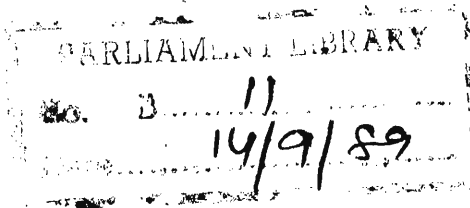


LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते



(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 21 to 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6.00

(ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.)

CONTENTS

[Eighth Series, Vol. XLVIII, Thirteenth Session, 1989/1911 (Saka)]
No. 30, Tuesday, April 11, 1989/Chaitra 21, 1911 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	1-35
*Starred Questions Nos.	574, 582, 583, 585, 587, 588, 590, 593 and 581
Written Answers to Questions:	35-474
Starred Questions Nos.	575 to 580, 584, 586 589, 591, 592 and 594
Unstarred Questions Nos.	5591 to 5772
Announcement by Speaker <i>Re</i> : formation of Janata Dal Legislature Party in Lok Sabha	475-479
Papers Laid on the Table	479-483
Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions	484
Sixty-fourth Report— <i>presented</i>	
Committee on Subordinate Legislation	484
Twenty-second Report— <i>presented</i>	
Petition <i>Re</i> : Enactment of Legislation banning lockout, closure etc.	484
Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance	485-504
Reported deaths due to meningitis	
Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo	485 488-493
Kumari Saroj Khaparde	486-488
Shri M. R. Saikia	493-495

* The Sing † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Shri Parag Chaliha	495-497
Shri Harish Rawat	497-500
Business Advisory Committee Sixty-ninth Report—<i>adopted</i>	504-505
Matters Under Rule 377	505-511
(i) Need to ensure drinking water supply to Bolangir district of Orissa Shri Nityananda Misra	505-506
(ii) Need to provide funds for supply of water in villages falling in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	507-508
(iii) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Rajasthan for tube-wells in drought affected areas of the State Shri Shankar Lal	508
(iv) Need to start work on Koel-Karo Hydro-electric Project Shri Sarfaraz Ahmed	508-509
(v) Need to construct a permanent dam along banks of river Ganga in Ganj Doondwara, Tehsil Patiali, District Etah, Uttar Pradesh Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan	509
(vi) Need to check the erosion by river Brahmaputra from Chapar to Chanderdinga in district Dhubri (Assam) Shri Abdul Hamid	509-510

(vii)	Need for steps to avoid delay in issuing passports in Kerala	510
	Prof. P.J. Kurien	
(viii)	Need to develop Kolaishwari hills in Hazaribagh district of Bihar as a tourist resort	511
	Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh	
	Motion <i>Re:</i> Interim and Final Reports of Thakkar Commission	511-602
	Shri Rameshwar Neekhra	512-516
	Prof. Saifuddin Soz	516-526
	Shri P. Chidambaram	526-534
	Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi	534-540
	Shri T. Basheer	540-544
	Shri P.R. Das Munsi	544-555
	Shri Shivraj V. Patil	555-563
	Shri Sharad Dighe	563-570
	Shri Harobhai Mehta	570-579
	Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	579-581
	Shri Somnath Rath	581-585
	S. Buta Singh	585-602

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

STATEMENT

Tuesday, April 11, 1989/Chaitra 21, 1911
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Grant of Industrial Licences in Maharashtra

*574. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has recommended some applications to Union Government for grant of industrial licences for setting up industrial units in the State;

(b) if so, the number and details of such applications received during the last six months as on 31st March, 1989 and how many of them have been cleared; and

(c) the details of such units, industry-wise, and the districts where such units will be set up?

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

(a) to (c). During the last six months ended 31-3-1989, 208 applications for grant of industrial licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 were received from various entrepreneurs including the State Public Sector Undertakings for setting up industries in the State of Maharashtra. Out of this, 38 applications have been approved and letters of intent granted to the parties concerned while 45 have been rejected/otherwise disposed of and 125 are under process. Detailed information regarding letters of intent issued are published in the Monthly Newsletter of Indian Investment Centre and a copy is sent to the Parliament Library.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, out of 208 applications, only 38 applications have been approved while 45 have been rejected and 125 are still under process. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many of these 38 licences belong to private sector, public sector and co-operative sector? Also, how many of them have been issued in backward areas? I would also like to know the extent to which employment opportunities are likely to be created in each industry. If some of these licences relate to food processing industries, what is their number? How many of them are going to be set up in rural areas and how many in urban areas and how many people are likely to get employment in it? I would like the hon. Minister to furnish information separately for rural and urban areas.

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, during

the past six months, the total number of applications received was 208; 38 letters of intent have been issued; 45 applications have been rejected or otherwise disposed of; and 125 applications are at various stages of processing. I would like to tell the House through you, Sir that out of 125 applications, 77 applications have been received only during the last two months, that is within the stipulated period.

Sir, regarding backward and other areas, I will pass on the information to the hon. Member. In public sector and private sector, we have received a number of applications. I will find out and pass on the information to the hon. Member.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when they scrutinise, sanction and issue letter of intent and licence, they should look into how many are in the backward areas; how much employment will be created and at the same time whether the rural area will be benefited or not.

I would like to ask another question. In Maharashtra, letters of intent have been issued to a number of spinning mills. But for the last four years, no central financial institution is giving any loan on the plea that already the target for the Seventh Plan was over. The Government should keep in view at the time of issuing licences, that the loan should be disbursed properly so that the cooperatives in particular would not suffer. In the rural areas, employment potential is very much there. I want to know, how much this question will be looked into. Maharashtra is very potential for Vanaspathi. I want to know the policy of the Government of India in regard to issue of licence for the production of Vanaspathi.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): The total number of schemes registered in 1985 was 151, in which the share of backward area was 67. In 1986, the total number of schemes registered was 277 and the share of backward area was 132. In 1987, the total number of schemes registered was 217 and the share

of backward area was 73. In 1988, the total number of schemes registered was 209 and the share of backward area was 95. Upto Feb. 1989, the total number of schemes registered was 19 and the share of backward area was 6.

Sir, 32 applications are pending with the Food Processing Ministry. It is not with our Ministry.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, Maharashtra has got one-hundred-year old industries. Such industries are there in Bombay, Pune and Thana Zones. There is a tendency to close down the industries. About 240 big industries and 14000 small industries have been closed. One factory of Hindustan Lever had been closed. On the other hand, they had given licence to Apollo Industries for producing the same product. Poddar Mills, Khatau Mills and Bombay Mills have been closed, but the other industry has started producing new products. Sir, these things are happening. By the process of closing down the old industries and starting new industries, taking money from the Government, etc. the big houses are benefited. The Government should take note of one point at the time of issuing new licences in Maharashtra or anywhere that atleast the people who are employed in those factories are not thrown out of the employment. You need not give anything additional. It is a very important process. I want to know whether the Government will take note of this and implement the same.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, you know very well, as per the recent policy of the Government, we are not giving licences to the factories situated within 50 KMs radius from Bombay and other metropolitan cities. That is why, we are giving licences to the rural and backward areas only... (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Why are you encouraging closing down of the industries?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We are not

encouraging closing of any units... (Interruptions) For big houses, they must get clearance from MRTP and then only they will get licences.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: May I know from the hon. Minister as to how many licenses have been given to Maharashtra in the last one year, to manufacture vanaspati?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Vanaspati is a prohibited item. For example, in north-eastern States and Himachal Pradesh we have given one and one. In Maharashtra's tribal area, we have given one license for a cooperative society.

Target for Small Scale Industries

*582. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK†:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets set for the Seventh Plan in respect of small scale industries have been achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some multinationals have crossed the limits fixed in their licences of products reserved in the small scale sector by giving sub-contracts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to plug the loopholes in the law/rules/regulations?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The targets set for production, employment and exports in respect of small scale industries in the first three years of the Seventh Plan along with estimated achievement are given below:-

	Production (At 1984-85 prices) (Rs. crores)		Employment (in lakhs)		Exports (Rs. crores)	
	Target ment	Achieve	Target ment	Achieve	Target@ ment*	Achieve
1985-86	55225	57100	95	96	2630	2769
1986-87	61130	64500	100	101.4	2950	3648
1987-88	66630	72880 \$	106	107\$	3300	N.A.

@ = At 1984-85 prices.

* = At current prices.

\$ = Provisional.

N.A. = Not available.

(c) and (d). Reservation of specific articles for exclusive manufacture by the small scale industrial undertakings is made under section 5 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Amendment Act 1984. If an industrial undertaking other than a small scale industrial undertaking was manufacturing an item reserved for the small scale sector prior to the date of reservation of the item, it can continue to manufacture the item after obtaining a COB licence. The capacity in the COB licence is pegged at the best production level achieved by that undertaking in the three years preceding the date of reservation of the item.

Marketing of products reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector by large units does not constitute violation of the Government policy on Reservation.

To look into the complaints of violation of reservation policy, Government have constituted a Committee to check entry/expansion of large/medium scale units into the areas reserved for the small scale sector. Violation of the provisions under the reservation policy is punishable under Section 24 of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister. You know that the small scale industry sector is a priority sector and employment generating sector. This sector now faces a serious problem of non-availability of essential raw materials. A large number of small industrial units are sick and closed. The Minister has stated in his reply that the Government has constituted a committee to check entry and expansion of large and medium scale units into the areas reserved for small sector. In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many complaints have been received by the Committee in the last three years and what is the action taken thereon.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): 21 cases came

before the Committee. In 12 they were not able to prove the cases. The remaining are pending before the Committee. About the small scale sector I want to inform the House that there are 835 items reserved. They are manufacturing 5000 items both reserved and non-reserved. The employment potential is increasing year by year.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: The finances of most of the small scale units are in bad shape. A majority of them are suffering from non-availability of credit. Sufficient credit is not provided through the banks and sometimes, there is inordinate delay by the banks. I am glad to know from the hon. Minister that the targets set for production, employment and exports in respect of small scale industries in the first three years of the Seventh Plan is very much appreciable and satisfactory. Is the Minister aware that there is a great scope for increasing the production in the small scale sector if the banks and financial institutions extend their assistance? if so, has he given direction to the banks and financial institutions not to make unnecessary delays in sanctioning loans to the small scale units?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I tabled the complete information about export achievement and the target fixed. About the credit, I know there are some problems in the financial institutions. For that purpose, the Finance Minister, in his statement, mentioned that he is setting up a bank with a capital of Rs. 300 crores exclusively for the benefit of the small scale industries. I think the Finance Ministry will bring the Bill before the Parliament as soon as possible.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, as per the information given by the Minister, the performance with regard to production export and employment of the small-scale industry is satisfactory for the first three years of the Plan. But it is not going to be so for the next two years, especially this year, because the industrial subsidy which the Government was giving to the small-scale industries in backward districts has been stopped. Because the subsidy has been stopped, no

