Reewa	30	—
26.	Indian Red Cross Society, Indore	Indore	51	—
	<i>Maharashtra</i>			
27.	Adharashram, Nasik	Nasik	80	20
28.	Mahila Mandal, Vadanaka, Chiplun Ratangiri	Ratangiri	50	20
29.	People's Education Society, Aurangabad	Aurangabad	100	—
30.	Rachna Trust, Nasik	Nasik	74	—
31.	Shivaji Shikshan Prasarak, Mandal Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	42	—
32.	Shree Shardadevi Mahila Mandal, Amravati	Shirla Amravati	20	10
33.	Shri Ganesh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ahmedpur, Latur	Latur	51	10



S. No.	Name of Organisation	Location of project	Capacity	
			Working women	Children in Daycare Centre
1	2	3	4	5
34.	Shikshan Maharishi Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Pratishthan, Buldana	Buldana	50	16
35.	Samata Darshan, Aurangabad	Aurangabad	36	—
36.	Annapurna Mahila Mandal, Dadar Bombay	Dadar, Bombay	60	20
37.	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune	Pune	144	—
	Nagaland			
38.	Nagaland Children's Home, Dimapur	Dimapur	56	—
39.	Development Association of Nagaland, Dimapur	Dimapur	70	—
	Orissa			
40.	Indian Red Cross Society, Puri	Puri	80	—
		Angul		

S. No.	Name of Organisation	Location of project	Capacity	
			Working women	Children in Daycare Centre
1	2	3	4	5
41.	Talcher Angul Meramundali Regional Improvement Trust, Angul Punjab	Dhankanal		
42.	Indian Red Cross Society, Sangrur Rajasthan	Sangrur	99	20
43.	Shri Arya Vidyapeeth Society, Bhusawar	Bhusawar	30	—
44.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Balotra Barmer Tamil Nadu	Balotra	50	20
45.	Athura Seva Sangham, Kottayam, Kerala West Bengal	Coimbatore	174	30
46.	Jalpaiguri Municipality, Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	40	20
47.	Tagore Society for Rural Development Rangabellia, 24 Parganas	24 Parganas	50	20

S. No.	Name of Organisation	Location of project	Capacity	
			Working women	Children in Daycare Centre
1	2	3	4	5
48.	Durgapur Municipality, Durgapur	Durgapur	120	26
49.	Satya Bharati, Calcutta	Nabagram, Hooghly	28	—
50.	Gram Seva Sangha, Hattuba, Harba	24 Parganas	32	20
51.	Paschim Banga Nari-O-Shishu Kalyan Sangstha, Calcutta	Calcutta	143	30
			3058	482

Projects of Kamala Krishna Education Society, Bangalore, Rachna Trust, Nasik and Total Rural upliftment Endeavour, Burla appearing at Sl. Nos. 15,74 and 81 in the statement referred to in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Question No. 4670 answered on 1.9.88 were cancelled subsequently.

### Visit of Plo Chief

5129. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI B. N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Palastinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chief has visited India recently, if so, the outcome of the discussion held with him;

(b) whether the Indian leadership is on the peace move in West Asia, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has demanded that Isreal should stop its aggression on Palastinian rofugee camps in Lebanon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF.K.K. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Chairman yassir Arafat, President of the Executive Committee of the PLO, visited India on March 9-10, 1989. He reported on the situation in the occupied terrotiries and his efforts to secure wider international support for the early convening of an international conference on the Middle East. He expressed appreciation for Indian Government's consistent support to the Palastinian cause and prompt recognition of the newly established Palastinian State. He was assured of continued strong Indian support for the effort to bring about speedy and equitable Palastinian settlement.

(b) We strengly support the proposal for convening an international conference under the United Nations aegis with the full participation of all the concerned parties including the PLO on an equal footing as the sole, legitmate representative of the Palas-

tinian people to negetiate a just and lasting settlement of the Palastinian problem.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have been concerned at the repeated Isreali aggression on Palastinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Indian has been supporting United Nation Resolutions calling for the complete withdrawal of Isreali forces from Lebanon. This call was recently reiterated in a Resolution adopted by the NAM Ministerial Meeting in September, 1988 which also called for United Nations action to ensure the safety of all civilians in Labanese refugee camps from Isreali attacks.

### Import of Hybrid Seeds of Sunflower

5130. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govenrment have imported hybrid seeds of Sunflower during 1988-89;

(b0 if so, the quantity thereof and the rate at which it was improted;

(c) the details of the distribution made to States, State-wise;

(d) whether Andhra Pradesh has taken up any steps to produce the foundation seed by the hybridised seed supplied to them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SSHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (e). The information called for from the concerned State Governments is still awaited. The same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt.

[Translation]

**Delhi University Colleges in Trans-Yamuna Areas**

5131. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of colleges in trans-Yamuna areas of Delhi is far below as compared to the population of the area;

(b) if so, the steps taken to open more colleges in that area; and

(c) whether Government propose to open an East Campus of Delhi University there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). There are four colleges of Delhi University in the trans Yamuna Area. It is likely that another college would be opened in this area during the next academic session. Admission to colleges in Delhi is not restricted to residents of the locality/area in which the college is situated.

(c) The University of Delhi has taken such a decision.

[English]

**Setting up Science and Technology Museum in Trivandrum**

5132. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have approached for financial assistance to

set up the proposed Science and Technology Museum in Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of the project and the amount of assistance sought from Union Government; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Kendriya Vidyalaya at Rourkela Steel Plant**

5133. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTANAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Rourkela Steel Plant requested Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to open a project school at Rourkela which started in August 1983;

(b) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant authorities took a unilateral decision in April, 1987 to stop admission to Class I and II and have threatened not to finance the school any more;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for smooth functioning of the said Vidyalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). Yes, sir. Kendriya

Vidyalaya at Rourkela Steel Plant started functioning in the academic session 1982-83;

Kendriya Vidyalaya, Rourkela was set up under the Project Sector and all recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the Vidyalaya is met by the Rourkela Steel Plant Authorities which had sponsored the school. In view of their inability to bear this expenditure further, it has been decided to close down the Kendriya Vidyalaya in a phased manner.

#### **Drought Relief Assistance to Orissa**

5134. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTANAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in drought hit areas of Orissa have been advised to switch over to latest technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the inputs for new technology, including new alternative crops, high yielding variety seeds are supplied through Government or approved agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(e) whether ICAR team have visited Orisa particularly district Kalahandi to implement drought crash contingencies plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

#### **Universities in Bihar declared fit to receive assistance from U.G.C.**

5135. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities declared fit to receive assistance from central sources by the University Grants Commission in Bihar;

(b) the norms adopted by the University Grants Commission to declare the Universities fit for assistance;

(c) the amount of grants given to the universities of Bihar during the last three years ;

(d) whether Government propose to open a Central University in Bihar; and

(e) if so, where and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The following Universities in Bihar have been declared fit to receive assistance from central sources by the U.G.C.

(i) Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur

(ii) Bihar University, Muzaffarpur

(iii) L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga

(iv) K. s. Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga.

(v) Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya

(vi) Patna University, Patna

(vii) Ranchi University, Ranchi.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the statement below:

(d) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to open a Central University in Bihar.

(e) Does not arise.

### STATEMENT

#### *Universities in Bihar Declared fit to receive assistance from U.G.C.*

According to Section 12 (b) of the UGC Act, no grant shall be given by the Central Government, the UGC or any other organisation receiving any funds from the Central Government, to a university established after 17th June 1972, unless the Commission has, after satisfying itself as to such matters as may be prescribed, declared such university to be fit for receiving grants. In pursuance of the above provision of the UGC Act, rules have been framed and notified prescribing the conditions which new universities have to fulfil before they are declared fit by the UGC for grants. According to the above mentioned rules, the following conditions have to be fulfilled by a new university before it is declared fit by the UGC for grants:

- (i) The establishment of the University is justified on grounds of adequacy of existing facilities, special features or new programmes and activities and need for upliftment of backward areas or removal of regional imbalances;
- (ii) In the law under which the university was established, due weightage has been given to the

recommendations made by the Education Commission (1964-66) the Committee on the Governance of Universities appointed by the UGC and the Committee of Panels appointed by the Commission during the last 10 years;

- (iii) The University is not merely an affiliating university but a multi faculty university having adequate facilities for teaching and research in a number of subjects;
- (iv) Every teaching department, centre, discipline in the university has provision for a minimum staff of one Professor, two Readers and an adequate number of Lecturers alongwith necessary supporting staff;
- (v) Adequate machinery for the health, residence and welfare of students has been provided or is being provided; and
- (vi) The University has been provided with adequate facilities in respect of buildings, equipment, books, library, hostel and staff quarters (excluding land) whose aggregate value is not less than Rs. 2 crores or the State Government is prepared to give an assurance to the Commission that minimum amount of Rs. 2 crores shall be made available to the university during the initial period of 5 years for the provision of the above mentioned facilities in addition to the developed land.

The details of the grants given to the universities of Bihar during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 are as follows:

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Years</i>		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Bhagalpur University	21.27	9.54	83.28
2.	Bihar University	14.09	19.04	51.99
3.	L.N. Mithila University	1.98	1.14	4.88
4.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit University	2.26	5.35	—
5.	Magadh University	25.50	17.87	4.99
6.	Patna University	40.87	39.50	96.54
7.	Ranchi University	16.78	36.66	25.09

**Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar**

5136. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar at present and the district-wise number thereof;

(b) whether these Vidyalayas have their own buildings; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these Vidyalayas will be their own buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) A list of Navodaya Vidyalayas with their location and districts is given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. According to the scheme, 30 acres of land, free of cost, as also some vacant buildings for temporary use by the Navodaya Vidyalayas are being provided by the State/UT Governments to run these Vidyalayas. However, the work of construction of the permanent buildings, for all the existing Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar has already been entrusted to public construction agencies. These buildings are expected to be ready in the next 18 months' time.



## STATEMENT

*List of Navodaya Vidyalayas Functioning in Bihar*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Birauli	Samastipur
2.	Sheikhpura	Monghyr
3.	Kumar Bagh Bettiah	West Champaran
4.	Hansdiha	Dumka
5.	Ara	Bhojpur
6.	Ranti	Madhubani
7.	Ghaghra	Gumla
8.	BIT Mesra	Ranchi
9.	Chalasa Campus	Singhbhum
10.	Rewar	Nawada
11.	Shaktinagar Chandan Dam	Bhagalpur
12.	Rashtriya Sarvajanik Mela Bhawan Supaul	Saharsa
13.	Mirzapur, Bandukhar*	Begusarai
14.	Barum	Arunangabad
15.	Vikram	Patna
16.	Jathian	Gaya
17.	Kheronadih	Muzaffarpur
18.	Bahadurpur (PT. Site) & Darbhanga (T. Site)	Darbhanga
19.	Purnea	Purnea
20.	Chlri	Lohardega

1	2	3
21.	Rajgrih	Nalanda
22.	Lalmatia	Godda
23.	Kolasi (Pt. Site) & Kodha (T. Site)	Kathihar

\*Also known as Bishampur

[English]

**Highway Projects of Kerala for Assistance from World Bank/Asian Development Bank**

5137. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala had forwarded certain projects relating to improvement of some National/State High-

ways to the Union Government for obtaining assistance from the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below. These requirements will to be posed to External agencies for assistance at the appropriate time.

**STATEMENT**

S. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the work	Amount (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4
<b>I National Highway Projects</b>			
1.	17	Widening and Strengthening to 4 lanes from Karnataka border to Mahe km. 18.05 to 187.60	204.30
2.	47	Widening to 4 lanes from Km. 327/100 to 342/200 and Cochin Bypass 0/0 to 9/800	76.12
3.	47	Widening to 4 lane Cochin Bypass 9/8 to 16/4 and k . 366/780 to 409/300 of Aroor Allepey Section.	73.20
4.	47.	Wideing to 4 lanes from Quilon to Trivandrum km. 497/750 to 551/900 and Trivandrum Bypass 0/0 to 11/900.	59.00

1	2	3	4
<b>II State Road Project</b>			
5.	Developing the link road connecting NH. 47 and NH. 17 (Palghat-Calicut) etc.		76.36

**Funds to States under RLEGP and NREP**

5138. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:  
SHRI C. SAMBU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money sanctioned and released to states for the implementation of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1988-89, State-wise; and

(b) the funds earmarked under the

schemes for 1989-90, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):  
(a) A statement indicating the resources allocated and released to the States for implementation of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) during the year 1988-89 is given below.

(b) Government is in the process of restructuring the wage employment programme. Because of this, Statewise allocations under the NREP and RLEGP for the year 1989-90 have yet to be made.

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	RLEGP				NREP	
		Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6561.90	7009.56	8586.58	7351.69		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.50	40.65	96.14	60.63		
3.	Assam	1374.10	1547.33	1876.14	1876.14		
4.	Bihar	9653.80	11394.17	13243.36	11640.95		
5.	Gujarat	2261.80	2686.19	2956.66	3589.07		
6.	Haryana	644.00	724.99	892.44	892.74		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	340.80	384.83	554.16	553.58		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	414.40	466.97	673.09	1021.69		
9.	Karnataka	3166.10	3591.41	3975.08	3800.81		
10.	Kerala	2579.70	2252.08	3470.06	3370.87		

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	RLEGP			NREP		
		Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released
1	2	3	4	5	6		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5699.50	6389.84	7230.22	6009.35		
12.	Maharashtra	5482.70	6063.14	6929.88	6640.71		
13.	Manipur	71.50	51.84	111.48	73.55		
14.	Meghalaya	95.55	90.51	125.92	112.74		
15.	Mizoram	43.00	28.41	76.66	60.59		
16.	Nagaland	84.00	90.46	88.14	127.25		
17.	Orissa	3030.00	3690.16	3813.67	1761.60		
18.	Punjab	678.50	685.20	952.02	867.78		
19.	Rajasthan	2697.10	3278.45	3598.56	4609.06		
20.	Sikkim	44.00	44.43	77.78	54.69		

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	RLEGP			NREP		
		Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released
1	2	3	4	5	6		
21.	Tamil Nadu	5406.65	6161.13	6934.24	6733.44		
22.	Tripura	180.50	174.44	270.83	251.77		
23.	Uttar Pradesh	11975.60	15480.84	16230.68	16230.68		
24.	West Bengal	5193.85	3592.00	7052.54	5796.19		
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	41.30	28.08	64.82	52.81		
26.	Chandigarh	0.00	Nil	21.24	18.29		
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.00	22.54	33.78	31.61		
28.	Delhi	44.75	36.79	42.78	37.93		
29.	Goa	78.90	74.76	97.40	77.48		

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	RLEGP			NREP		
		Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released	Resources* released
1	2	3	4	5	6		
30.	Lakshadweep	20.30	14.08	33.88	31.30		
31.	Pondicherry	44.25	46.07	57.96	53.80		
32.	Daman & Diu	10.95	7.12	21.66	12.58		

\*Include value of foodgrains at subsidised rates.

**Vessels of Shipping Corporation of India**

**5139. SHRI V SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:**

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cargo, container and other vessels the Shipping Corporation of India is operating with their ages, capacities and their sources of origin as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) whether the Shipping Corporation of India Limited has been suffering operating losses due to its outdated cargo vessels;

(c) whether SCI has not been able to acquire sufficient quantity of cargos from abroad during the last five years;

(d) whether foreign lines have been taking out major share of cargos in comparison to Shipping Corporation of India;

(e) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(f) the efforts being made to modernise the cargo vessels of SCI and to acquire multi-purpose vessels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The details of Shipping Corporation of India ships as on 31.12.1988 is as under:

(I)	<i>Type of vessels</i>	<i>Number of vessels</i>	<i>DWT (Lakhs)</i>
	Cargo Liners	45	6.98
	Bulk Carriers	24	11.17
	Combination Carriers	4	4.75
	VLCCS	2	5.54
	Tankers (Crude Carriers)	21	15.89
	Tanker (Product Carriers)	12	3.54
	Passenger-cum-Cargo	6	0.10
	Timber Carrier	1	0.06
	Off-shore Supply Vessels	10	0.14
(II)	<i>Source</i>	<i>No. of Vessels</i>	
	India	20	
	USSR	7	
	GDR	7	



Japan	16
Yugoslavia	19
Poland	6
Sweden	2
U.K.	7
Spain	3
Singapore	10
Korea	27
West Germany	1

## (III) Age-wise composition of 125 vessels:

	<i>No. of vessels</i>	<i>DWT (Lakhs)</i>
Upto 5 years	43	16.07
6 years to 10 years	28	8.44
11 years to 15 years	44	22.84
16 years to 20 years	7	0.66
above 20 years	3	0.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>48.17</b>

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Shipping Corporation of India has been able to secure reasonable share of cargo from abroad.

(d) and (e). The foreign lines have a major share in the export cargo. The main reason is that buyers abroad are free to nominate the shipping line. It is estimated that in 1987-88, Indian shipping lines (including SCI) carried about 18.4% of the total export cargo.

(f) Shipping Corporation of India modernises its fleet by acquiring modern and fuel efficient vessels and have plans to acquire multi purpose and specialised vessels.

**Affiliation of KUSB, Law College,  
Bhajan nagar, Orissa by Berhampur  
University**

5140. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clearance of Bar Council of India is required to establish a Law College under any university;

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

(c) the reasons for withholding affiliation to KUSB Law College Bhajannagar, Orissa by Berhampur University in spite of clearance to the college given by Bar-Council of India; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. According to the Bar Council of India, under the Rules of the Council relating to standards of legal education and recognition of degrees in law, it is essential for a law college to obtain prior permission of the Council to start law course. The Bar Council has not granted and permission to the KUSB Law College, Bhajannagar, Orissa. In fact on the basis of the report of the Inspection Team of the Council which had inspected the College, the College was informed that unless the defects noticed at the time of inspection are rectified the college may be derecognised by the University.

#### **Construction of Fishing Harbour in Gopalpur**

5141. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of fishing harbour at Gopalpur in Orissa; and

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The project is not sanctioned by the Government of India. Hence question of progress on its construction and allocation of funds does not arise.

#### **Setting up Working Women's Hostels**

5142. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target to establish working women's Hostels in Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the names of the places State-wise, where the projects have been sanctioned so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) It was proposed to set up approximately 300 additional Working Women's Hostels during the Seventh Five Year Plan in the country.

(b) A statement is given below.

## STATEMENT

*List of Working Women's Hostels with Day-care Centres sanctioned up to 31.3.89 during the Seventh Five Year Plan*

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Location of Project	No. of Projects
1	2	3	4
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
1.		Ananthapur	1
2.		Eluru	1
3.		Gudiwada	1
4.		Guntur	1
5.		Khammam	1
6.		Kurnool	1
7.		Mahabubnagar	1
8.		Rajamundry	1
9.		Vijayawada	1
10.		Vishakhapatnam	1
11.		Vizianagaram	1
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>			
12.		Roing	1
13.		Tawang	1
<i>Assam</i>			
14.		Lakhimpur	1
<i>Bihar</i>			
15.		Madhubani	1
16.		Nawhatta	1

1	2	3	4
17.		Rohtas	1
	<i>Gujarat</i>		
18.		Baroda	1
19.		Bhavnagar	1
20.		Kutch	1
21.		Mehasana	1
	<i>Haryana</i>		
22.		Ambala	1
23.		Hissar	1
	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
24.		Bilaspur	1
	<i>Karnataka</i>		
25.		Bangalore	3
26.		Bidar	1
27.		Gadag	1
28.		Hassan	1
29.		Hubli	1
30.		Hulkoti	1
31.		Kittur	1
32.		Manipal	1
	<i>Kerala</i>		
33.		Alleppy	1
34.		Calicut	1

1	2	3	4
35.		Cochin	1
36.		Idukki	3
37.		Irinjalkudda	1
38.		Kanayanur	1
39.		Kasergod	1
40.		Kottayam	4
41.		Ottapalam	1
42.		Palghat	1
43.		Pathanamthitta	5
44.		Ponakunnam	1
45.		Shertallay	1
46.		Shoranur	1
47.		Trichur	2
48.		Trivandrum	3
49.		Vaikom	1
50.		Vazoor	1
51.		Vengoor	1
52.		Wynad	1
53.		Thodupuzha	1
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
54.		Baitul	1
55.		Bijawar	1
56.		Bhopal	3

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1	2	3	4
57.		Gwalior	1
58.		Harda	1
59.		Indore	2
60.		Khajurao	1
61.		Nepanagar	1
62.		Niwari	1
63.		Reewa	1
64.		Sihore	1
65.		Seoni	1
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
66.		Ahmednagar	2
67.		Akola	1
68.		Amravati	1
69.		Aurangabad	2
70.		Bombay	5
71.		Buldana	1
72.		Dhule	2
73.		Gadchiroli	1
74.		Kolhapur	1
75.		Latur	1
76.		Nanded	1
77.		Nasik	2
78.		Parbhani	1

1	2	3	4
79.		Pune	3
80.		Ratangiri	1
81.		Sangli	1
82.		Thane	1
	<i>Manipur</i>		
83.		Imphal	1
84.		Ukhrool	1
	<i>Nagaland</i>		
85.		Dimapur	2
	<i>Orissa</i>		
86.		Angul	1
87.		Balasore	1
88.		Berhampur	1
89.		Bolangir	1
90.		Bhubneshwar	1
91.		Cuttack	1
92.		Jeypore	1
93.		Kalahandi	1
94.		Puri	1
95.		Sambalpur	1
	<i>Punjab</i>		
96.		Bathinda	1
97.		Sangrur	1

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1	2	3	4
<i>Rajasthan</i>			
98.		Ardawata	1
99.		Banswara	1
100.		Barmer	1
101.		Beawar	
102.		Bhusawar	1
103.		Chittorgarh	1
104.		Hanumangarh	1
105.		Jaipur	2
106.	Khetri	1	
107.		Kishangarh	1
108.		Nimbahera	1
109.		Pali	1
110.		Pratapgarh	1
111.		Sirohi	1
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
112.		Coimbatore	3
113.		Dharampuri	1
114.		Dindigul	1
115.		Madras	2
116.		Ootacumund	1
117.		Perambalur	1
118.		Pudukkottai	1



1	2	3	4
119.		Thanjavur	1
120.		Tiruchirapalli	4
121.		Vellore	2
	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
122.		Ghaziabad	2
123.		Jaunpur	1
	<i>West Bengal</i>		
124.		Burdwan	1
125.		Calcutta	2
126.		Durgapur	1
127.		Jalpaiguri	1
128.		Hooghly	1
129.		Rishra	1
130.		24 Parganas	2
	<i>Delhi</i>		
131.		Delhi	3
	<i>Pondicherry</i>		
132.		Pondicherry	1

**Vacant Posts of Commissioner and Joint Commissioner in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

5143. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether posts of Commissioner and Joint Commissioner (Academic) of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are lying vacant;

(b) whether these have since been filled up; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Cases against Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

5144. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases filed against Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during the current and preceding year in different High Courts;

(b) the details of cases which are pending for more than three, five and ten years; and

(c) the details of cases disposed off during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) As per records available the number of cases filed in 1988 and in 1989

(Upto March, 1989) are 64 and 21 respectively. These cases generally related to recruitment, promotions/transfers, admissions remuneration, pension and other retirement benefits confirmation and disciplinary matters.

(b) As per records available the number of cases pending for more than three years, five years and ten years are 26, 10 and nil respectively.

(c) Such record is not maintained by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Headquarters) as the cases are handled at the Regional/Vidyalaya level also.

#### **Teaching and Non-teaching Staff-working in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

5145. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of different categories of teaching staff posted in Kendriya Vidyalayas and non-teaching staff posted at head-quarters and regional offices as on 31 March, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) Details of the teaching staff posted in Kendriya Vidyalayas as on 30.4.88 is as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Post</i>	<i>No.</i>
1	2	3
1.	P.G.T.	3311
2.	T.G.T.	6142
3.	Head Master	168
4.	P.R.T.	8409
5.	Other Teachers	2618

Details of the staff posted at Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Headquarters and in

Regional Offices as on 30.4.88 are given in the statements- I & II below.

### STATEMENT- I

*Details of Staff in Position at Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Head Quarters) as on 30-4-1988*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Post</i>	<i>In position</i>
1	2	3
1.	Commissioner	1
2.	Joint Commissioner	1
3.	Deputy Commissioner	3
4.	Assistant Commissioner	2
5.	Sr. Accounts Officer	1
6.	Education Officer	6
7.	Sr. Audit Officer	1
8.	Sr. Admn. Officer	2
9.	Vigilance Officer	1
10.	Sr. Analyst	—
11.	Executive Engineer	1
12.	Accounts Officer	1
13.	Internal Audit Officer	—
14.	Jr. Analyst	1
15.	Section Officer	10
16.	Asstt. Education Officer	4
17.	Technical Officer	1
18.	Hindi Officer	1

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1	2	3
19.	Asstt. Editor	1
20.	Editorial Asstt.	1
21.	Research Asstt.	1
22.	Superintendent (Admn.)	1
23.	Superintendent of Accounts	8
24.	Sr. P.A.	1
25.	Statistical Asstt.	1
26.	Technical Assistant	1
27.	Legal Assistant	1
28.	Sr. Hindi Translator	1
29.	Proof Reader	1
30.	Hindi Translator	3
31.	Jr. Technical Assistant	1
32.	Sr. Stenographer	5
33.	Assistants	32
34.	Audit Assistant	13
35.	UDC/Accounts Clerk	67
36.	Jr. Stenographer	12
37.	LDC/Hindi Typist	54
38.	Sr. Gestener Operator	1
39.	Staff Car Driver	4
40.	Gestener Operator	1
41.	Daftry	7

1	2	3
42.	Group 'D' Employees	19 <sup>1</sup>
43.	Chowkidar	2
44.	Sweeper	2
Total		278

**STATEMENT- II**

*Details of Staff in Position in the Regional Offices of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as on 30-4-1988*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Post</i>	<i>In position</i>
1	2	3
1.	Assistant Commissioner	13
2.	Administrative Officer	14
3.	Education Officer	39
4.	Accounts-cum-Inspecting Officer	13
5.	Superintendent of Accounts	15
6.	Superintendent (Admn.)	11
7.	Sr. Librarian	9
8.	Assistant	15
9.	Audit Assistant	74
10.	Stenographer Grade II	40
11.	U.D.C.	37
12.	Jeep Driver	14
13.	L.D.C.	59
14.	Hindi Typist	10

1	2	3
15.	Daftary	11
16.	Gp. 'D' including Sweeper	84
Total		458

**Self Employment Scheme for Women In  
Karnataka**

5146. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are implementing some schemes for providing self-employment to the women;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken in this regard in Karnataka;

(c) whether there is any proposal from Karnataka Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes are implemented through State Governments Agencies/Voluntary Organisations in all the States/Union Territories including Karnataka. The proposals are considered under the approved pattern of assistance as and when received.

(c) to (e). Details of proposals received by the Department of Women & Child Development during the years 1986-87, 1987-88, & 1988-89 and action taken thereon are given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Programme/Scheme	Year	Proposal/Trade	Implementing agency	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Scheme of assistance for setting up women's training centres for rehabilitation of women in distress	1986-87	Book-binding & cutting	Bapaji Nursery Primary and Tailoring Institute Ulsoor Bangalore	Rs. 63,270/- released
2.	—do—		—do—	Indira Nehru Social Service Society, Bangalore	Rs. 18,000/- released
3.	—do—		—do—	Bharati Mahila Mandali Chickballpur	Rs. 09,000/- released
4.	—do—		Radio & Electronic	Ganashree Cultural Educational Social Society, Bangalore	Rs. 66,870/- released
5.	—do—		Tailoring & Embroidery	Sisters of Charity Educational Society of Mangalore, Mangalore	Rs. 26,280/- released
6.	—do—		Leather cutting & stitching	Venus Mahila Samaja, Bangalore	Rs. 16,422/- released
7.	—do—		Tailoring	Viswa Neevan Trust, Bangalore	Rs. 41,220/- released

S. No.	Name of Programme/Scheme	Year	Proposal/Trade	Implementing agency	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	—do—		Tailoring & Cutting	G.K.M. Educational Institute, Kanakpura	Rs. 70,065/- released
9.	—do—		Book binding & cutting	Vishala Educational Society, Kanakapura	Rs. 68,073/- released
10.	—do—		Radio & Electronics	Mysore Pradesh Graduations Association, Bangalore	Rs. 72,540/- released
11.	—do—		Tailoring & cutting	Bangalore Distt. Youth Welfare Association, Kanakpura	Rs. 55,522/- released
12.	—do—	1987-88	Tailoring & Embroidary	Mahila Mandal, Kannad	Rs. 23,823/- released
13.	—do—		Tailoring & cutting	Sanjay Gandhi Youth Welfare Association, Bangalore	Rs. 48,588/- released
14.	—do—		Wool Spinning	Rural Dev. Society, Murgod	Rs. 41,805/- released



S. No.	Name of Programme/Scheme	Year	Proposal/Trade	Implementing agency	Action taken
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
15.	—do—		Cane & Bamboo Crafts	Daltha Rural Development Association, Megadi	Rs. 52,920/- released
16.	—do—	1988-89	Book Binding	Sriman Mahavidyalaya Education Society, Bangalore	Rs. 53,820/- released
17.	—do—		Cutting & Tailoring	Karnataka Pradesh Unemployed Graduates' Society, Bangalore	Rs. 76,005/- released
18.	—do—		Book Binding & cutting	Gauri Cultural Association, Bangalore	Rs. 67,500/- released
19.	—do—		Tailoring & Embroidery	Social Medical Relief Centre, Solpur	Rs. 26,910/- released
20.	—do—		Tailoring	Rajiv Youth Front, Bangalore	Rs. 69,840/- released

S. No.	Name of Programme/Scheme	Year	Proposal/Trade	Implementing agency	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	—do—		Tailoring	Mrs. Crofton Club Bellary, Karnataka	Rs. 59,353/- released
22.	—do—		Book Binding & cutting	Sanjay Memorial Education Society, Gulbarga	Rs. 39,130/- released
23.	—do—		Leather Crafts	Janseva Samaj Vidya Kendra, Bangalore	Rs. 38,655/- released
24.	—do—		Leather Crafts	Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar Vidya Vardhak Sangh, Gulbarga	Rs. 38,115/- released
25.	Training-cum-production-cum- employment centres for women under NORAD Programme	1987-88	Training of 250 women in five trades viz., lacquer ware craft, inlay, craft, sandalwood craft, weaving carpets and manufacturing for wooden toys	Karnataka State Handi- craft Development, Bangalore	Rs. 14,95,000/- approved

S. No.	Name of Programme/Scheme	Year	Proposal/Trade	Implementing agency	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	—do—		Training of 150 women in handloom beedi making and bangles manufacturing etc.	i) The Rural Development Society, Murgod & ii) Sawali, Distt. Belgaon	Not approved as the proposal did not conform with the prescribed guidelines

**India's call to Developed Countries to provide Financial Resources to Less Privileged Nations**

5147. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has called upon developed countries to provide adequate financial resources to the less privileged nations; and

(b) if so, the extent to which this help them to switch over to new technologies without damaging the environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) At a conference on Saving the Ozone Layer held in London in March 1989, the Minister of environment, Shri Z.R. Ansari referred to the need to consider the setting up of a Fund which would provide net additionality of resources to developing countries to acquire technology for appropriate substitutes and additional costs which it would impose on developing countries

(b) Since no such Fund has been set up as yet nor have any financial resources been committed by developed countries, the question does not arise.

**Protocol Signed with USSR on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation**

5148. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Protocol on economic, scientific and technical cooperation has been signed with USSR;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the protocol envisages to set up a group to monitor Indo-Soviet trade; and

(d) if so, the details of the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). The Indo-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission has a Working Group on Trade under its age is to oversee the development of bilateral trade trade, which meets generally twice a year.

In the context of fast expanding dimensions of Indo-Soviet cooperation, which requires constant and close monitoring, Government have decided to set up a Core Group to monitor this cooperation. The Core Group will be headed by the Foreign Secretary (who is Vice Chairman of the Commission on the Indian side) and include the Secretaries for Finance, Commerce, Industrial Development, Power and Special Secretary (PMO).

**STATEMENT**

The 12th session of the inter-Governmental Indo-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, held in Delhi from March 7-9, 1989, reviewed the whole gamut of mutually beneficial Indo-Soviet economic, scientific and technical cooperation and exchanged ideas on new ways and means to further strengthen, expand and diversify this cooperation.

The Commission expressed great satisfaction with the progress in the implementation on the agreements on further development of trade, scientific and technical ties.

between the two countries at the Indo-Soviet summit meetings in the period 1985-88, and noted that considerable progress had been made in the implementation of the Indo-Soviet agreements on the construction of large industrial projects in India. The Commission noted that Indo-Soviet trade is developing satisfactorily for achieving the target agreed upon in 1986 of 2.5 times growth in bilateral trade turnover by 1992.

The Commission expressed satisfaction at the implementation of the Integrated Long-Term Programme of Scientific and Technical Cooperation signed by Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev in July 1987.

Reviewing in depth the ongoing programmes/projects of cooperation in the fields of power, oil and gas, coal, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine-building, computers and electronics, communications, agriculture and the agro industrial sector, water resources and science and technology, the Commission issued appropriate guidelines and directives to keep up the momentum in the respective areas, identify new prospects and areas of cooperation and strive to achieve the results within the agreed time-frames as indicated in the Protocol.

New areas of Indo-Soviet cooperation were identified by the Commission in the fields of railways and civil aviation and it was decided to set up new Working Groups in these fields.

The Commission discussed the possibilities of giving a new thrust to development of new forms of economic cooperation such as joint ventures, production cooperation, direct ties between enterprises of the two countries and for this purpose has constituted a Working Group on New Forms of

Economic Cooperation.

The Soviet side informed us of possibilities of setting up joint ventures in the Soviet Far East Economic region, especially production units for consumer goods, including readymade garments, footwear and processing of agricultural products. India conveyed its keen interest in cooperating in the development of the Soviet Far East and Siberia, including through setting up of Joint ventures for exploiting the forest resources of the Region to mutual advantage.

The Commission noted the satisfactory progress in the three hotel construction projects in Samarkand, Bukhara and Tashkent by Indian companies and it was agreed to finalise the contracts by September 1989 for the construction of seven more hotels by Indian companies in Alma Ata, Urgench, Khiva, Frunze, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Nakhodha.

The Commission also noted the steps taken by the two sides to improve cooperation between Indian business circles and Society enterprises and organisations such as interaction between the Indo-Soviet Committee (on the Soviet side) and the Indian Steering Committee, and the setting up in the USSR of the Association of Business Cooperation with India. It has also been agreed to set up an Indian Trade Centre in Moscow within the next 2 years.

The implementation of the agreements reached is under constant review. It is closely monitored by the respective Working Groups set up under the Joint Commission which regularly meet once or twice a year. The entire range of agreements will be reviewed by the Co-Chairmen of the Joint Commission at their next working meeting later this year and at the 13th session of the Joint Commission scheduled to be held in Moscow in the summer of 1990.

**Difficulties of Trawler Operators In  
Respect of their Chartering  
Operations**

5149. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many small and independent entrepreneurs are facing difficulties in implementing the letter of intent for chartering of fishing vessels;

(b) if so, the reasons for granting letter of intent for only six months at a time;

(c) whether all other industries get a period of three years for implementation of letter of intent; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remove the difficulties that are faced by small entrepreneurs in chartering of fishing vessels within the prescribed period of six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Letter of intent for chartering foreign fishing vessels are valid for a period of six months from the date of issue. However, as and when requests for further extensions are received for the charterers, these are considered on merits.