new industry is coming up in backward areas and also those industries which are already there, are going to be sick. In view of the policy of the Government of correcting the regional imbalance and also in view of the fact that those industries which are there in the backward districts are going to become sick, I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to reconsider the stoppage of subsidy given to industries in the backward districts, especially to the small-scale industries.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, what can our Ministry do when the Finance Ministry are not agreeable? They have not made enough provision for this in this year's Budget.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, it is the responsibility of the Government. Let him at least say that he will take up the matter with the Finance Ministry...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has shown his inability. Without money he cannot do it.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, we have not only taken up, I have even argued with the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. But the financial position is very critical...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot make the mare go without money.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I am coming from a backward district and the industries there are going to become sick...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sriballav Panigrahi.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, the target fixed should be two-fold. One should be with regard to the quantity or the number and the other should be with regard to the production side or the achievement. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whatever might be the numerical target in that sector, how it compare with the target on

the production side. Is there any target fixed in respect of production and, if so, what has been the achievement? The Report is there but our experience as members of the District Industries Centre, etc. is that in terms of production, there are many small-scale units which become sick soon after they are set up. What does the Government propose to do about this? There is no proper follow-up action taken by any agency with regard to providing technical know-how and also giving them necessary market support. How does the Minister react to it?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the Small Industries Service Institutes guide the entrepreneurs, render consultancy services, assist them in making them aware of the facilities and concessions offered by various organisations, and conduct training programmes for the technocrats. NSIC is also doing the same thing and they are assisting in marketing also.

[*Translation*]

T.V. Serials

*583. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the widespread criticism against some of the T.V. serials which merely ape foreign serials neither suiting to the Indian genius nor conforming to the cherished values; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the implementation of their policy followed in regard to selection of the serials?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Government is not aware of any such widespread criticism.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, T.V. serial such as 'Kakaji Kahin' which is currently being telecast, portray a character who charges brokerage in the names of officers and leaders; buys flats and other luxurious items etc. Such things are being depicted in present day serials. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what specific directions are these serials providing to the society? Similarly, the morning transmission is very boring. In the afternoon transmission nothing is shown except recipes for pickles and jams. We can improve upon our T.V. programmes provided we introduce some qualitative change in them.

MR. SPEAKER: Do pickles and jams not add to the taste of food?

[English]

SHRIS. KRISHNA KUMAR: The hon. Member's observations are somewhat general in nature. But I can assure him that the Selection Committee for sponsored serials has been given very clear guidelines. They are supposed to select the programmes in such a manner as to promote, basic socio-cultural values, equal respect for all religions, rejection of violence, projection of the rich cultural and diversity of the country using the medium for the right kind of values, etc. It is not as if guidelines are not given. A very vigorous process of selection is done, reviews are made and only then the serials are selected. The question of how you respond to a particular serial varies from person to person. We are aware that there is scope for improvement of the programme. We shall continuously strive to achieve this end.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Hon. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has stated in his reply, it is true that people of

different ideologies live in our country. There are some serials which are not concerned with the society at large. For instance, serial 'Fouji' is all right for the defence personnel but what does the society as a whole gets out of it. As far as my knowledge goes and I have observed myself also that there is scope for further improvement. The officials concerned should be asked to select quality serials which could enlighten the masses and give new direction to the society. By doing so, we can bring about substantial improvement in our T.V. programmes. Serials devoted to communal harmony can work wonders and therefore, such T.V. serials should be encouraged.

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, we have only one channel and we have to cater to the taste of different sections of population. The particular serial 'Fouji' has been extremely well-received especially by the members of the armed forces, retired soldiers and so on. It contributes to pride in our defence preparedness and national integration. The observation of the Member, that the serials do not contribute to social good is not correct at all. There have been serials like 'Hum Log' which focussed on the problems of middle-class society. There have been serials fighting the social evils. There have been serials on environment and wild life, informative and educative serials, serials like 'Amir Khusro', 'Mirza Ghalib' and so on which promote national integration and unity, not to speak of 'Ramayan', 'Mahabharat', 'Discovery of India', etc. which project the cultural, ethical and philosophical basis of our society. Sir, it is our continuous effort to improve the serials and promote the national ethos and promote nation-building through all our programmes.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I am one of those who like most of the serials which are telecast by the Doordarshan. They are very good. I would say that 80% of them are very good, except to say that on about 20% of them there can be difference of opinion.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Had it not been so, you would not have called them good.

[English]

SHRISHANTARAM NAIK: But on one aspect, I would like to state that earlier we had some serials which in fact, so to say, encouraged superstitious belief. There were some one or two serials and we had to protest in this House to stop those serials. Now, I would like to know whether the Government is having any proposal of TV serial before them which will promote eradication of superstitious belief. If the Government does not have any such proposal, I would like to know whether Government proposes to specially invite such serials so that superstitious belief which is there in the society is either eradicated or reduced to a great extent.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: When complaints about the particular serial were voiced in this House as also outside, we had taken note of the opinion and we stopped the programme to ensure that superstitious belief are not promoted through the medium. We have a very large number of serials being telecast and in the pipeline and I am sure that a large number of them *inter alia* militate against superstitious belief, promote rationale thinking, etc. I am not able to pinpoint any particular serial straightaway.

DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek an assurance from the hon. Minister not only because it is a No. 1 problem of the country—population explosion—but also because the Minister himself is deeply committed to the subject. I feel that on the one hand the Governments wants to give no further incentive for promoting this programme of family planning and the only redeeming feature is more coverage by the media, and on the other hand despite the fact that you had this programme as a national programme, the oldest national programme in the world even today, even in 1987 the figure given on the floor of the

House is 2.12 per cent increase of population every year. So why can't more and more coverage be given through the media for this No. 1 problem of the country?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, family planning oriented messages and programmes have been considerably increased in the last few months and years. The Family Planning Department has been given the highest priority. We are in continuous touch with them not only in respect of regular family planning programmes, but also auxiliary programmes of child and maternal health, and Sir, as hon. Members are aware these messages are being increasingly projected through our media including Doordarshan.

Carbide Factories

*585. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY†:
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of carbide factories in the country and the number of such factories as have become sick and are lying idle, State-wise; and

(b) the efforts being made to revive these factories;

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). As statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). At present, there are eleven Calcium Carbide factories in the organised sector in the country. As per available information, the following three calcium carbide factories are presently lying closed:

(i) M/s. Andhra Pradesh Carbide Limited, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) M/s. Panyam Cement and Mineral Industries Limited, Bellary, Karnataka.

(iii) M/s. Illac Limited, Bombay, Maharashtra.

On a reference received from Industrial Development Bank of India, for rehabilitation of M/s. Andhra Pradesh Carbide Limited, which is lying closed due to disconnection of power supply to the factory by the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board, we have recommended to the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board to consider substantial remission of the outstanding Electricity dues of the company. The IDBI is also considering a rehabilitation package.

No proposal for rehabilitation of the other two closed units have been received either from State Government or the concerned financial institutions, if any.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, the two units which have fallen sick are in Andhra Pradesh and they are in my constituency. (Interruptions) Sir, so far as the first unit is concerned, the hon. Minister while he was the Chief Minister...

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I am correcting it. Only one is in his constituency and another is in Bellary.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I know it is in Bellary, but the Carbide Ltd. is in my constituency. (Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, 200 people died in Bombay because of this project.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, so far as the first unit is concerned, it was started by the hon. Minister while he was the Chief Minister there and now it has fallen sick. I have written a number of letters about it. For reviving this unit some steps have to be taken. What is stated is that the Andhra Pradesh Government and the Andhra State Electricity Board have been asked to give

remission for the electricity. I assure on behalf of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the State Electricity Board that necessary remission will be given. The Chief Minister has also given an assurance to that effect. But the problem is of rehabilitation. Will the hon. Minister convene a meeting of the IDBI and the private entrepreneur who is in charge of this and the Andhra Pradesh representative for the purpose of implementing the rehabilitation programme and reviving this industry immediately?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, as the hon. Member mentioned, when I was the Chief Minister, I laid the foundation stone for this unit. I inaugurated this unit. But unfortunately under the Telugu Desam Government it was closed. (Interruptions) Don't quarrel with me.

Sir, this project is a joint venture project between the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation and a private party. This is a power oriented industry. That is the headache of the Andhra Pradesh Government, not of the Central Government.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: He has not answered my question. I have asked him, is he prepared to convene a meeting of all the representatives so that the problem for reviving this industry can be taken up immediately?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: He is not ready to share the headache.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: As I said, I am requesting the hon. Member to advise his Chief Minister to convene a meeting.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: The hon. Minister also knows that the leader of the Congress Party is the person who is concerned in the joint venture. He was the PCC President also. Therefore he has to come forward with some concrete scheme or he must try to cooperate with the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Industrial Development Corporation there. But none of these

is there. Therefore I want to know whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to convene or think of convening a meeting of all these representatives for the purpose of reviving this industry. That was my earlier question.

Next question is, with regard to Panyam cement. Here again, they have diverted it to Acetylene plant. They are producing not only calcium carbide but acetylene black also. Here again, there is shortage of power and they are suffering from it. The industry is being closed down. What are the steps taken to see that it is not closed down.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: As I said, it is purely a State Government sector. The Centre has nothing to do with with the project. I was the Chief Minister at that time. He does not know the details. The actual cause should not be put on the Congress Party. The concerned person was an MLA and former Minister, Mr. Rajasekhar Reddy. But because of the grudge against him, the Chief Minister has completely disconnected the power.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Because he has failed to pay the electricity charges.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The hon. Minister is telling that it is the headache of the State Government. Here is the question of an industry becoming sick and how to revive it. Why do you not confine your answer only to that question and say whether you are going to take action under the Sick Industries Act because the matter is going to be referred to the Board, whether some rehabilitation scheme is to be worked out. These are the things which are to be considered. Instead of that you are indulging in politics. The question whether you were the Chief Minister or Mr. Rama Rao was the Chief Minister, what difference does it make? After all the workers are going to be unemployed if the industry is going to be closed. What is the type of answer he is giving, I am not able to understand. I would like to know whether any concrete steps under the Sick Industries Act are going to be taken by the Government of India?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The Board is there. And it must go to the BIFR. They will take the decision.

Calcutta T.V. Programmes in Midnapur and Kharagpur

*587. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a new T.V. transmission centre at Midnapur in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the area proposed to be covered by it;

(c) the benefits which will accrue from this transmission centre that could not be achieved from Kharagpur transmission centre;

(d) whether the viewers of Midnapur, Kharagpur etc. are unable to see the T.V. programmes relayed from Calcutta; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the T.V. programmes relayed from Calcutta can be viewed by the people of Midnapur and Kharagpur?

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

STATEMENT

The low power TV transmitter installed recently at Medinipur, the Headquarter town of Medinipur district of West Bengal, provides coverage to an estimated area of about 700 Sq. Kms. Besides strengthening TV service in Medinipur town and adjoining areas which earlier received fringe service from the low power TV transmitter at Kharagpur, the transmitter also extends coverage to some areas not hitherto covered at all.

Primary (regional) service programmes

produced and telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta are relayed by the high power TV transmitters at Calcutta, Asansol, Murshidabad and Kurseong, which are linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta through microwave circuits. Whereas the high power TV transmitter at Calcutta also provides coverage to parts of Medinipur district, there is no proposal in the Seventh Plan for linking TV transmitters at Medinipur and Kharagpur for relay of programmes from Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta. The provision of this facility would depend upon availability of resources under the future plans of TV expansion.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, the statement does not answer the questions I wanted to ask. A low power TV transmitter has been installed at Midnapore recently. There is another low power TV transmitter at Kharagpur, only 15 kms. away from Midnapore. Again you are installing one low power TV transmitter at Midnapore. But we, the people of Midnapore, Kharagpur, Burdwan etc., are having no higher power TV transmitter and, therefore cannot view the Calcutta TV programme. Now, regarding viewing of Calcutta programme, you are taking us to the 21st century. Thailand programme may come. Bangladesh programme may come but not Calcutta. We cannot view Calcutta programme. I do not know what is the reason for this.

Naturally, I beg to question you one thing. What is the major reason for installing another lower power TV transmitter at Midnapore although there is one low power TV Centre Kharagpur 10 KM away from Midnapore.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The first low power transmitter in Midnapore district was set up at Kharagpur because that is a very major industrial and developed area with a population of more than one lakh. Thereafter, on receipt of complaints that the Kharagpur transmitter does not serve many areas of Midnapore district, an additional LPT was set up at Midnapore. I am sure the hon. Member is not objecting to the provision

of this facility at Midnapore.

As regards the second part of the question, West Bengal is the State in India which stands second after Punjab as far as reception of regional language, in this case Bengali programmes, is concerned. 95% of the people of West Bengal receive the national programme and 85% of the people of West Bengal receive the Bengali programmes. Except for the State of Punjab, in all the other States in India, only a lesser percentage of the people of those States receive their own language programmes.

Thirdly, only high power transmitters of each particular State are connected by microwave to the main studio centre at the State Headquarters. As far as West Bengal is concerned, the high power transmitters at Calcutta, Asansol, Murshidabad and Kurseong are linked to Calcutta through microwave link. The low power transmitters, in this case, Midnapore and Kharagpur, are not linked by the microwave because no low power transmitter is linked like that anywhere else in the country. Only the high power transmitters are linked.

The portion uncovered by Bengali transmissions is only 15% of the population of West Bengal. In future programmes of TV expansion, the Bengali language coverage will be made available to Midnapore and Kharagpur also.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Statistics is a very dangerous thing. I do not think that the statistics that only 15% are left out is correct. You can say that there are officials helping you in giving statistics. Midnapore has a population of 80 lakhs. There are 60 lakh or 70 lakh people as borrowers of TV. In West Bengal, labour population is 6 crores. Naturally, you can very magnanimously say that 85% is covered. Regarding 15%, you can answer I do not know.....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Don't you have any other subject except following of population.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Midnapore played the most glorious role in the struggle for independence in the whole of India. That is why, no television is there!

This district is being neglected purposely. I would like to know the availability of resources for the future plan of TV expansion. When the father dies, then the bullocks would be divided! When are you going to give this high power transmission so that we can see Calcutta programmes?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What wrong have they done?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Is the father's death necessary for the division of the bullocks?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The very fact that a low power transmitter was given to Midnapore—as hon. Member has mentioned, it is only about 15 KM from the original transmitter—is a reflection of the extra interest taken by the Central Government for the district of Midnapore. That is the way how it should be given. (*Interruptions*) My facts are entirely correct. Only 15 per cent of the people of West Bengal are yet to be covered by Bengali programmes and this is the lowest among all the State of the country other than Punjab. We have a steady programme for the development of TV and low power transmitter clusters will be replaced by high power transmitters in due course of time depending on the scientific distribution of the overall transmission system. At that time, this will also be considered. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUDHIR ROY: Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that practically the situation is the same in respect of Burdwan District which is rich both in terms of agriculture and industry.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is rich in terms of culture also.

MR. SPEAKER: Also, it is rich in population.

DR. SUDHIR ROY: The Burdwan District is 95 kms. from Calcutta. But cannot see programmes relayed from the Calcutta Centre.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We have to go to Calcutta to see the TV Programmes.

DR. SUDHIR ROY: We can see only the national programmes. This indicates the view of the Government that regional culture should better be suppressed. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would make any arrangement so that the people of Burdwan can enjoy all the TV programmes relayed from the Calcutta Centre.

MR. SPEAKER: The answer is same. That is what I told you.

Committee on Petrochemical Industry

*588. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee was set up to examine the various proposals submitted by the petrochemical industry in public and private sectors; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the committee?

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

STATEMENT

(a) No Committee has been set up in the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals to examine all such proposals. Ad-hoc Committees are however some-

times appointed to examine the merits of some major petro-chemical Projects.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Union Government are serious in giving a major thrust in the petrochemical sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan period and if so how much amount they have proposed for investment in such industries during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Is there any proposal before the Government for expansion and modernisation of the existing petrochemical industries? To what extent will the present production capacities be increased by modernisation and expansion of the existing plants? What are the new projects that will be undertaken during the Eighth Plan?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, the Planning Commission had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Abid Hussain. That Committee was appointed on 12th July 1988. That Committee has submitted its report and it is under the consideration of the Government.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Sir, I wanted to know from the hon. Minister whether any Committee was set up. The hon. Minister has stated that a Committee has been set up. However, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how many applications are pending for starting petrochemical industries as on today and if so when the Government is going to sanction such licences.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, I have answered this question whether the Government will constitute a Committee. I have already stated that the Planning Commission set up this Committee. Actually, the recommendations are under the consideration of the Government. Regarding the number of applications that are pending, I will let my sister know of the details after getting complete information.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any proposal for setting up another petrochemical industry in Assam has been received and if so what is the fate of that request.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: One of the recommendations of the Committee is provision of a gas-based petrochemical industry in Assam. That was also mentioned.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The question of Haldia petrochemical complex in West Bengal was raised a number of times. Even after 11 years, the clearance has not been given. May I know from the hon. Minister how long West Bengal Government will have to wait for getting clearance for the petrochemical industry in Haldia?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: This question is about the Eighth Plan. But the hon. Member is asking a question about the Fifth Plan Period. How can I answer it? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Recommendations of High Power Committee on DTC Losses

*590. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA†:**
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, whether the Committee has considered the reasons for continuous losses by the Delhi Transport Corporation;

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee in this regard;

(d) the action taken thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise in view of part (b) above.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-ALIA: Sir, I have got the highest regard for the hon. Minister. But, I am sorry that in answering my question, he did not even spend half a minute. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: A hint is more than enough for an intelligent person.

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-ALIA: Sir, my question was:

"Whether the High Power Committee headed by Justice R.B. Mishra has submitted its report to Government; (b) if so, whether the Committee has considered the reasons for continuous losses by the Delhi Transport Corporation."

The Minister while replying to the first part—whether the Committee was headed by Justice Mishra—has said: "Yes, Sir." But regarding the losses mentioned in part (b), he has said: "No, Sir." But the BJP Chief Mr. M.L. Khurana gave a statement saying that Justice Mishra Committee discussed about the losses accrued to DTC. The Mishra Committee has said that the PTC, Madras has got a fleet of 2,277 buss with 8.5 persons working for every bus and the deficit is only Rs. 5.50 crores. Whereas in the DTC, with a fleet of 4,269 buses and 9.7 persons working for every bus, the deficit is Rs. 164 crores. It is surprising that on the one hand, the Mishra Committee is referred to by saying that they have conducted total scrutiny of the case whereas in the answer, he says that that has

never been discussed. Who is the correct person?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I am the correct man because he has mentioned that he has got the highest regard for me. The Mishra Committee was appointed only for the revision of the pay scales, the difference between the Government D.A. pattern and that of the Fourth Pay Commission and not about the losses of the LTC. This was not in the terms of reference of this Committee. That is why, I answered like this. If he wants any further information, he should put the question to the Minister of Surface Transport, he will give the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: For the losses and gains.

Dr. V. Venkatesh — Not present

Shri Gurudas Kamat — Not present

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We had prepared answers for all the questions...

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, Sir. That is expected of you, Sir.

Shri Sreenivasa Prasad.

Import of components by Maruti Udyog Limited

*593. **SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD†:**
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the components used by the Maruti Udyog Limited are imported;

(b) if so, the details of imported components used by the Maruti Udyog Limited and the firms from which these are being imported; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to develop strong and quality automobile component industry in the country rather than to resort to import of components in order to check and reduce the prices of passenger cars?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Statement-I is given below.

STATEMENT-I

(a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a list indicating major components being imported for Maruti Car, Omni and Gypsy is given in the Annexure below. These components are being imported from Suzuki Motor Company, Japan.

(c) The Government have encouraged the indigenous auto-components industry to upgrade and modernise their technology. Some of the measures taken to achieve this include:-

- (i) Delicensing of the automobile component industry.
- (ii) Dereservation of a number of automobile components from the small scale sector.
- (iii) Reduction of import duty on jigs, fixtures, dies, pattern, moulds, press tools and parts of press tools.
- (iv) Introduction of broad-banding scheme for auto-components.
- (v) A liberal approach for selective import of know-how by the existing units for modernisation and upgradation.

Annexure

Major Components being imported by Maruti Udyog Limited

A. For Car & Omni

1. Cover Exhaust Manifold.
2. Carburettor Assembly.

3. Con Rod Assembly.
4. Washer Motor & Pump Assembly.
5. Bearings.
6. Case Distributor.
7. Oil Pan.
8. Transmission Mountings.
9. Engine Mounting.
10. Con Rod Bearings.
11. Gears.
12. Thermostat.
13. Ring Set Piston.
14. Belt Timing.
15. Hub.
16. Bearing Crank Thrust.
17. Frames.
18. Synchroniser Sleeves.
19. High Tension Cords.
20. Moulding Roof.
21. Certain Hoses.
22. Certain Fasteners.