(c) and (d). The Department of Industrial Development in its Press Note No. 15 of 1988 series has indicated that the initial

validity period of a letter of intent will be for three years. The letter of intent for chartering of foreign fishing vessels follow from the provisions of the Maritime Zone of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 and Rules are framed thereunder. The difficulties, if any, faced by the charterers are considered and action taken within the framework of the aforementioned Acts and Rules.

**Recruitment & Training in Fertilizer  
Companies**

5150. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees recruited by public sector Fertilizer Companies for institutional training during the last three years, year-wise & Company-wise;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes included among them;

(c) the number of employees sent abroad by these Companies for foreign training during the same period, year-wise and Company-wise; and

(d) the number of Scheduled Tribes among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (d). A statement furnishing the requisite information on each part of the question is given below.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Number of employees recruited for Institutional Training during										Number of employees sent abroad for foreign training							
		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		Total	SC	ST			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	MFL	167	15	2	133	20	1	90	7	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
2.	FCI	—	—	—	30	2	—	52	7	4	6	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—
3.	PPL	96	6	2	54	3	1	42	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4.	RCF	300	29	6	163	50	10	80	12	—	10	—	—	11	—	—	15	2	1
5.	NFL	338	63	2	442	116	22	346	89	23	11	2	—	16	—	—	9	1	—
6.	FACT	370	33	7	447	43	8	456	46	4	3	—	—	2	—	—	37	1	—
7.	PPCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	12	2	.

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Number of employees recruited for Institutional Training during						Number of employees sent abroad for foreign training											
		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89							
		Total	SC ST	Total	SC ST	Total	SC ST	Total	SC ST	Total	SC ST	Total	SC ST						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8.	PDIL	61	4	—	—	—	—	41	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	HFC	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—
1.	Madras Fertilizers Limited. (MFL)																		
2.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited. (FCI)																		
3.	Paradeep Phosphates Limited. (PPL)																		
4.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited. (RCF)																		
5.	National Fertilizers Limited. (NFL)																		
6.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited. (FACT)																		
7.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited, (PPCL)																		
8.	Projects & Development India Limited, (PDIL)																		
9.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited. (HFC)																		



### Rural drinking water schemes

5151. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 March, 1989 to Starred Question No. 208 regarding Rural drinking water Schemes and state:

(a) whether the definition of problem villages include the villages do not have adequate supply of safe drinking water on the basis of the norms laid down for providing this facility;

(b) if not, the total number of villages with inadequate drinking water supply, State-wise;

(c) the target date for providing adequate number of sources in each village of the country;

(d) the level of central funding in the two programmes, MNP and ARWSP; and

(e) the total amount allocated and actually released to States/Union Territories under these programmes since their inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Except for estimated 3347 problem villages all the 'No Source' problem villages (PVs) in the country are likely to be covered with safe drinking water facilities by the end of 7th Five Year Plan. Most of the partially covered PVs will also be provided with adequate number of sources in the Seventh Plan and the remaining during the Eighth Plan.

(d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, the total Central assistance made available to the States/UTs during the 7th Plan amounts to Rs. 1696.54 crores including the allocation for the year 1989-90. In addition, States/UTs have made provision for Rs. 2515.37 crores under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) during the 7th Plan.

(e) The total amount allocated and actually released to States/Union Territories under ARWSP since the beginning of Sixth Plan and in the Seventh Plan (upto 1988-89) are Rs. 1968.42 crores and Rs. 2235.52 crores respectively.

### India's participation in Indian Ocean Commission

5152. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India have been invited to joint the Five member Indian Ocean Commission set up last year to form the beginning of a common economic exchange of the smaller Indian Ocean countries; and

(b) if so, the India's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) During the recent visit of the Mauritian Deputy Prime Minister to India he proposed in a general way that India might participate in the Indian Ocean Commission.

(b) The matter is receiving Government's consideration.

### Purchase of Laminated Bags by NFC

5153. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of laminated bags or other type of bags purchased by National Fertilizers Corporation during year 1988-89;

(b) the manner in which a purchase was effected; and

(c) the parties from which the purchases were made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The value of bags purchased by National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) during 1988-89 is approximately Rs. 33 crores.

(b) The bags have been purchased from the parties who were awarded contracts on the basis of open tenders advertised in Press besides purchases from Ancillary Units of NFL.

(c) The purchases were made from the following parties:

1. M/s. H.R. Enterprises, Panipat (Ancillary Unit of NFL, Panipat).
2. M/s. Himpex Pvt. Ltd. (Ancillary Unit of NFL, Nangal).
3. M/s. Mehatpur Packing (Ancillary Unit of NFL, Nangal).
4. M/s. Punjab Ploy Jute (Ancillary Unit of NFL, Bhatinda).
5. M/s. Shree Krishan & Co., Calcutta.
6. M/s. Krishna Laminating Ind., Calcutta.
7. M/s. Haryana Jute & Laminating Ind., Calcutta.
8. M/s. Ashoka Industries, Cal-

cutta.

9. M/s. Nirmal Laminators, Calcutta.
10. M/s. Swastik Laminating Industries, Behadurgarh,
11. M/s. Sri Ram Synthetics, Bahadurgarh.
12. M/s. Paharpur Plastics, Sehibagad.
13. M/s. Dhoot Marketing Organisation, Aurangabad.
14. M/s. Arm Ployments, Ahmedabad.

#### Subsidy for Haj Pilgrims

5154. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the subsidy for the Haj pilgrims included in the last three annual demands of the Ministry;

(b) the subsidy actually spent each year;

(c) the major items of expenditure, each year; and

(d) whether Government have a proposal to subsidise return Haj air fare and or Haj accommodation in Makkah or Madina?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) The following Budget provisions were made in the Budget Estimates of the Ministry of External Affairs under the head "Subsidy to Haj Committee" during the previous three financial years:

Budget Estimates	1986-87	—	Rs. 2.0 Crores
Budget Estimates	1987-88	—	Rs. 2.24 Crores
Budget Estimates	1988-89	—	Rs. 2.24 Crores

(b) Government did not disburse any subsidy to the Haj Committee during these years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) (i) Air India/IAC have requested Government to reimburse losses suffered by them on the operation of Haj flights-1988. The matter is under the consideration of the concerned authorities.

(ii) Government have no proposal to subsidise accommodation for Haj pilgrims at Makkah and Madinah.

#### **Appointment of Dealers of Fertilizers**

5155. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for appointment of wholesale stockists and dealers of fertilizers by various fertilizers manufacturing companies in the public sector?

(b) whether any reservation policy is followed;

(c) if so, the categories for which reservation is made; and

(d) the number of whole-sale dealers in various categories; state/union territory-wise as on 1.1.1989, for each company concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Assistance to Maharashtra under S.F.P.P.**

5156. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance provided to Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise under the Special Foodgrain Production Programme;

(b) the targets fixed and achieved during the above period; year-wise;

(c) whether the target for 1989 for Maharashtra has been fixed; and

(d) if so, the funds earmarked as Central assistance for 1989 under the Special Foodgrains Production Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) After mid-term review of Seventh Five Year Plan, the Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) was launched from the year 1988-89 and the focus crop of rice was selected. The Central assistance originally provided to the State was Rs. 268.76 lakhs for implementation of

SFPP rice. In addition to this, Rs. 9.60 lakhs for opening retail outlets of fertilisers and Rs. 55.00 lakhs for credit support to the farmers was also provided. Subsequently, a sum of Rs. 54.00 lakhs for pulses production under SFPP was also given. Under the Scheme of Assistance to the small & marginal farmers an amount of Rs. 391.10 lakhs has been allotted for shallow tubewells/dugwells to supplement the S.F.P.P.

(b) and (c). A target of 108.00 lakh tonnes of food grains production was fixed for the year 1988-89. The estimates of production are not yet due. The Working Group of Planning Commission has fixed a target of 125.00 lakhs tonnes for the year 1989-90.

(d) The allocations for 1989-90 have not yet been finalised. However, the programme will continue during the year.

#### **Modernisation of D.S.P.**

5158. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 2900 regarding modernisation of D.S.P. with the help of foreign firms and state:

(a) the firms that participated in the bid for which awards have already been issued;

(b) whether M/s. Mannesman Demag of West Germany has any past experience of building up steel plants in the country;

(c) whether the Indian collaborator of

the above firm does not have any past experience of steel plants; and

(d) whether firms from USSR have also got some order if so, the facts thereof with details of further contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) As in the statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Indian members of the Consortium led by M/s. Mannesman Demag, namely M/s Birla Technical Services, M/s Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. and M/s Dodsai, do have past experience of construction of steel plants in India and abroad.

(d) Contracts have been signed with the consortium led by M/s Tiajpromex, port for the turn-key commissioning of (i) Sinter plant package and (ii) Blast Furnace package. M/s Tiajpromexport was a member of the MDH led consortium for all the four successful bids made by this consortium. Since the Soviet firm was to carry out the major portion of the work in regard to these two packages, they have been allowed to function as the leader of the consortium for these two packages. In addition, M/s. Tiajpromexport of USSR are also members of the M/s Mannesman Demag (FRG) led consortium for (i) the Raw Materials Handling complex package and (ii) the Basic Oxygen Furnace package and would be carrying out work in these packages also.

#### **STATEMENT**

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (i) Raw material handling Plant. | (i) M/s. Mannesman Demag (FRG) led consortium |
|                                  | (ii) M/s. Mitsubishi, Japan.                  |
| (ii) Basic Oxygen Furnace.       | (i) M/s. Davy Mckee, U.K.                     |

- |                             |       |  |
|-----------------------------|-------|--|
|                             | (ii)  | M/s. Mannesman Demag (FRG) led consortium. |
| (iii) Sinter Plant.         | (i)   | M/s. Davy Mckee, U.K.                      |
|                             | (ii)  | M/s. Mitsubishi, Japan.                    |
|                             | (iii) | M/s. Mannesman Demag (FRG) led consortium. |
| (iv) Blast Furnace Package. | (i)   | M/s. Davy Mckee, U.K.                      |
|                             | (ii)  | M/s. Mannesman Demag (FRG) led consortium  |
|                             | (iii) | M/s. Nippon Kokan, Japan.                  |
| (v) Continuous casting.     | (i)   | M/s. Mannesman Demag (FRG) led consortium. |
|                             | (ii)  | M/s. Concast AG, Switzerland.              |

**Engaging of US Public Relations Company by India**

5159. SHRI SHARAD DJGHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for engaging a leading American Public relations company to promote India's interests in the United States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) and (b). Senior officials of the External Affairs Ministry visited Washington recently to assess the steps required to optimise the projection of Government's policies in the United States. The officials' report has yet to be considered by Government and no decisions in this context have been taken.

**Defence Pact between Pakistan and India**

5160. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been the press report in the National Herald dated 6 March, 1989 to the effect that Pakistan's Prime Minister has ruled out a Joint defence pact with India; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The views of the Prime Minister of Pakistan have been noted. The question of a Joint defence pact with Pakistan is not under the Government's consideration.

**Discovery of Ashokan Edicts**

5161. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a version of Ashokan edicts No. 12 and 14 has been discovered recently on a stone slab in Devi Shrine at Sannathy near Gulbarga;

(b) whether the edicts belong to the 3rd century;

(c) whether the past minor rock edicts No. 1 and 2 were found out at other places like Bellary, Raichur and Chitradurga; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Minor rock Edicts issued by Asoka were found in northern Karnataka at Nittur, Udegolam in Taluk Siruguppa District Bellary; Brahmagiri, Siddapur and Jatinga Rameswara, District Chitradurga; Maski, Gavimath and Palkigundu in District Raichur, Karnataka.

**Plantation of Coconut in Karnataka**

5162. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU;  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Project to bring additional hectares under coconut cultivation is under-

way in various States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the outlay for the project for Seventh Plan; and

(c) the total seedlings that have been and likely to be planted in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The projects which are under implementation to bring additional area under coconut are:

- 1) Expansion of area under coconut by providing subsidy for new planting.
- 2) Coconut plantation on canal embankments in Orissa and Karnataka.
- 3) Coconut plantation in Khas lands in Tripura.

(b) The outlay for the projects for Seventh Plan is Rs. 363.39 lakhs.

(c) The total number of seedlings planted in Karnataka so far is 601330. Number of seedlings proposed to be planted during the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan is about 82170.

**Sell's Advice to Refractory Industry Re. Technological Changes**

5163. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU;  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has called upon the refractory industry to take note of technological changes

being introduced in steel sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The important technological changes involving the use of special refractories in the steel sector are:

- (i) 7 Metre high Coke Over Batteries.
- (ii) ESTS (Dutch) design for Blast Furnace Stoves.
- (iii) Twin Hearth Furnances.
- (iv) 'KORF' Technology for Open Hearth Furnaces.
- (v) Basic Oxygen Furnace process of Steel making.
- (vi) combined blowing technology in Basic Oxygen Furnace/LD Converter.

(vii) Continuous casting.

(viii) Ceramic Welding for Coke Ovens.

(ix) Application of Monolithics (Castable Refractories).

### Sheep Rearing Activity

5164. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sheep-rearing activity is more in certain States; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sheep rearing activity is based upon the size of sheep population in a State. The State-wise detailed sheep population is given in the statement below.

### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Sheep		
		Cross bred	Indigenous	Total sheep
1	2	2	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93	7426	7519
2.	Assam	2	44	46
3.	Bihar	34	1288	1322
4.	Gujarat	28	2329	2357
5.	Haryana	64	694	758
6.	Himachal Pradesh	54	1037	1091
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	485	1424	1909

1	2	2	4	5
8.	Karnataka	132	4660	4792
9.	Kerala	(a)	7	7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	953	959
11.	Maharashtra	33	2638	2671
12.	Manipur	—	14	14
13.	Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.	26
14.	Nagaland	(a)	(a)	(a)
15.	Orissa	62	1928	1990
16.	Punjab	—	—	611
17.	Rajasthan	33	13398	13431
18.	Sikkim	1	10	11
19.	Tamil Nadu	282	5255	5537
20.	Tripura	(a)	5	5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	178	2129	2307
22.	West Bengal	34	1331	1365
<i>Union Territories</i>				
23.	A & N Islands	—	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	20
25.	Chandigarh	(a)	1	1
26.	D. & N. Haveli	(a)	(a)	1
27.	Delhi	1	2	3
28.	G.D. & Diu	—	1	1
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—



1	2	2	4	5
30.	Mizoram	(a)	1	1
31.	Pondicherry	(a)	9	9
All India		1522	46584	48764(h)

a = Below 500

[Translation]

### Setting up Mini Steel Plants in U.P.

5165. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to set up Mini Steel Plants at any place in Ajamgarh, Maunath-Bhanjan, Balia and Gazipur districts of Uttar Pradesh and at a any place of Purwanchal during next three years; and

(b) if so, the names of the places and the time by which these plants are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

### Construction of Medical Complex at Male

5166. SHRI PRATAP RAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Buildings Construction Corporation has been awarded a contract for construction of

medical complex at Male, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said medical Complex is being set up in the memory of a great statement of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps Government propose to take to commemorate the memory of the said statesman in other foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The 200 be "Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital" is to be built in Male at a cost of Rs. 16.967 crores with Indian assistance as announced during Prime Minister's visit to Maldives in February 1986. The National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. is to be the consultant, and the executive agency for this project, which may be completed in 36 months.

(c) No other proposals of this nature are pending with the Government.

### Revision of support price of Wheat and Rice

5167. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

raise further the support price for wheat and rice; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government has fixed the procurement prices for paddy (common) of fair average quality at Rs. 160 per quintal for the 1988-89 marketing season and for wheat at Rs. 183 per quintal for the 1989-90 marketing season. A decision on the procurement price for paddy for the 1989-90 marketing season is under the consideration of the Government.

#### **National Seminar on Water System**

5168. SHRI NARSINH SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in 'Decann Herald' dated 22 December, 1988 under the caption "National Seminar on water system today";

(b) whether Government had requested the Indian Institute of Science, New Delhi and the National Institute of Hydrology in Roorkee to study eight basins in the country and to develop a "Water Balance Model"; and

(c) if so, what are the developments so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government had requested the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee to undertake studies for the development of hydrological/Water Balance Model in ten different districts in the country.

(c) The Indian Institute of Science has undertaken and commenced the work in three districts and the National Institute of Hydrology in seven districts.

#### **Campaign against Drug Addiction**

5169. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the mode of campaign against drug addiction in University campuses;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued to Andhra Pradesh State Government to control the drug addiction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) The University Grants Commission has written to all the Vice-Chancellors about the necessity for control and preventive measures against drug abuse and that steps be taken to create awareness amongst the students about the consequences of drug addiction. A number of Universities have taken various measures in this direction which include introduction of counselling and guidance with a focus on drug abuse control.

(b) and (c). No guidelines have been issued to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to control drug addiction.

### Liberalisation of VISA Rules

5170. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to liberalise visa rules for Indians abroad who are holding foreign passports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) and (b). As part of the liberalisation package, Heads of Indian Missions abroad can now issue long term multiple entry visas valid for two years to non-resident Indians proposing to set-up industrial ventures in India. Spouses and dependent family members of all such foreigners of Indian origin who have been granted two-years visas may also be granted two-year multi-entry visas even where spouses' dependent family members are not of Indian origin.

Foreigners of Indian origin who are above 65 years of age and who wish to return to India for the purpose of permanent settlement and their spouses without any age limitation can be granted long term visas valid for one year by the Mission concerned under its own powers.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): It is a very important thing Sir. You allow me. I am raising a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the matter?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It has happened yesterday night and that has put all of us to shame.

MR. SPEAKER: What happened?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: One man by name Shri Khilanand Jha had been sitting on dharna for the last one year at Boat Club. He was terminated from service in Bihar because he was a Brahmin and he married a Harijan girl. Yesterday police beat his children and demolished his small tent.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Don't do that. Please do not insist.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Are we living in a civilised society?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to me patiently. You are insisting.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Everyone knows about it...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing him.

[Translation]

First you listen to me to know the problem. I follow your point. But listen to me also.

*(Interruptions)\***[English]*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: On what ground are you not allowing? *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: If state subjects are discussed here, it will create problems for you in future. That's why I am saying this.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: No. it is not a State Subject.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is it has not happened here. Nothing doing. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: The only thing I want to know is this. If this is the wish of the whole House that I should entrust the Home Minister of the Government of India to look after all the work of the States.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: This is not a State issue.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the work of the States. If somebody could tell me....

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: It will not serve any purpose if you shout. Please speak calmly. You may discuss with me and convince me... *(Interruptions)* But speaking loudly will not serve any purpose. If you behave properly like a decent man, I will convince you.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why was he beaten up by the Delhi police? That is my question... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Speaking loudly will not do.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Nobody listens.

MR. SPEAKER: If you make a noise here, nobody will listen to you. Now I am least affected by it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It pains me.

MR. SPEAKER: I also feel it. You are also committing the same mistake which others do here. I am sitting here to listen to you and discuss the matter. But you should convince me. A thing has happened in Bihar.

[English]

Action and crime take place in Bihar.

[Translation]

If there is a fall-out of it here, then naturally I will say that

[English]

the Home Minister should take over everything.

[Translation]

It will be a wrong analogy.

[English]

It will be a wrong analogy. If I allow this thing, then I have to allow other things also, I have to allow Mr. Kabuli; I have to allow them also....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I can help you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking so loudly that nothing is audible to me. Five persons are speaking together. What is the use of it? I have listened to your point. Now be silent for a while and listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, why are you making so much noise? This does not behove you. This is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no use of your talking angrily since it is a wrong thing. There is no effect of a wrong thing. Only a genuine thing carries weight. Had you discussed it with me, I would have pointed out to the hon. Minister that it is a wrong thing and something should be done to remedy the situation but it would be wrong to ask him to do a thing which is the job of a State Government.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot take up a single case here. No. This is not a police station.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is your turn. He has finished and now you are starting it.

[English]

I cannot entertain anything which is a state subject.

Now, papers to be laid.

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12.10 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

**Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi for 1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): On behalf of Shri Bhajan Lal, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7688/89]

**Annual Report of and Review on the working of Indian Institute of Advanced Study for 1987-88 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 1987-88.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7689/89]

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur, for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7690/89]

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7691/89]

(6) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon, under section 29 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7692/89]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Lala Ram Sarup Tuberculosis Hospital, New Delhi for 1986 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAMNIWAS MIRDHA): On behalf of Kumari Saroj Khaparde, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lala Ram Sarup Tuberculosis Hospital, New Delhi, for the year 1986 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Lala Ram Sarup Tuberculosis Hospital, New Delhi, for the year 1986.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7693/89]

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Bombay for 1987-88 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): On behalf of Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7694/89]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7695/89]

- (2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (1) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7694/89]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. NT. 7696/89]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited,

New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7697/89]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7698/89]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 together with Audited Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7699/89]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Agri-

culture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7700/89]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the period from 1st April, 1987 to 11th October, 1987 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the period from 1st April, 1987 to 11th October, 1987.
- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7701/89]

#### **Notifications under Major Port Trust Act, 1963**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I beg to lay on the Table:-



- (1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-
- (i) G.S.R. 67 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1989 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Employees (Welfare Fund) Amendment Regulations, 1989.
- (ii) G.S.R. 123 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1989 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust (Allotment of Residences) Second Amendment Regulations, 1989.
- (iii) G.S.R. 124 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1989 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees (Conduct) First Amendment Regulations, 1989.
- (iv) G.S.R. 125 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1989 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust (Adaptation of Rules) First Amendment Regulations, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7702/89]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Panambur, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Panambur, for the year 1987-88.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7703/89]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report
- (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Dock Labour Board, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Bombay Dock Labour Board, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. NT. 7704/89]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao dock Labour Board, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board, for the year 1987-88.
- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7705/89]
- (8) Corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) to the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Bombay Dock Labour Board, Bombay, for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7706/89]

12.12 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I

[Sh. B. Shankaranand]

beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I introduce the Bill.

12.13 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

(i) **Need to bring Sagar on the air map of India**

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh): Sagar is a divisional headquarter of Madhya Pradesh. There is a very big centre of Defence Department in Sagar. Sagar university is the oldest university of this state. Police Academy is also in Sagar but it is a matter of regret that it has not yet been linked with air-services. All minimum requirements required for providing air-services can be met.

Therefore, Sagar should be brought on the air map of India without any delay.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am only worried about this fact that we are undermining the institution by the way we behave. Everything can be settled. I am always available. If anything is to be done, we can do it peace-

fully, honourably and effectively. But this way, what we are showing to the people at large, it pains me, because it is your own interest which you are trying to strike.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This side or that side I do not discriminate. I can allow, but not like this. You can give me in writing, you can see me. If anything is sustainable, I will allow a discussion. I will allow everything, but not like this.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kabuli, I am not going to do it. It is impossible.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): I have already given you in writing.

MR. SPEAKER: But what is a State subject, I cannot handle it here.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Might be. I can send it to the Home Minister whatever you give to me, but I cannot allow it here. Tomorrow, it will open the flood gates.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? You must realise what you are doing. It is not good for all of us. It is not good for the institution, it is not good for the posterity.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. I appeal to all of you; you can give it to me, but not like this.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mishraji, you can hand it over to me. I do not deny that to any of you. But what you are doing is bad. It is simply cutting your own throat; it is committing suicide.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I am on a point of order.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not for the first time, it always happens.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: What you say will not go on record should not be covered by media. I want a ruling on this *(Interruptions)*

Sometimes what you don't allow to go on record regarding a State subject, the All India Radio and Television carry it.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You tell me if you have something to be covered by the aforesaid mass media. I will get it done.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I will bring a Privilege Motion before you, Sir.

[*Translation*]

When you do not allow this, it can neither go on record nor can be covered by media.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writing.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I say. I

have heard it time and again.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Freedom of press should be respected in this country. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I can appoint a referee for you. You can go outside and fight there.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: When you do not allow anything, it will neither go on record nor it can be covered by the media.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is a suicidal step. Please safeguard democratic institutions. You do not behave properly in the states as well as in this House.

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MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

(ii) **Need to all of full quota of power from Central Power Grid to Kerala**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): The State of Kerala has been facing an acute power shortage for the last few years. The situation is going from bad to worse subjecting the high tension and extra high tension industries to power cuts of varying extent. At present the cut is 40% and this is likely to be further increased. As it is, the North East Monsoons have failed and if the South West Monsoons are also delayed then the situation would go beyond control for industries as well as other segments of consumers as far as power supply is concerned.

Moreover, the demand for power is steadily increasing. It is, therefore, essential that the state is granted the full quota of entitlement from the Central grid which I understand is 5.5 million units per day.

[Sh. Mullappally Ramachandran]

I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister for Energy to do all that is necessary to ensure that Kerala gets its full quota of power allotted to the State from the Central power grid.

12.17 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

**(III) Need to bring the telephone subscribers of Bhayander (Thane) under Mahanagar Telephone Nigam, Bombay**

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister of Communications towards the feelings and demand of telephone subscribers of Bhayander, District Thane, Maharashtra.

Till the formation of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., Bombay, Bhayander was under Bombay Telephones and subscribers were enjoying all the facilities at par with Bombay. At the time of formation of Nigam, Bhayander was left out because of technical reasons. People of Bhayander are very much eager to be in the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Bombay. It is learnt that Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited have no objection to keep Bhayander under them. There is no need for any amendment to Act. Only by issuing a Notification, the original area covered by Bombay Telephones can be brought under the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited. This will help to put Bhayander under the Mahanagar Telephone Limited from Maharashtra circle.

I request the Minister to consider the feelings of people of Bhayander to keep them under Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Bombay as they were under Bombay Telephone. I hope Minister would instruct the department accordingly.

[*Translation*]

**(iv) Need to establish a cantonment at Agar in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, every year, the recruitment quota for the youths of Madhya Pradesh in armed forces is fixed by the Ministry of Defence but it is not fulfilled. Only a very few number of youth join military. A military cantonment should be established at Agar (M.P.) under my constituency Shajapur, so that more recruitments can be made in future. In this connection, even earlier, I had submitted a memorandum in the form of request to the hon. Minister of Defence and enquiries were made on it. But nothing has been done as yet though there is no scarcity of land in Agar cantonment area and there are already quarters which had been constructed earlier.

Upto 1914, it was a cantonment area. After that, State Government forces stayed here upto 1958. So, I would like to request that Agar should again be converted into a military cantonment area so that more and more youths can be get recruited in military to fill the quota of Madhya Pradesh.

[*English*]

**(v) Need to convene an international conference on Palestine issue**

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Santa): The freedom struggle of Palestine has entered a decisive stage. Thousands of Palestinian freedom fighters have illuminated their soil by lighting the lamps with their blood and have become martyrs. Even today the imperialists and Israelies are indulging in the genocide of Palestinians and the world is watching the spectacle. Union Government should convene an international conference on Palestine and the return of the Palestinian freedom fighters to their homeland and take initiative in building up world opinion.

We salute President Yaser Arafat and his brave comrades and wish them all success in their valiant fight against the Zionist and imperial forces to reach their long cherished destination.

Amen!

**(vi) Need to set up centre for SSC examination at Kakinada or Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry): The candidates appearing in the SSC examination from East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna Districts are facing great difficulty in appearing in the examinations as the examination centres are far away from their home towns. There is no examination centre between Visakhapatnam and Guntur, for a distance of 586 kilometres.

Kakinada is the district headquarters of East Godavari and is an important port town. Thousands of candidates appear from this region in the SSC examination. It has a population of about 5 lakhs. Rajahmundry is another important town of this district and it is situated on Vijayawada-Howrah main railway line.

In Kakinada, Regional Recruitment Centre (SBI Group), Railway Service Commission and Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission are conducting written examinations for general category. SSC is also conducting the clerks' grade examination for reserved categories.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to sanction new centres for conducting examinations by Staff Selection Commission either in Kakinada or in Rajahmundry in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh for recruitment to clerical cadre posts.

**(vii) Need to remove discontentment among the supervisory cadre in BHEL, Bhopal**

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): I

would like to draw your kind attention about the management of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, which has not taken any steps to solve the grievances of supervisory cadre.

Although BHEL has a time bound promotion policy, redesignated chagemen are not getting timely promotions. Despite their joining in the year 1961-62 as a 'B' grade artisan, they have got only two promotions, whereas other cadres have got a minimum of four promotions and in some cases even eight in the same span of 26 years of their service. Apart from this, this cadre is not getting their yearly increment for the last three years.

Supervisors have no forum to communicate their problems to the management and bridge the gap.

The supervisory cadre has neither any further grade nor any designation.

It is high time that the Government of India intervenes and removes the discontentment among this class.

[*Translation*]

**(viii) Need to give priority to backward and border areas in allotting funds for 'Nehru Rozgar Yojna'**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Wrong policies have been followed by the department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture with regard to the clearing of projects and allocation of funds for various districts of Uttar Pradesh under R.L.E.G.P.

First of all, various schemes submitted by all the districts of the State were not recommended by the Rural Development Department of the State for approval of the Central Government. Even those projects which were submitted, were rejected on various technical grounds. For some areas of this State, schemes costing crores of

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

rupees under this very programme have been sanctioned just within one year but the areas falling within my constituency have not been allocated even lakhs of rupees under this programme in the current financial year. It is well known that according to the fixed norms for allocation of funds, the most developed area should have been provided less funds, but here the situation is just the reverse. I doubt that such discrimination will also take place in the selection of districts for the 'Nehru Rozgar Yojna'.

I would like to request the Ministry of Agriculture that poor, backward, undeveloped, pre-dominately tribal, border, hilly, plateau and desert areas should be selected under 'Nehru Rozgar Yojna'.

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12.25 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[*English*]

REPORTED NEXUS BETWEEN AFGHAN  
REBELS AND TERRORISTS IN  
PUNJAB—*CONTD.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, further discussion under Rule 193 on the situation arising out of the reported nexus between Afghan rebels and terrorists in Punjab raised by Shri Bhagat. Shri Somnath Rath.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (*Aska*): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all know that terrorists in Punjab are getting assistance freely in the form of training, funds, arms and ammunition, etc. from foreign agencies. As far as Afghanistan is concerned, the stand of India is very clear. India wants the problem of Afghanistan to be decided by the people of Afghanistan themselves without any foreign interference. The agreement reached at Geneva should be implemented and respected by all people and the problem should be solved. A nexus between the

Afghan rebels and terrorists in Punjab had come to light from some sources. The sources said that Gulbuddin in a message has said "some of our brothers were active with Punjab terrorists." The Present Government of Pakistan has plans to stop these rebels and arrest those who are active. He asked them to be cautious. But the next point is most important. The message records the great support they had received from Zia-ul-Haq and describes the former President of Pakistan as the saviour of Muslims. One of our friends hon. Member Shri Thomas has said that the relations between India and Pakistan during the Janata Party regime were good. But this message discloses how the then President was acting against the interest of India. The Thakkar Commission Report on the assassination of former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi also mentions about the hand of foreign agency in helping those people who are engaged in destabilising India *inter alia* inspiring, encouraging, assisting and training the terrorists. Now, the Special Investigating Team in India has brought out how the conspirators, who are terrorists, have desired not only to murder Shrimati Indira Gandhi, but also to destabilise this country by creating confusion and also communal riots throughout the country. Under these circumstances, we should be very-very careful. There is an improvement in the Indo-Pak relations following the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Islamabad. Yet the horizon is not clear. Pakistan is developing nuclear power which is weapon oriented and the Government there seems not that powerful and the Army in that country seems to have the upper hand. In the spirit of reconciliation, the visits of our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi to Islamabad and China were most important. The future stability in the region is also most important. The British Foreign Secretary when he came to India had said that firm steps would be taken to check Sikh terrorists operating in Britain. It is a shared concern of British and Indian Governments. Under these circumstances—today it has come out in the Press—if the United States is going to upgrade the military force in Pakistan by rearming them, with modern sophisticated

arms and ammunition, the arms may fall into the hands of these Afghan rebels, supplied by U.S.A.

It may be channelised to the terrorists in Punjab. Under these circumstances, I would urge the hon. Minister, through you, that India should be very conscious about it. The Afghan rebels have already said that our pilots are helping the present Government over there. Of course, it was denied by Islamabad. So, we should not be very complacent about the situation that is now created because of the Afghan rebels having a nexus with the terrorists in Punjab which has given rise to many problems not only in Kashmir but also in the whole country. It is a part of the game that is going on in the country prior to the assassination of Indira Gandhi. There seems to be a plot, the divisive forces in Jammu & Kashmir have come out to surface again to play the same role. So, in this hour of anxiety the Government should take stern steps to put an end to all these divisive forces, the persons who are out to destabilise our country and create chaos and confusion in the country.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Before coming to the point, I would like to say that our policy with the neighbouring countries is not clear. Our Prime Minister had a lot of discussion at the SAARC meeting. Our Prime Minister is moving all over the world and a lot of things are published. As far as Sri Lanka is concerned, as far as Pakistan is concerned, as far as Nepal is concerned, as far as Afghanistan is concerned, we may be honest in dealing with these nations. But everywhere problems are created for our country. India is the only country in the world, apart from Soviet Union, who is supporting Mr. Najibullah of Afghanistan. It is a democratic Government over there; it is a Government by the people. Morally, we may be correct. But, except India, all other eastern and western nations are supporting the rebel Government there in order to achieve their selfish motive. If that is so, then we are just side-tracked. The rebel leader, Mujahuddin, is charging our Government that we are giving Pilots and military aid to Afghanistan.

It may be a frustrated statement, we have never denied that; and we are just supporting the Government there.

After the Geneva Accord, the Soviet Union was honest to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan. But the United States are giving military aid and supporting the rebels. The Pakistan Government are also having their regular base over there and are giving them military aid and creating such problems. But our Government is following a consistent policy to support the Najibullah Government; that is the only thing that is helping in maintaining peace, as far as possible, all these days. Therefore, our policy must be made clear as to how we are going to deal with the situation over there.

As far as Sri Lanka is concerned, morally we are correct that we are helping them in establishing a democratic Government over there. But at what cost? We have lost about 800 soldiers so far over there. We had not lost that many soldiers when we had wars with China and Pakistan. You are not giving us a figure, but we have spent about Rs. 2000 crores for fighting that war. In the last two months, we have lost about 15 soldiers. Whom are you killing there and for what purpose? The Sri Lankan Government is happy that we are trying to establish democracy over there. In Sri Lanka they are saying that India is helping them to establish democracy. Similarly in Afghanistan also you are giving moral support to have a democratic set up, but I do not know how you are going to deal with all such matters in your foreign policy.

Coming to certain other things it is clear that there is a nexus between the Afghan rebels and the terrorists in Punjab. It has come in the Press. It has not stopped there. But they say in their statement that "their brothers" are active helping the Punjab terrorists. They are giving directives to the Afghan nationals in India. They further say that they got help from Pakistan in the time of the late President Zia-ul-Huq. It is very important.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

There are United States bases in Pakistan. I do not think that even Pakistan has got any control over them. They have always been there in Pakistan, and as far as India is concerned they are going to play havoc not only with one State but others also. If that time comes they may play havoc with Pakistan also. Therefore, it is a serious situation, arising out of what is happening at present in all those border areas.

The Government must be having the news that the Khalistan people thanked their various supporters abroad because they are given asylum in those countries. Recently it has come in the Press; I do not know the details but in Burma and some neighbouring countries some people are being given passports to come to India to create trouble. All such developments are reported. Kashmir also is not away from Afghanistan and it is likely that some problem is going to be created there also. Recent development in Kashmir especially what has happened in the last two or three days show this. It is very near Afghanistan and I am sure that there must be some links between all those things.

I am asking the Government how they are going to deal with all these problems. With Sri Lanka our relations are spoiled. With Nepal also we have spoiled our relations. That is exactly what I want to point out. It is not only the question of terrorists and law and order. Government has to deal with all such policies of this country and I think we are immature as far as our dealing with the neighbours, or our relations with them. So, I want to know what the Government is going to do.

Sir, the Thakkar Commission has said it very clearly, I am quoting:

"Mrs. Indira Gandhi was following an independent foreign policy which was not to the liking of many foreign countries. She was firm and unyielding in her attitude towards world powers. Her physical removal from the scene may

be needed by some countries. A great deal of material has been gathered by the investigating agency to show that a foreign agency has played a role by inspiring, encouraging, assisting and training the terrorists.

The Commission is of the opinion that a foreign agency had indeed played such a role."

This is very important in our dealing with the terrorists. Our Prime Minister has visited the United States and met President Reagan. But everything is coming to this state that they helped in the assassination of our Prime Minister. I think the time has come when we should review our policies. You may be honest and good. But I think tactlessness in getting intelligence and conducting our foreign policy is creating trouble. I appeal to the Government to change the policy and deal with some more intelligence when it comes to these Afghan rebels and the terrorists. I hope that the Minister will keep this in while replying to this debate.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when Shrimati Benazir Bhutto won the elections in Pakistan and democracy was restored there, it was hoped by the masses in India that terrorists will not get help from Pakistan now, as good relations have developed between Shrimati Benazir Bhutto and Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

We have the democratic form of Government in our country and now Pakistan is also having the same form of Government. I would like to bring it to your notice that one more power is gaining ground along with this democracy and you should be ware of it. Terrorists in Punjab are getting the same help from the other side of the borders of Pakistan and Afghanistan, as it was provided by General Zia to Mujahideens. Drug and free arms are being smuggled into India on a very large scale



I would like to draw your attention to an important issue. There was a news in the press. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the factual position in regard to the news given by Hikmatyar? Whether it is true that the intelligence agency of Pakistan is helping in strengthening the nexus of terrorists of Punjab and Afghan rebels. Whether the intelligence branch of our country had received this news before hand and if so what action was taken by the Government in this regard. This matter should be considered seriously. Such a situation shall endanger not only the security of India but that of Pakistan and Afghanistan also.

At the time of Geneva Agreement, it was agreed upon by Shri Gorbachov and Shri Reagan that by 15 February, 1989 all the Russian troops will withdraw from Afghanistan. In the meanwhile, Russia had withdrawn all their troops from that country. It was one of the points of the agreement that Pakistan will not interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. But it is a matter of regret that Pakistan is not going on the lines of the agreement. We should take stern action to check the smuggling of drugs and free arms, from Pakistan. It will pose a serious threat to our country, if it is not checked in time. The intelligence Bureau should also pay more attention to it.

It is shameful that one of the Members of the Upper House went to America in 1987 and gave a T.V. interview there. The Government of Pakistan bore all the expenses incurred on the programme. After the interview, one muslim leader said that in India, Khalistan will come into existence in 1990 and the Prime Minister will be assassinated. I would like to suggest that in case a responsible Member of Parliament indulges in anti national activities or in some conspiracy against his country abroad, he should be declared disqualified. For this purpose, if the Constitution is required to be amended, it should be done. Such a provision is necessary in the interest of the country. As you have provided rules and regulations in the Sati Prohibition Act in respect of the glorification of Sati, identical provisions should also

be made in this amendment. Who is \*\* is not \*\* but he is a big \*\* Members of Rajya Sabha call him \*\* but I instead of calling I him \*\* want to call him \*\* He is a big Capitalist who when in foreign, speaks against his country. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, she is mentioning the name of a Member of the other House.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Shri Dattaji, this is not a political question. It concerns the country. Shri Datta Samantji, this is not related to any of us. We are talking about the country. Not only \*\* but any responsible Member who goes to a foreign country and hatches conspiracy against his country which is later on substantiated, it is necessary for the Government to disqualify him. Amendments should be made in the constitution for this purpose. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. DUTTA SAMANT: I am on a point of order. It should go out of the record because she is talking the name of the Member of the other House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will examine the record.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am saying any of the responsible Members. He should be disqualified, if the Government can prove it. A number of amendments have been made in our constitution, many important things have been done. So I would like to know the reasons for which an amendment can not be made in the present case though the integrity of the country is at stake and also the Hon. Prime Minister's life is in danger.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

Yesterday, Shri Thampan Thomas spoke on \*\* and also spoke against Shri Dhawan. Shri Thomas is not present here, but I would like to submit that Shri Dhawan and \*\* are not the same. Shri Dhawan is a loyal man of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, he is loyal to the country and \*\* only speaks against the country. He is loyal to foreign countries, but not to his country.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: This should not go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not mention these names. Names will not go on record.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: If you go through the record, then their speeches should also be expunged because they have also mentioned the names. That is why, I am mentioning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even then you should not mention the names.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I have to speak. I started it because it is an important issue and so it is necessary to tell, but Shri Datta Samant has no consideration of all these things.

The continuing nexus between the Afghan rebels and the terrorists of Punjab is a matter of grave concern. It cannot happen that way, if our Intelligence Branch is a bit alert. Such things can be sorted out through negotiation between the Governments of the two countries i.e. Government of India and Government of Pakistan through I.S.I. Shrimati Benazir Bhutto cannot help much, as her political life is not stable as yet. In Pakistan as well as in India the position is the same. I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay more attention to it.

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I have listened very patiently to this discussion. I am afraid, our discussion has been long on words and short on facts. The subject of the discussion is a possible nexus between the Afghan Mujahideen and the Punjab terrorists. But the speakers have painted a very wide canvas. We have discussed practically everything under the Sun from the civil war in Afghanistan to the mis-demeanour and anti-national activities of some individuals. We have discussed relations of India with USA, with USSR, with Afghanistan, with Pakistan, with practically all our neighbours. We have discussed the situation in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. We have discussed anti-Sikh riots of 1984 and even Shahbano's case. But we have lost sight of the background of the situation in Afghanistan.

There is today a growing convergence between the global interest of USA and USSR. There is also the possibility of reconciliation between Pakistan and USSR. There is the interaction if I may say so, between the charm of Benazir Bhutto and the grace of Rajiv Gandhi. I do not know whether it is *vice versa*. We have to take into account the emerging scenario in Afghanistan and perhaps, the way we have mismanaged our own internal affairs.

Many a speaker have pointed at the foreign hand. There is a continuing presumption of the operation of the foreign hand in our body politic. Without discounting the possibility of foreign powers trying to fish in our troubled waters, may I say that as a nation we seem to suffer from siege complex even amounting to a persecution mania? We forget that sometimes we have behaved in a manner that we ourselves have become the biggest destabilisers of our own system, of our own polity. As a nation, we must have the confidence that no one, no power on earth can destabilise our country, if we are politically mature, if we are economically advancing and if we are socially integrated.

Afghanistan is a milestone in the contemporary history. It was under military occupation of a super power for over a decade and this super power has been forced to withdraw. That immediately reminds us of the USA debacle in Vietnam. This withdrawal of the Russian forces from Afghanistan is a victory for the spirit of freedom. Afghanistan, unfortunately, is still in a state of civil war and they are paying, and perhaps shall pay, a heavy price till peace dawns on that benighted land. Unfortunately, through our diplomatic failures, we have been identified with the purposes of the USSR in that country. We have been marginalised in a country where our voice should count. We seem to have missed the bus. We seem to have lost the capacity to influence the course of events. But we have got to live with the Afghanistan of tomorrow. We have permanent interest and the permanent interest is the continuing friendship and cooperation between the people of Afghanistan and the people of India. I am afraid, there are some forces which do not perhaps desire any conciliation between these two great peoples. Perhaps they do not want a tomorrow of friendship and cooperation to dawn. A time has come, therefore, in my view, when the Government should review its policy towards Afghanistan and at least try to establish a dialogue with the side which is going to emerge as the Government of tomorrow.

There is a dichotomy between the Government of Pakistan and the armed forces of Pakistan, which we should not fail to take advantage of. There is a contradiction between the Government of Pakistan and the Afghan Mujahiddin. Sir, you will be surprised to know that Hikmatyar, who was supposed to be very close to Zia-ul-Haq, has not even met Benazir Bhutto since she came to power.

There is arms running, no doubt about it—I am coming to the subject—perhaps across all international frontiers and there is arms running across the Indo-Pakistan border. Water flows downhill. If there is a demand, there is a supply. There are smugglers, commercial interests, foreign agents,

anti-Indian forces trying to help it. But what happens to our capacity of interception. That is what I would like to know from the hon. Minister... (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Do you justify supply of arms from Pakistan?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I do not justify. I am only stating that we do not live in a vacuum, we live in a world of evil. The evil is there. What are we doing to counteract that? Where is the capacity of the Government to intercept this flow of arms which may be coming from any source?

About the Hikmatyar statement, I am happy that Miss Mamata Banerjee, our colleague, has raised an important question. We should look at it closely to find whether it is an authentic statement. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether he has applied his mind and whether the Government has applied all the investigative resources at its disposal to establish whether it is an authentic statement. As I read it, I do not see the source. For example, I find that normally in such despatches the words used are "According to reliable sources". PTI simply says: "According to sources". Which source? What is the source? Then, I find it rather strange that Hikmatyar should tell his Indian unit about the activities of his brothers in Punjab. It is a peculiar sort of an Indian unit which does not know what Hikmatyar's brothers are doing in Punjab. I doubt an Indian unit exists, or is the Indian unit is totally uninformed about its principal activities. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the extent of the aid and assistance given by the Afghan Mujahiddin directly to the terrorists in Punjab. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have been able to identify this 'Indian unit' and this 'our brothers' and what steps have the Government taken not only to intercept the supplies, if there are any, but also to bring to book this 'Indian unit' and this 'our brothers' who are obviously acting against our interests and in contravention of the laws of the land. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, the Government have taken note of the news item which appeared on the 29th March, 1989 and which has given rise to this brief discussion on the possible nexus between the Afghan rebels and the terrorists in Punjab. Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Members expressed yesterday and today. I would urge the hon. Members to take a close look at the report. There are some significant statements, significant words in the report. Firstly, Sir, the report is clearly anti-Benazir Bhutto. It accuses and I quote:

"The present Government of Pakistan has plans to stop these channels and organise those who are active."

The last paragraph is equally significant. It says:

"The message recalled the great support they had received from Zia-ul-Haq and describes the former Pakistan President as a saviour of Muslims".

So clearly this report reflects an internal conflict in Pakistan involving the forces which still continue to reflect the policy which was pursued by Gen. Zia-ul-Haq and which are opposed to Benazir Bhutto Government. Presently, I will share with you my impressions as to why this force is against Ms. Benazir Bhutto and her Government.

For the present, my endeavour is to emphasise that this report reflects an internal conflict which is going on in Pakistan, perhaps even within the Government of Pakistan, perhaps even among the agencies and instrumentalities of the Pakistan Government. Sir, we are aware that there have been some contracts between the extremists who are operating in Punjab, not the terrorists themselves, but their the mentors abroad and the Afghan Mujahideens Government have information that in 1985, some Sikh extremists came into contact with

Afghan Mujahideens in the United Kingdom. Similarly, in 1986 also, some Sikh extremists and so called Afghan freedom fighters came into contact with each other in the United States. Obviously, there is contact between the two groups in the matter of purchase of arms. In fact, we have reports that in December, 1987 the extremists groups operating in Punjab may have through their own sources attempted to purchase 'stinger missiles' from the Mujahideens. There are some reports that a very small number of 'stinger missiles' had been purchased but there is no information that such missiles have come into India. While there is some contact between the Sikh extremists and the Afghan Mujahideens, I do not think that the report is correct in so far as it says that there is an Indian unit of His be Islami. We have no evidence of such a unit operating in the Indian territory.

13.00 hrs.

So, some time ago a report appeared that a letter had been written to the Islamic Party of Afghanistan an Afghan group which was active in India and the name of Ali Khan was mentioned. But Ali Khan himself denied the receipt of such a letter. It is true that there are Afghans in India who come as refugees... (*Interruptions*) But we have no evidence that any Afghan refugees are active in the Indo-Pak border. I think it is wholly incorrect to say that any of the Afghan refugees here in India as refugees have any role in either any activity of the Indo-Pak border or any terrorist activities in the Punjab. Here I wish to take the opportunity to re-state, if I may, our policy in the matter of Afghanistan, and I am reading from an official document issued by the External Affairs Ministry when they had to contradict certain reports which appeared in foreign newspapers that Indian Military Advisers had reached Afghanistan, it is as follows:-

"India has no military cooperation with Afghanistan and all reports suggesting presence of Indian military advisers in Afghanistan or Indian airforce pilots in that country are motivated, false,

propagandistic and baseless.”

“...We favour immediate cessation of bloodshed in Afghanistan and believe that the people of Afghanistan themselves should be allowed to determine their own future without external intervention or interference and taking into account the existing realities and the legitimate interest of all concerned. India has always stood for a sovereign non-aligned, independent Afghanistan and we hope that peace and normalcy can be restored as early as possible.”

Notwithstanding our position, which is a principled position, reports have appeared from time to time, attributed to the Mujahiddin that Indian Military Advisers are advising the present regime in Kabul. Perhaps as a rejoinder to such alleged involvement, reports also appear that the Afghan Mujahiddin had nexus with terrorists in India and they are helping terrorists in India. The first is clearly untrue. On the second we are satisfied that there is no such Indian unit in India working with the terrorists in Punjab.

Sir, from time to time, in this House, we have shared information about the involvement of Pakistani agencies with terrorists in Punjab, particularly during the regime of Zia-ul-Haq. In fact, Sir, you will recall that on the 2nd of August 1988, the Government placed a statement before this House in which we stated, and I quote:

“A recent review shows that Pakistan's role in providing guidance, material assistance and sanctuaries for the terrorists has not undergone any change. Many of the terrorist leaders have made several visits to Pakistan. From the rank and file of the terrorists too a large number have been to Pakistan at some stage or the other. The extremists have received directions from Pakistan that notwithstanding the pressure on them from the Indian security forces they should continue committing terrorist crimes in Punjab

and other parts of India including bomb explosions and attacks on Hindu temples, elimination of Sikhs in the Congress (I) party—and other parties—and attacks on pickets of security forces to demoralise them.”

Sir, a reference has been made to the role and activities of ISI (Inter Services Intelligence) which is an agency in Pakistan. The ISI has contacts with a variety of forces. One is, obviously the Afghan Mujahideens and for that, there is plenty of evidence. The ISI has also been supporting certain forces which bring in arms into Punjab. ISI has also been noticed for being involved in running training camps in Pakistan for the terrorists who are inducted into Punjab. The ISI has also connection with JKLF in Kashmir. Therefore, if links have developed between JKLF and the terrorists Punjab or the Mujahideens, the links, we think, are not direct links but links through the ISI. Government have closely watched the activities of ISI. We have enough evidence to state that ISI—at any rate during Gen. Zia-ul-Haq's regime—was actively involved in helping terrorism in Punjab and the activities of the JKLF in Jammu & Kashmir. It is possible that these forces have developed some kind of links with each other. But as I said, a little while earlier, these links are through the ISI. After Ms. Benazir Bhutto became the Prime Minister of Pakistan, we have reason to believe that she has taken some measures to curtail the powers and activities of ISI. We know that the political wing of the ISI has since been dissolved. The question whether any remarks still continue to be active, is a matter we have to watch—wait and see. We have reason to believe that a squeeze has been put on the activities of ISI and as a result of this squeeze, perhaps the ISI itself is sending out messages to various forces with which it has links.

Sir, reference was made by Mr. Bhatia and some other hon. Members to a meeting in U.K. on the 25th March, 1989. This meeting was called by Jagjit Singh Chauhan. It has attended by some representatives of Afghan rebels who are based in U.K. A

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resolution was passed, as Mr. Bhatia said. The resolution according to our information thanked the Amnesty International and some U.S. Congressmen for raising the issue of alleged violation of human rights in the Punjab. There is no evidence to show that the resolution thanked any Government of any country as much. There was another rally in London on 16th October, 1988. This rally was also organised by supporters of Azad Kashmir, Muslim Conference, JKLF and Jagjit Singh Chauhan. 25 Sikh extremists leaders and 5 members belonging to the Afghan Mujahideens were also reported to have participated in the rally. Obviously, there is some orchestration in England particularly by Jagjit Singh Chauhan to bring together these groups which are operating in different areas and, therefore, Government will continue to keep a close watch over their activities. We shall take whatever steps are to be taken to ensure that these activities do not contribute or cause to the break down of law and order or to the rise of terrorism in India.

Although this particular discussion is confined to Punjab, we cannot quite divorce what is happening in Jammu & Kashmir and what is happening in Punjab because the couriers and carriers operate in both parts of the country. We know that ISI is helping to induct saboteurs and terrorists into JKLF. Some saboteurs may come through Jammu & Kashmir into Punjab. Therefore, we are keeping a very careful watch on both the JKLF in Jammu & Kashmir and the terrorists in Punjab.

When I made the statement on the 2nd August, 1988 I shared with this House quite a lot of information particularly documentary evidence. I wish to take this opportunity to share one more document. On the night of 15-16 March, 1989 in one of our BOPs in the Kemkaran area, two intruders who crossed over to Pakistan were killed. A letter written in Gurumukhi on the pad of the so called Panthic Committee was recovered. This letter is written by Warsan Singh Zaffarwal to Shri Gurbachan Singh Manocha Lal. I have with me a translation into English of this letter and I wish to read portions of this letter which will indicate the kind of support these people are receiving from certain forces in Pakistan. I read:

"Last time, when Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited Pakistan, he had a long discussion with Shrimati Benazir Bhutto.

Shrimati Benazir Bhutto agreed to close the training camps which were established for imparting training to Sikhs in Pakistan. Rangers have also been instructed not to provide facilities to Sikhs as were given earlier"

references to Pakistan Rangers which is a corresponding forces of BSF.

"Thus we would be facing difficulty in transporting weapons from across the border. As a result of this agreement, there will be the greatest setback to our struggle for the cause. As long as there is no clear policy defined by Benazir Bhutto, Sikhs should not be sent to Pakistan. Now we may have to kill both Rajiv Gandhi and Benazir Bhutto."

It is not a matter to be laughed at. It is a matter of concern.

This is the kind of threat that we face. The point I am trying to say is that the contents of this letter more or less tally with the contents of the report except that, instead of Rangers you substitute Afghan Mujahideens. I would, therefore, tend to look at this news report not as referring to Afghan Mujahideens. The origin of this reprint is not Afghan Mujahideens but perhaps their mentors and friends in the Pakistan system. The warnings may be true. But the warning has not come from Afghan Mujahideens to the so called unit in India. The warning is perhaps from the mentors of Afghan Mujahideen in Pakistan to those who they have been helping in Punjab.

We have taken note of the activities of the ISI, particularly its activities in the past. We have also taken note of what Prime Minister Bhutto is trying to do. She faces considerable difficulty. But, we hope she will be able to obtain full control over the various agencies that are operating in Pakistan.

Sir, the Government thanks Shri B.R. Bhagat for highlighting this issue. We are very concerned about that. As I have said already, we have as much information as is necessary. Our investigative agencies and our intelligence agencies are very alert. We shall do all that is necessary and possible to ensure that foreign agencies and foreign forces do not play a role in India directly or indirectly to destabilise India.

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13.16 hrs.

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

## Ministry of Energy—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We go to the next item: Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Energy. Shri Anil Basu to speak.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy is one of the most important subjects of the Union Government, about which we are discussing now. The Ministry of Energy consists of three important sectors i.e. Power, Coal and Non-Conventional Energy. But the time allocated for the discussion on this subject is very short. I would request you to allow me to speak on this very important subject and required time may kindly be allotted to me.

Sir, you are aware that energy is a basic input for the advancement of our country in all spheres. There is a direct relationship between the living condition of our people and the energy consumption. The Low *per capita* consumption of energy of our country shows that in spite of naming our country as a developing country, in the field of energy consumption we are far behind. Taking stock of the present economic situation of the country as on today, it will be seen that 50 per cent of our population is living below the poverty-line. 40 per cent of goods and services is available to the 10 per cent of the population while only 15 per cent goods and services is available to the 40 per cent of our population. 58 per cent of our population has no access to the three 'R's. More than four crores of educated unemployed youth have got their names registered in the Employment Exchanges and they are not getting any job. If we take the rural sector into consideration, the number of unemployed manpower in the country is nearly 12 crores today. The price of all essential commodities are sky-rocketing. Deficit Finance and infla-

tion have become the ornament of this Government. The position of Balance of Payments is causing a serious concern to us. Indiscriminate import has shown its result on the economy. India's share of disbursed and undisbursed outstanding medium and long-term external debt was estimated at Rs. 55,000 crores this year. The level of debt-servicing on this debt during the current year is estimated to account for 25 per cent of the current receipts. So, like some of the third world countries, we are going to fall in the debt trap of the imperialists countries if the present trend continues. I am not taking about the closure of the industries. There are 1,80,000 such industries today. Lakhs of workers are being retrenched. They are thrown out of jobs. So, it is crystal clear that the economic policy of this Government has become counter-productive. If we do not have a rationale economic policy, we cannot evolve a rationale energy policy. On both these counts, we are failing. That is why, the per-capita consumption of energy in our country is very low.

Now, coming to the coal sector, our country's estimated coal reserve is Rs. 170 billion tonnes.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): They are not listening.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): We are all listening.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Now, the estimated coal reserve of our country is 170 billion tonnes and of Lignite is six billion tonnes. Prior to nationalisation, the coal production was 70 million tonnes. After nationalisation, when more investment was made in the year 1976-77, it rose to 100 million tonnes. During the Sixth Plan period, an investment of Rs. 2,573 crores was made and the production at the end of Sixth Plan was 147.41 million tonnes. The total investment during the Seventh Plan was Rs. 6,700.58 crores and for the CIL, it was Rs. 6,000 crores and for Singareni collaries, it was Rs. 580 crores

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and for research and development it was Rs. 12 crores. Now, the production of coal in 1977-78 was set at 179.9 million tonnes and the target was short of two per cent. During 1988-89, the target set for CIL was 196.26 million tonnes and the actual production during April-September, 1988 was 132.8 million tonnes. So, a gap remains to be fulfilled during January to March 1989 to the tune of 63.18 million tonnes. Now, it is clear, that production target could not be achieved during 1988-89. So, the coal production target for 1989-90 has been re-assessed at 210 million tonnes, and however the demand will be 222 million tonnes. The gap of 12 million tonnes between the demand and the production will be met by imports draw-down of at pit-head stocks. Why is the question of imports coming? The pit-head stock as on 31st December, 1988 was at 28.4 million tonnes. The gap of 12 million tonnes can be met from the pit-head stocks which is 28.4 million tonnes. Why is it said that imports will be necessary?

Another important matter in this field is the production of metallurgical grade coking coal. The CIL's production was 23.6 million tonnes in 1986-87 and come down to 22.10m million tonnes during 1987-88. It further declined to around 19 million tonnes during 1988-89. Why did the production of metallurgical grade coking coal come down to such a level? To meet the demand, imports will be required. When our balance of payments position is so serious, can we afford to such imports by paying around R. 1200 per tonne for metallurgical coking coal of about nine million tonnes? Who is responsible for slowing down this production? Who is responsible for the drainage of vicious foreign exchange reserves of the country?

CIL is the main producer. What is most disturbing is the accumulated loss of CIL which is around Rs. 2500 crores since nationalisation. In fact since its founding in 1975 CIL has been incurring losses except miraculously in 1981-82.

Some important persons including our Hon. Minister tried to explain that the losses are because of excess work force and wage increase and less productivity. If the wages of the coal miners are seen in the historical perspective, there has definitely been a jump from one period to another constituting increase in real earnings if the corresponding increase in the cost of living is taken into consideration. Is this increase in real earnings responsible for CIL losses? The expenditure of the company on each worker—wages plus amenities etc.—increased after nationalisation from Rs. 27 per day to Rs. 107 per day, that is 4 times; but during the same period the price of the coal increased from Rs. 32 to Rs. 249 per tonne, that is 8 times.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: What about production?

SHRI ANIL BASU: I said earlier. It means you did not pay attention.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is not interest in coal, he is interested only in energy.

SHRI ANIL BASU: I admit that wage earning consists a larger part in coal economy. But with mechanisation the wage earning is decreasing. Firstly it was about 63%, but now it has declined to 43%. So, if a reduction in wages could reduce costs and losses, both should have been eliminated by now.

On the contrary losses have been increasing from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 400 crores in 1987-88. Why is it so? This is because of the result that you went in for indiscriminate purchase of machinery. You purchased machinery worth Rs. 2000 crores of which Rs. 1000 crores have already been reduced to junk.

A very frivolous programme in CIL is internationalisation of the CIL's drive for mechanisation. This has created a problem with indigenous machinery production units. On the one hand it has been claimed that in



1986-87 CIL purchases of machinery and equipment from indigenous sources stood at Rs. 277.70 crores out of a total Rs.407.02 crores, that is 68.23%. In 1987-88 the purchases were Rs. 220 crores out of Rs. 250 crores that is 85%.

You will notice a peculiar thing. It is reported that 17 units in the country are purchasing machinery for mining industry with an installed capacity of Rs. 115 crores and all of them are running at a loss with a capacity utilisation of 45%. How is it that when the installed capacity is Rs. 115 crores of all the units, and the capacity utilisation is 45%. CIL is purchasing machinery worth Rs. 277.70 crores when the capacity is only Rs. 115 crores of all the mining machine building industry. What then is this indigenisation mechanisation which cannot provide work for the machine building industry in the coal sector and instead threatens the manpower in the mines?

Further the peculiar thing is that utilisation of the machines is even less than the man-power in the mines. The recent study of BCCL shows that only 32% of the capacity of the dumper, 37% of the shovel and 32% of the drill is being utilised. The Chari Committee and the important personnel in the Ministry as well as the Annual Report are all championing the cause of open cast mining and nobody wants to go to the under-ground mining. But is it the best solution to the problem of losses? According to the report in 1985-86 the cost of open-cast mining was 50% of that of the underground mining. In ECL it is 43%. In WCL it is 47% and CCL it is 32%. While in 1975-76 only 25% of the collieries produced from open-cast mines in 1987-88 the proportion had gone up to 65%. In 1986-87 the open-cast mines produced 88.09 MT whereas underground mines produced 73.27 MT of coal. In view of this why have losses not been reduced? In CCL and WCL the production is primarily based on open cast mining while in ECL it is underground mining. In 1985-86 the losses in CCL and WCL were to the tune of Rs. 83-84 crores and Rs. 99.5 crores respectively while in ECL the losses were to the tune of

Rs. 69.97 crores. If open-cast mining is the solution how these losses can be explained? All that I want to say is that if the policy is to go in for open-cast mining then you take proper steps in the right direction otherwise you find so many project are pending because of the land acquisition problem. So, if open-cast mining is the policy then make proper arrangements in the right direction. Machinery and manpower should be used properly. There should be perspective planning and employment should be given to the land loser. But that is not being done.

Secondly as regards open-cast mining projects there should be strict quality control because shovels and boulders are supplied in the name of coal. I am telling this because the result has become disastrous. Now more than worth Rs. 1200 crores bills of CIL are pending with the State Electricity Boards for clearance. On the other hand State Electricity Boards have put up their counter-claims of more than Rs. 500 crores as compensation for being supplied with bad quality of coal.

I want to put forward some of my State problems in regard to the coal sector. The Ministry has decided to set up Dankune Coal Complex but I want to know as to how many years they will take to complete the construction of the complex. You can see that there is no separate heading for it in the coal budget. It is clubbed with the CIL. The requirement of CIL and Dankune Coal Complex was pushed down from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 15 crores. In this situation, how are you going to complete the project?

Another important problem in the coal belt of Asansol and Raniganj is that of subsidence. After taking out coal, nobody cares for the human life and the entire area is going to be destroyed because of the policies and unscientific planning of Proper billing system is not there. Contractors are engaged here. They are spending crores of rupees and bogus bills and vouchers have been submitted. Cores of rupees have been paid to the contractors and the whole area is going to be destroyed because of the unscientific ap-

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proach of the CIL in this specific area.

Now, the next point is regarding the management and the workers relations. The total manpower of CIL as on 1.1.89 is 6,71,118 and this has been reduced by 5000 in comparison to the previous year. It is common sense that if production is to be increased, the productive forces should be given preferential treatment in terms of wages, incentives, promotions, accommodation, etc. But in the coal fields, you can see that the children of workers cannot go to schools because there are no primary schools in the coal belts. The teachers who are employed there are paid Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 by the Joint Committee. With such a salary, how can you expect the teachers to teach the sons and daughters of the workers? Nobody cares to look after these things and these workers are belonging to mostly SC, ST and Harijan communities. Their children are not getting any education because there is no proper schooling system in the coal belt areas. Even after 42 years of independence, there is no proper drinking water system in the coal belts. No proper drinking water system has developed in the coal belt areas.

In March, 1988, workers went on strike because the Government forced them to go on strike and production failed. But output increased after August strike which was by the workers themselves. There seems to be no effective ban on the recruitment of white collared staff. Temporary workers are not given the job permanently. They are not taken as permanent workers. Land losers are not given jobs but the recruitment of white collar staff is increasing. Female workers are also not given jobs and hence they are retrenched. The result is that BCCL manpower has risen from 1,42,000 to 1,70,000 today while the number of miners has decreased from 55,000 at the time of nationalisation to 35,000 today of whom only 25,000 remain present. While the number of miners is decreasing, the number of other employees is going up.

I must also point out that everybody speaks of the low productivity; from Minister of CIL Management, they talk of low productivity, and the Minister frequently tells us about that. But they have never spelt out the breakeven OMS. Does this mean that CIL does not know what the breakeven OMS point is, I do not think so.

Though there has been virtually no increase in productivity in the underground mines, which remained stationary at around 0.54 tonnes, the overall productivity in the open cast mines rose from 0.58 tonnes in 1974-75 to 1.06 tonnes in 1987-88. But these losses have not decreased in 1987-88. CIL attained a record of 11 per cent increase in production and productivity and at the same time the losses also went up to Rs. 400 crores. Thus, the CIL losses are not due to the number of workers or their wages, or underground mines or even to the low productivity, but it clearly shows that the factors responsible for losses are large scale corruption and wastage which are bleeding the organization white.

Sir, the coal mafia is supported by the ruling party at the Centre and there is a nexus between the management and the political godfathers. I would like to ask what action has been taken by the Ministry on the investigation report of Shri P. Rajagopalan submitted a decade ago to the Ministry. The report was not published, nor were its suggestions and recommendations implemented as, it revealed a nexus among the CIL officers, contractors and their political masters.

What can explain the fact that CCL incurred a loss of Rs. 17.5 crores in the year 1987-88 with payment to contractors going up from Rs. 3.35 crores to Rs. 16.5 crores in one year, and overheads from Rs. 30.94 crores to Rs. 33.20 crores with production remaining the same? The same phenomenon is visible everywhere in ECL and BCCL.

I would also like to say that this being the election year, the management and others would perhaps be forced to collect funds for

election purposes....(Interruptions). I have not mentioned any party. But this is a fact.

Now I want to deal with the safety in collieries. In the year 1986-87, the number of fatalities was 147. In 1987-88, the number was 140 and it rose to 156 in 1988. As far as safety aspect is concerned, all precautions should be taken and all loopholes should be plugged.

Now I come to power sector. Without electricity we cannot develop our industry and agriculture. That is the reason why our country continues to be backward. Of course, we are giving some importance to this power sector. But in comparison to the other third world countries such as Brazil, our efforts seem to be rather meagre. For example in Brazil, in the year 1984 the installed capacity for power was 41,662 MW and the actual generation was 1,75,710 MW. In 1984 the installed capacity in India was 43,754 MW and the actual generation was 1,50,644 MW.

In our country the percentage of the plan targets and the physical achievements of the target varies from 44 per cent to 75 per cent. During the First Plan our physical achievement was 1117 MW forming 85.9 per cent. During the Second Plan it was 2236 MW and the percentage was 63.8. During the Fourth Plan it declined to 44.9 per cent. During the Sixth Plan our achievement was 14,500 MW and the percentage was 63.7.

As against a target of commissioning 22,245 MW during the Seventh Plan period, upto 31.3.1988 a capacity of 11,829 MW has been commissioned. During 1988-89 the target was 496.5 MW and the target during April—December 1988 was 2942 MW. But the achievement was only 48.7 per cent of the set target which comes to about 1432 MW only.

Now I come to the aspect of hydel power. Sir, we have failed miserably in this sector. During the Seventh Plan we set a target of producing more than 5000 MW in the hydel sector. But we have not yet

achieved even 30 per cent of the target.

The cumulative result of all these failures in achieving the targets is there for all to see in the form of continuous and round the year power cuts, untold misery for the workers and the people. Added to this is the problem of slippage in transmission lines. In the case of transmission lines—both 220 and 400 KV lines, the expected slippage is about 50 per cent.

It is pertinent to add here that while formulating the Seventh Plan, the envisaged need to add 33,000 MW was curtailed to 22,000 MW and thereby the fund requirement was also reduced to 34,273 crores as against the actual requirement of Rs. 67,000 crores.

The mid-term assessment again revealed that there would be a shortage of 10,000 MW by the end of the Seventh Plan. Therefore, the scaling down of the plan targets is found to be improper because this is putting the country in perpetual power crisis.

Another disturbing feature of our plan implementation is that in some parts of the country, we are able to meet the requirements whereas some other parts have to go through severe power crisis. If we study the statewise figures of power shortage, we find that Haryana has a shortage of 14 per cent, Rajasthan 11 per cent, Karnataka 30 per cent, Kerala 16 per cent and Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa to the tune of around 18 per cent. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to a very important problem concerning my State. The Minister is well aware of it. I am referring to Bakreshwar Thermal Power Plant.

Sir, as assessed by CEA, the shortage of power in West Bengal will be around 800 MW at the end of 8th Five Year Plan and according to the Government of West Bengal it will be 1100 MW. During the 7th Five Year Plan, in consultation with the Planning Commission the State Government submitted the Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project and it was approved in the State sector. The

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Central Government has given to understand that if foreign assistance or foreign loans are available, that will be passed to the State Government for the Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project. In this connection, the Central Government forwarded two proposals; one from Soviet Union and other from Japan, to the State Government. The State Government favoured the proposal of the Soviet Union and sent both the proposals to the Central Government for its approval. Central Government accepted the proposal of Soviet Union. After the Indo-Soviet agreement, when Soviets agreed to fund the power project in India with a capacity of 840 MW, immediately the Union Government said that the Bakreshwar Thermal Power Plant should be commissioned with the soviet assistance by the NTPC and not by the State Government. So many times our Chief Minister came to Delhi and held discussion with the Hon. Minister of Power. Our Chief Minister also met the Prime Minister and I am told that even the Prime Minister has given to understand that Bakreshwar will be given to West Bengal and Soviet assistance will also be passed on to the West Bengal Government. So, how can you deny it now? If honesty is a word found in the dictionary, may I ask whether it is prevailing upon the Ministry or upon the Union Government? You are denying the Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project to West Bengal and on the other hand you are saying that the students are selling blood and thereby are collecting funds for it. When the people of the State are collecting funds for the Bakreshwar, a very important person in the Ministry says that the blood contains AIDS virus. I would say, what a bad taste it is. It reminds me of the British days. When Khudi Ram, Praffula Acharya, and Binoy, Badal and Dinesh sacrificed their lives, at that time the puppets of the Britishers used to say that they were not freedom fighters; they were not patriots and they had committed suicide. In the same tune today we are.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. I have given you more than half an hour.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Within 2 minutes I will finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had been more than liberal to you.