B. For Gypsy

1. Cover Exhaust Manifold.
2. Case Distributor.
3. Carburettor Assembly.
4. Extension Comp. Centre Floor Side R & L.
5. Latch Assembly Front Door R & L.

6. Bar Assembly Rear Bumper.
7. Lock Assembly Rear Gate.
8. Fan Engine Cooling.
9. Cable Assembly Choke.
10. Cable Assembly Clutch.
11. Shroud Farn.
12. Rear Shock Absorber.
13. Stabiliser Assembly front.
14. Red Assembly Front stabiliser.
15. Trip Comp. Front Door Opening.
16. Ring Set Piston.
17. Thermostat.
18. Belt Timing.
19. Synchroniser Hub.
20. Bearing Crankshaft.
21. Bearing Crankthrust.
22. Hub Assembly Locking.
23. Shafts Transfer Set.
24. Bearings.
25. Synchroniser Ring.
26. Brake Assembly Centre.
27. Rear Axle Assembly.
28. Transmission Gears.
29. Sheet Front Floor Silencer.
30. Washer Motor High Tension Cord Set
31. Engine Mountings.

32. Speedometer Assembly.
33. Switch Assembly Comb.
34. Panels.
35. Fasteners.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that the Maruti Udyog Limited is worried about the increase in the prices of passenger cars and feels that it can be checked or reduced only by developing a very strong and quality automobile component industry in this country. After the budget the price of the standard Maruti Car was fixed at Rs. 86000/- showing Rs. 65000 increase, plus other charges. The price of the people's car, when Maruti Udyog Ltd. was set up in 1983 was fixed at Rs. 47000/- . Even the Managing Director of the Maruti Udyog Ltd. told that unless the indigenous component industry is encouraged by budgetary, financial and infrastructural incentives, the automobile industry would not be able to resist price increases in the end product, that is the Car.

Therefore, in view of this I would like to know from the Minister as to what steps the Government propose to take to develop strong and qualitative automobile components in the country.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: As the Hon. Member mentioned, the price of the car has gone up. The actual production cost of the car is only Rs. 50000/-; the remaining are taxes.

About the indigenisation, for all vehicles there is 83.23% indigenisation. For the car now we have achieved 86.23% indigenisation. In 1990-91 it will go upto 92% indigenisation.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Maruti Udyog, a public sector undertaking, installs air-conditioners in its cars and charges Rs. 22,000 for it. An

air-conditioner of the same make, manufactured by that very company and of that very quality is available in the open market for Rs. 16,000 only. If a person acquires an air-conditioner from the open market for his Maruti car the guarantee given by the Maruti Udyog becomes inoperative. Should we not call it deception or dishonesty on the part of Maruti Udyog? May I know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken to check this unhealthy trade practice?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: If the hon. Member writes to me, I will certainly find out as to how they are charging so much and what is the remedy.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If you add up the cost charged for each spare part, the total cost works out to double or treble the original cost. It should be looked into. Yes Shri Mishra, you may speak.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I too wanted to ask the same question but it has not been answered.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banwari Lal Purohit.....Absent.

Now I shall go through the list again.

Shri Jagannath PatnaikAbsent

Shri R.M. BhojeAbsent

Shri R.P. Suman.....Absent

Shri Narsing Suryavansi.....Absent

Prof. Ramakrishna More.....Absent.

Prof. Narain Chand Parashar.....Absent

Shri Y.S. MahajanAbsent

Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi.

Benami LPG Dealerships

*SBI. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to know of benami LPG dealerships in different places;

(b) the details of such instances in various districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the action taken in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The oil companies have detected five cases of LPG distributorships being run on 'Benami' basis in the country,

(b) No such cases have been detected in any district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) Three of the five distributorships have already been terminated. Show cause notices have been issued by the oil company concerned in the two remaining cases.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the present system of inquiring into a 'benami' gas agency, the distributor is asked if the dealership belongs to him and naturally he replies in the affirmative. An effective mechanism should be evolved to detect 'benami' LPG dealerships. The reserved list of war widows is getting longer. We have specific cases where inquiries conducted by the District Magistrate have revealed 'benami' LPG dealerships. Under the present system followed by the oil companies it is difficult to find out 'benami' LPG dealerships. With the proliferation of 'benami' LPG dealerships unscrupulous people are indulging in profiteering and cheating the country. A committee may be formed, which may consist of official and

non-official members, to evolve a mechanism to find out 'benami' LPG dealerships.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, this problem certainly exists but we include a safeguarding clause in the contract to check it. Besides, Vigilance Cell is already there, which makes periodic inspections. Then every oil company has its own monitoring system. On receipt of complaints from the public, the entire working of the agency is looked into and evidence collected for taking appropriate action. As already stated, three LPG distributorships have already been terminated. We shall continue our efforts to check 'benami' LPG dealerships.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: The hon. Minister said in his reply that no cases of 'benami' LPG distributorships have been detected in any district of Uttar Pradesh. But I know of a case in district Basti concerning one Adarsh Gas Agency. After conducting a thorough investigation the District magistrate wrote to the Administration that this agency was a benami one and submitted a detailed report. In spite of this if the Central Government declares in the House that there are no 'benami' agencies in Uttar Pradesh it shows that the investigating agencies or the Vigilance Cell are not doing their job competently and thoroughly. I have with me the Report and other evidence pertaining to this Company. An investigation was conducted into the affairs of this Company at the instance of a legislator from Basti and it was declared 'benami' by the district magistrate in his Report. It is beyond comprehension how the Government is not aware of it despite all these facts. What steps does the hon. Minister propose to take against this dealer of Basti if it is found to be 'benami'?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, unfortunately the legislator approached the District Magistrate who ordered an inquiry. If the District Magistrate finds after investigation that the Agency is 'benami', its dealership will certainly be terminated. But I am somewhat hesitant in saying that we have received complaints from other sources that

where the District Magistrate terminated the distributorship, other difficulties arose and created problems for the Government. But remedial action will certainly be taken if any 'benami' transactions come to light.

SHRI VIR SEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, LPG dealerships are given to unemployed graduates and to others in the reserved categories on the condition that they have Rs. 1.5 lakh in hard cash, which they may arrange from a friend. I think that this condition in itself encourages 'benami' dealerships. May I know from the hon. Minister if this condition will be withdrawn, particularly in the case of reserved categories, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Bank loans should be arranged for them so that they may themselves take up the job on their own instead of depending on others for financial aid.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: The hon. Member is now suggesting that assistance may be provided through banks. There is already a provision of financing by banks upto 75% of the total cost. In spite of it some one lacks financial capacity we do recommend such cases and banks extend larger amounts. I think that the hon. Member should advise such people to seek help from banks instead of resorting to 'benami' transactions and submitting to exploitation.

SHRI VIR SEN: Of course, there is a provision for financial help from banks but why don't you remove this condition. The Government should not have any objections in removing this condition when financial institutions are prepared to extend credit.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: The condition relates to investment only. But money for investment can be arranged through banks. Nobody can stop them if they try on their own.

SHRI VIR SEN: Sir, my question is quite simple.

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, there are several reasons which lead to 'benami' transactions. Some people are not in a position to invest money. Others resort to 'benami' transactions because of your laying down a condition that the agency cannot be sold or transferred in anyone else's name or operated in partnership with any other person till the expiry of a specified period. This also encourages 'benami' transactions. May I know from the hon. Minister if the time limit in this case will be relaxed and transfer of agency to someone else will be allowed?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: If the time limit is relaxed everyone will like to make money by transferring the dealership and it will become a racket.

MR. SPEAKER: Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Suggestion Scheme in Industries

*575. SHRI JAGANNATH PAT-TANAİK:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to spread awareness on the Suggestion Scheme in public sector industries and conduct open forum to invite suggestion from employees?

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

STATEMENT

The need for operation of Suggestion Scheme in public sector industries has been stressed by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in its guidelines issued in 1971 and 1975. In

the scheme for award to public enterprises for excellence in performance, introduced in 1986, 'operation of Suggestion Scheme' has been included as one of the parameters for the purpose of evaluation of overall performance.

The Suggestion Scheme is in operation in most of the public enterprises and many suggestions received from the employees have been accepted and implemented by the Managements.

[Translation]

Time Bound Promotions of Post and Telegraph Employees

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court had issued an order on the 29th August, 1988 regarding the time bound promotions of Post and Telegraph employees; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Supreme Court had directed the Union Government to implement the orders within four months;

(c) if so, whether the said order has since been implemented within the prescribed period and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to ensure immediate implementation of these orders of the Supreme Court; and

(e) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) to (e). The Supreme Court has directed that the Union Government can confer some

extra advantage on the employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the P & T Department which may be commensurate with the extra advantage which such employees are enjoying in other departments of the Government of India. The manner in which this is to be done has been left to the discretion of the Government of India to be implemented without detriment to the maintenance of efficiency in the service.

2. Consideration of all aspects of the case as ordered by the Supreme Court requires detailed examination of various issues involved by different departments. The matter has been already taken up on priority basis. Extension of time limit has been sought for from the Supreme Court.

[English]

Old newspapers as raw material after delinking

*577. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether old newspapers can be deinked by a process developed by the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat and used as raw material for newsprint as reported in the 'Deccan Herald', dated 13th March, 1989;

(b) if so, whether the deinked pulp has been tried for making newsprint;

(c) if so, the results achieved;

(d) whether it is proposed to use this technology to save foreign exchange and conserve wood resources; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (e). The Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat, has developed a process on laboratory scale for manufacture of newsprint by de-inking of old newspapers. Pilot plant and printability trials have shown satisfactory strength properties and printing quality. The process has not yet been commercialised and requires further techno-economic evaluation.

Export of Maruti Cars to Hungary

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

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited has entered into an agreement with the Government of Hungary for export of cars;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up joint ventures also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Maruti Udyog Limited has entered into a five year agreement with M/s. Mogurt, Hungary, for export of upto 5,000 cars per annum. Under this agreement, Maruti Udyog Ltd. will import automobile components from Hungary equivalent to the value of 500 cars each year.

(c) No, Sir.