SHRI ANIL BASU: So, Sir, our power development share of hydro-electricity is decreasing. The total potential is 75000 MW and we are not able to harness even 20 per cent of the potential. We are not going for the mini hydel projects. If we construct a mini-hydel project in the north eastern regions in Assam, there will be a tremendous growth in our economy. It has other plus points also, like it is very cheap, pollution free and the technology is also available in the country. I cannot think why the Government is not going for mini-hydel projects in the north-eastern regions in Assam. If you construct a hydel project on the rivers of Brahamaputra in Assam, it can feed the whole country. In addition to this, floods can be controlled, irrigation water can be provided, soil erosion can be prevented. I don't know why the Government is so miserly. When there are so many hydel potentials, why cannot they exploit them?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken too much time.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, this is the last point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. You have already taken too much time. You are ignoring the Chair absolutely. Yes, Mr. Panika.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Now, I want to ask whether a review has been made on the achievement....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hereafter whatever the Hon. Member says, don't record

*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA

\*Not recorded.

(Robertsganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I listened to the submission of Shri Anil Basu for 45 minutes. As such his many points are correct but I do not agree to his views about the losses incurred by the C.C.L. because he did not elaborate the expenditure of the organisation in detail. Coal is a basic infrastructure and substantial progress has been made in the Coal Sector since 1980. It can be observed that for the last 8 or 10 years, tremendous progress has been made in the coal sector. The wages of workers were enhanced last year by granting interim relief which cost the exchequer Rs. 200 crores. But recently, the people of his party have signed an agreement for a further increase in wages. As per the agreement made in this matter wages are to be further increased which will cost the exchequer about Rs. 150 crores more. If everything is taken into account, it can be claimed that Coal India Limited is going to earn profits for the first time. But when the expenditure over which Coal India Limited does not have any control increases, it becomes essential to pay attention to certain basic points. so far as production is concerned, it has increased from .92 percent to 1.11 per cent during the last 3 years. When productivity increases, permanent shift also increases. Production has increased as per the requirements. The hon. Member has drawn the attention of the House to all these points. But he over-looked the increased expenditure of Coal India Limited. When we have assembled here to review the performance of the coal sector, we should do so with due fairness. The production of coal in 1987-88 was 169.75 million tonnes which 8.4 percent more than the previous year and it is going to increase to 194 million tonnes. Is this not an achievement? As regards the problem in the coal sector, the primary problem is that of land acquisition. It is more acute in the states. This problems was not faced at Singrauli.....(Interruptions).....The West Bengal Government does not cooperate at all with the local unit of Coal India Limited. Land should be acquired by the State Government and handed over to the Coal India Limited. The Government funds provided in this regarded are not being utilised whereas

the production costs are going up. In addition, several such coal mines have to be operated inspite of losses incurred by them in view of national interests. The Kharia unit of N.C.L. is one such example. The Super Thermal Power Station at Amlaori is also incurring losses which should be brought to the notice of the country. Is it possible to allow such matters to go unnoticed? Therefore, attention should be paid to these matters and this is what I want to impress upon Shri Anil Basu.

14.00 hrs.

So far as the question of consumers satisfaction is concerned, 75 percent of our coal is transported through the railways and most of it goes to the public sector undertakings. Initially, some stockyards were opened and they had also been very popular. But more stockyards could not be opened in time. I want that the Government should pay attention towards this aspect. Stockyards should be made popular so that consumers can get coal in time.

So far as rehabilitation is concerned, it is a very big problem. I want to thank the hon. Minister for taking a decision in this matter that everyone will be rehabilitated. But the two contradictory things cannot take place. On one hand you want that only the minimum required number of persons should be employed in the coal sector and on the other you want everyone to be rehabilitated. I want to suggest that if it is not possible, absorb the surplus people in the coal units, necessary assistance should be provided to them so that they can start some work related to coal. Some quota of coal should be fixed for them so that they are able to earn their livelihood by selling coal to the consumers. They can be appointed as petty contractors or they can be allotted shops. Ancillary industries can be also be established to rehabilitate them and loans should be made available from the banks if it is required to do so because the policy of the Government is to rehabilitate the surplus workers in the coal industry itself. I went o the D.V.C. as well which is also under the Central Government.

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D.V.C. has undertaken welfare programmes at a large scale and they are functioning very effectively. Such measures are required to be extended to the coal industry on a large-scale. Secondly, funds meant for the development of local villages is not adequate. The Ministry should increase this amount. These funds meant for the welfare of the people should be spent on welfare only. It is the responsibility of every industry to spend such sums for the education of the children of the workers, for drinking water supply and for other such facilities. The welfare funds are meant for the welfare of the local people and should be spent for that purpose only. I think that there is a need to increase this amount.

It is true that it is necessary to pay more attention to the production of coal washery. Sometimes due to short supply of power non-lifting of coal by the steel plants etc., production suffers. Foreign technology should be adopted to the maximum extent possible but at the same time it has to be ensured that necessary know how and spare parts are available in the country. Today imported machines worth crores of rupees are lying idle in the coal industries. It was envisaged that coal production will increase substantially through mechanisation but it did not happen. It is essential to review our decision. When, manpower is available in the country in plenty, it should be utilised to the maximum extent possible and new technology should be adopted to increase the production of coal to make the industry viable and supply coal to the people in time. My stand is that, coal production has constantly increased during the last some years under the leadership of the hon. Minister and the country's requirements in this regard have been met.

You might be remembering the State of affairs under the Janata regime. Many trains were cancelled due to the shortage of coal and coal was in short supply in the power houses as well. Today we can say with pride that no power house has been allowed to

close down on account of coal shortage. Other difficulties might have forced them to close, such as non-payment of arrears etc. The hon. Minister is well conversant with this industry. Is it not true that arrears worth crores of rupees of coal are outstanding against many electricity Boards and the coal industry is being managed by borrowing money from the banks. There are outstanding amount against the West Bengal Board as well as against other Power Houses and the coal industry is thriving on loans. Coal India may have any number of difficulties today and they practical difficulties but whenever this subject is raised, the hon. Minister would request the company to supply coal for the generation of power. Hundreds of crores of rupees of N.C.L. are outstanding against State Electricity Boards. Huge amounts are outstanding against several Government Departments as well. Therefore, you will have to appreciate the constraints in the way of Coal India Limited. As such the Government may observe the production of the Lignite Corporation of the N.C.L. N.C.L. has earned profits of Rs. 85 crores. This profit is going to increase to Rs. 100 crores this year but a very unfavourable situation has been created in West Bengal. Sometimes it creates labour unrest there and encourages the mafia elements. If this is the case the Government will have to bear the losses. We should all make concerted efforts to raise the standard of the industries in this country. The 225 million tonnes project prepared by this Ministry is praise worthy. More supplies of coal will mean more power and which will automatically lead to the increase of agricultural production resulting in the progress of the country. 170 million tonnes of coal was produced in this country. Industrial production was enhanced by 16 percent within a few months. I want to emphasise that no better example than this can be found anywhere in the world. With the pace our economic development has taken place under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has no parallel in the world. Our country has made unique achievements despite the occurrence of the worst drought of the century. The economists all over the world acknowledged this

fact. The whole world is of the opinion that the production of the 'key' sectors have been increased. So far as the question of power is concerned, the House may recall that plant load factor declined considerably 2 or 3 years ago and transmission losses were increased and in this connection the N.T.P.C. unit of Uttar Pradesh was much criticised. But I am happy that today, due to the efforts of the hon. Minister, there has been considerable improvement in the situation and the plant load factor has increased to 60 to 65 per cent and in some places it has gone upto 90 per cent. Today, my State has exceeded the national average. The situation has so improved that the system has to reduce its plant load factor. Who is to be credited for this achievement? The Ministry and the hon. Minister Shri Vasant Sathe is to be credited for this tremendous progress made in the power sector. Today we have exceeded the target in respect of coal as well as power production. We are making considerable progress in the matter of power generation. We are spending Rs. 42 thousand crores during the Seventh Plan for this purpose. If this not an achievement what else is? The Director, Central Electricity done extremely praiseworthy work. He has efficiently discharged his duties in designing and planning the projects. Our Director is going to your State. Shri Acharyaji, the position of your State regarding power generation is at the bottom and you claim that it is good. You think that your Government is functioning effectively. You merely dream of making progress. Your State cannot make progress in this way. The Government of West Bengal is inefficient. Our Government is efficient and it shows positive results.

Sathe Sahib, I feel very disturbed on observing that the State Governments are wholly responsible for power generation in their respective States. They spend their whole time in collecting resources but they are not able to ensure adequate generation of power. They are not able to get the supply of coal in time, they are not able to buy the spare parts either and are at the mercy of the Central Government. The hon. Minister has extended Rs. 500 crores for the renovation

of many power projects but it is unfortunate that several State Electricity Boards have not been able to utilise these funds in time. It is because of their incapability to make full utilisation that plant load factor has decreased so much today. I want to request you that Central Assistance should be provided to the States. Our State Minister wrote to all the M.Ps in this matter and replies to which came and a Ministerial level meeting was convened in this matter. The relevant points were printed in a book form and by which we come to know about all the details.

Rural electrification is the need of the hour. REC has done a commendable work. It provided financial assistance and approved the plan, but the regrettable thing is that the State Governments do not exploit the funds at proper time, rather they divert those funds for other purposes.

The Central Government proposed a number of plans like that of Gobar gas, energy villages etc. I would like to point out that Acharia ji generally advocates that maximum powers should be given to State Governments whenever the matter of Centre-State relations is discussed in the House. But when it comes to execution the responsibility is shifted to the centre and the Minister in-charge Shri Sathe. This is a wrong attitude. The Central Government has done its best in this regard.

This department has done really a commendable job during the last four years by making a record increase in coal and power to fulfil the requirements of industries and agriculture. Many effective measures have been taken to improve the functioning of NTPC and DVC. Besides, there has been considerable improvement in the working of NHPC and NPCC and more strictness is required where the measures have not proved much successful.

We want economy but there are organisations which misutilise power. The Government will have to see that the labourers are not exploited in organisations like NTPC, NHPC and NPCC. I do not accuse the

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management for this, but there are officers in the management who are behind these unions and this is done so that the union is strong enough to meet all the demands. Though the Government has made the provision for the employees, participation in management but there are instances where officers are behind union activities. You would be surprised to know that the employees of NCL gave a call for a strike. The matter should be investigated. The NTPC granted one day's casual leave to about 400 employees for participating in that strike. You can go through the record and punishment if I am wrong. But in spite of that the NTPC unit in Shaktinagar in Singhrauli suspended about 400 employees for their participation in the strike.

When coal and power are under the same Ministry, it is not good to degrade each other. The Government should hold enquiry into it. I want to assert that the Government should take action against the officer responsible for the suspension of those 400 workers and present the full report in the House. The incident happened during the last year.

The Government will have to bring about a few modifications in the policy of rural electrification. There is a proposal under consideration to set up a national grid. In the absence of a grid the department has to resort to load shedding very frequently. I know that the NTPC unit Shaktinagar had to reduce the power generation when there was no way for transmission of power. The Central Government can afford to bear the burden of the grid but not the State Governments.

Most of the Members talk of transmission losses but I would like to point out that actually it is not transmission loss but power theft and the officials as well as the consumers are involved in it. Agra area in my constituency, suffers 50 per cent of transmission loss. Though we have enacted a law which provides that action will be taken against the

culprit but this provision is not being enforced strictly.

The Central Electricity Authority has introduced a new scheme. Under this scheme, awards shall be given to those persons or organisations or scientists who would suggest ways to reduce these transmission losses. My submission is that these losses should be reduced from the present 21 per cent to 9 or 10 per cent. The Central Government should direct the State Electricity Boards in this regard. Most of the schemes are executed by the Central Government. We will have to keep a balance between the responsibilities of the Electricity Boards, State Governments as well as the Central Government. I consider it to be an unprecedented achievement. We would move ahead rapidly if the country gets worthy leadership in future also.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, two sources of energy are coal and electricity. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister and his Ministry for achieving the target before schedule. 2100 MW electricity was produced in my constituency Korba 6 months back and it would prove to be a milestone in the progress of the country.

The Members of CPI forget that the metro in Calcutta is a gift the department of Energy and crores of rupees have been spent on it. But they do nothing except criticizing I would like to tell them that instead of only criticizing they should rather make constructive criticism. Now I would like to raise some issues.

When we talk of energy it includes supply of power, minimum cost, sufficient energy achievement and protection of the environment. If we succeed to make use of energy as a source of fuel, we can save the environment in rural areas from further decay—no matter whether the source is solar energy, biogas or wind energy. I want to emphasise that maximum utilization of non-conventional sources of energy should be made and micro-hydel plants should be



encouraged; The Ministry of Energy is discharging its duties efficiently—whether it is in the field of coal or power. It enables the country to move on the path of development and the people particularly, in rural areas get benefited. I would like to thank the Ministry of energy and the hon. Shri Sathe in particular, for this. Shri Sathe has keen interest in this area and is fully dedicated to his duty.

Our hon. Minister has paid special attention to make maximum use of energy which goes waste. Amount of Rs. 42000 crores has been allocated for this purpose. My submission is that more funds should be allocated for it, so that, more and more sources of energy are utilised.

The issue of rural-electrification is related to power. The State Electricity Boards are unable to make use of electricity generated by the various units of NTPC plant. As a result the rural electrification programme suffers. So much so that NTPC is directed to generate power only to that extent which can be consumed and not beyond that. The Central Government allocates funds for rural electrification. So it becomes necessary to keep a watch over it and undertake close monitoring. I would like to urge that rural electrification should be totally a Central subject, because as an hon. Member from Bengal was just now saying the State Electricity Boards often complain of paucity of funds.

Just now some of the hon. Members of opposition who spoke earlier to me were telling that the State Electricity Boards of the congress ruled States do not make payment and the Central Government does not put any pressure on them. But you will be surprised to note that the Government of Haryana is not prepared to pay a single paisa...*(Interruptions)* You are very well aware of the position with regard to West Bengal. Due to these outstanding dues our friends are talking about the losses being suffered by the Coal India Limited. *(Interruptions)*.

*[English]*

SHRI ANIL BASU: DESU is having the highest outstanding dues.

SHRI PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Delhi is a Centrally Governed Territory. This is not a congress ruled State. You are also sitting in Delhi.

*[Translation]*

Special attention should be paid towards rural electrification. Although the farmers of this country are not educated but they really feel happy when a pump set is installed in their field and their land is irrigated by the water supplied by this electric pump set. They feel proud of it. We should, therefore, pay maximum attention for supplying power to the villages. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of State in the Department of Power, who is sitting here, to this fact and I would like to go into figures because there is always statistical manouvring in the figures which are shown in official papers. The Government claims that such and such number of villages have been electrified. There are instances when only one pole was installed in a village and the entire village was shown to have been electrified. This point is worth noting. There are also instances where electricity connections are being given to one or two houses in a village and the whole villages is being included in the list of electrified villages. In this way official records claims that such and such number of villages have been energised, electrified.

I would also like to offer my views regarding coal also. If we wish we can make a lot of improvement in the coal sector. There is still a lot of scope in it. In this connection I would like to congratulate the Government for making long strides in coal production. In spite of that, I am distressed to note that coal is being misused. Large deposits of coal worth crores of rupees are lying hidden under the ground. Illegal mining of coal is taking place. Coal deposits have caught fire in some fields. Adulteration is taking place

[Sh. Prabhat Kumar Mishra]

and quality of coal is being degenerated. We are not getting as much energy from the use of coal as we are supposed to get it. It all happens due to degradation. We should understand the price of every piece of coal. There should not be any pilferage of coal and we should also see that it does not catch fire and lie in the ground for years. Besides, land is being acquired in the coal fields. today it is big problem before the Government to acquire land for the coal mines. whenever the Government wants to acquire land, obstacles come in its way. People in the villages do not want to spare their lands. it involves so many other factors. It has always been that only the people in the villages have provided land for the coal fields. No coal field has ever been opened in the cities. But one thing I can say confidently that in the matter of rehabilitation of the villagers, payment of compensation to them, doing welfare works for them, providing drinking water, constructing roads, schools for the villages, the management or the officials of the coal fields have not paid as much attention as they are supposed to. The Central Government and the Ministry provides funds for this purpose. But the money is not utilised on the welfare works for the people and it is allocated. In this connection, I would like to cite an example. There is no C.M.D. in the A.C.C.L., Bilaspur for last one year whereas it is a most profit making and peaceful company. It is being run under the temporary charge of a person. There is no responsible person in its management. The bureaus is on strike these days. There is no responsible person to meet the situation if something untoward happen. If you want to meet the C.M.D. you will come to know that he has gone to Delhi for some meeting. Everytime you ask you will get the same reply that he is in Delhi. Thousands of rupees are being spent on onward and return air journeys. May I ask the hon. Minister that when it is such a big company and it is earning so much of profit and when a post of C.M.D. has been created for that why the post is not being filled. Today there is no responsible person in the company. Due to irresponsibility and misman-

agement the coal sector suffers huge losses. Through you, I would also like to call upon the Government that we acquired machines worth thousand crores of rupees but the machines are not being put to proper use. These are not being used to their capacity. Even machines and big dumpers are made out of order and machines taken on rent from contractors are being put to use in the coal fields and in this way the contractors are being benefited. You should pay special attention to this corrupt practice.

I would like to tell you that when we acquire land from the people, it is but natural that they entertain hopes that their future will be good and they will get benefits. But when the question of employment comes, it is being said that the local people are only capable to dig the earth or dig the mines. A demarcation is being made between the skilled and unskilled workers. In this connection Shri Sathe had announced in a public meeting at Korba that the local people will be given training and made skilled workers. How to acquire skill. Nobody borns skilled. People are given training to become skilled. Then why not to make the people of the area skilled and give them employment so that the obstacles coming the way of land acquisition could be removed.

Besides, problem of drinking water is also prevalent in the area. There is also the problem of roads. The money to be invested on the development of the area must be utilised properly. But in reality it is not being utilised. The coal fields are mostly situated in the rural areas between the forests and the Hills. Non-conventional sources prove more beneficial in these areas. We have envisaged the concept of Urja Grams and are encouraging it. The number of Urja Grams should be raised further. Problems like the pollution, land acquisition or the problem of employment are always there. Power or energy is being supplied through the Urja Grams. In this context you have stated in your report that hospital problem is also there. the hon. Minister is sitting here. Though this matter comes under a different Ministry, yet I would like to say that in my

area both the N.T.P.C. and the coal fields are there and a number of accidents take place in these fields. It does not matter whether it is a mines accident or the accident in the plants, both the departments should open a hospital jointly so that emergency cases could be attended in Bilaspur itself and they are not required to get out for treatment.

Lastly, I would like to make a submission. All these achievements are milestones of our progress. I would like to congratulate the Ministry of Energy for doing the work within their limited resources. Energy is necessary in all fields whether it is the case of running the trains, industry, metro rail, whether it is case of a living in the houses, and of study. Energy is the base on which depends country's development. The provision of Rs. 42,000 crores meant for the energy sector should be increased further and it should be ensured that energy reaches the villages. At the same time appointment to the post of C.M.D. at A.C.C.I. Headquarters, Bilaspur should be made.

I would like to make a special mentioned about the excess expenditure. Especially I would like to highlight this thing taking place in the coal sector. A common man cannot think of the expensive programmes in the C.I.T. and their high living standard. I had told this thing during the last Budget. Curtains used in C.I.L. offices are more costly than the suiting cloth of a common man or a middle class man. This is about the offices of Coal India Limited that I am going to tell you. I say this thing quite confidently. You come to the office of the C.M.D of the A.C.C.L at Bilaspur and see that it is more decorated than the office of the Prime Minister. In this way excess expenditure is being made and nobody knows about it. This burden falls on the consumers. There must be a check on the expenses of the Coal India Limited otherwise the prices of coal will shoot up. Corruption, misuse of government money, adulteration and pilferage must be checked. Then only we can have a reasonable price of coal for the consumers and can develop the country.

With these words I express my thanks to you for providing me time to speak.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, before I come to the principal discussion, I wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, Mr. Sathe to a particular point. At this particular moment he has disappeared and therefore I have to make that submission to the hon. Minister, Mr. Rai. This is about the NPCC workers. Among the NPCC workers, 1050 people are, as you may be well aware, on dharna for a long time. Actually it was Sathe Sahib's intervention that placed the situation in order a little earlier. Many of these workers were casual. Then they were regularised. Then it was said that they would be absorbed and the huge contract giving system back to back would not be encouraged. I am sorry to say that all these agreements that were arrived at are being flagrantly violated by the management and they have the audacity to suggest they they are not violating the agreement. Here I see one of the replies given in reply to the notice under Rule 377 given by Shri Narayan Choubey some time in December last year where they say that among the workers who have been retrenched there is no highly skilled workman. This is a bland untruth. I have not got much time because I have to deal with the main subject, but jut to give a lie to this claim, let me point out a few examples—Mr. P.L. Sharma, Special Foreman (Administration)—Is that a skilled post? Is that a skilled performance? Then, Mr. Alimuddin Ansari, Special; Foreman (Mechanical)—Is it skilled? Then Shri G.M. Bhattacharya, special Grade I (Elec) man—Is it skilled? These are highly skilled people, those who have been kept out. I request you to intervene and see to it that it does not go on like this in NTCC where very big corruption is on all the time with the contractors. I have no time to go into the details. I hope you will do something for it.

After this, let me come to the principal point. My friend, Mr. Anil Basu, has covered many points with which I agree. Though I did

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

not have the opportunity of listening to him, but I quickly consulted him on what he has said. I will not go in for repetition of everything. Even then, I should definitely at least lend my full support to what he said with regard to Bakreswar. I still remember Sathe Sahib was standing there and I was at this corner, and I asked him, 'Sathe Sahib, what is going to happen to Bakreswar? Are you going to give us Bakreswar project which is being undertaken with foreign collaboration and which the West Bengal Government is wanting to do it? Sathe Sahib said 'Yes, yes, it will be given'. Then I asked, 'With whom the collaboration will take place?'. Then Sathe Sahib told me, 'So, you are not interested to know whether West Bengal is going to get it or not. You are interested to know which collaboration we can take, Soviet or Japanese.' This is the categorical answer we have to me that Bakreswar will be in the State sector and he assured me that I should not be perturbed about it. How many times this assurance was given? Now, I have a suspicion that Mr. Sathe was so worried about the whose collaboration they would take because probably by that time Sathe Sahib came to understand that Soviet Union has really no reservation to give credit to the West Bengal State Government also and that is why probably he had that in mind. That is why he was so worried and he was asking "Why you are asking which country, for collaboration?" After all this, it is most unfortunate that this has happened to Bakreswar power project though it should not have happened that way. I should not go on repeating what Mr. Anil Basu has said but I fully support him and put the record straight on this question, how we are not only deprived, deceived but forced to a take up on ourselves such a big commitment even without the normal collaboration loan agreement that we could have got from the Soviet Union.

With regard to West Bengal power scene, I would like to mention one thing. Some boilers were given to different companies by BHEL. Incidentally, let me make it clear

that BHEL's performance is not bad by itself. There may be one or two such occurrences. But unfortunately with this particular type of boiler, there were difficulties and BHEL gave this type of boilers to same projects including one in West Bengal which later on proved to be not quite good and had to be replaced. DPL, Durgapur Power Limited, a State Government undertaking also got boiler from BHEL and the boiler had also equally failed. It was agreed upon that BHEL would replace it with some new one, without any cost of repair. Later on, unfortunately, due to the tremendous pressure put on the public undertakings by the Government in their own way, BHEL charged Rs. 90 lakhs and later on, it was reduced to Rs. 15 lakhs. But may I know, what crime has the DPL committed that for the mistake of BHEL, DPL has to pay Rs. 15 lakhs? This should really be borne by the Central Government and not put on our shoulders, as the situation stands. With these two things about West Bengal and another about NPCC, I come to the overall situation and make some observations.

With regard to coal achievements, a list has been drawn out that productivity has gone up etc. It is good that you have admitted that productivity has gone up. I would say, generally the workers have been blamed every time for the management's failures. The production by the workers was not affected through there was strike by officers. Once there was no reduction of production at all at that time. But when the workers were absent, there was fall in production. Therefore, it seems that those whom you are calling surplus, the workers have increased production. Your achievement is, you have been able to drive out 5500 workers from the CIL, this year and that is one of your big achievements, you have put in along with the fact of increasing productivity, increasing production and lessening of loss. I would like to challenge the whole idea of reducing the workers in public sector. It is because ours is a country where the question of employment must be supreme. While you consider retrenching the people. It is the Government which should think about those 5500 people

and their families whom you have re-trenched in one year and you have claimed that as a big achievement.

**SHRI ANIL BASU:** Achievement of the public sector in the Nehru Centenary Celebration year!

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Yes, that is a big contribution! Among the affected workers, women were the first casualty of this industry. Though in a very few cases, nominations were considered, in the case of women, there were accepting only male nominees and women nominees were never accepted. Let me tell you one thing. Were these women productive or unproductive? Let me quote one important fact.

The question just now being discussed was with regard to State Electricity Board dues to the NTPC. It is true that State Electricity Boards should repay whatever they have to repay. Sometimes I find that it is the Central Government who make political capital that our WBSEB is in so much default. You keep quiet about many Congress States. That is not good either. Thereby I do not mean that we should not try to pay up.

If this is correct that these Electricity Boards have quite a lot of dues to the CIL, then this is also true that the CIL also owes to these companies quite a big amount. Actually, in the last year the outstanding debt of the State Electricity Boards to CIL was Rs.1,200 crores and Rs. 500 crores were claimed by the State Electricity Boards as compensation for supplying bad quality of coal. This is true that this quality control is very bad and electricity suffers very much due to very bad supply of coal. Earlier one of the quality control functions was discharged by women workers. They used to pick the shells out. Now you have driven out all women. So, boulders, stones form a big part of your coal supply to the State Electricity Boards. It is no wonder that they claim compensation. How will they pay you? Had the women workers been retained, then quality control would have been much bet-

ter. I feel that this driving out of the entire 5,500 people is not quite correct. About women, I again say that, do employ women in these spheres.

As regards the accidents, I would like that you give the number of accidents in the underground mines, separately, because otherwise it is very difficult to understand the rate of accidents. Open cast mines have much less accidents. I see in your report for 1989-90 that you have refixed your target of coal production because you think that the demand will be less. You have refixed your target at 210 million tonnes because of the downward revision of demand. Then you say in that report that the gap between demand and production will be met if needed by imports and draw-down of stocks from pitheads. Why imports? What is the necessity? We have also good quality coal. Who knows next year what will be the situation? Therefore, in this situation of balance of payment, this whittling down of the production target is altogether wrong.

What are you doing for the cause of the workers? There was a big discussion on wages yesterday. The funniest of funny things is you put the blame for all the losses on the workers. But, mismanagement, corruption and wastage, and pilferage are the principal causes. What are you doing there? In 15 years, you have changed 12 Chairmen. How many times did the price rise? This price rise has been double the times the rise in workers wage. So, your theory falls very flat.

Now about power, I think, the target fixed for 1994-95 is very low. It will not be able to meet the real demands. therefore, something more must be done with regard to hydel, thermal and gas-based electricity and particularly in the field of non-conventional power. something should be done very seriously in the sphere of research and development because now solar energy can be developed up to two megawatt per unit. But in our country, that technology has not yet been applied. Therefore, it is extremely essential that these things be done in this sphere.

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

Shri Sathe Sahib is not here. He is in charge of two big public sectors. I think, whatever achievements they have shown, shows that despite Sathe Sahib's running down the public sector the workers there have contributed to these achievements.

You should have admitted that in your report instead of giving such blank figures that you have given. I believe and hope that even at least, this time, you will revive your idea of going in for a large number of foreign collaborations, the details of which you have not given here. We do not know what are the terms of reference given. You should really take the public sector towards a self-reliant economy and use the manpower as best as you can. That should be the principal target instead of the deformed policy that you are taking towards the public sectors.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting this important demand for the Ministry of energy, I would like to say, at the outset, a few words of hearty compliments and congratulations to the Ministry and to the policy of the Congress Government starting from 1947. This success in the Ministry of Energy, the success in the policy, its implementation—in spite of lacunae here and there—has contributed to the overall growth of the country, in the field of industry, in the field of agriculture and in other fields, the success in the production of our power policy and energy policy has also contributed to it. There are three aspects of it. One is the foresight, the planning because a project is approved after a long survey. And the survey generally takes longer time and the bigger the potential, the longer and more difficult is the survey sometimes. A project comes after some good engineer's dream, a planner's dream which has taken place some thirty years or forty years back. We have the fruits of the foresight of our planners and of our engineers in this field. The second aspect is the maintenance. How to run the project and how to implement the project quickly and properly?

14.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The third aspect is the utilisation of non-conventional sources. The policy emphasizes on accelerated exploitation of domestic conventional energy sources viz., hydel, oil and nuclear power.

I belong to a region, the north east, which is rich in hydel potential. One of my friends who spoke before me from the Opposition side had mentioned that if we can exploit the hydel potential in the north east, we can feed the whole country. Such is the hydel wealth of the north east. In this regard I would like to emphasize the survey and study aspect so that at least in these economically non-viable and small and backward States the one potential they have in abundance can be exploited to the maximum and they can have it as their mainstay and help the other parts of the country also.

In this regard, I would like make my observation specifically on Lokta Hydel Project which has been commissioned a few years back. This is a very unique project, the only one of its kind in this country. It has used special machinery and expertise; the whole thing has made history. It was constructed by the NHPC at a cost of more than Rs. 100 crores; full credit goes to them.

An apprehension has been expressed about its longevity. The Lokta Lake is supplying water to this project. The apprehension is that siltation in this Lokta Lake is becoming quicker and quicker. We have no idea of the Ministry taking any steps to deepen the water level and to maintain the quantum of water as a perennial source to that project.

Another aspect is, in order to maintain a certain level of water, the entire surroundings plus the normal area have been submerged. Earlier this lake was a seasonal lake to some extent. It had two different levels of water—one in the rainy season and another in the dry season. Now we have a permanent level irrespective of seasons.

this has submerged the surrounding resulting in losses to farmers who use these lands for agricultural purposes.

On the other day, in this Session, I put a question to the Hon. Minister and the reply was that the Government had no idea of any land having been submerged by this Lokta Lake. In fact, I belong to that area and the Lokta Lake is in my constituency. I am just on the bank of this lake. So my information should be taken as a fact. Vast areas have been submerged and the affected people have to be rehabilitated and compensation has to be paid to them.

The silting process has to be stopped either by dredging or by taking recourse to some other means. I am not an expert or an engineer to give a definite opinion in this regard. But in order to ensure that this project which had been constructed at such huge cost should not have a short life—it should have a long life—you should take immediate steps.

There are no other potentials not only in my State, but in the neighbouring States of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. So the hydel potential has to be studied and surveyed and on the basis of that schemes should be prepared and implemented for future use.

Coming to another aspect, coal is like a bluemoon to our area because railways do not touch our area and there are no coal fields in our area. But coal is a need today because the forests have been denuded and we have no wood fuel and other conventional energy sources. Coal has to be supplied to our area particularly for domestic consumptions. That way Government of India has to pay special attention. I would like to give one instance. Beef is prepared by burning wood fuel. Wood fuel is not available because forests have been denuded. So coal is the only source even for other things like brick making, etc. Brick is like a golden piece costing Rs. 2 per piece. So we can go to the rescue of the people who have to spend more on construction material due to

shortage of wood fuel and other things.

Coming to rural electrification programme according to your report 50 per cent of electrification has been achieved in the case of some villages. The villages which are in remote and difficult hilly areas need electricity more because there are no other means like kerosene, gas, etc. We have to provide them electricity at cheap rates. The commissioning of Loktak has come to the rescue of the people to some extent. We have to share of fruits of this project with the neighbouring States but we have to give preference to the villages in the difficult hilly areas where people are suffering. During the day-time they use day-light whereas for the rest of the day they have to go dark. These areas should get preference in the matter of rural electrification. Similar might be the position in respect of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, etc.

Consequent upon passing of the Forest Conservation Act land acquisition has become a problem for CIL. Naturally many projects of CIL have not hampered. I should not say we should give preference to the interests of CIL is in favour of Forest Conservation because both sides are weighing with due importance. If necessary, Government may think of certain amendments to the legislation which poses difficult problems for land acquisition in respect of coal projects. Sixty-three projects of CIL are suffering due to delay in land acquisition. Seeing both interests if necessary Government may see whether some amendments are necessary to the existing Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Conservation Act. I invite attention of all Government to this aspect and would like that the difficulties be removed.

With these few words I support the Demands of the Energy Ministry.

SHRIP.A. ANTONY (Trichur): Sir, I rise to support the Demands of this Ministry. Energy sector plays the pivotal role in the development of industry and agriculture. I am happy to say that this Ministry is headed by a Minister who is very efficient and prag-

[Sh. P.A. Antony]

matic. He has been able to bring about tremendous improvement in the working of energy sector. I compliment him for this.

There is a substantial step-up in this year's Budget for energy sector. In 1988-89, total allocation for this sector was Rs. 9100 crores. This has been raised to Rs. 11227 crores this year. This shows the paramount importance which is being given to this sector by the Government. If we look at the performance of this Ministry during the past one year, we would find that there has been improvement in many crucial areas. The power generation has gone upto 7.6 per cent, the plant load factor to 54.4 per cent between April, 1988 and February, 1989. There has been great improvement in developing non-conventional energy sources. The Ministry has been able to bring greater order and discipline into the functioning of the Electricity Boards. Many Boards have been able to move out of the red into which they had fallen. Similarly, the developments of the regional power grids and the progressive movements towards achieving a national power grid is a great achievement. I am sure, with the establishment of the national power grid, the regional imbalances in power generation and distribution would be removed effectively.

Having said this, I would turn to some of the problem areas of this sector. We are still far away from an effective power demand management and energy conservation measures. When the strategy will be worked out for energy production for the remaining period of this century, we must seriously think about conservative measures and demand management. It is estimated that even with the addition of 98000 megawatts of new power capacity envisaged in the Eighth Plan, there will be a shortage of about ten per cent by the end of the Plan period because the demand is increasing steadily. Therefore, an effective demand management is very essential. The annual report of the Ministry says that a series of measures

are being taken to conserve energy. I welcome these measures.

Another problem area is transmission. Transmission losses are perhaps the highest in India. The annual report says that the transmission and distribution losses for 1986-87 are 21.50 per cent. As a matter of fact, the shortage of power can mainly be attributed to the under-utilisation of capacity as well as transmission losses. Improvement in the plant load factor or in other words, the capacity utilisation will put into our hands more power. An estimate is that every improvement of one percentage point in the plant load factor would generate 500 megawatts of electricity. It may be remembered that it would require Rs. 500 crores to instal new capacity to generate the same wattage of power. This should give an idea about the importance of improvement in the plant load factor in terms of money. Then, transmission losses, unfortunately, increased over the years. While in India it is little over 21 per cent, in the developed countries it varies between 6 and 12 per cent. An estimate suggests that a reduction of one per cent point in the losses can yield about Rs. 450 crores of extra revenue each year which can provide resources for increasing power supply. I would, therefore, suggest that all possible steps should be taken to reduce the transmission and distribution losses and increase the capacity utilisation of the plants.