Short Distance Calling Area Scheme

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

(a) whether Government have accepted the Short Distance Calling Area Scheme earlier known as Unit Free Zone

Scheme for Telecom tariff;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the date with effect from which it has been introduced and the number of Short Distance Calling Areas for the country with specifications of distance; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and when the scheme would be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) Such a scheme is under consideration of Department of Telecommunications.

(b) and (c). The Short Distance Charging areas are being demarcated. Date of implementation can be decided after all the technical arrangements needed for the change over are completed.

Setting up of plant for manufacture of Acetic Acid

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

(a) whether the Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (GNFC) has submitted a proposal for setting up a plant for manufacturing 40,000 tonnes per annum of acetic acid based on methanol;

(b) whether any representation or representations have been received against the proposal; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) Representations have been received against the proposal, mainly from All India Alcohol Based Industries Develop-

ment Association (AABIDA), Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA), All India Distillers Association (AIDA) and some individuals. Their main contention is that surplus alcohol is available in the country and with the new licences being issued for alcohol based Acetic Acid there would be no shortage of this product. They have also contended that GNFC's proposal involves foreign exchange outgo of more than Rs. 35 crores whereas the technology and machinery for manufacture from alcohol route are available indigenously.

(c) The Foreign Collaboration application of GNFC for Methanol Carbonylation technology is under consideration and a decision would be taken shortly.

Agency for Promotion of Petrochemical Sector

*584. SHRI S.B. SINAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up an agency for promotion of petrochemical sector;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

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

Production of coal from Singareni Collieries and Manuguru reserves

*586. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for increasing the production of coal from Singareni Collieries and vast reserves at Manuguru; and

(b) the details of the outlays proposed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A programme for increasing the coal production from Singareni Collieries Company Limited from the present level of 18.60 mt. (1988-89) to 21.50 m.t. by 1989-90 and 33.59 m.t. by 1994-95 has been drawn up. This programme, inter-alia, includes reconstruction/reorganisation of existing mines, speedy implementation of on-going projects and opening of new projects.

The present production in Manuguru area is 2.10 m.t. (1988-89) and it will increase to about 2.52 m.t. in 1989-90 and 4.55 m.t. by 1994-95. The proven reserves of coal in Manuguru area are estimated at 450 million tonnes down to a depth of 600 metres and exploration work is in progress to prove additional coal reserves. Of this, 214 million tonnes of coal reserve is being exploited through already operating mines and the balance 236 million tonnes is mostly deep seated for which mine planning is in progress.

(b) For the Seventh Plan period the Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs. 580 crores for the Singareni Collieries Company Limited excluding State Government's contribution. The annual plan outlay for 1989-90 has been fixed at Rs. 211 crores including Rs. 50 crores of internal and extra budgetary resources and Rs. 11 crores State Government's contribution. For various projects in the Manuguru area, Annual Plan 1989-90) provides for Rs. 55.99 crores. For the 8th Plan period (1990-95), SCCL has projected an outlay of Rs. 185 crores for this area.

T.V. Transmission from Doordarshan Kendras

*589. **SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of recent substandard T.V. transmissions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what corrective measure have been taken?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The overall performance of various TV transmitters in Doordarshan's network is satisfactory. There have, however, been instances when a few transmitters developed faults due to the failure of some of their components. Such failures are looked into promptly and corrective action taken to restore the performance of the effected transmitters. There have also been instances when reception of some transmitters suffered adversely during past few months due to anomalous long distance propagation of signals from distant TV transmitter caused by abnormally high solar activity. The position has since improved.

Petrochemical Project at Madras

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

(a) whether Union Government have cleared the petrochemical project to be established at Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has obtained detailed project report both from the Indian

entrepreneur and its foreign collaborator; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not calling such report;

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENUGAL RAO): (a) to (d). A Letter of Intent has been granted to Madras Refineries Limited on 6.2.1987 for manufacture of the following:—

- | | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|---|-------------|
| (i) | Ortho-Xylene | — | 30,000 TPA |
| (ii) | Benzene | — | 30,000 TPA |
| (iii) | Purified Terephthalic Acid | — | 150,000 TPA |

The Government has granted first stage clearance to MRL for incurring an expenditure of Rs. 18 crores for undertaking pre-project activities for preparation of a detailed feasibility report for aeromatic/PTA project at Madras. The Government has also granted approval to select M/s. SPIC as co-promoter with MRL for setting up of this Complex.

No such detailed project report has been obtained.

MRL has been asked to submit the feasibility report as early as possible not later than 30th November, 1989.

Target for coal production by Central Coalfields Limited

*592. **SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target for production of coal set for the Central Coalfields Limited for 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) how far the target for 1987-88 has been achieved; and

(c) how far the target for 1988-89 has been achieved till December, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Targets and actual production for last two years of Central Coalfields Limited are as follows:

(in million tonnes)

Year	Target	Actual production	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1987-88	27.29	27.30	100.04%
1988-89	28.00	28.04	100.14%

(18.229 upto December, 1988)

Introduction of two Tier Tariff for S.T.D. Telephone Calls

introduce a two tier tariff for STD telephone calls;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

*594. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(c) when the scheme will be introduced and to what extent the consumers will be benefited?

(a) whether Government propose to

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) The three tier tariff in place of existing two tier tariff for National STD calls has already been introduced on experimental basis.

(b) STD calls will now be having three tier tariff. Normal STD tariff between 8 A.M. to 7 P.M., fifty percent of normal STD tariff between 7 P.M. to 10 P.M. and 6 A.M. to 8 A.M. and nearly 25 (twenty five) percent of the normal tariff between 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. On Sundays and National Holidays, STD calls will be charged fifty percent of the normal rate from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M. and nearly 25 percent of the normal charges for the rest of the period at night.

(c) The scheme has been introduced

with effect from 1.4.1989. The consumers will be able to get cheaper National STD calls during the late night hours.

Projects by National Projects Construction Corporation

5591. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of the projects being executed by the National Projects Construction Corporation in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): A statement giving the details of projects under execution by the NPCC in the country is given below.

STATEMENT

List of Projects under Execution by NPCO

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Unit	NPCO scope of work	Client	Date of award	Estimated Value of work (Rs. in laacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thermal Power Projects:					
1.	Ramagundam STPP (3 x 500 MW) (A.P.)	i) Foundation Package for State-II ii) Ash Handling Plant	NTPO	3/84	1367.00
2.	Rihand STPP (2 x 500) MW (U.P.)	Entire Civil Work for Rihand STPP	NTPO	4/84	5150.00
3.	National Capital Power Plant Dadri (4 x 210 MW (U.P.))	Site Preparation including Site Clearance, Levelling, Culverts etc.	NTPO	8/87	652.43
4.	Farakka STPP (2 x 500 MW) (W.B.)	Civil Works for CW system Part-I & II Stage-II FGSTPP	NTPO	10/85	893.78
5.	Korba Cooling Towers, KSTPP (3 x 500 MW) (M.P.)	Design, Manufacturing, Erection & Commissioning of 6 Nos Cooling Towers for KSTPP Stage-II	NTPO	11/84	1200.00
6.	Korba (BALCO) Capative Power Plant (M.P.)	All Civil & Structural Works, Supply & Erection of Equipment for Air-conditioner System etc.	NTPO/ BALCO	9/84	3100.00

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Unit	NFCC scope of work	Client	Date of award	Estimated Value of work (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Bokaro 'B' TPS (3 x 210 MW) (Bihar)	Civil Works for Unit 1, 2 & 3, Chimney Ash Bund & Road Works	DVC	4/80	3340.00
8.	Mejla TPS (3 x 210 MW) (W.B.)	General Civil Engg. Works for Unit I, II & III	DVC	11/87	1670.01
9.	Tenughat TPP (2 x 210 MW) (Bihar)	Const. of Boundry Wall, Housing Complex, Permanent Storage Sheds & Couundation Package Works	BHEL/BSEB		1/87 1396.04
10.	Durgapur Cooling Tower & Misc. Works, DPL (1 x 110 MW) (W.B.)	Const. of Roads & Drainage Works	DPL	12/84	195.00
11.	Hydro Electric Power Projects:				
1.	Salai HEP (3 x 115 MW) (J & K)	Const. of Power House Stage-II	NHPC	5/82	2660.50
2.	Tanakpur HEP (3 x 40 MW) (U.P.)	Const. of Power House, Forebay Penstocks, TRP & TRC for 3 x 40 MW P.H.	NHPC	7/85	2210.00
3.	Chamera HEP (H.P.)	Const. of Building Complex-112 Unit	NHPC	9/87	163.75

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Unit	NPC scope of work	Client	Date of award	Estimated Value of work (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Tanakpur-Bareilly Transmission Line (U.P.)	Design, Fabrication, Erection & Commissioning of 220KV D/C Transmission Line (105 KM)	NHPC	7/87	343.64
5.	Lakhwar HEP (Hathiyari Power House) (2 x 60 MW) (U.P.)	Const. of Power House, Surge Tank, 2 Nos. Penstocks & HR Tunnel	U.P. Irrigation	4/87	2205.85
6.	Maneribhali HEP (4 x 76 MW) (U.P.)	Const. of HRT, Surge Shaft, Penstocks Valve Chamber	U.P. Irrigation	3/81	2559.00
7.	Banswara Power House Stage-II (2 x 45 MW) (Rajasthan)	Civil Works for Power House Building with 2 Units of 45 MW (Lilwani)	RSEB	9/85	600.00
8.	Karbi-Langpi HEP (Hathidubi Dam) (2 x 60 MW) (Assam)	Const. of Concrete Dam with Appurtenant Works	ASEB	9/87	1390.14
9.	Rajghat Dam (3 x 15 MW) (U.P.)	Const. of Masonary Dam (Block 1-28)	Betwa River Board	2/81	3140.00
10.	Kangan HEP (3 x 35 MW) (J & K)	Const. of Power House Complex Forebay, Penstocks & Tail Race	PDD, J & K Govt.	2/84	1313.20

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Unit	NPCC scope of work	Client	Date of award	Estimated Value of work (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Upper Indravati project (4 x 150 MW) (Orissa)	Const. of A) Muran Dam B) HRT/Surge Shaft	Irrigation & Power Deptt., Orissa	12/85 3/86	4030.00 1507.69
12.	Lower Periyar HEP (3 x 60 MW) (Kerala)	Civil Works for: A) LPP Dam B) LPP Power House	KSEB	5/87 5/87	1191.45 774.51
13.	Teesta HEP (2 x 3 x 7.5 MW) (W.B.)	Const. of P.H., H.R. & T.R. Channel for Power Station-I @ III	WBSEB	12/87	1855.41
14.	Ramam HEP (4 x 12.50 MW) (W.B.)	Const. of Power House, Tail Race Channel & Road Work for 4 x 12.5 MW	WBSEB	3/87	682.00
15.	Dehri-on-Sone Unit (Bihar)	Const. of Power House at Dehri & Barun for Sone H.E. Project	Bihar State Hydro Electric Corp. Ltd.	6/86	450.00 450.00