Now, I come to certain problems of my State of Kerala. There was a time when Kerala was considered a healthy State in the matter of electricity. But during the past five years, it has been disproved. There has been crippling power shortage in the State which has adversely affected the industrial growth. This has happened because Kerala depends entirely on hydel power. When the monsoon failed, the reservoirs become dry and the people of Kerala were left groping in the dark. This situation came about mainly because there was no proper planning of energy requirement of the State. No State could survive solely depending on hydel power alone. The planners did not clearly



anticipate this development. The Centre did not pay serious attention to the energy problem of Kerala. The general feeling was that since Kerala was far far away from the coal fields, thermal plants would be impractical. The Central investment is practically nil in the power sector of Kerala. However, I thank the Government for deciding to set up a thermal power plant in Kerala. In fact, hon. Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe, said the other day in the House that the thermal plant would be set up in Kerala and the question of setting up of a nuclear power plant would also be favourably considered. I sincerely congratulate the Minister for this gesture. I hope these plants will be set up very soon. But I do not find any allocation in this year's budget demands for these plants. I hope necessary funds will be provided for this purpose.

It is a matter of common knowledge that even the hydro potential of Kerala has not been put to full use. Large potential remains unutilised. The Silent Valley project has not been sanctioned in view of protecting the environments and ecology of the country. We gladly accept it. But when the Silent Valley project was rejected, the then Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had promised to Kerala some other alternative hydro electric project. I request the hon. Minister to sanction another hydel projects which were pending before the Government.

I am very happy that the Government has done some research on micro and mini-hydel units which can generate power at cheaper cost. This is an area full of promises. But I have a feeling that enough is not being done in this regard, particularly in the Southern region. I find from the report that while in the Northern region, the installed capacity is 91.625 megawatts, in the Southern region, it is a mere 12.010 megawatts. There is a great scope for mini and micro schemes in the river systems in Kerala. I would request the hon. Minister to take a little more initiative in this matter.

With these few words, I once again support the Demands of this Ministry.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the outset, I thank you for having permitted me to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Energy on behalf of the DMK.

As you are aware, the power generation depends upon the plant load factor. Very little improvement has been made in this direction. We have achieved only 54.4 per cent this year. We should try to improve on that. As far as other countries are concerned, as the hon. Member quoted, the developing countries have achieved as much as 66 per cent, whereas we have achieved only 54.4 per cent.

Sir, we are incurring heavy losses due to the transmission and distribution of power, which account for 22 per cent. Even if these are reduced by one percent, we will be able to get 350 megawatts of power. Therefore, effective measures have to be taken to reduce the transmission and distribution losses.

A long-term Plan has been prepared by the Central Electricity Authority for the decade 1990-2000, which envisages generation of 1.10 lakh megawatts. While going through the Report for the Generation of Power during the year 1988-89, there was an additional generated capacity of 4496.5 MW out of which thermal is about 322.5 MW, hydro is 937.0 MW and Nuclear is about 23.50 MW. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the requirement is much more and our generation capacity is: Thermal-2370 MW, Nuclear -470 MW and Hydro-1990 MW.

If we go through the Annual Report one, will be shocked to see the list of projects. It is as follows:

*Northern Region:* Thermal—Kota, Unchhar, Ropar, Rajghat, Anta, Auraiya.

Hydro-Mukerian, Thuhi, Mahi Bajaj.

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Western Region: thermal-Vindhyachal,  
Sabarmati, Korba.

Hydro-Bargi.

Southern region: Thermal-Ramagun-  
dam

Hydro-Kadampari

And as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have only one project in Lower Mettur. Many of them are pending with the Government for clearance. For example, the Kovil Kallappal in Tanjore district of 5 MW units costing about Rs. 10.9 crores. It is pending with the Central Government. Then, there is Kodan Kulam Nuclear Power Project. After the Chernobyle incident, a report has been published and a lot of queries have been raised. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Karunanidhi has request to have a high level Committee consisting of experts to go into the *pros* and *cons* of it.

Another one is in the North Madras where we are going to have a thermal power plant of 630 MW capacity which is going to be expanded to 2000 MW at a later stage. I think the Government should come out quickly to clear all the pending projects so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned.

As far as renovation and modernisation is concerned, very little improvement has been made. As per your statement, about Rs. 5000 crores have been sanctioned and out of it only Rs. 240 crores have been utilised. It is a matter of great distress that only this much amount is utilised and the remaining is not utilised. Effective measures should be taken for the proper utilisation of funds that are available for the renovation and modernisation of the thermal power projects.

A long gap exists between the demand and supply of power. This should be reduced and all the pending projects should be cleared. There is greater scope for hydro

and tidal energy in the States of Orissa, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and all the coastal States of India.

If we go through the Annual Report, one can see that as per the statement showing the State-wise Hydro-Thermal system installed in the country, Gujarat occupies the highest position. In Gujarat, it is 618, Uttar Pradesh-293, Rajasthan-173, Madhya Pradesh-137, Punjab-125 whereas in Tamil Nadu it is only 113. So, in every sector Tamil Nadu is getting neglected. That is the reasons why the people in the South have started saying that the North is flourishing and the South is deteriorating. I think, you should give more attention to the Southern States.

As far as coal is concerned, in the next 5 years we may require 201 million tonnes of coal. I think, you have banned the import of coal. Last year we imported 3 lakh tonnes of coal from Australia. This year you have reduced it. I don't think you will be able to meet the demand. There is nothing wrong in importing coal. We should import coal if necessary. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we are totally depending on the thermal power project which needs coal. Without coal we cannot have power and without power no industry can survive. Tamil Nadu is far behind the other States so far as the industrial development is concerned. So, it is time for you to think about the supply of coal not to the trading companies alone but to the power sector so that our demands can be met and thermal plant can go in a better way.

As far as the VCR and VCP industries in the electronic sector are concerned, they do not take much of power. I understand that Government of India is going to set up these industries in different parts of the country. I request you to set some of these units in Tamil Nadu. It does not pertain to your Ministry but still I am requesting you because the consumption of power in the VCR and VCP industries is less and that is why Tamil Nadu should get a fair deal in this sector.

Sir I understand that power production in the Madras Atomic Power Project has come down to 50 per cent due to financial constraints. I think you should try to improve the condition.

In a conference convened by the Prime Minister on 23-24th January 1989, issues concerning power development, environmental issues, effective grid management, tariff rationalisation, energy conservation and measures for ensuring a capacity addition of about 30,000 mega units in the Eighth Plan were discussed. I would like to know from the Minister as to what proposals the Government have got to encourage private sector participation in the generation of power. What proposals have the Government got to expand the gas-based projects which have a shorter gestation period? Will the Government provide exemptions from the rigidities imposed by the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for expeditious clearances of the Eighth Plan projects from environmental and forest angles?

I would like to mention a point with regard to Neyveli. We are requesting the Government to have a third mine cut because in the on going projects we have the second thermal power station Stage-II for 840 MW and the second mine operation from 4.7 million tonnes to 10.5 million tonnes. So, we request the Government of India to permit us a third mine cut so that we have more power.

I understand that the Energy Nodal Conservation Organisation has given detailed recommendations to the Government. I spoke about this issue last time also. I do not know as to what recommendations have been accepted by the Government. Are you really serious about this issue or not?

I understand that the Energy Conservation and Management Centre is to be set up somewhere in the country. I request the Government of India to set up such a centre in Tamil Nadu so that we can have energy auditing, teaching upgradation, technology upgradation and development of equipment

to prevent transmission and distribution losses and also research on energy conservation, etc. in Tamil Nadu.

I can proudly say that when Dr. Karunanidhi was the chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, 15,811 villages had been electrified. Nearly 90 per cent of the electrification in the State was achieved during the tenure of Dr. Karunanidhi. Only 20 villages are left to be electrified. So I request the hon. Minister Shri Vasant Sathe to give us more power. He is a dynamic personality and last time also when I participated in the debate I told him so. He has a very big heart. He has visited the State of Tamil Nadu several times and he himself has witnessed the power problem in Tamil Nadu. He knows that we are far behind in the industrial area. Today we are occupying the 13th position. In 1976 when Dr. Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister we occupied the third position. Unfortunately during the gap of about more than ten years when he was not the Chief Minister, we had been pushed back and now we face problems such as water scarcity, shortage of power and so on. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to sanction all the pending power projects so that we can get more power. When we get more power, we get more energy. When we get more energy, more industries can be set up and thereby we can regain our position. We may even occupy the first position in the entire nation.

As far as Madras city is concerned, we have the problem of water scarcity. There is acute scarcity even for drinking water for which we have to tap the ground water. Tapping ground water means we have to use high horse-power pumps. For this purpose also, energy is required. From all angles, power is the main obstacle for us. I request the hon. Minister to consider these points and try to give us more power so that we can try to compete with the other States in India. Here I would like to mention that I do not grudge if other States get more. Nor do I want to cast aspersions on any State by putting questions such as "Why have you given them more and why have you given us less?" and so on. We are all brothers and we are part and parcel of

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India. We have no objection if they get more. But at the same time, please try to give us our due share. We always shake our hands with you in friendship and we also raise our voice and ask for our rights. We are always very consistent in our policies and we always fight for our rights.

So, I request the hon. Minister to give clearance to all the pending projects like the one which I have already mentioned in Thanjavur which is also my Leader's district, i.e. Kovilkallapal for 5 MW Unit and the North Madras District wherefrom my friend Shri Somu comes for 630 MW Unit Thermal Power Plant which has to be expanded and to be modernised. Also a second view or an expert opinion should be taken regarding Kudankulam Project in view of the tragedy that had happened in the USSR. You have to take all that into account. I request the concerned Minister, please accede to the requests of the people of Tamil Nadu. Already the verdict is in our favour. So, please try to understand that and try to give us more and more power so that let us have a better and cordial relationship with you. Mr. Sathe will always be remembered in the hearts of the people of Tamil Nadu.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for permitting me at this juncture to intervene in the on-going discussions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy for the financial year 1989-90. At the outset, as Minister of State I would like to place on record my grateful thanks to the hon'ble Members who have participated in this lively debate and those who would be participating after my intervention. Energy is synonymous with economic progress and in developing countries like India, power or electricity is a major component of this energy. Consequently, it will not be out of place if I mention that the activities of the Department of Power are of vital concern to all citizens of this country, especially those who are vitally

concerned with economic development.

It would be a cliché if I mention that electric power is one of the basic requirements of development. It is in fact an axiom. Realising this, that great builder of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, with his great vision and understanding of developmental requirements, right in the beginning of the new India gave much needed emphasis to investment in the multi-purpose hydro projects which, at the same time, gave a push to the agricultural production and also generated the much needed electric power. This emphasis, as Members are aware, was continued by the late Prime Minister, and I would not be wrong if I say, my mentor, Smt. Indira Gandhi. The present Government, I am happy to say, under the dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is continuing this emphasis and providing the Department with invaluable support for the development of this all important sector.

As Member are already aware, and strictly speaking, I need not point this out at this juncture here, but nevertheless for continuity sake, I would like to mention that this emphasis has resulted in the installed capacity of power generation increasing from 1362 (Thirteen Hundred Sixty Two) MW in 1947 to 42,585 (Forty Two Thousand Five Hundred Eighty Five) MW at the beginning of the 7th Plan, and which today stands above 58,000 (Fifty Eight Thousand) MW. If we take the whole energy sector as such, the total commitment of the Government to this sector can be seen from the fact that nearly 30 per cent (Thirty per cent) of the plan funds is allocated to this sector and nearly 70 per cent (Seventy per cent) to these funds is allocated to electric power.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it would not be out of place if I mention that 6 per cent (Six per cent) rate of growth target fixed by the Planning Commission for the country during the 8th Five Year Plan, is concomitant on the power sector achieving an incremental capacity addition of around 150,000 (One Lakh Fifty Thousand) MW in the next decade. This is the task before us. It is gigantic, difficult,

but not unachievable. I humbly solicit cooperation of all Members in the efforts of this Department to fulfil its obligations towards the nation.

I have been listening with rapt attention to the various points made by the Hon'ble Members and have been thinking what are the basic issues that are involved in providing to the citizen of this country power: where he wants it; when he wants it; of the quality that he wants. Many of the suggestions that have been made by the Members are of utmost importance and I assure you, Sir, that the Department of Power would act on these sincerely. But let me take a few minutes before I come to these crucial questions of issues and options available to us in the energy scenario.

To highlight some of the achievements of the Departments, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as all Hon'ble Members are aware, the country had an installed capacity of 42,585 (Forty Two Thousand Five Hundred Eighty Five) MW at the commencement of the 7th Five Year Plan comprising of 14,460 (Fourteen Thousand Four Hundred Sixty) MW of hydro power, 27,030 (Twenty Seven Thousand Thirty) MW of thermal power and about 1,095 (One Thousand Ninety Five) MW of nuclear power. Based on the periodical electric power survey that is carried out by the Central Electricity Authority and the resources available, the Planning Commission had fixed a target of adding 22,245 (Twenty Two Thousand Two Forty Five) MW additional power generating installed capacity in the country during the 7th Five Year Plan. I have great pleasure in reporting to this August House that not only we will be able to achieve this target, but over-shoot it by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan. I have also great pleasure in announcing that for the second year in succession, the capacity addition programme which was 4496 (Four Thousand Four Hundred Ninety Six) MW for the year 1988-89, has been exceeded and a capacity of 4810 (Four Thousand Eight Hundred Ten) MW has been added. Not only this, the National Thermal Powers Corporation, one of the premier public sector organ-

isations under the administrative control of this Department, has been completing its projects ahead of schedule. The new gas-based power plants at Anta and Auraiya have been completed almost 6 to 7 months ahead of schedule. Similarly, the 500 (Five Hundred) MW units at Ramagundam and Korba have also been completed much ahead of schedule. I need not emphasise that the additional quantity of power that is available from such synchronisations ahead of schedule leads to almost 10-fold improvement in the economic fall-out.

It would still be fresh in the mind of this August House as to how the performance of this Department during the severe drought year of 1987-88 had helped in maintaining the agricultural production of this country and was perhaps a significant factor in successful combat of the severe drought situation that engulfed whole of the country. We have continued that trend. The total generation has shown a remarkable 21% (Twenty One per cent) increase on the hydel side and an overall generation has been about 9.5% (Nine point five per cent) more than that of the last year. In other words, the total generation in 1988-89 has been of the order of 221 (Two Hundred Twenty One) billion units against 201.8 (Two Hundred One point Eight) billions units of 1987-88. It is not my intention to load the Members with the plethora of statistics which are available in the Annual Report of the Department, but I am keen to highlight the performance of this crucial sector since we are in the penultimate year of 7th Five Year Plan so that the Government could benefit from the advice that we would receive from the Members of this August House regarding the issues and options available in the 8th Five Year Plan in so far as power sector is concerned.

Before I go over to the consideration of the 8th Plan scenario, it would not be out of place to howsoever briefly highlight, with some statistics, other aspects of the power scenario in the country during the year under review.

Members are aware of the efforts made

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by the Department in increasing the Plant Load Factor of the Thermal Power Stations in the country, both in the Central and the State Sectors. I am glad to say that the PLF of some of the plants have shown considerable improvement as a result of our emphasis on Renovation and Modernisation of old units. Considerable improvement in PLF has been registered by some of the oldest units of the country. As Members are no doubt aware, a Renovation & Modernisation Scheme has been in operation with a total central assistance of almost Rs. 500 Crores (Five Hundred Crores). Nearly 43 (forty three) units at about 14 (Fourteen) locations have been partially renovated resulting in the PLF of these units going up over 40% (Forty per cent) in some of the units.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want any more to dwell on our past achievements. If I can parody a famous piece which was a favourite of our late Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, "There are many more miles to go before the Department of Power can rest". Let me turn my attention to the future.

As members are aware, and as I mentioned earlier in my intervention, the Planning Commission has fixed a growth rate of six per cent in the GDP of the country, and if this has to be achieved, the power sector has to perform at peak of its efficiency, which would mean making available to the country an incremental capacity addition of nearly 150,000 MW during the next one decade. Many energy models were tried out by the Planning Commission in arriving at this scenario and one of the suggestions is that if a 25 per cent uprating in the efficiency of the existing utilities is achieved, then an incremental capacity addition of nearly plus 1,00,000 MW in the next one decade should be adequate in order to maintain a growth rate of six per cent in the GDP. As members are well aware, simultaneously the 13th Power Survey conducted by the Central Electricity Authority also estimated the need for nearly 48,000 MW of incremental capacity during the Eighth Plan and about 62,000

MW in the Ninth Plan in order to meet the existing shortages in power. As is well known, the country would be facing an energy shortage of nearly six per cent at the end of the Seventh Plan. This energy shortage could be made marginally surplus in the Eighth Five Year Plan if 48,000 MW were to be added during this period. However, as Members of this August House are aware, physical resources are not the only constraint, perhaps of equal importance and magnitude are the fiscal constraints. To achieve an incremental capacity of about 1,00,000 MW it will be necessary for us to have nearly Rs. 2,00,000 crores. Looking to the magnitude of the fiscal and physical resources that are needed to implement a task of such gigantic magnitude, it is felt not more than 38,000 MW can be added during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Consequently, it is necessary for us to look beyond the capacity addition programmes in the power sector. It is these that I wish to emphasise before the hon. members of this August House.

Hon. members are aware that I had personally addressed a letter to all the important functionaries of the power sector in the country, central Ministers, State Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of the Legislatures, people connected with implementation of the energy programmes, placing before them and soliciting their advice and suggestions regarding implementation of Eighth Five Year Plan power programmes. Subsequently, the suggestions that were received were discussed at length in the Annual State Power Ministers' Conference held in Delhi on the 23rd and 24th January, 1989. Needless to say, this was my first State Power Ministers' Conference and it was personally illuminating and educative to me. One of the crucial issues that came out of the Power Ministers' Conference related to the fact that while the capacity addition programme should have the needed priority, the major emphasis however should be on number of other options and strategies available to develop the power sector through uprating of efficiencies. In fact, in view of the physical and fiscal resources constraints that the country is facing, if we

term the capacity addition programmes as the hard options available to the country and the other area of uprating systems, since it should be done at a much less expense and consequently term it as soft options, then I have no doubt in my mind, during the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Department of Power should really bring up these soft options activities to the forefront. Since these are so important, especially at this juncture, when the power programmes scenario is at the take off stage, I crave the indulgence of the members of this august body for a few more minutes.

Before I take up these issues of soft options, let me assure the members that the Government have analysed as to how the Department of Power would be achieving the 38,000 MW capacity addition programme. As Members are aware, the power projects have long gestation and it is necessary that decisions about new projects are taken now so that we are able to ensure the required levels of availability by the end of the 8th Plan period. I would like to assure the House that Government is trying its level best to see that the physical and fiscal constraints do not impede the implementation programme in the power sector. Towards this, the Department of Power has under its consideration, implementation of numerous gas-based projects, which have a short gestation period and would be able to give the required benefits in the 8th Plan itself even if the projects are started during the 8th Plan. An Inter-Ministerial Group appointed by the Government has already concluded its deliberations and has recommended numerous sites for locating gas-based power stations, which are under active consideration of the Government. I am quite sure, the Members are with me when I say that looking to the Department of Power's past performance in achieving its targets it would not be out of reach of the Department of Power to achieve the 38,000 (Thirty Eight Thousand) MW capacity addition programme during the 8th Five Year Plan. Hon. Member from Rajasthan has suggested use of lignite resources in Rajasthan. It is Government's earnest desire to use all

available resources. The Palana Lignite Project of Rajasthan is under active consideration of the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, Members are also aware that the Government have entered into a long term cooperation programme in the power sector with the USSR for 6,000 MW of capacity addition during the next decade. The Indo-USSR Cooperation Programme is proceeding smoothly and according to schedule, and nearly 3270 MW are likely to be added during the 8th Five Year Plan.

While I have no doubt that it will be possible for us to add the 38,000 MW of power, the real emphasis, as I mentioned a few minutes before, has to be laid on the so-called soft options. These are in effect really the hard options. These comprise of variety of programmes, action that will improve the efficiency of the power systems scenario in the whole of the country. I shall now deal with them in detail.

As Members are aware, if we take an all India average, the transmission and distribution losses are averaging around 22 per cent in the country. It is necessary for us to reduce these T & D losses through uprating of the systems. It is an evolutionary fact of history that the country has, especially in the North and the Eastern Sector electricity regions, long leads of low voltage transmission lines, which tend to lose more power during transmission. Numerous programmes have been initiated by the Department of Power to reduce the T & D losses through projects like reactive compensation projects and I am glad to inform that in many States, the T & D losses have gone down to nearly 17 per cent. In some of the States like Maharashtra, the T & D losses, when we take an average, is 14 per cent. During the debate, many hon. Members have been mentioning about the quality of power supplied. While the effort of State Electricity Boards and the Central power generating stations have been to improve the quality of supply in general, Members will realise that reduction in T & D losses through Capacitors Compensation

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project would inevitably result in improving the quality of power supplied to the consumer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I will like to submit that the entire distribution and sale of power is being managed by States/Union Territories through Electricity Boards/Departments in different States. The State Electricity Boards have been incurring huge losses year after year and the estimated losses during 1988-89 are of the order of over Rs. 2,100 crores. I fully agree with Mr. Madhav Reddi that it is very important to improve the financial health of Electricity Boards. The health can only be improved through carrying out their operations on commercial lines on one hand and for taking concerted measures to improve their overall productivity through optimal capacity utilisation, reduction of transmission and distribution losses, controlling of operational cost on the other hand. According to the provisions of the Electricity Supply Act, the Electricity Boards have to earn a profit for part financing of their developmental activities after meeting their expenses and to achieve this, concerted efforts have to be made. I have been laying stress on this aspect on the State Governments/Electricity Boards.

I would also like to submit that due to poor financial health of the Electricity Boards the outstandings of NTPC for purchase of power have reached a level of about Rs. 480 crores. If the Electricity Boards fail to improve their financial health and do not work on commercial lines it will be detrimental to the growth and development of power sector.

I have no hesitation in agreeing with the views expressed by the Members that power supply should be of the quality that is needed or promised and I have been often writing to the State Electricity Boards to this end. We have also requested the Rural Electrification Corporation under the administrative control of the Ministry to take up an 'area development approach' and take up projects which

would assist the SEBs in improving the power system as a whole through such capacitor correction projects and through application of right technology for load management and systems for consumer servicing.

This brings me to another important issue of load management. As Members are aware, the country is divided into five electricity regions and at present, planning is done on the basis of the electricity regions. Even so a look at the geographical map would show that the hydro power potentials in India are in the northern and north-eastern belt of this country. In fact, almost 30,000 to 35,000 MW of power is waiting to be tapped in the upper reaches of Arunachal Pradesh, but then there are no load centres in and around these areas. Development of load in this area would necessarily take time though that is also needed and our attention must be directed towards this end. But if this power, which is not only assisting us to alleviate our peaking power shortage, but also a very important weapon for flood management of that area through which the Brahmaputra flows, it is necessary for us to devise ways and means of bringing this power to the load centres which are situated in south of these project areas. In fact, our objective should be to achieve a capability of transferring the surplus power from the Northern most region to the Southern most area of the country. If this has to be made feasible, then adequate attention has to be paid on the construction of transmission and distribution lines which are at the same time adequate to carry the power which is generated and also capable of taking adequate load. We have thus been working towards evolution of a national power grid to facilitate another regional transmission of power. The development of technology of 400 kv transmission systems in the central sector along with inter-State extra high voltage transmission system is expected to consolidate the formation of regional grids. Strengthening of the regional grids through the accelerated development of a central transmission system would ultimately lead to the formation of a national power grid. I am glad to say that



Government have under consideration the formation of a Transmission Corporation of India which would enable, as I mentioned a few minutes before, not only timely evacuation of power from generating stations but also such inter-state exchanges. This would also contribute to effective load management.

I must admit that an analysis of the performance of service indicators of various energy producing and energy utilising organisations/institutions point out the necessity of making concerted efforts by all concerned on a sustained basis towards producing energy economically and efficiently, avoiding wastages in handling and maximising the energy conservation. The Department of Power shares the responsibility of carrying out coordination and monitoring of all efforts in this regard. I would like to submit that strategies are being developed to integrate efforts of different organisations covering areas namely, energy pricing, information awareness, education and training technical developments, initiating demonstration projects, initiating energy bus/audit programmes, carrying out studies related to regulation of energy efficiency, incentives and disincentives.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Please lay it on the Table.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: If you want to know the pulse of the Government as to what we are doing, what we want to do, then please listen to me. The way you are speaking, I can also speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No disturbance please. You continue Mr. Minister.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: I am glad to inform this August Body that the Department of Power is setting up an Energy Management Centre with collaboration of European Economic Community at Nagpur. The Centre is being inaugurated on the 12th of April, 1989. This Centre shall provide solid support to Department of Power in undertaking important roles in the energy manage-

ment sector, development of software packages, training of energy managers, exchange of research on energy policy and energy management planning techniques, establishment of data base, energy audit programmes, demonstration projects, etc. I would like to inform the Members that continued thrust has been given to energy conservation. Specific energy consumption targets are fixed for energy intensive industries and results monitored regularly. The industries were motivated to introduce energy audits. Efforts were initiated leading to the standardisation of electric equipment and appliances commonly used in domestic and commercial centres, efficient lighting system and awareness campaign. Limited efforts made by Department of Power in this regard have produced significant results. Attention has also been given to agriculture front. Technical and financial assistance has been provided in these areas to instal energy efficient pumping systems.

We have fixed targets for reduction in specific energy consumption to the extent of five per cent in 1989-90, as compared to specific consumption level for 1987-88, by fifteen per cent by the end of 1994-95, and by thirty-five per cent by the year 1999-2000.

Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhiji has been putting stress again that care and attention must be given to the vital aspect of human resources development. The Power Engineers Training Society (PETS) and Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) at Bangalore serve to fulfil this requirement. Major projects under various stages of execution under Central Power Research Institute are 2,500 MWA High power Testing Station. VHV AC Research Laboratory at Hyderabad and Power System Simulation System and Study Centre.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not share my thoughts regarding the major Corporations/Organisations at the national level contributing to the growth of power development in the country. I have already spoken about the important contributions being made by National Thermal Power

[Sh. Kalpnath Rai]

Corporation (NTPC) for adding thermal generating capacity in the country. I am glad to inform the House that NTPC, during the year 1988-89, as against a target of 1,420 MW, has commissioned 2,208 MW. Presently, NTPC is the biggest power utility in the country, responsible for managing and operating 7,718 MW of thermal generating capacity. The Corporation also undertakes the construction of transmission lines for evacuation of power from its generating stations. The Corporation has been able to operate and maintain all thermal generating stations and the stations have been maintaining an optimal plant load factor. Eight generating units of an aggregate generating capacity of 1,900 MW have been maintaining plant load factor from seventy per cent to as high as ninety-one per cent. Five employees of this Corporation have been given the PM's Shram Vibhushan Award for the year 1988 for their outstanding and meritorious work performance. Similarly, National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC), rural Electrification Corporation, North Eastern Electric Power Corporation, Damodar Valley Corporation, Bhakra Beas Management Board and Beas Construction Board are all functioning effectively in their respective jurisdictions to herald an era of progress and prosperity.

Hon. Members are already aware that Tehri Hydro-electric Project has been incorporated as a joint venture of public sector undertaking in July, 1988 for execution of Tehri Hydro-electric Power Complex in U.P. This Corporation will also execute all other hydro-electric projects with the consent of U.P. Government. Works of development of new Tehri township and rehabilitation of the affected families have been taken in hand.

Similarly, the Nathpa Jakhri Power Corporation has been incorporated in May, 1988 for execution of Nathpa Jakhri Power Project (6 x 250 MW) in Himachal Pradesh. The Corporation will also execute other hydro-electric projects in the region with the consent of H.P. Government. Currently, in-

frastructural work on the project is under execution.

Hon'ble Members of this august House are aware about the capital intensiveness of the power sector. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has been set up with the main objective of providing term finances for power projects. PFC has already sanctioned loans for over 100 (Hundred) proposals for Rs. 913 (Nine Hundred Thirteen) Crores and covering all areas of generating, transmission and distribution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while concluding, I will like to submit that the country achieved independence in 1947. The power scenario of the country has made a very significant change in this period of over four decades. The power sector has been able to successfully meet the challenges of natural calamities like droughts etc. At times, there have been failures, and the power sector has taken lessons from such failures. We have already entered into the last year of the 7th Plan and the Power Sector has drawn out plans for effective implementation during the next two decades aiming at only improving the quantitative growth by the beginning of the century but also consolidation of the quantitative growth of the past into qualitative values. Sir, I hope under the dynamic Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe and under the dynamic leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the power sector through improvement of overall productivity, would give to the citizens adequate and right quality of power at reasonable cost to all cross sections of society-domestic, agriculture, industrial and commercial. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Thampan Thomas.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, when I spoke, Shri Sathe was not in the House. I drew his attention on certain points (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Thampan Thomas, you speak.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I am not allowing others.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, it is true, about the claims made by the hon. Minister, that there are improvements in the power scenario. It is also true that there is self-sufficiency in North-Eastern regions and in the Western region, there is a deficiency of 7%. But in the Southern region, the deficiency is 20%. Sir, I glanced through the various schemes of the Ministry. I find that even in the 1990-1995 Plan programme, the Southern region will be facing the power shortage to the extent of 20%. This is one of the major problems which I would like the hon. Minister to look into. I and Mr. Sathe, originally belonged to the same political party. I know his attitude and he agrees that there is regional imbalance in the availability of power. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this aspect and see that regional imbalance in the Southern States is wiped out in the future.

Sir, I would also like to submit that out of this 20% power deficiency in the Southern region, Kerala alone is facing power shortage of about 40%. With very good monsoon this year, there should be no problem in hydel power production. With the availability of water due to good monsoon this year in this region, I hope hydel projects will be considered for this region. Even though Kerala had a very good monsoon this year, the State would be deficient in power by about 40%. This is a very important point which I would like to project before you, Sir.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will there be shortage of power in Kerala even then?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You come from Idukki constituency and hydel power generation is there. So, Sir, what I would like to point out to you is that there are certain problems which you may come across in the coming years. I would, therefore, suggest

that there should be long-term planning in the matter of power production. There is a need for meeting the minimum requirement of power as far as Southern region is concerned, especially States like Kerala, the minimum requirement can be met from the Neyveli Thermal Power Project. Neyveli is the oldest. From Ramagundam and Kalpakkam we are getting. I am not sure how much we are getting from Kalpakkam, but we had a share in Neyveli and that share we are not getting. Over and above that, Sir, I do remember, in the last year's debate on this subject you told us, to all the Kerala M.Ps. also in a delegation, that something would be done in Kerala. But in yesterday's press conference of the Chairman of the National Thermal Power corporation, he pointed out that Kayamkulam is there and today in an answer to the question it is said about captive port for Kayamkulam area. Some answer was also given to that. Whatever it be, my suggestion is, till the permanent arrangements are made, the gas gestation is the shortest one and from gas if electricity can be produced and more priority is given to that sector in the places where there are deficiencies, the requirements can be met. Sir, from Gujarat if we could lay the pipe line to the North and this area for power supply, why can't we think of a direct pipe line from the oil procuring area to the major thermal power stations which we are planning in that area—a direct pipe line from Gujarat so that the oil can go there and immediately power can be generated? Here we are very much in need of power and without that power we cannot improve and there will be a further drastic regional imbalance between South and North and other areas. So, my earnest request to the Minister is that in the schemes and in the events to come, thinking has to be made in that line and priority has to be given to this line.

Sir, I am not going into the details. There are certain other things which I would like to point out while participating in this debate. There is one major problem of tariff because the tariff differs. We are all Indians and why we, being a nation in the name of India and having the pride in India, differ in the pay-

\*Not recorded.

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

ment of electricity charges in various parts of the country? Of course, I know there are problems for the Centre in this matter. (*Interruptions*). That is what I am arguing. Of course, it is a Concurrent subject both for the State and the Centre, and the distribution part you have entrusted to the State, but if there is the alarming difference in the rates, that has to be coordinated. Some modalities have to be made out and my request is that there should be a Tariff Commission to be appointed for the whole country to study the tariff and see that every citizen in India gets electricity/power with not much of variation in the rate. It is an important point because recently I know when Kerala Government tried to raise some of their revenues, a marginal increase was given. It became a political issue and when it becomes a political issue, you know that it creates problems for the State and in such situations, Sir, to avoid such things—this is very important—for having the problem in view, my submission is that there should be a Tariff Commission appointed for fixing the electricity rates and coordinating these things. In fact, Kerala is supplying electricity much cheaper than many other places. But when the Kerala Government wanted to increase something, it had become a political issue. When it becomes a political issue... (*Interruptions*). If there is some coordination, if some effort is made by the hon. Minister in coordinating this, it will be very good.

Another aspect is this. You look at the problem, some achievements have been made, I agree. But you look at the problem at the international level and see what is the consumption. You know that it is 1/10th of the international average consumption of a citizen—that is what is prevalent in India today.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: There is 80 crores population

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: It is not only because of the population. This energy should be made use of according to the

requirement of the people. That we could not achieve, that we have to make.

Another important aspect is where this power generation is going to face the problem. Of course, in the anxiety for generating power, the hon. Minister and the Government of India and also State Governments including my State Government made demands to get loans from abroad. You approached the World Bank, you took loans from the World Bank and the Soviet Union has come forward to help you. I know Canada is helping in the Idukki project.

16.00 hrs.

But, Sir, now you look back at the problem. When you took the loan, the exchange value of rouble might be Rs. 12 or Rs. 15 per one rouble. Now, it is Rs. 24. When you are going to repay, it would be more and it is a very important aspect. If foreign debt that has been incurred, if the foreign loan which we have taken, at whatever interest may be, subsidised rate of interest, you have to pay back and ultimately when the ratio of rouble-rupee or dollar-rupee is changed, we pay through the nose. Ultimately because of that, our production cost is going up and it becomes unbearable for the people. In haste we have gone and taken these advances from the foreign countries. You will have to have a second look at this problem. You are adding upon, on the basis of Tariff Commission report, and increasing the unit cost, to keep a balance for the whole country. What we find is, economists have worked out that 40% of the rate is being increased because of debt, interest you are paying and other money which you have received and the exchange value differences. It is because of that, you are now producing electricity at 40% more than the real cost. Suppose we take some percentage of loan from the people, say you increase 3 paise per unit, perhaps this can be neutralised. If you take 3 paise each from 80 crores of people, instead of taking some rouble from Russia or some dollar from America, it will be useful and ultimately you will see that the cost will be less. If you

generate the fund from the people and distribute the power to the people, rather than going abroad for the fund, that would be very economical. I am only warning the Government and giving an instance where the cost of production has gone up. So, Sir, at a lesser cost of production, we should be able to generate electricity and distribute it.

Finally I would like to point out that in my constituency, i.e. in Kavankulam, you have promised to start Kayankulam Thermal Power project. People are anxiously waiting for it—when it is to be started and commissioned. When it was to be commissioned, that was the question earlier everybody was asking. But till now, the first phase is not complete. The State Government sent it as a State project. But the Centre said, we should help you and NTPC has taken it. But usually NTPC programmes, according to my information, will be cleared within 6 weeks' time. But even 3 months are over but it is not cleared. So, at the earliest opportunity, you should intervene and see that something is done.

I know, the hon. Minister has taken some initiative in the matter earlier—called the Chief Minister, Electricity Minister and talked to them and made them agree to the NTPC taking over. That was done. But still further delay is there. Therefore, some priority has to be given to it.

Second thing is about the Cochin Oil Refinery in Kerala. Oil can be used and small captive power project or small project can be put there in a decentralised way. I wanted to point out to you non-conventional energy point also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

Prof. P. J. kurien

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend, Mr. Thampan Thomas has spoken about the cost of electricity generation. He is a labour leader and he must also know that the cost

of electricity generation was also increased because of the labour strike also Idukki is my constituency and when Idukki project was commissioned, it was delayed by 5 years, for five years, the work was delayed due to strike and the cost of every material over those 5 years increased. Therefore, I would say increase in the cost of production is not due to labour strike also. I am making a request to all labour leaders who are also Members sitting here to see that such unnecessary strikes are not resorted to so that the cost of production can be reduced.

I must congratulate the Minister for the commendable performance in the power sector, in the generation and in the transmission. The power generation is all right. He could minimise the loss in even transmission sector. I congratulate him and I wish him all success.

Coming to my State, my State's condition with regard to electricity is very precarious. As has already been said by my friend, 40% is the shortage. There is practically no heavy industry there. In spite of that, the power shortage is acute and there is power cut for four to eight hours every day. Over the next five years, there is no project under execution which can be commissioned. For the next five years, the power crisis is going to be much alarming in the State of Kerala. For the last five years, what is the additional capacity added to Kerala? Only 75 MW from 1,400 MW to 1,475 MW. Whereas in other States—I am not grudging or complaining—the capacity installed has been double or treble. In view of this, the Government was pleased to sanction the Kayamkulam thermal plant I thank the member for that. I thank the Ministry and the Prime Minister also for sanctioning that. That is only a 400 power project.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): 2,000 MW.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The hon. Minister have agreed it to be super thermal power project. I thank him for that. The most important think is the State Government of course

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

due to its own mismanagement, has no resources to invest there, even a single pie.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:** It is your people who drained the treasury.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Due to the mismanagement of the present Kerala Government, their resources are drained and they have nothing to invest. Therefore, I am requesting the Central Government to come to their rescue and the rescue of the State so that the whole project is financed by the Central Government and undertaken by NTPC. NTPC has been proved to be a very successful organisation and you have very good profit margin. Kayam Kulam should be taken up by NTPC.

Central government has identified another place Trikarippure for setting up a thermal plant. That is a suitable place. One thermal power project is not sufficient for Kerala. I request you to sanction another project at Trikarippure or any other place.

With regard to the temporary and minimum needs of the States, a gas based turbine generator has to be located at Cochin with 500 MW capacity. The by products of Cochin Oil Refinery or even gas refineries in other states can be used for this purpose.

The full potential of hydel power has not been tapped in Kerala and we are not able to tap because of over emphasis on environmental protection. Environmental protection is needed wherever development causes environmental hazards. But, unfortunately in this country instead of development causing environmental hazard, environmental protection is trying to stall development itself. This is what I am feeling. One of my friends recently told me that some of these self-styled environmentalists who were arguing, were not interested in the development of our country. The basic thing is that you should not stop all hydal projects in Kerala in the name of environment protection. You should examine each one case and

after taking sufficient environmental precaution and sanction some hydal projects also. Pooyankutty scheme is also pending with you.

On sentence about the non-conventional energy. This is a very innovative scheme about which I am telling. One gentleman in New Delhi Mr. Ashok Rai has discovered that electricity can be generated from the 'Charkha'. I will read only two sentences from Newspaper. It is very interesting. This 'Charkha' electricity can be used in a house for lighting two bulbs and for domestic purposes. I will read only two sentences. I quote:

"Mr. Ashok Rai of New Delhi has developed a device to generate power to meet limited domestic needs using 'Charkha'. He has connected the *charkha* to a low-cost generator through a gear. By turning the 'charkha', the generator could be worked to charge a 12 volt battery in an hour. This generates electricity to light a bulb. Mr. Rai said that the equipment would be improved further to increase its efficiency."

A lot of manpower is wasted in this country. I would only request you to call this gentleman and examine the viability of this project and do something about it. He should be encouraged. Thank you.

[Translation]

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI** (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of energy and congratulate both the hon. Ministers Shri Sathe and Shri Rai for the appreciable achievement recorded in production, transmission and conservation of energy during their period.

Sir, just now our two hon. members placed their demands for electricity generation but very humbly I would like to urge upon

Mr. Sathe that Uttar Pradesh is the largest state of this country, the population of which was 13 crores and it would have now reached 16 crore. It is the most backward state of the country. In Uttar Pradesh even 25 per cent demand for power is not being met while in Maharashtra hundred per cent requirement of power is being met. Similarly hundred per cent power is being supplied in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Haryana. This is grave injustice.

Sir, I appeal to our hon. Minister to give an assurance that the most backward regions, where development is tardy and schemes are not being implemented due to lack of power, will be granted their due share. I am confident that our hon. Minister will take appropriate steps in this regard.

While intervening in the debate just now Shri Rai threw light on all the aspects, which affect us directly or indirectly. But I would like to remind that it has been the policy of energy ministry to increase production of energy and to reduce the cost of production. Secondly we should achieve self-sufficiency at the earliest and thirdly the resources of power generation should not pollute the environment so that the ecological balance is maintained. In this connection, I would like to submit that we have definitely made progress in the sphere of power generation according to our plans. But going through the figures from 1947 to 1988-89 this fact appears to have been lost sight of that no nuclear system had been introduced in 1947. At that time there were only two systems of Thermal and Hydel power generation viz. Hydel power was the major contributor while the thermal power was minor.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

With the increase in energy production, the expenditure on Thermal power genera-

tion has been going up. In fact there is still ample water flowing down the rivers in India today but we are not able to harness it. Therefore maximum attention should be paid to our environment, resources, demands and conditions. Hydel-generation system should be encouraged because its input cost or finished cost is less in comparison to the input cost of thermal power system. Thus the water going waste down the rivers can be put to proper use. The devastation caused by floods and natural calamities can be avoided. So far we have concentrated our attention towards thermal power generation, now we should divert our attention towards best management of water-resources. I would congratulate the hon. Minister for introducing incentives to Micro and mini hydel-plants. I am confident that if more attention is paid to it, the water which is now going waste can be utilised and power generation will be augmented. Recently it came to light that power generation increased in some places after sustained efforts for six months in a year but the problem of load-factor cropped up. The difficulty is in handling the load although more power is being generated. Therefore concerted efforts should be made so that the load problem does not arise. India is a country made up of villages. I congratulate the hon. Minister for providing necessary aid and issuing guidelines to states under the Rural Electrification scheme. While studying the report relating to this scheme it is noted that more than 64.2 per cent villages have been energised and energisation of 47.5 per cent of total potential of pumpsets has been accomplished. Just now as an hon. member stated, the reality is that in some villages electric poles only have been laid, in some villages electric lines have been laid. It is not proper to treat these villages as energised without doing anything further and claim that so much money has been spent on rural electrification, which was earmarked for the benefit of villages all over India. Therefore, a monitoring committee should be set up to oversee

[Sh. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

the proper utilisation of funds. The States, which deceive the Central Government and the nation by submitting fictitious statistics to avail financial aid under the Rural Electrification Scheme, should be penalised and efforts should be made to see that the benefit of the funds allocated for rural electrification in fact reaches the rural people. Uttar Pradesh is facing the major problem of transmission and distribution losses. I congratulate the minister of energy for his efforts to minimise these losses. Our hon. Minister of State for energy has stated that these losses will be brought down from 22 per cent of 17 per cent. In this connection I would like to draw attention to the system of supplying electricity at high voltage adopted in some developed countries of the world. Under this technique break-downs, fluctuations and several other faults in power-supply as also transmission and distribution losses can be reduced to a considerable extent. In practice we have seen that under the present system first poles are erected and then wires are drawn from pole to pole to supply electricity to the rural and urban areas but I think that this system needs to be improved upon. In case of dust storm poles fall down, wires get snapped at places and they remain unattended for weeks and this, at times result in casualties apart from breakdown of power supply. I would recall that in the recent past a conference had been convened by the Government and views of hon. Members had also been invited as to how to improve the power supply system and a number of suggestions were given. In this connection I would like to submit that Government should evolve and introduce a system which, though costly, is durable, safe and ensures maximum utilisation. If the system of laying underground cables is introduced for supply of electricity, I think that the chances of falling down of poles, snapping of wires, disruption of power supply, casualties due to electrocution will be eliminated. Some-

times we get reports that live wire fell on moving bus and 59 to 60 persons were killed. Such incidents are becoming frequent in this country. Therefore, Government should find out some way to avoid such casualties and disruption of supply.

You have devised ways to economising consumption of power and I think it is the need of the hour. I look at it from a different angle. Lot of electricity is wasted in this country on illuminations, decorations, etc. and Rs. 20 lakh are spent where Rs. 2 lakh can serve the purpose. Air-conditioners consume maximum power and it is difficult even to imagine the quantum of power wasted in India. If we conserve this power, I am sure that industrial production in our factories, which are not able to work upto their fully capacity now due to power shortage, can be increased to a large extent. Due to restricted power supply some factories run two shifts instead of three and some run just one shift in place of two. If this wastage is controlled, I believe that production in all sectors agricultural or industrial will increase. Today production is severely affected due to load shedding.

Now I come to my area, Eastern Uttar Pradesh which is the poorest, most backward and neglected area. I thank you for the efforts made by you during your tenure. foundation stone of a power station with 1 lakh 32 thousand unit capacity has been laid in my area but the hon. Minister must be aware of the fact that district Basti is the most backward and the poorest district of Eastern U.P. Lakhs of weavers reside in Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Basti and Faizabad who earn their livelihood through weaving but there powerlooms are badly affected by insufficient power supply. Therefore, I request you to lay foundation stone of a power station with 1 lakh 32 thousand unit capacity in Mehdaval, Dharaminghwa and Rajesingha and make arrangements to generate ample power there so that nobody may get a



chance to complain that his factory is closed or he is unable to earn his bread and butter due to shortage of power.

The scheme of awarding cash-rewards is praise worthy and all the electricity generating centres have availed benefit of this scheme and transmission and distribution losses have been reduced. But I would appeal that the amount of incentives should be increased so that loss of power or energy in the country could be further controlled.

Shri Vasant Sathe had introduced a scheme viz. "Urja Gram" for areas where Government could not make electricity available. There were some conditions attached to that scheme. But, it has not been successfully implemented. The much needed electricity facilities have not yet been provided. This scheme is not capable of providing electricity in the far-flung and remote areas. I would, therefore request the Government to explore and develop the non-conventional sources of energy and develop at least five villages as "Urja Gram" in each parliamentary constituency. All the sources of energy like solar energy, wind energy and biogas and photovoltech system etc. should be tried for this purpose.

Sir Rai is very well aware that a very huge quantity of waste grass grows in the ponds in Uttar Pradesh, which in local parlance is called "Jal Kumbhi". According to a news item published in a newspaper, power can be generated from it. It grows in the ponds in Uttar Pradesh in tonnes and can be collected very easily. I would like to say that if steps are taken to conduct research in this regard, this huge waste available in tonnes can be utilised for generating power and electricity can be provided to our villages.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, since you are ringing the bell, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was

listening very attentively to the speech of Shri Kalpnath Rai. Whenever, we the M.Ps from Punjab approached Shri Sathe or Shri Kalpnath Rai about the power problem of Punjab, we were given a sympathetic hearing. We are very grateful to them for this and I express my thanks to them but...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Why are you now qualifying it with a "but"?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I have not used this 'but' for him, it has been used to point out the other problems.

As regards finances we are facing serious difficulties. The present power position in Punjab is so grave that if power generation in Punjab is not stepped up by 200 mega watt every year, there will an accute problem of power in future. I would, therefore, like to make a request to your that the Central Government should adopt a more sympathetic attitude and approach towards Punjab State Electricity Board and the state of Punjab. The first difficulty is that Punjab is located far away from the coal heads, which means higher cost of carrying coal from the coal heads. Secondly, Punjab is a disturbed area. But, inspite of these factors the power generation is being maintained in Punjab. Therefore, the Government should consider both these factors sympathetically. Firstly, more expenditure has to be incurred in generating power and secondly despite being a disturbed area more power is to be generated in Punjab. Therefore, priority should be given to Punjab in the matter of the generation of power.

I would like to make a submission about the Thermal Power Plant at Ropar. We have made repeated requests to you to give clearance to its third stage. Necessary clearance in regard to supply of coal has since been given. Point of pollution in respect of this project has also been cleared by the Central as well as the State Governments. Now the

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

final clearance is to be given by the hon. Minister of Energy, Shri Sathe. Last time also I had made this request to him. It does not look nice to remind good man like him time and again. I had requested him last year and this year also I am making the same request. As such I would like to request him emphatically to give his clearance to the application about the third stage of Thermal Power Plant at Ropar which has been pending with him. Shri Roy had convened a meeting of the M.Ps on 13th instant in which he had listened to our views.

Secondly, he had advised us to make a little change in the present location of the Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Project from Bhatinda to some-where else. Accordingly we changed the cite of the project to a place which was 9 kilometres from its present site. All the objections and queries raised in connection with this project has since seen cleared. I would, therefore, like to request him to give clearance on the third stage of the Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant.

I would also like to request him to provide a gas based Thermal plant in Punjab. I had written a letter to the Hon. Prime Minister in this regard. In reply to that letter, the Prime Minister has stated that:-

[English]

"In view of the quantity of availability of gas at present and the commitment already made for delivery of gas, there is no plan for extending the pipeline to Punjab."

[Translation]

If that cannot be done, I would like to request you that

[English]

gas linkage for the gas Thermal Power Plant has to be set up near Ludhiana.

[Translation]

Please do make some provisions for this. It will provide an additional 216 MW power to Punjab. Once you clear the Third stage of Thermal Power Stations at Ropar and Bhatinda, Punjab will get additional power of 220 MW from each of these two stations.

The State Electricity Boards of both Haryana and Punjab have apprised you of their problem that coal for both of these Boards, comes from far off places and it increases the expenditure manifold. About 50 lakh tonnes of coal reaches Punjab every year and almost 50 per cent expenditure of the Electricity Board is incurred on account of freight charges of coal. I had written a letter in this regard. I am just repeating some of the sentences of that letter.

[English]

The only remedy, therefore, lies in rationalising the coal price on F.O.R. basis throughout the country as in the case of steel, cement and petroleum products. The adoption of uniform price on F.O.R. basis throughout the country would help in the growth of power in all the States and eliminate the element of discrimination which is existing in the present set up.

[Translation]

Only two-three things were very necessary for our State. Once the Ranjit Sagar Dam and the Shahpur project is commissioned, no hydel power problem will be left unsolved in Punjab. I would, therefore, request you to fulfill our demand for a gas based thermal projects.

Recently the Central Government has honoured the Chairman of the Punjab State Electricity Board, Shri N.S. Vasant for his outstanding performance. The financial position of the board is very sound. We the Congress Party and the Akali Dal may be having differences in other fields, but our views are identical on the performance of the Punjab State Electricity Board and the work of its Chairman, Shri N.S. Vasant.

At the same time I would like to request you to expedite the construction work of Thein Dam which is presently running at a slow speed. With these words I express my thanks to you.

**SHRI BIRINDER SINGH (Hissar):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate Mr. Sathe for his nice work despite drought and floods at many places and for not allowing the power generation to go down. The hon. Minister has been successful in achieving the power generation target to a great extent.

Now, I would like to draw attention of the hon. Minister to a few things. Price escalation in respect of Thermal Power Plants and construction of Hydro electric dams has reached unprecedented dimensions. If this situation continues, it will further rise up in the coming years. I would like to cite an example in this regard. A sum of rupees 1 lakh and 80 thousand crores was spent during the Seventh Five Year Plan. If proper control is not exercised on this expenditure, I am afraid the expenses will go up to such a proportion that in the next 10 years a provision of this much of amount will be required only for energy. An Advisory Board had been constituted in 1984. The Board had submitted its report to the Ministry in 1985. This Advisory Board gave its projections in regard to the supply and demand and said that in the next few years, it will increase three to four times. What I mean to say is that while the Government helped the farmers in the

villages and also extended assistance to industries, it should also make some efforts to improve the lot of these farmers. There was green revolution in the agriculture sector, but we still find it that even today the farmers do not get remunerative prices for their produce. You will have to find some way out for this. We will have to make our farmers more capable so that they could compete in the international market. It will be possible only when we have a low cost economy. The Hon. Prime Minister has also said this thing. When our products will be available at low costs. We will be able to establish our credit in the international market and we can mobilise more resources.

I would like to make a submission about the gestation period in respect of the hydro electric or the thermal power projects. The funds are allocated by the Planning Commission. If the gestation period of a hydro-electric project is 10 years, the total cost of the project should be equally spread over 10 years. 10 per cent of this amount could be spent in three years and the balance 90 per cent amount could be kept in the form of deposits so that it could draw an interest at the rate of 12-15 per cent. This will nullify the impact of Price escalation. This will also help us in making our slogan of 'low cost economy' a success. It will protect the exchequer of the Government of India against the additional pressure likely to be borne by it. With it we will be able to generate money from our own resources.

In the coming years the Government is going to lay more emphasis on the thermal power. The ratio of hydro electric and thermal power was 51 and 49 respectively during fifties. But today the percentage of hydro power has gone down to 32 per cent and that of the thermal power has touched the mark of 68 per cent. In the coming years, the Government will have to depend exclusively on hydro-electric power. As such the Government will have to take a quick decision

[Sh. Birinder Singh]

the same day when any project is conceived, and find out whether the State would execute the project or it will be entrusted to the Hydro-electric corporation. In this context, I would like to cite the example of Nathpa Jhakhari project. The Nathapa Jhakhari project which will prove a great boon for Haryana and Himachal Pradesh was conceived 15 to 16 years ago and at that time its estimated cost was Rs. 500 crores. But at the present price level, the cost of this project has gone up to Rs. 1600 crores. Had a decision been taken at that time that the project would be executed with World Bank assistance, it would have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 600 crores or Rs. 700 crores instead of Rs. 1600 crores.

Secondly, I would like to point out that transmission and distribution losses amount to 21 per cent on an average in this country. In certain electricity boards, it is up to 26 to 28 per cent. Whereas this percentage is very low in other developed countries of the world. It is 5.3 per cent in Japan, 6.6 per cent in the U.S.A. and 4.7 per cent in Germany. Losses to the extent of 21 per cent suffered by the electricity boards or the Government are not due to any technological defects, but due to power pilferages with the connivance of big officials of the electricity boards. Big political leaders of the State are also involved in this racket. Now take the case of Haryana for example. In Haryana, the distribution losses amount to 23 per cent. The Government of that State did not bother to find the ways how to reduce this loss, instead they raised the rate of duty and tariff on electricity totalling it to Rs. 100 crores which put a direct burden on the consumers and the farmers.

[ Translation ]

The consumer and the farmer were

directly affected by it. The Government did not suffer any loss, only the farmers or the poor people had to bear the loss. In Haryana alone there are about 5 lakhs tubewells.

I would like to submit that in regard to the power supply from the Thermal Power Plant or Central Base Hydro-electric Plant to the State Government, there should be a provision or a law under which the staff posted at the sub station should be made accountable for any shortfall between the electricity transmitted to it and the electricity supplied to the consumer. Although the Government have provided incentives but they are not likely to serve the purpose because how can a person, who otherwise manages to earn about Rs. 10,000 per month, can be satisfied with your certificate and an incentive of Rs. 1,000/- in a year.

The Government will have to introduce a provision in the service rules that an employee in any way found involved in the theft of electricity is liable to criminal proceedings for this offence which shall be punishable with an imprisonment besides dismissal from service. Neither the farmer nor a common consumer indulges in theft of power. Big industrialists and owners of big firms are found to be engaged in this type of theft. If the bills of these people, for whom electricity, is the raw material, are examined, it will be discovered that they show paltry sums. Now I would like to say something about the non-conventional energy sources. The efforts made by Government to encourage non-conventional energy are commendable. But I disapprove the management strategy formulated by the Government. It has been stated that about ten lakh and eighty thousand biogas plants have been distributed to individuals and 85 per cent of them are in working condition. Through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that if he pays an on the spot visit, he will find that not even 25 per cent of the total plants given to individuals are in

working order. Keeping in view our social set up, use of solar energy and biogas energy should be introduced community-wise treating the villages as a unit. Government efforts will succeed if non-conventional energy is used for operating fodder cutting machines, lighting etc.

Besides, I would also like to say something about Rural Electrification Corporation. The Rural Electrification Corporation has decided to instal about 23 lakh pump sets and as per their estimate the average expenditure works out to about Rs. 20 thousand for each such set. The annual interest on Rs. 20,000/- works out to approximately Rs. 2800/-. The Electricity Boards, who grant subsidy to the farmers, charge Rs. 940/-. It makes it clear that the Electricity Boards have to share a very heavy burden. Government should see that the corporation does not indulge in profiteering. They should make an indepth study to identify the ways to help the farmers. During the last drought, water level in the tubewells had gone down by as much as 30 feet. In such a situation the Rural Electrification Corporation should have come forward to help the farmers, by providing interest free loans etc. They should have worked out some arrangement to energise their motors to tide over the crisis. So I would urge upon the Government that while framing schemes and laying down targets (here you have set a target of 25 lakh pumps), you should also pay attention to the problems faced by the farmers and find out ways and means to solve them.

Besides, there had been prolonged discussion for several years as to who should be entrusted the job of execution of proposed Thermal Power Plant at Yamuna Nagar, the State Government or some other agency and finally the job was awarded to the N.T.P.C. I would urge upon the Government to expedite the execution of this work since we do not have any other source of energy—neither coal nor any national

source for setting up hydel projects. Then you said that a Nuclear Power Plant would be set up in the northern zone during the Seventh Five Year Plan, and a survey has already been conducted in some places of Haryana for this purpose. At present the position of electricity in Punjab is quite satisfactory. Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh too, have rich hydel potential, so they do not need it. Then comes Rajasthan, where a Nuclear Power Plant has already been set up. Although it is not advisable to establish a Nuclear Power Plant in North Zone from the point of view of defence strategy but this plea holds good no more since Pakistan has now acquired capacity to attack deep into India even upto Nagpur. Thus the claim of Haryana for establishing a Nuclear Power Plant is justified. Therefore, such a plant may be set up in Haryana so that our power requirements are met in the absence of other sources.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, regarding energy policy, I have only a few suggestions to make. We depend in this country more on thermal that is based on coal, oil and gas. Then we have also hydel power generation and nuclear power stations. I suggest that we should develop more of the other energies like solar energy, wind velocity and ocean waves energy. All these energies we should utilise, but we may not get them immediately. For getting solar energy, we have to do a lot of study; after that we can be able to use it. But, out of these things, the standard of any country is judged by the per capita power generation. Today our per capita is only around 200 units per ahead; this has to be improved substantially. In the 8th Plan, we plan to have about 10,000 MW per year; in the 8th and the 9th Five Year Plans or say by

[Sh. B.B. Ramaiah]

2000 AD, we expect to produce about one lakh and 60 thousands MWs of power in this country, although it will not be sufficient for our requirement. As it is, we are producing 35 per cent hydel power, 65 per cent thermal power and 2 per cent nuclear power. But, in my opinion, we should increase more hydel power though it is more expensive. But it has a multi-purpose advantage; it will have more advantages of utilising power generation and also for irrigation purposes. At the same time, we will reduce losses of power due to floods. Every year, due to floods, we are destroying in this country property worth several thousands crores of rupees. This will be more advantageous for us to utilise till we have tremendous amount of resources and hydel schemes. Nuclear power is very expensive, long gestation period and safety factors required are very costly; out of availability of nuclear power, a substantial amount is utilised for the generation of power itself because heavy water consumes lot of power; and also the cost of other things required for the generation of this power is high; and a substantial amount of money we have to spend after the nuclear power stations have been set up; that is a very difficult job. Today, about 40 per cent of our energy is coming from non-commercial side, if we start from dung, fire wood, agriculture waste, even labour force, cattle force and other things which we are using. Whereas for other purposes, for thermal power, as I said earlier, coal, gas and oil, we are also planning to save energy that we are producing. The transmission losses have to be reduced substantially; that is one place where we can save probably without spending too much of money also; we can also increase the production capacity of the installed capacity. Still about 52 per cent of the installed capacity we are able to utilise; by increasing the also, we can improve substantially the amount of production without much waste of money.

Our Vijayawada Thermal Station is one of the best stations. It has also got an Award. But these awards are not exempted from income tax. I think we should make a provision that these awards should be exempted from income tax.

NTPC is putting up a number of stations at different places, but the rates that they charge are different at different places: the rates that they charge at different places should be uniform. Just like what you have done in the case of telephone or some other steel industries. Here also you have to charge uniform rates irrespective of the cost. For all India basis, the funds are utilised from the Government of India; whether the production cost is more at one place and less at other place, but the rates for distribution of power should be charged at a uniform level throughout the country.

The National Grid has to be improved. In fact, earlier, the Minister's statement says that there are certain places where the power has not been properly utilised.

If we have a national grid for power transmission, probably this problem would not have arisen and we could utilise it more effectively and generate more resources from that.

Borrowing finances from others is not a problem because many countries have borrowed from different places, but the utilisation of the money and generating the resources are more important. If we are not able to utilise properly and we keep it idle it will only result in problems of debt. Even Germany and Japan have borrowed under the Marshal Aid programme and they have generated their resources and repaid. We have to utilise it properly and we can generate more resources and repay it. That is more important. That is why we have to concentrate on our efficiency factors and improve the power generation, utilisation

part and transmission part. As the hon. Minister has also said just now, the transmission losses are up to 22 per cent, which is a very high figure. It has now come down to 17 per cent. Still it has to come down substantially compared to other nations. It has to be still reduced. But whatever it is, the Government should give more incentives and offer more attractive terms and conditions so that they should be able to improve these things.

Like that, the availability of linkages in coal sector is another important point. For example, in Andhra, the World Bank has recommended that the pit head cost is also more important. Transport of coal is very expensive and again handling of ash and supply of water are also problems. These are the problems. If you take the Andhra coal mines which are by the side of the river Godavari, water is available and ash can be taken into the mines and the coal is not to be transported for a long distance. It is much cheaper than transport of coal to other places.

I only suggest that we should be able to utilise more the thermal power stations near the pit-head so that it is more economical and it can also be of assistance to various parts of the country.

As I suggested earlier, the national hydel power generation should also be improved substantially so that it helps the multi-purpose projects, and it reduces on flood damages and power generation and irrigation also are helped. In the case of Godavari, you can see the Polavaram project where it has got more hydro-power and also irrigation. If you can utilise 80 per cent of the water which is going to the sea, it would be more advantageous. I only request the hon. Minister to consider these points, and take up a national hydro power scheme.

16.58 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Union Government and the Energy Ministry for the overall good performance of that Ministry in the power sector and also the coal sector.

As you know, we are a developing country and it is Energy—rather it is Power—which holds the key to development. And, therefore, there is no escape from laying more emphasis on Energy. We have to give still priority. We are giving priority, but we have to give higher priority to Energy and it is also in the fitness of things that we are taking up for discussion the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy first, as it is the first and foremost from the development point of view also.

After the intervention of our powerful Power Minister, the Minister of State in the Department of Power, Shri Rai, I need not spend much time on how we have made lot of strides in the field of Power. We have made a very continuous and forward march. We have started with a humble beginning of about 2,000 MW of power at the time of independence, not only independence, but at the time of the First Five Year Plan, and now we are nearing the target of about 60,000 MW of power.

17.00 hrs.

But I would like to give a note of caution to the Power Minister that there is no room for complacency. The Minister himself has admitted that at the end of this Plan, we will have six per cent shortage of power in the country. We are a developing country. We have to compete with the rest of the world, which we are doing. If we compare our country with the developed countries, our per capita consumption of power is far behind. We should not forget about that. The Minister himself said that to keep it at that

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

level, we would be required to generate 48000 MW power in the 8th Plan. Sir, 48000 MW is the minimum requirement. I feel that even with this, we will be heading for power shortage. Forty-eight thousand MW power would mean an investment of about one lakh crore rupees Rs. 1 lakh crore—where from the money is going to come. Some rule was 1 MW means Rs. 1 crore earlier. Now it is 1 MW means Rs. 1.25 crore. It will further be revised to 1 MW means 1.5. Again we have transmission lines and all those things. So, it will come to Rs. 1 lakh crore. It is time not only for the Ministry but the Government as a whole to think about this. It is a challenge for us. As I said earlier, we have to give first priority to power. We know what Soviet Union was fifty or sixty years before. But now it is a very big country in the world today. In replying to a question about the fantastic development that it had achieved, the Soviet leader said, 'it is a combination of electric power and the Soviet people's power'. Thus, we have to give emphasis on power energy together with people's power. It is gratifying to know that we are now reorganising our Panchayat system. We are re-vitalising the system. We are marching towards a new era. The largest democracy in the world, i.e. India should have an effective and meaningful Panchayat Raj. People's participation should be there in all the process of development, planning and administration.

I congratulate the Ministry for its overall performance.

NTPC deserves special appreciation for its brilliant performance. But again PLF is only about 54 per cent, which is less than your targeted figure. Then you say that power generation is less by five billion units and for that you have given an explanation that it is due to low demand system. In the hydel sector, we made an improvement, because of the good monsoon, we achieved

22 per cent ever and above the last year figure. In Eastern States like Orissa, we have power famine. Still the lower generation is attributed to lower demand. I am not convinced. As there is no national grid, they could not help it. Therefore, national grid construction has to be taken up on a priority basis. Otherwise, there will be a lot of power in some areas and there will be power famine in some other areas. There should be a judicious combination of hydel sector, thermal sector, renewable energy, non-conventional, nuclear and others. I do not want to go into the details as the time is very short.

There is imbalance in our present system. This is not a very balanced system—67 per cent in the thermal sector and 33 per cent in the rest. This is not a very ideal system. Every system has its advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, if given a careful consideration, there could be combination of these sectors in the field of generation. There is no harm in allowing generation of power even in the private sector. While I say so, I am quite conscious of some dangers. But if proper restrictions are put on distribution, transmission, etc.—Government will do transmission work here should be no problem—NRIs could be involved in this task. Otherwise, it is just not possible on the part of the Government alone to go in for power generation on a mass scale which is required for the overall development of this country. A situation will have to be created for the big industries to go in for captive power plants for their own consumption so that the power which they are consuming can be diverted to other sectors like agricultural sector. In this five-year period they have 22,500 MW of power. This year they have added 5000 MW of power which is the largest single year production.

Most of the SEBs are in the red. Transmission losses or theft of power are still on the increase. We have gone in for strict legislation. We have made power theft a



cognisable offence. In spite of that, there is no remarkable progress in bringing that down.

If you go to a village you will find the main village electrified, but a few hemlets with Harijan basti are left unattended. I would appeal to the Government that a village cannot be taken as electrified unless all its hemlets together with Harijan basti, Adivasi basti are also given power. Now the situation is that if you go to a village where there is no power, people there are clamouring for power. They are pressuring for power to be provided immediately. Even if the power is given to the interior village, it actually does not serve the people. I have got instances where people do not get power for 25 days in a month because of some defect somewhere. My humble submission is that if there is no steady supply of power for two-third of the period i.e. 20 days in a month and 16 hours in a day, SEBs should not have any authority or power to demand money from the consumers. Otherwise, SEBs would not improve their performance.

I would go to coordination and R&M programme. This is also to be given more emphasis. BHEL has to be brought under the control of Energy Ministry for better coordination. We know what is happening in Uppar Kolab. BHEL has supplied some parts and they have gone out of order immediately after they were put in operation.

Now I come to the coal sector. At the outset, I congratulate the coal workers of the country. They have contributed Rs. 1 crore to the Prime Minister's South Africa Fund to help people there to fight against racism and apartheid. The overall performance in the coal sector is good. Revision of their pay scales and wages has been completed recently. There is a good atmosphere now. But what is the problem with regard to the production of coal? At the time of nationalisation, the production of coal was around 70

million tonnes. It has now gone up to 194 million tonnes or something like that. Still we are slightly lagging behind the target. But that is not the problem. The problem is how to improve the quality of coal, how to raise the productivity. Of course, we are improving it steadily but compared to China, compared to some other countries, we have to cover a lot of ground more in this regard. We have to bring in a new work culture. We have to make the workers' participation in the coal management really meaningful. Also, the horrible wastage in this field has to be curtailed. There are some officers whose conduct has to be watched, whose activities have to be watched. I do not wish to speak much about this but if proper guidance is given to workers, if proper atmosphere is created, if there is real partnership between the workers and the officers, much more can be achieved in the field of coal. There has got to be the combination of both the underground mining and the opencast mining, and not only the opencast mining. The officers are preferring opencast mining but that involves lot of foreign tours and more mechanisation. Considering India's position, we have to do it both manually and with machines.

Now I will just touch upon two or three demands of our State...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just touch upon those points.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I will just mention the points and then conclude. As you know, Sir, the entire coalfield of Orissa lies in my constituency alone. Orissa, which has very rich coal deposits and good quality coal, has been neglected so far. We should have a subsidiary coal company in Orissa immediately.

Lot of private agricultural land is being acquired. We have to pursue a liberal policy and give adequate compensation and jobs to those whose lands are acquired.

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

In Brajrajnagar, people were interviewed in 1984 but jobs are not being given to them. About hundred persons are still waiting. Eighteen persons were given jobs but after two days of their reporting, they were asked to sit down. Like that, lot of local problems are there.

in Talcher area also the problems of local employment, inadequate compensation, etc. are there.

You, know, Sir, the coalfields pollute the atmosphere. They pollute the water also. Therefore, community development programme has to be taken up on a larger scale in the coal area and the villagers living near the coalfields have to be given the benefit of this programme.

The Government of India have taken a decision to set up a Coal Directorate in Orissa. But why there is delay? In Orissa, the office of the Technical Director of Coal has to be set up as quickly as possible, without further delay.

I would say that our hon. Minister, Mr. Sathe's—unfortunately he is not present here right now—visit to Orissa is overdue. By paying a visit to our State, he can have a better appreciation of our difficulties. We have the headquarters at Bilaspur and Calcutta but they do not seem to appreciate our difficulties. People's discontent is growing. In the matter of problems like roads, water, schools, health, etc., local discontent has got to be looked into.

With these words I conclude, giving my full support to the Demands of the Energy Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) Mr

Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Energy and the Ministry of Energy for the efficient performance in spite of adverse circumstances. In the first place they have not allowed plant load factor to fall, rather they have made earnest efforts to improve it and secondly, they have succeeded in mobilising resources for the ongoing projects in spite of financial constraints.

Today, we are facing a serious lack of resources in the energy sector. Shrimati Gandhi had stressed the need for generating more power in the Sixty Five Year Plan. Unfortunately we were not able to maintain the tempo during the Seventh Plan, which was created during the sixth plan. The Planning Commission did not allocate desired amount of funds to the Ministry of Energy. I would like to urge upon the Commission to provide maximum funds, particularly for the completion of hydel projects. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister of Energy that no efforts are being made to strike and maintain a balance among the various sources of generation of energy. We prefer to make use of resources which give quick results. We dig out coal and instal a thermal power plant hoping that power generation will start within a period of three years. We are not sufficiently exploiting the hydel power potential giving preference to short term interests over the long range benefits. This approach is not good. It has two drawbacks. Firstly, our natural resources would be over exploited or go waste in case they remain unexploited. Secondly, we would neither be able to maintain a balanced industrial growth nor succeed in maintaining the desired balance between thermal power and hydel power. We should fix the targets right now so as to achieve the final target of hydel production, which has been fixed at 33 per cent of the total power generation.