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Unit	NPOC scope of work	Client	Date of award	Estimated Value of work (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Tall Pool Dam (Bihar & W.B.)	Const. of Earthen Dam, Spillway, Dykes Retaining Walls & Under Sluices	DVG	10/79	1050.00
iii. Irrigation & River Valley Projects:					
1.	Singda Dam (Manipur)	Const. of Earthen Dam	I & FC Dept. Manipur	10/75	1800.00
2.	Maharani Canal Works (Tripura)	Const. of Right & Left Bank Canals & Left Fork Canal	I & FC Dept. of Govt. of Tripura	1/87	231.00
3.	Khowal Barrage (Tripura)	Const. of Khowal Barrage	I & FC Dept. of Tripura	9/84	1800.00
4.	Manu Barrage (Tripura)	Const. of Barrage Over River Manu	I & FC Dept. of Tripura	3/86	988.25

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Unit	NPCC scope of work	Client	Date of award	Estimated Value of work (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bhim Barrage (Bihar)	Const. of Barrage & Appurtenant Works (Completed 1/89)	Irrigation Deptt. Govt. of Bihar	3/81	2250.00
6.	Kosi Barrage Protection Works (Bihar)	Protection Works on D/S of Kosi Barrage	Irrigation Deptt. Govt. of Bihar	1/85	108.00
7.	Bansagar Dam (M.P.)	Const. of Bansagar Dam (Block 27 to 31 with Key Wall)	Irrigation Deptt. Govt. of M.P.	9/79	830.00
8.	Navigation Lock Project (J & K)	Const. of Navigation Lock Including Spillway with Fish Pass etc.	PDD, J & K Govt.	10/84 (Work Suspended on 10/87)	2013.24

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Unit	NPCC scope of work	Client	Date of award	Estimated Value of work (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
IV. Industrial Projects & Steel Structural Works:					
1.	Vizag Steel Plant (AP)	Const. of a) Coke Oven & by P. Plant b) Sinter Plant c) UGC in SMS and RM	VSP	12/81	5487.73
2.	Rourkela Steel Plant (Orissa)	Const. of Civil Works & Fly Over	RSP; SAIL	6/84	705.71
3.	Durgapur Steel Plant (W.B.)	Const. of 212 Houses (80 D-Type, 132 B Type & Relocated Buildings)	DSP, SAIL	3/87 2/88	557.02 97.5
4.	Central Workshop (MP)	Planning, Design, Const. of Central Workshop Complex	NCL	3/84	1262.00
5.	Integrated Water Supply Scheme (UP)	Planning, Design & Const. of 18 MGD Capacity Water Treatment Plant	NCL	10/82	2315.21
6.	W.C.L. Nagpur (MZHA)	Const. of Regional Store at Silewara, Colliery, Nagpur	WCL	6/87	130.14

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Unit	NPCC scope of work	Client	Date of award	Estimated Value of work (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jaggayyapeta Mines (Project—AP)	Const. of Pit Road, Site Office, Magazine Building, works of stone quarries	VSP	9/83	748.37
8.	Madharam Mines Project (A.P.)	Const. of Madharam Dolomite Quarry	VSP	9/83	650.00
V.	Buildings, Godowns, Roads, Bridge ES & Misc. Works:				
1.	Navodaya Schools@	Const. of 22 Navodaya Schools	Navodaya Samati	11/87	1919.00
2.	FCI Godowns@	31 Nos. in UP, Raj. AP, Karnataka, Delhi	F.C.I.	6/84	3050.00
3.	Vijaywada Unit (A.P.)	Const. of Bus Terminal, Complex at Bhaskararao Pet, Vijayawada	APSRTC	5/87	422.98
4.	Mech. Complex Nagpur (Maha)	Const. of A, B, C, & D Type Qrts. CMD & Directors Banglows	MECL	5/84	394.47
5.	Mech. Complex Hyderabad (A.P.)	Const. of Admn. Complex & Colony	MECL	10/85	208.53
6.	ONGC Works (Tripura)	Const. of Buildings, Roads & leasing of dozers	ONGC	1/88	355.23

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Unit	NPCC scope of work	Client	Date of award	Estimated Value of work (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Cari Building Complex (Andaman & Nicobar Island)	Const. of office-cum-Residential Buildings for Cari-fortblair	CARI	10/87	300.00
8.	ADC Complex (Tripura)	Const. of Head Quarter Complex	T.ETA. D.C.	8/88	500.00
9.	PTI Complex Durgapur (W.B.)	Const. of Road Drainage works and Campus development works	PETS	5/84	25.00
10.	Mewari Unit (W.B.)	Const. of Road (78.00 KM) & Bridges (4 Nos.)	PWD. Govt. of W.B.	2/87	1291.00

@ These are Consultancy/Agency works

Inflation of Licence of Indigenous Penicillin

5592. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from various MPs in 1987 and 1988 regarding inflation of licence of indigenous penicillin by considering various irrelevant figures; and

(b) whether any action has been taken on these complaints, if so, what are the findings and if not, the reasons for not taking any action?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No complaints regarding "inflation of licence for indigenous Penicillin" have been received in this Department.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Industrial Prices Commission

5593. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Industrial Prices Commission, on the lines of Agricultural Prices Commission, for fixing the prices of Industrial products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). No Sir, there already exists a Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to advise the Government on various aspects of price

structure, in relation to industrial costs, cost reduction, productivity and tariffs etc.

[English]

Procurement of Woollen Dress Materials by ONGC

5594. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Business Centres of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) have finalised the tenders for procurement of woollen dress materials;

(b) if so, the total requirement of each centre of the materials and the details of prices per metre received from each participant in the bids of the centres;

(c) whether the supply orders have been placed by the Regional Business Centres of the ONGC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with prices of each contract and the details of supply order given to any public sector manufacturing unit, if any, and how many supply orders have been given to the dealers of woollen cloth with their names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). The time and labour involved in collection of this information from all the Regional Business Centres may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

Youth Parliament in States

5595. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Youth Parliaments are organised by his Ministry;

(b) whether there is any proposal to popularise Youth Parliament throughout the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) Youth Parliaments are organised by the States themselves. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs only provides literature, guidance and financial assistance.

(b) and (c). Kendriya Vidyalayas in all the States are to be covered during 1989-90. All the States have been advised to participate in the national Youth Parliament Quiz Contest. These contests are to be telecast from November onwards.

Facilities to Extra Departmental Em- ployees

5596. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters are getting less emoluments than some of their subordinates; if so, what steps are being taken to remove this anomaly;

(b) whether Government have granted separate hourly rates to Extra Departmental Delivery Agents doing postman job as recommended by the Savor Committee; if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to grant various advances to Extra Departmental employees at par with the regular employ-

ees; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. In the extra departmental branch post offices, the extra departmental employees have separate functions to perform. While for their functions the extra departmental agents are attached to the Branch Post Office, the controlling Officer of all extra departmental agents is Inspector of Post Offices or Superintendent of Post Offices.

The allowances of the extra departmental employees are fixed on the basis of their workload. As such there is no anomaly in the emoluments of Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters.

(b) No, Sir. The recommendations of the Committee on extra departmental system for payment of pro-rata wages to extra departmental agents has not been accepted by Government. A minimum of 40 points workload has been accepted for ED Branch Postmasters and a minimum of Rs. 240/- p.m. has been ensured to each and every EDA (other than ED BPM) irrespective of the workload. The formulation of pro-rata wages cannot be applied in this system where emoluments have been fixed in an entirely different working system.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The extra departmental agents are part time employees and they cannot be treated at par with regular departmental employees.

[Translation]

Automatic Telephone Exchanges in Bihar in Eighth Plan

5597. **SHRI S.D. SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Bihar having automatic telephone exchanges;

(b) the criteria for installing automatic/electronic exchanges; and

(c) the names of cities in Bihar where automatic/electronic exchanges are proposed to be installed during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There are 375 automatic exchanges out of which 80 are in Cities.

(b) (i) During the Seventh Five Year Plan the criteria for installation of automatic/electronic exchanges is as follows:

- Automatisation of all District Headquarters.
- Conversion of CBM Exchanges in the range of 400-800 lines to Max- II exchanges.
- Conversion of CBM exchanges with capacity greater than 800 lines as on 1.4.85 into Max- I exchanges.

(ii) The criteria in the proposed Eighth Plan for automatisation is to convert all manual exchanges into automatic exchanges by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan.

(iii) The electronic exchanges are allotted to replace existing manual/electro-mechanical exchanges to improve the quality of service and extend modern telecom. facilities.

(c) Names are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

The following are the names of the cities where automatic/electronic exchanges are proposed to be installed during 8th Plan. Subject to availability of equipment.

1. Patna
2. Ranchi
3. Dhanbad
4. Loyabad
5. Sinidih
6. Gopalganj
7. Raxaul
8. Khagaria
9. Kishanganj
10. Pakur
11. Sahibganj
12. Godda
13. Madhepura
14. Jehanabad
15. Lohardaga
16. Gumla
17. Aurangabad
18. Jhumri Tehlia
19. Sita Marhi
20. Barauni
21. Darbhanga

22. Thakurganj

23. Salmari

24. Kasba

25. Belsand

26. Sherghati

27. Nalanda

28. Madhuban

29. Rajgir

30. Kudra

31. Barachakia

32. Sonapur

33. Marauwa

34. Daka

35. Sugauli

36. Areraj

37. Ram Nagar

38. Narkatiaganj

39. Lauria

40. Masrak

41. Guru Bazar

42. Sakri

43. Laukaha

44. Nirmali

45. Ghoghadiha

46. Waini

47. Pusa

48. Katori

49. Rosera

50. Janakpur Road

51. Barangania

52. Runisaidpur

53. Sheohar

54. Kodarma

55. Bundu

56. Moor:

57. Banmanki

58. Jogbani

59. Warsaliganj.

*[English]***Life Saving Equipment in Coal Mines**

5598. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of mines rescue apparatus and other life saving equipments in the mines rescue stations under the control of subsidiary companies of the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to procure the equipments in order to have fully equipped rescue stations?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. The mine rescue stations of the subsidiaries of the Coal India Limited are reasonably equipped with necessary life saving apparatus and equipments.