The Government is paying inadequate attention to the areas where hydel projects

can prove to be a rich source of energy though certain measures have been taken to set up such projects in Jammu-Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh but abundant hydel power potential in Uttar Pradesh is going waste. Sharda Valley Project can meet the demand of the entire northern grid if it is utilised properly. We have not utilised even 1/100th part of it. Just one hydel project at Tanakpur has been set up. We are relying more on Pancheshwar but it is not certain as to in how many years it will be completed. It is difficult to say how long it would take to complete the Tihri Dam. Dhauli Ganga Project, investigation in respect of which was completed five years ago, is yet to be cleared. It has been given technical clearance but your Ministry has not started work on it. Even the required funds are yet to be allotted. I charge the Ministry of energy of adopting a callous attitude towards Uttar Pradesh with Planning Commission conniving with it. Whenever major projects are submitted, the Planning Commission tries to stall the proposal. India can never progress if Uttar Pradesh and Bihar remain backward.

Only 2 per cent of the total outlay on energy has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh, while on the basis of population it should be 18 per cent and according to the total area it should be 12 per cent. Apart from it the investment on hydel projects is nil.

Power Financial Corporation has been constituted. A number of projects are pending with it for sanction of funds. Investigation has already been completed in respect of 110 micro hydel projects. The U.P. Government has been pressing for release of funds but you are turning a deaf ear and not giving money. The State Government approached the financial institutions for funds for laying distribution lines but banks are also not sanctioning the necessary funds.

Now, I take up R.E.C. There are a number of schemes which are not being

cleared by the Government. Micro REC schemes are being executed at various places. But Uttar Pradesh is far lagging behind in this regard, almost 100 per cent. The hill areas of Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Paurhi, Uttar Kashi and Tihri still fall short by 25 per cent as compared to the national average. The Government should pay adequate attention to these areas in respect of which a number of projects are pending. The Government are not advancing finance to this State on those very terms on which you have given money to other States, rather the conditions are being made more rigid.

I would like to submit just one more point before concluding. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has done its best to increase the plant load factor for the Thermal Power Plant. But its request for grant of loans for the schemes for expansion and modernisation are pending with the Ministry of Finance. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to get them cleared. The Power Finance Corporation did not extend full help. The Central Government should direct it to provide adequate assistance to Uttar Pradesh.

With these words I thank the hon. Minister.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazaribagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I express my gratitude for giving me an opportunity to speak.

A lot of discussion was made here on Demand for Grants of Ministry of Energy and the members irrespective of their party affiliations, who took part in the debate appreciated the achievement of Energy Ministry for this magnificent achievement. I heartily congratulate both the two dedicated hon. Ministers for this creditable work. But we should not abandon our efforts in complacency. I think it is not appropriate.

We have exceeded in our target of production of coal. Not only this year alone, we have been exceeding our target of coal-

[Sh. Damodar Pandey]

production for the last four years. We have exceeded in target of coal-production. At the time of nationalisation of coal mines, seven and half lakh workers were engaged in it and at that time 74 millions tonnes of coal was produced which has now increased to 194 million tonnes. Today India has become the 4th largest coal producing country of the world. This has been achieved with the concerted efforts of one and the all and I can not underestimate the contributions of workers to this achievement but I would certainly like to say that due attention has not been paid towards their welfare by the society and the nation as they deserved to be paid. I do not say that their salaries have not been increased over the periods and their standard of living has not raised. But for the last two-three years, they have been subjected to a very lop-sided treatment, which I would like to bring to the notice of the House. The annual report of the ministry about the performance of coal-mines has been circulated to us. It has been mentioned in the report that a lot of work has been accomplished in the field of labour welfare. In support thereof, some charts have been given therein. Seven lakh labourers are working in coal-mines and we have been told all works are accomplished as per norms fixed by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. But I am not aware as to whether any norms have been fixed by the Bureau with regard to providing basic facilities such as supply of drinking water, housing and kinds of houses to be provided to the workers. Similarly no attention has been paid to the points as to how many percent of workers should be provided with housing facility and what type of houses should be constructed for them. According to the chart given in the report, you will find that only three thousand houses have so far been constructed during the last 3 years. Still there is a backlog about three and half lakh of workers who are to be provided shelters. If the speed of construction remains the same, I don't know when the construction of houses will be completed. Despite the fact that the Member after Member, irrespective of their parties affiliation, appreciated the

good work done by them for increasing the production of coal and nobody made any complaint against them, adequate attention was not paid to their welfare. Every year we see that cut in expenditure is affected in the budget but only welfare schemes such as provision of housing facility and supply of drinking-water are brought under cut. This was a matter to be pondered over which I wanted to present before you

Secondly, we have fixed a target of Coal-production for the ensuing two years. As per our target, we are to make production of 222 million tonnes of coal but the present year's production will exceed the production of previous year. On an average, production of two months of coal is added to the reserve stock. As a result of addition to the stock, re-handling cost increases and quality deteriorates, due to which Coal has to be sold at reduced rates and Coal India and other companies have to bear the cost of production, resulting in losses to the Coal India. One hand target of coal production is fixed by the Government, but due to less consumption of coal, surplus coal is added to the stock. Therefore, the Government should think over the commercial viability of that coal. Secondly, there is a very strange phenomenon that all big coal consuming companies show profits by not paying the dues of coal outstanding against them. Their amount of profit is equal to the amount of dues of coal outstanding against them. Thus they are taking credit at the cost of coal producing companies. If a coal company incur a loss amounting to Rs. 350 crores of rupees, they are branded as most inefficient. But this is not a good thing. Therefore, Government should seriously ponder over this aspect and try to find out its solutions. Today the question regarding coal is hardly raised in the House. Even in the debate that is taking place today, most of the members have expressed their views on power and made demands for more electricity wherever needed. As a matter of fact, we raised the voice of big consumers of coal and their demands were fulfilled. But no one cared for the poor consumers living in huts. All big consumers have been satisfied as their all

demands have been fulfilled. There is a move to import coal and in fact coal is being imported every year. The result is that on one hand coal is being imported from Australia and on the other coal is not being lifted from washery in which Coking coal is produced. Consequently production of coking coal is increasing but consumption is declining. Coking-Coal which is a scarce commodity and which is being imported from foreign countries and on which we are spending scarce foreign exchange and purchasing it at the double price of our coal. I fail to understand the rationale behind this decision.

Demands for setting up a Super Thermal power stations are being raised from all corners of the country. Bihar produces one third of the total production of coal in the country. When some cess on coal is increased, a lot of hue and cry is made against it on the plea that it would lead to increase in expenditure of the whole country. I would like to pose a question as to whether a thought has been given to the considerable increase in the freight charges on coal by the Railways after nationalisation of coal mines.

Today the coal which is available at Rs. 300 tonnes at pithead in Bihar, the same coal is available at Rs. 1200 a tonne in Bombay due to the freight charges increased by the railways and further in Punjab the same coal is available at Rs. 1500 a tonne. But nobody pays attention to this point. When coal is not supplied to the power plants in Ropar, it attracts wide stream criticism in the newspaper that the all business in Ropar are going to be closed due to non-supply of coal. Powerhouse is going to be closed due to non-supply of coal. The consumers have to bear additional burden and people think that they are being supplied coal at exorbitant rate of Rs. 1800 a tonne. But they do not know as to how much money goes to the Coal companies out of this amount. At the time of nationalisation, out of Rs. 100 per tonne, Rs. 60 used to be spent on the labourers but today it has come down to Rs. 40 only. A number of people express their concern when wages of the workers are not

increased. Several people are expressing their concern as to why an agreement was not made for the last 3 years and on the other side the difficulties which we have been facing could be realised by us only. In spite of all this, it is a fact that the labour cost has been reduced. This is mentioned in the annual report and this is not my self-composed statement. We are in agreement that despite so many constraints coal in India is cheaper. It is a different matter that the prices of coal have increased due to other infrastructural reasons such as increased freight charges on coal and royalty and cess imposed on coal. Therefore, this should be thought upon and to my view attention should be paid to it.

Now, I want to speak a few words about my constituency. Previously I was speaking about the State of affairs in the entire country. As I said earlier that one third of the total coal production is produced in my State. The railways are not in a position to transport entire coal produced in our state. Powerhouses are also needed for this purpose and there is unsatisfied demand of power. As coal produced in our State cannot be transported in full, some remedial measures are required to be found out. What is its remedy? The remedy is there. It has been realised that thermal power plants should be set up at pithead itself. You will be surprised to know that everywhere discussions are being held to set up super thermal power stations and providing coal-linkage. But nobody talks about setting up thermal power plants at pitheads. One Super Thermal Power Plants is proposed to be set up Kahalgaon in Bihar but no thought has been given to set up at thermal plants in Jharia or Hazaribagh which are located near pithead. Similarly the Hon. Prime Minister himself has made an announcement to set up a thermal power station at North Karanpura. When he visited Ranchi, he viewed all aspects and then made an announcement that a Super Thermal Power Station would be set up there. The Energy Minister made announcement time and again in the Parliament and in Consultative Committee attached to his Ministry that we could generate power at the

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cheapest rates because the pitheads are located at a very short distance. Thermal power could be generated at a rate even cheaper than hydel power. But no attention is being paid to this. Even today no mention has been made in this report about North Karanpura. Even a single step of construction work has not been started there. Even a token amount for setting up the proposed power plant has not been allocated. On one hand decision is being taken that a power house will be set up at pithead but on the other no provision is being made. No other country in the world commits such mistake as we are committing. On one hand we are paying freight charges on coal on its transportation to a distance of thousand kilometres and on the other no action is being taken to set up thermal plants at places where there is plenty of coal deposits.

I would like to suggest that the hon. Minister of Energy should consider this matter seriously and should set up a super power station at North Karanpura at the earlier. If nothing has been mentioned in the report in this connection, the hon. Minister should at least make mention in his speech as to what steps are going to be taken in this regard.

Secondly, the hon. Members have referred to the energy crisis in Bihar and Orissa and statistics are also available in this matter. I do not want to repeat them but I want to draw your attention towards the delay in the installation of the Super Power Station at Kehlgaon and I would like to know the reasons for such delay. If there are any difficulties in respect of the state, they should be explained.

Thirdly, I want to draw your attention towards non-conventional sources of energy. Efforts should be made to find out such sources of Energy. No one has any objections to it. Everyone feels that non-conventional sources of energy should be encouraged but I regret to say that limited funds are made available in this regard. It is not pos-

sible to obtain non-conventional sources of energy with such a meagre amount. It is not only in the coastal areas that non-Conventional sources like wind, water, sun, light and Gobar are available but these are available in other areas also. The areas where it is not possible to provide the conventional sources of power, should be selected for generating energy through the non-conventional sources. If the same is provided only to the native villages of the Members of the Consultative Committee, it will not do and we shall not be able to make much progress in this field. Therefore, my suggestion is that more funds should be provided for this purpose. Instead of limiting it to the respective villages of the Members of the Consultative Committee, this facility should be extended to at least five villages of every Parliamentary Constituency in the country and it should not be provided to serve as a mere model but it should be a plant generating Energy in the real sense. Whatever funds are required for this purpose should be arranged for.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry of energy.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS(Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to submit only 2 or 3 points without taking much time.

Unless there is an integrated energy policy in the country, we will continue to face problem in this regard. The Government will have to adopt a balanced approach among hydel, thermal and non-conventional sources of energy and develop them simultaneously. At the same time, nuclear energy should also be developed but nuclear energy does not come under the purview of your Ministry. All these aspects have to be paid attention to at the same time. I read the book the 'Economists'. In that book it has been mentioned that in the 21st century there will not be any shortage of foodgrains but there will be shortage of energy and consequently of the cooking fuel. This matter should be looked into seriously.

Several points have been raised which I will not like to repeat. However, I would like

to submit two or three points. I would like to thank Shri Kalpanath Rai for this letter and four reminder thereafter inviting suggestions for improvements. No other Minister has done this so far. I was also asked whether any improvements could be made in my constituency and I have got an opportunity today to make my submission in this respect. Bihar produces the maximum quantity of coal in the country but there is an acute shortage of power in the state. I am making this point with considerable regret. If you go to North Bihar or South Bihar. You will find that there are neither any provisions for electric lighting or for kerosene lamps. It has been said that India is an area of darkness and I think this is true in the case of Bihar if not for the entire country. There is total darkness in certain villages in Bihar.

When I was listening to the submissions of the hon. Members I was just thinking whether the people are familiar with the facts or not. In certain villages of Bihar power is not available through out the day whereas in certain other villages it is made available only for two hours or so. I can claim whatever I am submitting. You will of course say that this matter falls under the jurisdiction of the State and therefore it is the responsibility of the State Government. But Sir, the Central Government can also direct the State Governments to take certain measures for the improvement of the position in their respective states. There are ample stocks of coal in Bihar.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now your new Chief Minister has come.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: He will take a little more time. He is doing very well Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool): Whom will you direct in that state when the Chief Minister keep changing so frequently?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: "Tulsi kahar na

jaiye kanchan barse.megh

Aayat hi harshan  
nahin nayan nohin sapet

I want to inform you that there are large deposits of coal in Bihar. But the coal is not available for domestic fuel. Therefore, people are cutting the trees from the forests.

There is an acute shortage of power generation in the state. Whatever little power is generated, it is not distributed uniformly. As regards the setting up of the proposed National Grid. I support it.

But Sir, the State which provides raw materials and infrastructural facilities like coal, land workers etc. should be supplied, 80 per cent of the power generated. Otherwise, the people of that State will show their resentment. You should accept this fact. I have informed you about the feelings of those people. I will say the same about Uttar Pradesh and other States as well. A National Grid should be set up, but before that, the State which has made so much sacrifice should be provided with maximum power supply. It is not justified to exploit them in this manner. It is not justified to deny power to those states which make maximum contribution for the generation of power by supplying coal and providing workers, land and water etc. Just because they lag behind in development. The poor people of these states have been left with no alternative but to go and work as agricultural labourers in Punjab and Haryana. Power will not be supplied to them because it is not meant for them.

The next point which I am going to submit is very important and considerable attention should be paid to it. A Super Thermal Power Station is proposed to be set at Kehlgaon. Our hon. friend was saying that the Government is making efforts to start power generation within 3 to 4 years or even earlier. I would urge upon the Government to provide 80 percent power from this Power station to Bihar. Such sophisticated technology is available today whereby a pillar can be constructed in the river Ganga and power

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can be supplied through it. Sir, if this measure is taken, it will change the face of Bihar. Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that he will get it done. I am very happy about it and I will convey it to all the people of the state. It is also gratifying to note that the Chairman of the Gas Authority of India Limited has ensured selling up of a Gas Plant in the state. This measure will also help in revitalising Bihar.

I want to raise another point and which no one should misunderstand. There should be an increase in the rate of cess to be levied on coal in order to enhance the revenue earnings of the state. As regards Transmission losses, I want to submit that these are outright thefts. You will find the same situation in every state. The Rabi crop has been just harvested. I have observed in Bihar, U.P. and Haryana that people obtain illegal power connections for operating their machines and for other purposes. This is not a transmission loss but is a theft of power. Although a law in this respect was enacted last year but it did not make any impact so far.

I want to congratulate the Government for the increase of coal production. Your Minister has busted the Coal Mafia gang and it is really a big achievement.

There is ample scope for hydel power projects to be set up in Bihar, particularly in South Bihar. Mini hydel projects should be set up there. If necessary attention is paid in this direction, sufficient quantity of hydel power can be generated. With the cooperation of Nepal we can generate sufficient quantity of power which will meet the power requirements of both the countries. It will also prevent floods in Bihar and U.P. thereby. Finally, I want to submit that much hullabaloo is being made for adopting the non-conventional sources of energy. I wrote so many letters in this regard. No work has been undertaken during the last 4 1/2 years anywhere for the development of non-conventional sources of energy. No 'Urja Gram'

was set up. Elections are round the corner. We are going to face the electorate within 6 months. We keep on assuring the people that they will be able to get power through the non-conventional sources. The supporters of the non-conventional sources of energy claim that the entire country will be supplied with sufficient power through these sources. But there are no concrete results anywhere. At least one 'Urja Gram' should be set in each district of the country. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):  
Mr. Chairman, of course, Mr. Kalpnath Rai is here but I expected Mr. Sathe also to be here because later he will have to answer my points. Energy is a very important department and it pains me to find that many people are not here.

Many people have talked about national grid. That is very much needed. Even the regional grids are not the kind of grids that answer the needs of the situation. I do not suppose northern grid is very viable and all the time we can look to the northern grid to fulfil the needs. Anyway, I think, both the hon. Ministers are very much interested in this as we have received a couple of circulars.

Since you are aware of the national scene I directly come to the J & K situation. I must say that J & K State is in a very bad shaped and the Ministry of Energy has further added to the difficulties of Dr. Farooq Abdullah. People want him to work wonders. But he requires cooperation. He has so many difficulties in the economic and other fields but I put energy on the top. J & K State has one of the largest potentials of hydro-electric power which you are not tapping for national need. We have water resources. We can generate about 15000 MW of electricity from our water resources but our water are running wastefully to Pakistan. It is something disheartening that a State which could generate electricity to the tune of 15,000 megawatts, has harnessed only 208



megawatts so far. Now, the Salal had added something which is not known to the people of Kashmir. This winter and even now, Kashmir is passing through a very difficult phase—during a week, there was shut down for four days and this electricity shut down in creating much more difficulties for the people. I bring this to the notice of the hon. House. It has a double-edged sword. There is a group of people who are not happy with the accord between the National Conference and the Congress. These are the secularist parties wedded to the principles of socialism and secularism and there is a group which from the very beginning, is a secessionist group and which is not very happy. But now because the Chief Minister has economic difficulties for which he seeks the co-operation from the Central Government, his difficulties are added and the secessionist forces receive a shot in the arm. There is no electricity; they will abuse Mr. Farooq Abdullah and his Government; and we shall come here and raise this problem before the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Energy watches the situation helplessly. Therefore, the Ministry of energy should rise to the occasion, understand the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir is a border State and it is a very important State also. It has strategic importance. I do not want you to give doles to the people of Kashmir and I do not want to derive any undue advantage by our special status but I want an honourable treatment for the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Our waters are running waste. That energy is not being harnessed and you commission Salal without having transmission lines to take electricity to the Kashmir Valley. It is a special case which should be understood. I request Mr. Kalpnath Rai to share these thoughts with Mr. Sathe so that he could answer these points. Your bureaucrats should also understand that Kashmir Valley is a special case. They cannot decide on the problems of energy sitting in cosy and warm rooms. The whole team should visit the State of Jammu and Kashmir and see the practical difficulties as to why there was shut-down for four days in a week. Why do you add to our problems? Why do you make us commit during the

elections that we shall do this and that? We can't get the moon in our hands. Kashmir Valley has a special right because we are sometimes land locked. The road which was previously called as Banihal Kath road is not a dependable road. Even the Jawahar tunnel is not giving the way. It may break down some time and we want an alternative road to Srinagar. We get land locked. Sometimes, there is no petrol, no diesel and no kerosene. Shri Sheik Mohammad Abdullah told the group of people that we have acceded to India irrevocably, our accession to India is final and irrevocable. We want to tell those secessionist elements who now look on the right and left, who want to weaken us, that they will never succeed in their nefarious game. Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the Union of India. I want to raise this issue because we are in a difficult situation. Sometimes we are land locked. You may remember that last time you had sent us petrol through aeroplanes. Under these circumstances our problems should receive special recognition and understanding from the Central Government. We have 208 megawatts against a capacity of 15000 megawatts. You never care for Salal which you had commissioned. First preference should have been given to Kashmir problem. When electric power is ready, they say that they have no transmission lines. Who is responsible for that? You are doing that operation and that operation is sluggish and slow. The result is that electricity position has improved a little in Jammu and Kashmir remains in total darkness.

The Dulhasti project has been going on for the last 8 to 10 years and now it has become a joke. People have aspirations; they are very much concerned about tomorrow, but they do not want their today to be dull and drab. How long would they wait? The progress has been very slow. There is no explanation for that. You cannot tell us at the fag-end that there is no money. We are not responsible for that.

Dr. Rajhans was mentioning about the difficulties of Bihar. I share his point of view, but Kashmir is also in very great difficulty.

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

Why has this project not been completed over a period of eight years? There is hope. You will send some engineer and he will prepare a report. But to what avail? People have become restive. They do not care for your files and what the persons sitting in their cozy warm rooms of the Secretariat do.

People get tensions and those tensions break in the kind of situations that we have in Kashmir. Of course, the situation is well under control, but this kind of slackness, non-response from the Ministry of Energy has added to our difficulties.

Now, what about the Uri project. Last year I had requested Satheji to visit Uri project and try to complete this project very quickly. My contention is that even Rs. 20 crores have not been spent so far on this project. There is a saying in Persian:

[Translation]

"Umré Baayad Keyar Aayad Baknar"

If I translate it, it will be as the couplet given below:

"Kaun jeeta hai teri zulf ke sar houe tak"

The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 450 crore and the Government have spent only Rs. 20 crore so far. If this amount of Rs. 450 crore is divided by 20 crore rupees spent so far then we shall come to know as to how many years will Uri project take in its completion.

[English]

We are in a great difficulty and this project needs to be expedited.

Take another thing. You wanted to give some electricity to Srinagar and for that you wanted gas turbines. For the last eight months we have been hearing about gas

turbines, but the problem has not been solved.

The situation is very difficult so far as Ladakh is concerned. Some people say that Stakna is complete, but it will require another Rs. 1.5 crores and something has gone wrong there. It requires an enquiry. The canal got silted. Responsibility will have to be fixed. You send money, but you should also take interest to find out why did the canal get silted and therefore that project is in difficulty.

One more thing and Shri Kalpnath Rai, I hope, will take a special note of it. I have been told that for Uri project, you have got even the labourers from outside. It is not correct. Only the top engineers could come from outside the State, but the labourers right up to the Executive Engineer should be our men and women from there. You should conduct an enquiry and see whether these people are being brought from outside.

18.00 hrs.

I request you to ensure that the people not only from Uri tehsil but from Baramulla district, which is a backward district, should be posted there and nobody from the labour to the level of the executive engineer should be posted from outside. We have a lot of engineers who are unemployed. So, we will not tolerate this thing. My special request to the hon. Minister is to kindly conduct an inquiry and see whether there are people who have come from outside.

Thank you, Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we will continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, there are some more speakers who want to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): Sir, the Minister will reply tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, we will continue with the debate. Yes, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the demands of grants presented by the hon. Minister. As far as Minister in the Department of Energy, Shri Sathe is concerned he is not only dynamic and vigilant but has his own thinking and own ideology which are absolutely appropriate in present circumstances. The views of Shri Sathe about the public sector or about the accountability of the persons working in the public sector are, whether expressed in newspapers, in consultative committee or in the parliament, really commendable. It is, no doubt, correct but when we see things practically we do not feel as happy as we ought to be. It looks as if something is lacking somewhere.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, fortunately there are large coal deposits available in our country. These coal reserves may be less in quantity as compared to some big countries like U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Canada, China and Brazil but it is beyond doubt that we have large deposits of coal in our country which are being properly exploited. It is a matter of satisfaction for us that this year we have achieved a new landmark in coal production. I think that this is a big achievement. Now, the present target of coal production is 194 metric tonnes. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through this House, I would like to submit one thing to the hon. Minister and the Finance Commission that we have received for the Department of coal only Rs. 6.68 thousand crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Though it appears quiet a big amount, but looking into the requirements of the Department of Coal it is really a negligible amount. I would, therefore, like to demand that this amount should be increased adequately.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the same way we need large sums of money for the department of electricity in power sector. We are finding ourselves in trouble and the works

are not being completed in the absence of availability of adequate funds. As you know, my constituency falls under South Eastern Coal Area and we feel proud that we are having the best coal mines in this area which contribute a major part in the total production of coal in the country.

I would like to make a submission through you. Though we have been contributing to national exchequer by producing large quantity of coal, yet we feel extremely disappointed when we find that we are getting no return for it. Coal companies may pay a big amount as cess or royalty or sales tax to the State Governments but this amount goes to the State exchequer and no extra funds are provided to the coal producing area. It has been causing a great problem.

The hon. Minister is a vigilant man and I hope he would understand the problem. I believe that this fact would be kept in view while formulating policy for future and adequate provision will be made for the areas where exploitation or mining of coal takes place.

We produce coal on a large scale but the local residents remain deprived of their own rights when they demand coal for their own consumption because our policy has been to supply the coal to heavy industries priority basis. But now we have come to know through newspapers that the Government is thinking to liberalise this policy in order to meet the demands of the petty consumers. But the requirements of those petty consumers in our area who are engaged in Brick Kiln business and those who require coal for cooking purposes, have not been met with so far. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this fact.

My other submission is that the Government should not only provide adequate compensation to those whose land comes under the collieries or is acquired by Coal India Limited, but should also take measures to see that such people are properly rehabilitated and employment is provided to them.

[Sh. Lal Vijay Pratap Singh]

Power Sector is very important. The total number of villages in our country is 5 lakh 75 thousand, out of which 4.40 lakh villages have been electrified. Power supply to about 74 thousand pump sets has also been claimed. It is indeed very encouraging. Power supply in some areas is satisfactory but our country is so big that we are still facing power crisis in certain areas. I would like the Government to give priority to power generation. A national grid should be set up to meet the challenge.

It would be economical to generate power by setting up thermal power plants or some other smaller units at the pitheads instead of carrying coal elsewhere because transportation cost is considerably expensive. The problem of transmission loss is also a serious one. This is a fact that there are transmission losses. But the apprehension regarding power theft through high tension wires does not seem to be correct. The Government should encourage non-conventional sources of energy also. I think it is the only medium through which we can meet the shortage and supply power to the whole country. In the same way, we have not paid proper attention towards producing of nuclear power. We should take effective measures to produce nuclear energy.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI MOTILAL SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the demands of the Ministry of Energy.

So far as the energy is concerned, it is the most essential requirement of people throughout the country. But certain regions are still deprived of this facility and it is also against the policy prescribed by the Government in this regard. In spite of the fact that all the infrastructural facilities are available there, electricity has not been provided to the people in these areas. I would like to say something about Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh is a big State, but the power generation there is inadequate to fulfil the re-

quirements of the people. Though Thermal Power Plants are there and the State is very rich in coal deposits, yet the electricity is not available to the people residing in rural areas as envisaged in the plan and ensured by the Government policy. In our policy, there was a provision to provide one connection to each family residing in rural areas. But there are families in those areas which have not yet been provided with these connections. The Government claims to have electrified the village by just installing one electric pole there. A scheme was prepared in 1982 to build a dam and set up Thermal Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh to supply electricity to this State and to the state of Gujarat. But the scheme has not been implemented so far. No final decision has been taken regarding the construction of dam and regarding the supply of the coal to the Power Plant. The proposed dam and the Thermal Power Plant are to be constructed in my constituency. The Government of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat were supposed to set up the plant, but it has been stated that they have refused to undertake the work and have request the Centre to undertake it. My submission is that in case the Government of Madhya Pradesh has refused to undertake this project, Central Government should see whether they can undertake it or not. There is a great need of electricity in that area. The proposal for a dam and a Thermal Power Plant in Raigarh was also submitted to the Central Government. Coal is also available there. It would be unfair on the part of the Government to reject this proposal. I think that there would be no environmental problems also. The proposed site for Thermal Power Plant can be shifted to some other place and land acquired for the purpose can be exchanged with Government land. I would urge upon the Government to pay special attention towards setting up of such Thermal Power Plants in order to meet the shortage of power generation and to supply power to the people in the rural areas as ensured by the Government's policy. It is essential to implement the scheme to provide irrigation facilities to the poor people. Priority should be given to the farmers because due to drought and power crisis farmers find it difficult to

irrigate their fields and they have to suffer production loss. The Government should pay special attention to these matters. My constituency is a coal producing area. Singrauli coal mines and South Eastern Coal Fields fall in my constituency. I feel sorry to say that the coal mines workers are not getting even those facilities which were available for them before the nationalisation of coal mines.

The workers who are working in the mines should be provided with safe drinking water, electricity, health facilities transport facilities and educational facilities for their children. Special attention should be paid towards these points. Little attention has been paid in this direction so far. The water which is supplied in the colonies of the miners is impure water drawn out of the mines. Whereas this water is sieved, boiled and purified for supplying it to the officers. This sort of discrimination between human beings is unjustified. It is the mine workers who are actually mining coal and it is on account of them that coal is reaching the different parts of the country. Thermal power or power produced from coal is used for the running factories. Therefore, it is essential to pay special attention towards the welfare of the mine workers. They should be provided with necessary facilities so that their standard of living is raised. Their wages have been increased but they should also get the necessary resources. For example, in areas where coal mines are located, the mine workers should at least get coal for their domestic needs. I am referring to Singrauli in this connection where at least coal should be supplied to the workers for domestic consumption. The Government has acquired land for the setting up of Vindhyachal Super Power Station. The units of NCL and NTPC are located near this site and 2 or 3 villages are there between them. The adjacent land has been denotified. Earlier a notification was issued for acquiring it. Thereafter, it was denotified. But this land is not fit for habitation. I would like to request the hon. Minister, through you, that the persons whose land have been denotified should be provided compensation and their lands acquired.

Land is acquired for the setting up of Super Thermal Power Stations or for mining purposes, but not even a single member of such displaced families are provided with jobs. At least one member of such families whose land has been acquired by NCL in the border areas of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh should be provided with jobs. They should not be discriminated against. How can they tolerate injustice to such an extent? Therefore, I would like to request that an enquiry should be conducted to ascertain whether the same rules apply to Madhya Pradesh as are applicable in Uttar Pradesh.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to make my submission and I also support the demands of the Ministry of Energy.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. At the same time, I also thank the hon. Minister of State, in the Department of Power, Shri Kalpanath Rai for eliciting our opinion regarding such matters from time to time. I think that he is the first such Minister who has started this precedent of desiring to know the point of views of the hon. Members as well. However, I have also been a culprit for being unable to reply and for which I would like to beg forgiveness.

More than 40 years have passed since Independence but this Department has not made desired progress so far. We are completely dependent on power supply. No progress can be made if power is in short supply. Neither can industries run nor can fields be cultivated without it. I will not take much time of the House because several hon. Members have submitted this position in detail and have provided comparisons etc. in this regard. I hail from the rural areas and I would like to draw your attention to the problems of these areas. The hon. Minister is aware that Etah in Uttar Pradesh, is a backward district in every respect. There is neither any industry nor any good college or university located there. Although the land is

[Sh. Mohd. Mahfooz Alikhan]

very fertile, the cultivators are facing a lot of hardships. There is an acute shortage of water and unless the engineer is given a bribe of Rs. 2,000 he does not sanction water connections to the agriculturists. I would like to know whether there is any possible remedy to the situation? How can agricultural production be enhanced under such circumstances? Even after securing the connection he has to be at the mercy of nature because of the erratic supply of power. This is the condition which is prevailing today. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has sanctioned two 132 KW Power Stations for Aliganj and Jalesar in Etah district. I have been elected from Etah on the opposition ticket. I would like to inform the House that the material for installing the said power station at Aliganj had arrived but it was shifted to Jalesar because it is the constituency of Shri Kailash Yadav who is a Congress (I) M.P. This power station should have been first installed at Aliganj but we have been given step motherly treatment. Aliganj is a very backward area and a centre of criminal activities. It is imperative to supply electricity there. If power supply is available there, it will help in curbing criminal activities because such activities take place in the dark. I would like to request the hon. Minister that he may direct the Uttar Pradesh Government to complete the installation work of the 132 KW power station at Aliganj because the same has been completed at Jalesar. The Government should ensure its early completion so that this area can make some progress.

The biggest problem which the Government has to face in such matters is the pressure of the Employees Unions which are responsible for the harassment of the people. In case of power cuts, these people do not make any efforts to resume power supply and similarly in the case of telephones, they are least bothered to make necessary repairs. If they are dealt with sternly, they go on strikes. It is a very big problem which you may also be aware of. At the same time, theft of power is also there.

The Government is trying to produce more power and as Shri Harish Rawat has submitted sufficient quantity of power is generated in Uttar Pradesh which can fulfill the requirements of the entire country. Attention should be paid to power thefts as well. Why should there be power thefts? It is because the Government does not provide the required number of power connections. The officers demand bribes for giving power connections and when the people are unable to offer bribes, they take unauthorised connections and indulge in illegal consumption of power. Therefore steps should be taken to check theft of electricity. It is the policy of the Government to electrify those villages which have a population of 1000 and also those villages which are inhabited by Scheduled Castes. I want to submit that there are many villages inhabited by the minorities and Scheduled Castes in Etah which have not been electrified so far. One such village is Bhargen, In Patiyali Tehsil. It consists of 30 thousand people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and minority communities but it has not been electrified even though more than 40 years have passed since Independence. This is the sort of situation prevailing in my area. Electric poles are installed at the time of elections and as soon as the elections are over the poles are removed. There are hundreds of such villages in my district where electricity has not reached so far and people are facing enormous hardships. You are aware that people have become used to television, radio and such other amenities and electricity is essential for such purposes.

I would like to submit one point more. In Haryana, all the villages are electrified. I have observed that even if there are two houses in a certain area there is an electric pole in between and there is a road as well. Every house is electrified in that State.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): But power is in short supply.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Yes, there is an acute of shortage of power. But I am referring to my constituency in this

regard. Our State is a very big one. Haryana is a small State. But the fact is that this State is completely electrified.

**SHRI AZIZ QURESHI:** Shri Bansilal made all the arrangements for it. He was the Chief Minister of Haryana and belonged to the Congress party.

**SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:** You cannot draw comparisons with Haryana. Anyway, let us leave this matter aside. I was simply expressing my own grievances. I will request the hon. Minister to extend necessary funds for the electrification of these areas.

Aliganj tehsil is located in my constituency. The tehsil headquarters is also located there. But no S.D.O. is posted there. The Government should post a S.D.O. there.

[English]

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** What the Union Minister will do?

**SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:** Why are we here?

[Translation]

In that case we should have been the Members of the State Legislatures. We are requesting the hon. Minister so that he may convey our feelings to the Uttar Pradesh Government.

I would like to request that keeping in view the prevailing circumstances power is an essential requirement there. As such Uttar Pradesh is a very backward State, particularly, in the matter of power supply. There is an acute shortage of power there. You should solve this problems somehow.

Finally, I would like to thank the hon. Minister.

**SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal):** Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for Energy. First of all I would like to con-

gratulate the energetic Minister of Energy and the powerful Minister of Power for their improved performance as compared to the last year.

Sir, generation and consumption of energy constitute a very crucial criteria for measuring the country's economic development. In fact, it is one of the parameters for measuring the progress of the country. Specially in this Ministry, we have power, coal and alternative sources of energy. We are not discussing nuclear fuel and oil which are in a separate Ministry. Therefore, I would have been happy if energy has an integrated and more systems approach, whereby all sources of energy could have been under one Ministry.

We had given emphasis and priority to energy, which can be seen from the First Plan itself. In the First Plan it was Rs. 260 crores, which came to 13.3 per cent. In the Second Plan; it was Rs. 460 crores, which came to 10 per cent. In the Third Plan, it was Rs. 1252.3 crores, which came to 14.6 per cent. In the Fourth Plan, it was Rs. 2931.5 crores, which came to 18.1 per cent. In the Fifth Plan, it was Rs. 740.7 crores, which came to 19.2 per cent. In the Sixth Plan, it was Rs. 19265.4 crores, which came to 19.8 per cent. In this Plan, it was Rs. 42000 crores.