(b) and (c). The Coal India Limited has, however, a plan to upgrade its rescue services and rescue stations/rescue rooms by equipping and revamping them with latest life saving equipments and technology up-gradation.

Projects Undertaken by N.H.P.C.

5599. **DR. V. VENKATESH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation has been maintaining its schedules for various hydro-electric power projects throughout the country;

(b) if not, whether as a result thereof the projects undertaken by NHPC become costlier;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the projects completed and undertaken during Seventh Plan period with or without foreign collaborations;

(e) the details of the projects to be handled by NHPC during Eighth Plan period with their projected cost, foreign participation and locations etc; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken for

the execution of these projects as per schedule?

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

(a) to (d). The National Hydro-electric Power Corporation has so far completed three Hydro-electric Projects, namely, Loktak, Baira Siul and Salal. These projects were taken up for execution much before the formation of NHPC in November, 1975. Due to various technical problems encountered during execution, and other factors like changes in the designs and scope of work, geological reasons and land acquisition problems, the targets of completion of these projects had to be revised. The NHPC had taken necessary steps and made all-out efforts to ensure the completion of these projects according to schedules fixed after taking into account various problems. The details of the cost and the schedule of completion of the projects, which have been completed or are under execution by NHPC, are given in statement I below.

(e) and (f). Apart from the projects under execution, the details of project proposals under consideration for being taken up for implementation by NHPC during the 8th Plan period are given in statement- II below. The steps being taken by NHPC to expedite the completion of the projects include effective monitoring, both at Corporation as well as at project levels, better coordination with contractors/equipment suppliers, State Governments and Central Government agencies, and the use of modern and sophisticated equipment for tunnelling and underground works.

STATEMENT—1

S. No.	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Cost of Project (Net) (Rs. in crores)	Latest Estimated cost/ Final cost (Rs. in crores)	Original schedule	Actual/Anticipated date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Project in Operation</i>					
1.	Loktak Project (3 x 35 MW) Manipur (Handed over to NHPC w.e.f. 01.01.1977)	1970	10.90 (1967 estimates)		March, 1974	Completed in April, 1983 and commercial production commenced in June, 1983
		Revised Estimates (1974)	32.94		March, 1976	
		II Revised Estimated (1979)	80.63		March, 1982	
		Revised (1982)	114.74	120.69 + (IDC of Rs. 10.86 crores)	March, 1984	

S. No.	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Cost of Project (Net) (Rs. in crores)	Latest Estimated cost/ Final cost (Rs. in crores)	Original schedule	Actual/Anticipated date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Baira Siul Project (3 x 60 MW), H.P. Handed over to NHPC w.e.f. 20.1.1978	Original (1970)	20.49	134.47 + IDC of Rs. 13.87 crores	1974 1980	1st 2 units in May,
		I Revised Estimates Sanction (1979)	02.22 crores + IDC of Rs. 16.63 crs.		(As per 1st Revised Esti- mates) June, 1981	3rd Unit in December, 1981
		II Revised Estimates Sanction in Oct. 1981	130.05 + IDC of 17.50		(As per 2nd Revised Estimates) December, 1981	
3.	Salal Project (St. I) (3 x 115 MW), J & K (Handed over to NHPC on agency basis w.e.f. 15th May,	1970	55.15	595.28 (without IDC)		1st Unit-09.11.87 IInd Unit-14.11.87 IIIRD Unit-20.11.87

S. No.	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Cost of Project (Net) (Rs. in crores)	Latest Estimated cost/ Final cost (Rs. in crores)	Original schedule	Actual/Anticipated date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1978)	1978	222.15		August, 1982	
		1983	490.45		October, 1986	
	<i>Projects under Construction</i>					
1.	Dulhasti HE Project (3 x 130 MW), J & K	1982	161.72+ IDC 21.73 (excluding System)	(The bilateral offers are under consideration)	January, 1991	(57 months after the order to commence work after signing of the agreement with Foreign Consortium for execution on turnkey basis)
2.	Chamera HE Project (3 x 180 MW), H.P. (Stage-I)	1984	719.40 + IDC of 89.89	Under Revision	March, 1990	May, 1991 (Under Review)
3.	Tanakpur HE Project	1984	171.65 +	Under Revision	June, 1989	March, 1990

S. No.	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Cost of Project (Net) (Rs. in crores)	Latest Estimated cost/ Final cost (Rs. in crores)	Original schedule	Actual/Anticipated date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(3 x 40 MW), U.P.		IDC of 7.10			(Under Review)
4.	Koel Karo HE Project (710 MW), Bihar	1982	391.83 + IDC of 48.08	870.79 + 167.18 IDC + 32.22 for Trans. System	8 years from date of availability of land	The project is likely to be completed in 7 1/2 years after land is made available for construction of the project

STATEMENT II

Details of the Projects Likely to be Handled by NHPC During 8th Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Location	Cost Inc. IDC (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Chamera Stage-II (300 MW)	H.P.	551.61
2.	Uri (480 MW)	J&K	1690.98
3.	Rangit (60 MW)	Sikkim	150.93
4.	Salal Stage- II (345 MW)	J&K	287.29
5.	Baglihar (450 MW)	J&K	997.50
6.	Sawalkot (600 MW)	J&K	1256.01
7.	Dhauliganga (280 MW)	U.P.	519.28
8.	Dhaleshwari (120 MW)	Mizoram	274.90
9.	Teesta, Stage- III (1200 MW)	Sikkim	897.05

[Translation]**Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies**

5600. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol/diesel retail outlets and L.P.G. agencies in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the details of the retail outlets and LPG agencies allotted during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the number of such agencies allotted in Bihar is less in proportion to its population; and

(d) if so, the number of such agencies earmarked for allotment in Bihar in 1989-90 and the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The number of Retail Outlet (Petrol Diesel) dealerships and LPG distributorships in the country as on. 1.1.1989 is given in statement I below.

(b) The required information is given in Statement II below.

(c) No, Sir.

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

STATEMENT I

No. of existing LPG/RO Dealerships as on 1.1.1989

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>LPG Distributorships</i>	<i>R.D. Dealerships</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1. Andaman Nicobar	1	2
2. Andhra Pradesh	316	1145
3. Arunachal Pradesh	8	23
4. Assam	76	294
5. Bihar	124	855
6. Chandigarh	23	18
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	2
8. Daman & Diu	2	28
9. Delhi	197	233
10. Goa	26	36
11. Gujarat	266	920
12. Haryana	101	468
13. Himachal Pradesh	31	73
14. Jammu & Kashmir	51	112
15. Karnataka	207	891
16. Kerala	138	669
17. Lakshadweep	—	—
18. Madhya Pradesh	189	816
19. Maharashtra	505	1452
20. Manipur	8	22

<i>State/Union Territory</i>		<i>LPG Distributorships</i>	<i>R.D. Dealerships</i>
<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
21.	Meghalaya	8	41
22.	Mizoram	3	8
23.	Nagaland	10	23
24.	Orissa	71	309
25.	Pondicherry	5	25
26.	Punjab	128	924
27.	Rajasthan	117	812
28.	Sikkim	2	8
29.	Tamil Nadu	277	1366
30.	Tripura	9	28
31.	Uttar Pradesh	362	1748
32.	West Bengal	195	959

STATEMENT—II

(upto December 88)

State/Union Territory	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	RO	LPG	RO	LPG	RO	LPG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.
1. Andhra Pradesh	28	17	45	8	5	13
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	5	1	1	—
3. Assam	14	7	14	4	6	2
4. Bihar	29	8	43	11	14	10
5. Goa	1	1	—	1	5	1
6. Gujarat	25	9	8	3	15	4
7. Haryana	11	8	18	12	2	11
8. Himachal Pradesh	9	1	3	2	1	1

(upto December 88)

State/Union Territory	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	RO	LPG	RO	LPG	RO	LPG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Jammu & Kashmir	4	4	5	2	1	4
10. Karnataka	30	22	25	7	9	10
11. Kerala	10	23	22	9	3	20
12. Madhya Pradesh	10	13	18	12	11	8
13. Maharashtra	37	43	11	12	13	5
14. Manipur	3	1	2	—	3	—
15. Meghalaya	3	—	8	—	1	—
16. Mizoram	3	—	1	2	—	1
17. Nagaland	—	1	4	—	—	—

(upto December 88)

State/Union Territory	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	RO	LPG	RO	LPG	RO	LPG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. Orissa	5	9	12	3	10	6
19. Punjab	32	9	7	8	6	19
20. Rajasthan	48	15	31	3	21	13
21. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	1	—
22. Tamil nadu	33	21	46	14	11	17
23. Tripura	1	1	—	2	—	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	39	27	45	27	32	30
25. West Bengal	15	19	11	8	13	11
26. Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	1	—	—

(upto December 88)

State/Union Territory	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	RO	LPG	RO	LPG	RO	LPG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27. Chandigarh	—	3	—	1	—	—
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	1	—
29. Delhi	3	14	—	16	—	5

[English]

Production of Electronic Push Button Telephones

5601. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) has commenced commercial production of electronic push button telephones; and

(b) the production capacity of ITI in this field?

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

(b) The licenced capacity is 10.5 lakhs per annum. Production capacity is being set up progressively from 1989-90 onwards.

Newsprint Allotment Policy

5602. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

Government's policy in regard to the allotment of quota of newsprint amongst the newspapers including small newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): The Newsprint Allocation Policy for the year 1989-90 has not yet been finalised.

Disposal of Communications Received by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.

5603. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism or machinery in the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., New Delhi Head Quarters Offices to monitor the disposal of communications received by the Area Managers' Offices from the Public about charges billed by the computer in the periodical billing cycle;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Area Manager's Offices particularly that in South Delhi takes as many as six months and even longer to reply to such public complaints; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of communications lying unreplied for more than three months in the various A.Ms' Offices in the capital as on 1-4-1989; and

(e) the steps being taken to dispose them of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Area Managers who are senior officers of the Administrative grade have been charged with the responsibility of dealing with all the communications received by them for full and final settlement. They have been given adequate powers in this regard. The monitoring is done by the Office of Chief General Manager, Delhi unit through monthly statements.

(c) No Sir.

(d) There is no case unreplied for more than three months.

(e) Does not arise.

Urdu News Bulletin from A.I.R., Patna

5604. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of All India Urdu Press Correspondents' Association, Danapur Cantonment, Patna had sent memoranda to his Ministry of on 13 May 1988, 17 November, 1988 and 8 February, 1989 regarding broadcasting of Urdu news bulletins from AIR, Patna in regional language programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has since been decided to introduce a 5 minute Regional News Bulletin in Urdu from AIR, Patna. However, the date from which the Urdu News Bulletin would actually be introduced would be dependent upon the availability of additional staff for this purpose.