Let us have a look at the Plan achievements now. In the First Plan, out of the target figure of 1300 MW, the achievement was 1100 MW, which was 84.6 per cent. In the Second Plan, out of the target figure of 3500 MW, the achievement was 2250 MW, which came to 64.5 per cent. In the Third Plan, out of the target figure of 7040 MW, the achievement was 4715 MW, which was 67 per cent. In the Fourth Plan, out of the target figure of 9260 MW, the achievement was 4610 MW, which was 49.8 per cent. In the Sixth Plan, the target was 19666 MW. The achievement expected was 14000 MW. But it was revised in September 1976 to 12500 MW, which came to sixty per cent. So, this has been the earlier track record of targets and achievements. The cumulative shortage today is

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10,000 MW. One can imagine what impact it will have on the industry and agricultural sector of the country and specially in industry where engineering, iron and steel and aluminium comprise 25 per cent of the entire gamut of economic activity. This is also a barometer of economic progress of a country. I do admit that in the power sector, the hon. Minister and his able Ministers of State, both in the coal sector as well as power sector, have brought in many innovations and improvements over the last four, five years. In fact, we are trying to instal additional capacity of 22,245 MW. there has been implementation of programmes of renovation and modernisation. An amount of Rs. 500 crores has been spent on that. Some of us had the opportunity of going and visiting some of the plants which were undergoing renovations and modernisation. We have submitted a report to the hon. Minister of the lacunae, lack of supervision and coordination and lack of will for implementation at the plant level, which is hampering the progress of these power plants. These are not NTPC plants. They are doing well. I would request the hon. Minister of State, since he has written to us four or five letters, to take the trouble to go through these various reports submitted by the sub-committee of the Consultative Committee. It will be an eye-opener to him when he will find that 11 to 12 months are wasted on correspondence between the State Government and the Central Electricity Authority or between the Central Electricity Authority and the NTPC and some of the State power plants. No minutes are kept of the discussion. Therefore, the intention with which we are going in for modernisation and renovation programme and the intention with which we have allocated Rs. 500 crores, sometimes, is not optimally utilised. Therefore, the interest, which you are taking, will bear fruit only if there is better coordination and monitoring.

Then there is the aspect of training of manpower and upgrading of skills and of setting up of institutions by the Central Government for that purpose. But there is a

pathetic lack of such institutions in the State sector. I am emphasising on this issue because it is not only the Ministry of energy which is responsible for development of power but the cooperation of various States is very much needed for development of power. Most of the States today are suffering from power famine. I come from a State which is abundantly rich in coal, water, forest and other materials. But by the end of 1987 Orissa was short of power by more than 550 MW. Same is the case in irrigation. So in spite of abundance there is shortfall, backwardness and under-development. This is one aspect I would like the Ministry to take a look at.

In the report it is mentioned that Talcher Super Thermal Power Station is one of the 9 projects which are to be taken up by the NTPC. We have been hearing this since 1980. The hon. Minister was not in the Ministry then. His predecessor, who was here in the last Lok Sabha, changed the priority of Talcher. From number four we came to number seven. And in the Sixth Plan, only five projects were taken up. Now we are fortunate that the administrative approval for Talchar has been given in November, 1988. But the foundation stone to be laid is being shifted. We heard that the hon. Energy Minister Mr. Vasant Sathe was supposed to go day after tomorrow. But today we are told that he has cancelled his programme. Same is the case with the 500-bedded hospital in Talcher. He was supposed to lay the foundation stone day after tomorrow. In fact I was ready to go tomorrow to my district. But again I am told that he has cancelled the programme. So, this sort of slip between the lip and the cup seems to be the order of the day as far as my State is concerned. I hope the hon. Minister will rectify that and see that the Talcher Super Thermal Power Plant sees the light of the day which the people of Orissa, the Government of Orissa and the Parliamentarians of Orissa have been demanding and have been stressing.

Then, I come to the point of transmission and distribution losses, about which many of the Members have said. 21.5 per



cent are the losses that we have been incurring and which is sought to be brought down to seventeen per cent.

I would like to give some food for thought to the hon. Minister. Since the Ministry of energy is already having a dialogue with various organisations, institutions, etc. which are non-government, and are trying to associate them with the generation of electricity and generation of energy, will they consider associating such institutions, corporate bodies, cooperative bodies with the transmission and distribution? This would not only bring in an element of completion, but the Government would save certain scarce resources in only generating and give the responsibility of transmission and distribution to a particular body. This is food for thought and I hope that they will ponder over it.

The Central Electricity Authority has issued comprehensive guidelines to the various State Electricity Boards for making certain improvements in their functioning, in their management, in their various day-to-day affairs and also for carrying out energy orders, installation of capacitors and various other modernisation methods. Now, Sir, what is the state of affairs of the Electricity Boards? In fact, Coal India Limited itself is dependent on these State Electricity Boards who have not paid them more than Rs. 1,000 crores cumulative overpayments which they should be getting. How can they expect Coal India to function properly? I would not like to go into the details. The hon. Minister has got all the figures. But the cumulative outstandings of the State Electricity Boards to Coal India itself is a phenomenal astronomical figure. Same is the question with Railways, same is the question with BACL, same is the question with NTPC. Therefore, until and unless the State Electricity Boards improve their performance and their financial performance, just giving simple guidelines and comprehensive guidelines by the Central Electricity Authority is not going to achieve anything.

There was a Conference last year of all

the State Electricity Boards, the NTPC, the Railways and various other organisations, which was inaugurated by no less a person than Mr. Vasant Sathe himself. This was the National Conference of Power Utility which was attended by power engineers. Even Dr. Tata Rao, who is a very well-known figure in the field of power was also present. They came to some very specific suggestions and a consensus was arrived at whereby the State Electricity Boards will improve their performance. One was the debt equity ratio which was 19:1. So, how can we expect any Board to function with 19:1 debt equity ratio, in which case the Electricity Board have hardly six per cent to plough back for additional generation or for additional capacity installation?

Same is the question with power tariff to agriculture. Agriculture takes about eighty per cent of the power. But the outstandings are of an astronomical figure. Then comes the question of the capital structure of the entire State Electricity Boards. This financial loss is not only on the Electricity Boards or on the power sector but it has the cumulative effect on the entire economy as such because it affects various other sectors of the economy. Then comes the depreciation rates, return on capitalisation of interest on work during construction, the electricity duty, the need for central subsidy, need for State subsidy, the restructuring of power utilities and then we come to the Rural Electrification Corporation which is charged with the responsibility of providing electricity even to the remote areas, to the tribal and Scheduled Caste areas and it is where the transmission and distribution loss takes the heaviest toll. Therefore, the other suggestion I would like make is the decentralisation of the energy system. Sir, our Prime Minister has been emphasising decentralisation of administration, decentralisation of democracy, so that power can go back to the people and today NTPC and other organisations have become very unwieldy. They have a gamut of activities. So, it is time for us to think whether we should not decentralise and have a holding company with regional bodies so that there may be better competition,

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better performance, better accountability and better financial viability. Sir, my next point would be that a lot of useful work has been done by the Ministry of Energy. But the question of making the people aware, the information system, the communication system is something which we are lacking.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to quote an extract of a study made by the Federation of Commerce and Industry on energy and energy efficiency. I quote:

"Energy cannot be destroyed, but can be easily wasted and once wasted, the loss is permanent. energy efficiency ensures more production at lesser costs and enables the economy to achieve high growth without additional investment. It provides an ideal way out of persistent energy shortages.

Industry as a major consumer of energy awake to the immense opportunities and potential for energy saving. A 10% saving in the electricity consumed in the industrial sector will alone result in a saving in power costs to the tune of Rs. 400 crores and eliminate the need for energy Rs. 1900 crores of investment in the power sector. There will also be corresponding reduction in the coal consumption in the power sector by around 4.2 million tonnes valued over Rs. 88 crores. Export of manufactured products may go up by about Rs. 700 crores. Imports can be reduced for an approximately equal amount."

Sir, my last point is about the Talcher coal field. My previous Speaker, Shri Panigrahi, was saying about the Talcher Coal-field. In the Talcher area, there is the entire coal belt from Talcher in Rairakhol which is known as Rampur. This passes through 142 kilometres of my constituency. Now, since you are increasing your coal production, the entire area of Augul Sub-division, Athmallik and Rairakhol sub-divisions is lying in coal-field area. Once you start exploiting them,

you will have to uproot the population because most of it is open cast. You will have to think in futuristic ways as to how you are going to resettle about more than two lakh people if you are going to exploit the coal-field there. an integrated rehabilitation system along with training of people who will be uprooted will have to be taken into consideration because we had faced the music when the NALCO was set up there. We know the law and order situation, the social upheaval which is taking place, the discontentment which has come there. So, Talcher was once under N.C.D.C., then it went to CCL and now it is under SECL from Calcutta to Ranchi and from Ranchi to Bilaspur. I hope Mr. Jaffar Sharief, the hon. Minister in the Department of coal in the Ministry of Energy, will bring it into one integrated area Orissa coal-field including Ib-Valley and Talcher.

[Translation]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. I rise to support these Demands. In the present age energy is an essential of life and it has assumed a special importance. There cannot be two opinions about it that our Government has done well in improving the power position in the country. But a lot remains to be done to meet the demands likely to be increased day by day with the rising trend in the population. The Central Government has undertaken many important power projects and so are the Governments of the States which, at the behest of the Centre, are also doing a lot of important works in the energy sector. A number of projects have been taken up, but a lot remains to be done at various levels.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are aware that in terms of population, Uttar Pradesh is the largest State in the country. In view of its geographical situation and its growing demand of energy, a lot is yet to be done, a lot needs to be done in Uttar Pradesh in the energy sector. Each and every village needs power today and we have to fulfil their needs.

But we cannot fulfil those demands until and unless various projects in this sector are commissioned. Work on the projects which have since been cleared is not running at the desired speed. A large number of projects are yet to be cleared. A number of projects submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh are pending clearance of the Central Government. First of all, I would like to request the hon. Minister to get the long pending projects examined and accord clearance to them so that work could be started on them right now.

Sir, at the end of December, 1988, the all India average of plant load factor was 57.7 per cent. As on 31st January 1989, the State Government set up a new record by generating maximum thermal power of 55.655 million units in the Thermal Power Station. In spite of that a lot remains to be done. As I said earlier work on the approved thermal power projects at Ankara and Obra is not running at the desired speed. I would like to cite an example in this regard. Work on the Thermal Power Project at Hon. Tanda which is located in my constituency was started in 1979. The original estimated cost of this project was Rs. 159 crores. Ten years have elapsed since the project was started, but the work has not so far been completed. The Government has already spent Rs. 350 crores and its second unit with a capacity of 110 MW has reached the point of generation. Work on the remaining two units is yet to be completed. It seems that an additional Rs. 100 crores will be spent on this project. I raise this point here and urge the Government that once a project is cleared, it should be ensured that the work on the project is completed within a definite time frame so that we are not required to incur additional amounts on it. The original estimate of the project was Rs. 159 crores and it was to be commissioned within a period of 4 to 5 years. Its first unit was to start generation in 1982. But after much difficulty we could be able to start its first unit as late as in 1988. There was the proposal to start the second unit in 1989, but sir, what I see that if the present state of affair continues I doubt if the remaining two units of this project could be commissioned

by 1990 even. Though it is being said that work on the project will be completed ahead of schedule, it does not seem possible in view of the pace at which the work is being carried out. I, therefore, tell you that once a project is taken up, it should be completed within a definite time frame.

Sir, so far as the question of the target fixed for electrification of villages, I would like to submit that the Government of India had made an announcement. Last year that the houses of people living below the poverty line which include among others the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes also, would be lighted with electricity. A scheme called 'the Kuteer Jyoti' was started for this purpose. A year has elapsed since the above announcement was made and orders were passed that free light connections will be given to as many as 1,08,000 Scheduled Castes families in Uttar Pradesh. But so far I know progress in this regard is very negligible. I feel that the Government of India should issue necessary instructions to fulfil the above commitment.

The Government has sanctioned 2.16 lakh connections for the year 1989-90. Last financial year has since come to an end and we could be able to provide connections to 1,08,000 families only, what will be the position in next financial year? The Government's intention to provide light to poor families will not be materialised this way if present pace of work continues. Hence it should be ensured that the State Governments implement the guidelines issued by the Central Government, expedite the projects and complete them as per the wishes of the Government and the Prime Minister. When we go from village to village and visit our constituencies, we find that tall claims are made about electrification of huts belonging to Harijan and Adivasi, but on enquiry it can be seen that 80 per cents of the claims are bogus. In the name of providing lights to the huts of poors, colonies belonging to rich people are being electrified. The poor are being neglected. I, therefore, demand that electricity to Harijan and Adi-

[Sh. R.P. Suman]

vasi colonies may please be supplied electricity on priority basis.

The position of State Electricity Boards is very ridiculous. People term the State Electricity Boards as "White Elephants." there is rampant corruption there. Though the State Governments are trying to be vigilant on this count, a lot still remains to be done. There is a need to check this corruption. Maximum corruption is committed in the matter of reservation of posts. The objectives of the Central Governments are not being fulfilled and various orders and instructions issued by the Centre are not being implemented. The percentage of reservation in a number of positions in the Electricity Boards is still far below. I would like to urge the Government to expedite the filling up of the reserved vacancies on priority basis.

I would definitely like to say that demands forwarded by the State Governments should be fulfilled and projects submitted by them should be cleared on priority basis. Efforts should be made to tone up the Department of Power and electricity should be supplied to places where it is needed. Generally, power is supplied for 2 to 4 hours only in rural areas. the hon. Minister is sitting here. He is very vigilant. He is also visiting the States. He visited my district and took stock of the situation. I would like to request him to expedite the work of electrification in the villages so that electricity could reach there and the people could avail of its benefits. I have to say this much only.

[English]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala): Mr. Chairman, we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. The importance of energy has been emphasised by almost all my hon. colleagues. I should say that energy has become indispensable and it is the backbone of our economy and life-line of our society. But

the Energy Ministry is not taking so much pains. (*Interruptions*)

No doubt our Minister of State for Energy, Mr. Kalpanath Rai who is sitting here, is very energetic and dynamic also and it seems, he takes keen interest in giving impetus to him Ministry. But one man cannot do anything. I hope the Government of India and the Ministry of energy will rise to the occasion.

My friends from the Treasury Benches in their speeches have made complaints and expressed grievances and in the end they have said that they support the Demands of the Ministry of Energy. Listening to them, it seems that the aspirations and demands of the various States and regions have not been kept in view by the Government.

I am happy that in the tight conditions and disturbing circumstances, the employees and workers of the State of Punjab in the Electricity Board have worked hard with efficiency and, as a result of that they have produced enough and the balance of demand and supply is satisfactory. Punjab has exhausted almost all hydel resources and it is very far from the coal fields and, therefore, it consumes a big chunk of amount earmarked for energy. Therefore, the third stage of Bhatinda Thermal Power Plant and of Ropar Power Plant which are pending with the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy or with the Planning Commission should be cleared so that the expected shortage of energy in the coming years and in the next Plan would be averted.

The Thein Dam Project should also be completed. A big amount has been spent on it and many years have passed. I would request the Energy Minister to pay special attention to the Demands of Punjab. Keeping the performance and production of Punjab in view, they should not be complacent. There is a general feeling in Punjab that it is given a step-motherly treatment and it is discriminated against. The impression and feeling in the minds of the people of Punjab should be removed.

I hope, the Energy Minister will rise to the occasion and clear the third stage of both the Projects Bhatinda, Thermal Power Project and the Ropar Thermal Power Project.

As I have said, hydel has been exhausted in Punjab and thermal is very costly. A proposal for a gas-based thermal plant in Ludhiana district of Punjab is lying with the Central Government and this should also be cleared.

As everybody has rightly stressed, the non-conventional sources of energy should be tapped keeping in view that a very meagre amount has been earmarked for this purpose.

I would request the Government and the Ministry of energy to enhance the Budget for tapping the non-conventional sources of energy.

19.00 hrs.

Lastly, I would like to mention one thing. I have raised this point so many times in this House. It is concerning the location of an atomic power plant. Regarding the atomic energy plant, a team has already visited Punjab and they have seen and examined so many places for the location of an atomic power plant in Punjab. Places and sites have been recommended. 10-15 years have passed. But no decision has been taken so far about the location of an atomic power plant. I would request that as per the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee, it should be located. The Committee has recommended Patra in Patiala district for the location of an atomic power plant. I would, therefore, request that an atomic power plant should be sanctioned and located in Punjab so that the energy needs of the State of Punjab would be met.

With these words, I conclude. I am thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy.

Power is available in Delhi in abundance. We are aware that more our population increases and more we make progress, more will be the requirement of power for us. Earlier there used to be very less generation of power, but now power has been supplied to village even. Earlier people took power connections for lighting the bulbs and tube lights and playing radios. But now television are also there. Today apart from television, people operate threshers and need all kinds of comforts through powers. A lot work has been undertaken in Delhi and it is very essential to provide transformers for the smooth supply of power. There is only one transmitter or Najafgarh, Narela, Mehrauli, Badarpur, Lawrence Road and Nangloi Districts. When power breaks down in these localities, transformers have to be carried from a distance of 12 to 20 Kilometres and it takes time to repair them. I want that one transformer should be made available in each district. It will be better if two transformers are installed in each district so that small villages could be relieved of the power problems. Earlier the number of connections against each transformer was very small, but now the number of connections has increased manifold. Small transformers go out of order and get burnt. I want that big transformers should be installed in each district so that power supply could be restored within shortest time with the help of these big transformers.

Secondly, I would like to submit that DESU was very helpful to the people of Delhi when the Union Territory suffered drought last year. The Ministry of Energy made vigorous efforts and supplied water to drought affected areas. When water was chanelised from Najafgarh drain to Munak drain, the water level of the wells of the area camp up and they were in a position to irrigate their fields. this helped in increasing the produc-

[Sh. Bharat Singh]

tion of foodgrains and meeting the drought situation. But the electricity bills of the power consumed by farmers were sent at commercial rates. The farmers were not able to make payment of the bills at commercial rates. That is why the Delhi Administration did not supply water this year. This water was meant for agriculture and tube wells purposes. The farmers have not so far been able to pay the commercial bills. That is why I want that instead of charging at commercial rates, charges may be preferred at agriculture and tube well rates so that farmers could get water supply as usual.

The population of Delhi has increased manifold. The Ministry of Energy has issued instructions to supply power to those houses which were constructed by 1981. I want that early steps may please be taken to give connections to these houses so that the problem of power could be solved. You might have seen that there is a shortage of Electricity Technicians in Delhi, because the connections have increased manifold and there is a ban on their recruitments. I would like to request you to lift this ban so that adequate number of technician could be made available to attend the complaints in time.

There are very few complaint offices and they are unable to deal with all the complaints. The number of Complaint Offices should be increased so that problems of farmers such as those relating to tubewells etc. are solved at the earliest. It is important to note that in the resettlement colonies set up by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, there is a frequent breakdown in power supply. It has been told that the transformer in the area is of small capacity and has burnt out. We will get power supply openly when the transformer of a larger capacity is installed there. I request that the transformer of larger capacity should be installed in those colonies to solve our problem.

Power is generated in Delhi. Badarpur

Plant produces 500 Megawatt of power and the I.I.T. produces 150 Megawatt. An additional 350 Megawatt is drawn from Bhakra. A Thermal Power Plant should be set up in my constituency to fulfill power requirements of the area. Such a Plant is all the more important considering the increases in number of light connections with the increasing population. Smoke emanating from the Badarpur plant during the power generation process mixes with cattle fodder and the food stuffs to be consumed by human beings in the form of ash. Steps should be taken to prevent spreading of ash through the atmosphere.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I also thank the hon. Minister for making consistent enquiries regarding problems being faced by us.

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI (Rajkot): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for allowing a woman to express her views. I have risen to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Energy.

The power problem in the country is deteriorating day by day. the hon. Minister of energy Shri Kalpnath Rai had written letter to all hon. Members seeking their valuable suggestions. I had suggested that we should find solutions to the country's energy problem if we want to see the India of our dreams taking shape. This should be given serious thought. Demand for energy is increasing in India. At some places there is wasteful consumption of energy. Efforts should be made to conserve such energy. Long-term planning is needed to identify various sources of energy and its subsequent distribution to States where there is a shortage. Several countries have made rapid progress by the utilisation of their energy resources. We are moving into the 21st Century. Energy is a necessary tool for women working in the kitchen. Maximum benefits should derive from various sources of energy like petrol, natural gas, coal, wind-mill and the sun. Electricity can be generated from water, wind-mills and the sun. The Centre should look at the example set by Gujarat where

solar energy and wind-mills are being used on river-banks to produce electricity.

My constituency of Rajkot experiences drought every second year. Lack of electricity affects irrigation work. Demands of farmers for provision of electricity connections are not fulfilled. The Centre should see what it can do to provide relief to the drought-stricken areas. Projects should be started in the area on a priority basis so that electricity is available during drought. On my extensive tours of these areas I have found that most of the demands relate to electricity. And demand for electricity is not confined to agriculture and irrigation alone but to industry as well. Drought has spread panic among local people because supply of water for irrigation is uncertain. Lack of water supply also acts as a deterrent to perspective entrepreneurs. Only industries in which consumption of water is minimal can be set up, provided the power supply is sufficient. Many people in my constituency are engaged in the diamond industry. People have to use generators to avoid delays caused by the erratic power supply. This increases the burden of expenditure on the craftsmen. I thank the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for introducing the 'Kutir Udyog' scheme. This scheme is being fully implemented in my constituency and its benefits are being enjoyed by Adivasis and Harijans.

There should be decentralisation of Electricity Boards. There are many shortcomings in the functioning of these Boards. One of the main problems, as some of my hon. colleagues pointed out, is that of unionism. This and other problems are an impediment in the supply of power to the States. The Centre should look into this and issue a warning to each Electricity Board. If we are to take the country into the 21st Century we should find an early solution to the power crisis and for this we need Centre's co-operation in a big way.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy.

[English]

**SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV** (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman Sir, I raise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Energy. I also thank and congratulate the Ministries along with the officials of the Department for working in a dedicated and disciplined way.

Words come out of intellect, but works come out of spirit. They are men of dedication and discipline and therefore they have brought about a growth in power generation, development and discovery of non-conventional energy. In one word, they have acted with vigour and vitality. For that I thank them.

Sir, I will take up one project. It is a very important project for Bihar. Therefore, I will quote one sentence of that philosopher Pascal:

"Power and justice must be brought together so that whatever is powerful must be just and whatever is just must be powerful."

The main object of the government is to ensure adequate energy supply at minimal cost, achieve self-sufficiency in energy supply and protect the environment from the adverse impact of injudicious utilisation of energy resources. That is the aim of the Government but what is the fate of Koel-Karo project in Bihar? I have nothing to say except read from the pages of the performance budget of the government. It is page 12. The Central Government has taken up execution of a number of thermal and hydro-electric projects and the last comes Koel-Karo project in Bihar. Again on page 24 it is said that the Corporation is presently engaged in the construction of four projects, namely, Dulhasti (J&K); Chamera (HP), Koel-Karo (Bihar) and Tanakpur (UP). Now you see at page 12 it is written the Central Government has taken up the executive of a number of thermal and hydro-electric projects and at the last comes Koel-Karo project in Bihar but at page 24 the projects and programmes thus covered in detail are Salal

[Sh. Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

hydro-electric project; Dulhasti hydro-electric project, Chamera hydro-electric project, Tanakpur hydro-electric project, Chamera transmission system, Dulhasti transmission system, Chukha transmission system and new schemes. There is no name of Koel-Kaaro project. What is to be done now? I have read from the performance budget of the government. Everything is there that execution is going on, construction is going on but at page 24 there is no mention of Koel-Karo project.

In the Consultative Committee of the Energy Department the whole body of Bihar MPs. except myself staged a walk-out on account of the non-execution of Koel-Karo project. Mr. Kalpnath Rai was not the State Minister then. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi was the Minister at that time. the whole body of Bihar MPs staged a walk-out on this project.

Mr. Sathe told us that above Rs. 50,000 crores is required for the project for which the Government is not ready. At the same time he told this also that the State Government is not in a position to make the land available for the project. Now, you come to a conclusion. I am leaving the matter to the discretion of the Minister. The Minister told that the execution is going on and at the other end, he says that Rs. 50,000 crores will be required.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: It is Rs. 1100 crores. Your figure is wrong.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV: I may be wrong in the figure. You gave us the report that the work is going on but work has not yet started.

There is one Kataiya hydel power project in the district of Saharsa of Bihar on the river Kosi. There is problem of siltation as a result of which this power project becomes sick and we are suffering on that account.

What about the Head Office of Damodar Valley Corporation? In 1954, it was

decided that the Head Office of Damodar Valley Corporation shall be at Maithon but on account of connivance of certain interested persons, the Head Office is working at Calcutta. For no fault of its own, the State of Bihar is suffering. So, I appeal to the Minister to see that the Corporation gets its Head Office at Maithon. I expect justice will be given to Bihar in these matters by the Government and to meet the ends of justice, Koel Karu Project must be taken up as early as possible. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you and I congratulate the hon. Minister and the hon. Minister of State for giving a new direction to this Ministry. I would like to speak about my constituency, Satna only. The Ban Sagar dam is under construction over there. Construction work has been going on for the last several years and crores of rupees have already been spent on it. The 'Tamas' barrage has been built on the Ban Sagar dam for the purpose of a power station in Birsingpur. But the Central Government has not given clearance in view of the forest and environment. Farmers in the area have been unable to get a one-point connection. There are no street-lights over there. The hon. Minister is requested to look into this. The local population should be given the right to live even if the dam's completion takes 10, 20, 50 years. It was mentioned that the Ministry has done good work in the field of non-conventional energy. I am not aware as what is being done regarding generation of Energy by the wind system. When solar and other sources of energy, are being encouraged, the wind system should also be given due attention. A number of things were said about Electricity Boards. I have had the good fortune to serve as Irrigation Minister in Madhya Pradesh from 1972 to 1977. I would suggest the formation of an Indian Power Service on the lines of the Indian Forest Service. The Ministry under the Central Government should have overall control over inter-state power houses and super power houses. Similarly a national grid should be made for the storage



of energy for subsequent distribution on demand. Thus needy States like Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and U.P. can avail of electricity. Power should be supplied on the basis of quota system. To those who approve the location and sanction of power houses I would request that no State be given out-of-turn priority. The principle for location of power houses the world over is same—that they be located on the pit head's of coal mines. Nature provided us with a coal mine at Singrauli. But we have been subjected to injustice in this regard. The Government should pay attention to the one-point connection scheme. Information should be sought about the R.E.C. schemes as to the year in which they were approved and the progress made by each. I am saying this because the villages approved by me in the R.E.C. schemes in 1974, when I was a Minister, have not been included in the list finalised for rural electrification. I had sent proposals for electricity connections in Adivasi, Harijan and backward areas but electricity has been provided in other areas and not in these areas. Why have the schemes approved in 1974 not been completed till now? Responsibility should be fixed for this sort of a mis-management and action should be against the guilty. With these words I express my gratitude and also express my support for the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY** (Hanamkonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Energy for sanctioning the amount of Rs. 20 lakh for non-conventional energy based gobar gas scheme for community T.V. and radio in my area. I feel the need for amending the Electricity Act. Large amount of money is charged from the people as service charges in Andhra Pradesh. The person desirous of having an electric connection in his house in a village has to bear the entire expenses on poles and wire from the existing point of power supply upto his house. If there is only electric pole in between and five poles are needed, the consumer will have to pay for the four poles. The authorities of the depart-

ment of electricity do not give connection unless the expenditure to be incurred on poles and cables is deposited in advance by the prospective consumer. Earlier the Electricity Board was responsible to bear the cost of providing a new supply point from the existing public supply point and the service charges to be recovered from the consumer from that point to his house were not to exceed the charges for 200 feet. So I seek an amendment to the Electricity Act.

Andhra Pradesh accounts for 14 per cent of the total coal production while the remaining 86 per cent is extracted in the various other parts of the country barring states like Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu where no coal is produced. The coal is distributed to various parts of the country resulting in inadequate supply of coal to the Thermal Power Stations in Andhra Pradesh, who are thus unable to generate enough power to meet their requirement. I would like the Government to modify the schemes in respect of coal in such a way that they stand the test of time. Andhra Pradesh is facing such a serious power crisis that power shedding is resorted to quite early from the month of November while in other parts of the country it is started in January or March. Due to the power crisis the rates of steel and cement have doubled. Power is not generated even when there is plenty of surface water. As a result farmer is greatly handicapped in carrying on his agricultural operations. What are the causes responsible for this malady? I would like to emphasise the need for optimising the availability of coal. As one of the hon. Members pointed out, thermal power stations should be set up near the coal heads. Coal deposits have been found in my village Vupalpalli, Warangal district and pits have been dug and rich yield is expected. I would like the Government to set up at the earliest a thermal power station there under the NTPC so that the coal available there is utilized and the power shortage is overcome. Andhra Pradesh is facing serious power crisis these days. Power generation during last five years has been constantly going down in turn affecting the production of other commodities also.

[Sh. C. Janga Reddy]

Therefore, the Central Government should augment the supply of coal to Andhra Pradesh.

A programme known as 'Kutir Jyoti' is being implemented in our state and the local MLA or the collector has been vested with the discretion of identifying the villages to be covered under the programme. I want to submit that similar powers should be given to the MPs to select one or two villages like the MLAs. The Central Government should issue orders to this effect. The Central Government advances to the State Governments hundred percent cost of the works under the rural electrification scheme but powers are vested in M.L.A.s to select a village for electrification whereas MPs have no such power although the Rural Electrification Scheme is fully funded by the Central Government. I would like to request the Government to grant discretionary powers to the M.Ps. also to select two or three villages for electrification. Natural Gas is available in abundance in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, maximum possible number of gas based power plants should be set up there. I would like to urge upon the Government that whenever land of a farmer or any other person is acquired by the N.T.P.C. at least one member of such a family should be provided employment so that the affected persons are compensated to some extent. I have already written a letter to you in this regard. I congratulate you for the progress made at Ramagundam. About 500 Megawatt electricity is being produced there. Whole of this power should be supplied to Andhra Pradesh to enable to tide over the power crisis in the state. With these words I thank you for living me an opportunity to speak.

**SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad):** Mr. Chairman, sir, I rise to express my views on the demands for grants of the Ministry of energy. This department has an important role to play in the progress of the country. Our country can prosper rapidly if we succeed in mobilising energy resources. But at present there is acute

shortage of energy in our country and per capita average consumption is 200 units. Besides, 21.5 per cent of it is lost during transmission and distribution. I would like the Government to take measures to reduce this loss.

There are rich coal deposits in Bihar. But this State is perpetually backward and is failing further behind each day. The main factor responsible for it is power shortage although it has abundant coal deposits. I would like to cite an example. The Government of Bihar had invited big companies to set up industries in Bihar but they declined the offer due to power shortage. This in itself is a pointer to the conditions prevailing in Bihar. The present incumbent of the office of chairman, Bihar Electricity Board has an unparallel record as compared to his predecessors but due to paucity of funds and non-availability of its due share in grants or loans from the Central Government to the State Government, the work of Bihar State Electricity Board is going to come to a grinding halt. I would appeal to the Central Government and the hon. Minister in particular that when this extreme degree of backwardness of Bihar is going to open flood gates for Punjab type of extremist movement, they should open their eyes and take stock of the situation and see that the work of Bihar Electricity Board does not come to a stand still and it gets sufficient funds. At the same time farmers may get power, industries may be started and backwardness of Bihar may be reduced. The Central Government is responsible for the increase in backwardness of Bihar. Neither it has given the due share to Bihar nor the leaders of Bihar have ever launched a crusade against the Centre for their due share. They have simply towed the line of their bosses at the Centre. So I would urge upon the Government to grant adequate amount as loans and grants to Bihar Electricity Board in order to enable it to overcome the backwardness of the State.

[English]

**SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar):** In Quran it is written like this:

**"Noornass Samavate Val Ard"**

It means that light of God is light of universe and earth. Again, at one place, it is written like this:

**Mim Jjulmat Val Ard"**

It means that God leads us from darkness into light. Light is very important; light is life; without light, we cannot progress, we cannot develop in any field. This is unfortunate that Kashmir Valley, which can produce 10,000 MW of electricity—this has been proved by a survey, by a study—has been suffering from electricity during winter. Out of seven days, for five to six days, we suffer from cuts in electricity supply; rest of the days, for one or two days, we have got five-six hours electricity supply. This had hard hit the public there, the industry there. The entire life has been badly affected; small scale industry has been affected; medium scale industry has been affected; handicraft has been affected. It has resulted in the lowest production in any field during winter; there are also no employment opportunities. Now, you can understand our difficulty. This is most tragic. I request Mr. Kalpnath Rai, who is very progressive man, a forthright person, to try to understand our difficulty and enquire when Salal Project was instituted. It took more than 16 years. It would have been very easier for the planners to connect with the high tension lines, that Salal Project with the Kashmir Valley. In the last 4-5 years, of our Government had been honest, had been dedicated, had been realistic to the problem, then it would have been easier for them to construct that Project. Only by spending Rs. 2-3 crores, these hydro electric lines, this high tension line could have been constructed and the Kashmir Valley would have been saved from suffering further. The people of the Valley are feeling regional discrimination.

When Jammu was getting enough power, when other parts were getting enough power for industry, for the consumption of the people, why should the people of the Valley suffer? As a result, this has cre-

ated a law and order problem. Hundreds and thousands of young men came out in the streets; innocent people were massacred, killed with bullets. This is our problem. You try to understand this and solve this issue.

In this regard, again I would say that Kashmir is full of resources. Everybody knows about them. We have rivers; we have rivulots; we have streams. We can produce enough of electricity; not only that we will be compensated but we can supply it to other States also in the country. Why are we being discriminated?

There was a Commission under the auspices of Liat Ali Khan and Pandit Nehru. Three rivers were given to India; three rivers were given to Pakistan, but at our cost. Now a Wular Barrage is being constructed. There are allegations from the other side. they do not like that the Wular Barrage should constructed. It would generate electricity, it would give us more potential to supply electricity to the State. But there are problems. In this matter, I do not want to go into the details because there is an international treaty and I cannot say anything against the treaty. But, with your permission, Sir, I would say that the government of India has to compensate the Jammu and Kashmir State. You have to compensate us, because we have our own problems. We need more and more electricity and we need water for our irrigation. We have many other problems. Because, Mr. Kalpnath Rai, if you really want to help Kashmir, the backward pockets of Kashmir should be looked after. These areas have been suffering political tensions. there are many factors responsible for these tensions and this one of the reasons and these tensions must be resolved and they must be removed.

There are some projects still pending like the Uri, Satana and there is the Dolhasti. There are also other projects. Nothing practically is being done and nothing is achieved. during winter we have problems because of lesser water in the rivers and it creates deficiency in the production of electricity. Why do you not compensate us by giving

[Sh. Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

some thermal project or some gas turbines which is our need? If this is done, tourism will prosper, employment opportunities will increase number of times than what we have today, and many many other sectors will also be helped. therefore, this my earnest request I am not going to prolong my speech, The time is very limited. With the permission of the hon. Chairman, I request the progressive, the dynamic Minister, Mr. Kalpnath Rai that he should personally see to it that these problems are resolved which are connected with the socio-economic tensions of Kashmir which we are facing today. Therefore,

this is my request that some special consideration should be shown in this regard that our problems should be solved, and we should be compensated. whatever discrimination is being meted out to Kashmir it should be removed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

19.43 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 7, 1989/  
Chaitra 17, 1911 (Saka)*