Coal stock-yard in Bhilai, Madhya Pradesh

5605. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a coal stock-yard in or near the Bhilai area (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Coal India Limited propose to set up a coal stock-yard there?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) CIL have decided to open a stock-yard at Raipur in Madhya Pradesh which will be very near to Bhilai area. Tenders have been invited for selection of handling agent

for this stockyard. After finalisation of the tenders received, it would be possible for CIL to commission a stockyard at Raipur.

Linking of All District Headquarters by STD in Tamil Nadu

5606. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the district headquarters and cities in Tamil Nadu having a population of more than one lakh have been linked with Delhi and Madras through STD;

(b) if not, the number of district head- quarters and such cities which are yet to be identified for such purpose;

(c) whether there is any scheme to link district headquarters and such cities by STD; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) One District Headquarter is yet to be provided with this facility while all the cities in Tamil Nadu having a population of more than one lakh have been provided with this facility.

(c) There is a scheme to provide STD facility to all District Headquarters by March 1990.

(d) Cuddalore is the only District Head- quarter in Tamil Nadu which is yet to be provided with this facility. STD facility at this place would become feasible soon after the commissioning of an automatic Telephone exchange in 1989-90. As an interim meas- ure Manual Subscriber Trunk Dialling Serv- ice has been provided at Cuddalore.

Allotment of Petrol Retail outlets in Andhra Pradesh

5607. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of petrol retail outlets in Andhra Pradesh at present;
- (b) whether Government propose to open some more petrol retail outlets in the State;
- (c) if so, the steps taken in this regard so far; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) There were 1153 Retail Outlets in Andhra Pradesh as on 31.3.1989;

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir; regular surveys are conducted by the oil industry and, keeping in view the volume/distance norms for setting up of retail outlets upto the Annual Retail Marketing Plan 1987-88, the oil industry has plans to commission 68 more Retail Outlets in Andhra Pradesh;

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

Improvement In Telecommunication Services in Karnataka

5608. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to improve the quality of Telecommunication services in Karnataka during the last three year; and

(b) the details of the telecommunication services expanded in Karnataka during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) To improve the quality of telecom. services in Karnataka, under Mission Better Communications, following actions are being taken:—

1. Monitoring of telecom. services which include:
 - (i) Faults per 100 stations per month.
 - (ii) Call Success rate.
 - (iii) Effective percentage of trunk calls.
 - (iv) Delivery of telegrams; and
 - (v) Customer oriented training to staff.
2. To achieve improvement in telecom. services, following activities are taken:
 - (i) Fault prone telephone instruments are replaced, and
 - (ii) Fault prone overhead lines and cables are replaced.

Comparison of some items as being monitored under Mission Better Communications for the last three years are as under:

<i>Item</i>	<i>March 87</i>	<i>March 88</i>	<i>March 89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Faults/100 Stns/P.M. telephone telex	18.8	14.5	11.1
- do -	32.9	20.3	14.8
Effective % age of trunk calls.	91.9	76.0	85.2
Call success rate (Local)	97.7	96.7	99.1
Call success rate (STD)	63.5	71.4	87.6

Now Karnataka Telecom. service is one of the best in the country.

ices expanded in Karnataka during the last three years are as under:

(b) Details of telecommunication serv-

<i>Item</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Increase in capacity (in lines)	19365	12372	17908
Increase in DELs (Direct exchange lines)	18286	11153	15061
Increase in LDPTs.	113	79	183
Increase in No. of SAXs	147	49	129
Increase in No. of STD Stations.	4	6	6

S.T.D. Facility In Andhra Pradesh

5609. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Andhra Pradesh where there is STD facility;

(b) the places in Andhra Pradesh where STD facility has not been provided so far; and

(c) the time by which STD facility will be provided at these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The names of the places in Andhra Pradesh which have been provided with STD facility are given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). All the priority stations in Andhra Pradesh have been provided with STD facility. Due to limitation of material resources and funds there is no proposal at present to provide STD facility for all exchanges.

STATEMENT

Names of Places in Andhra Pradesh which have been provided with STD facility

Adilabad	Anantpur	Ankapally
Gudiwada	Guntur	Kakinada
Khammam	Machilipatnam	Ongole
Palakole	Patancheru	Rajamundry
Secunderabad	Tadepalligudem	Srikakulam
Tirupathy-Tirumalla Renigunta	Vizianagram Mahaboobnagar	Visakhapatnam- Malkapuram- Balacheruvu
Vijayawada-Pornki Ibrahim Patinam	Kompalli-Warangal- Hanamkonda-Kazipet	
Bhimavaram	Armoor	Prodattur
Cuddappah	Adoni	Chilakaluripet
Chittoor	Nellore	Guntakal
Nandyal	Tenali	Srikalahasti
Karimnagar	Kurnool	Pamidi
Nandigama	Lingampally	Tanaku
Duggiralla	Eleru	Kovvur
Anaparthi	Ramachandrapuram	Samalkot
Tuni	Nalgonda	Sangareddy
Nizamabad	Gudur	Bobilli
Kavali	Ravulapalam	Kothagudu
Dowleshwaram	Pedapuram	Vuyyuru
Chirala	Tadpatri	Amudalavalasa
Hindupur	Meder-Natie	Kovuru
Bhadrachalam		

[Translation]

Transfer/Shifting of Telephones

5610. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules and regulations for transferring/Shifting of telephones;

(b) the number of such cases pending with Government, State-wise; and

(c) the efforts being made to dispose of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The following rules and regulations apply for transfer and shift of telephones:

(A) TRANSFER OF A TELEPHONE

(1) On the death of the subscriber

The telephone provided under any category shall be transferred as below:

- (i) *If the deceased has left a will:* If the property is bequeathed to one person the telephone may be transferred to that person. If the property is bequeathed to more than one person, the telephone may be transferred to that person whose name is mentioned in the will for that specific purpose. If there is no such person mentioned in the will, the telephone may be transferred to any one of the beneficiaries

in whose favour consent is given by the other beneficiaries.

- (ii) *In the absence of a Will:* The telephone may be transferred to the widow/widower of the deceased. In case of more than one widow, telephone may be transferred to one of them by mutual consent.

In case the widow/widower is not alive or does not wish to retain the telephone, the telephone may be transferred to one of the children residing at the station by mutual consent.

If there is no widow/widower and there are also no children, the telephone may be transferred to the legal successors, the telephone may be transferred to one of them by mutual consent of all the successors.

- (2) *During the life-time of the hirer:* During the life-time of the hirer, the transfer of telephone may be permitted to the near relatives, viz. father, mother, wife, husband, son or daughter, brother and sister including step brother and step sister, but not cousin, irrespective of the category under which the connection was originally obtained provided the period for which the connection has actually worked for the original hirer is not less than one year and provided also that if the telephone was sanctioned under any priority or special category, the original hirer shall not be given any new telephone connection under that particular category

within five years of the date of transfer.

(3) *On the change of the name of the hirer:* The transfer of telephone may be permitted where the name of a female subscriber has changed due to marriage or when an individual subscriber changes his name in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the purpose.

(4) Telephone of firm, company, organisation, institution excluding Government Departments, Government Institutions, Public Undertakings and Autonomous Organisations.

(i) *On the change of name and/or constitution:* Transfer of telephone may be permitted in the event of change of name and/or constitution company due to statutory obligations or otherwise.

(ii) *Sale or dissolution of a firm:* If a firm is sold to another party and the sale proceeds are not less than Rs. 20,000.00, the telephones may be transferred to the new firm. In the case of a dissolution of a partnership firm, transfer may be allowed to any one of the partners after a agreement is obtained from all partners of the dissolved firm.

(iii) Transfer a telephone from a priority concern to the personal name of the sole proprietor and vice versa may be allowed.

(5) Transfer of telephone from the employer to the employee may be

allowed subject to the following conditions:

(a) The employer should be a limited company, public or private, and

(b) the employee should have been in the employment of the employer for at least five years prior to the date of the application for transfer.

(6) *General conditions governing all transfers:* If the transfer is necessitated by a certain event, the application for transfer must be made within a period of one year from the occurrence of such event. However, the competent authority will have discretionary power to decide such cases in relaxation of the limit of one year in individual cases on merit.

(7) *Third party transfer of telephones:* Telephones sanctioned under 'OYT-General' and 'Non-OYT-General' categories only will be permitted to be transferred third parties. A non-refundable transfer fee of Rs. 500/- will be charged alongwith an amount equal to the amount of 'OYT' deposit at that station. The said connection from the date the transfer is effected.

(b) *Shift of telephones:*

The

telephone is eligible for shift in (1) the registration date of initial application for the telephone connection required to be shifted falls within the release period of concerned category pertaining to the exchange to which it is required to be shifted or (2) if the telephone

has been working for at least three years.

2. The request for transfer of telephone is effected after the conditions or the same are fulfilled. The request for shifting of telephone is effected after receipt of the application subject to technical feasibility and eligibility. No central consolidated records are kept for pending cases and the requests are disposed of as they come.

[English]

Price of Maruti 800 Standard

5611. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to

state:

(a) the variation in the ex-factory price of Maruti 800 Standard since its entry into market with the corresponding dates of variation; and

(b) the variation in the ex-factory price of Ambassador and Fiat Standard models during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The variation in the ex-factory price (inclusive of excise duty and dealer's commission) of Maruti 800 Standard, Premier Padmini (Standard) and Ambassador (Standard) Petrol over different points of time is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Price of Cars since entry of Maruti Cars

(Ex-factory price including excise duty and dealers commission)

(in Rs.)

S. No.	Effective Date	Maruti Standard	Premier Padmini Standard	Ambassador (Petrol) Standard
1	2	3	4	5
1.	14.12.83	47500	61274.20	64962.82
2.	1.4.85	49950* 50700**	65490.85	68495.55
3.	29.3.86	57100* 57850**	75158.12	76830.50
4.	4.6.86	63900	75158.12	81085.56
5.	12.3.87	71550	81138.75	83888.94
6.	14.10.87	72550	82989.92	87907.45
7.	1.3.88	73210	88429.17	87907.45

(in Rs.)						
S. No.	Effective Date	Maruti Standard	Premier Padmini Standard	Ambassador (Petrol) Standard		
1	2	3	4	5		
8.	21.5.88	77260	88429.17	96009.45		
9.	16.1.89	80000	95025.42	96009.45		
10.	1.3.89	86510	95025.42	96009.45		
11.	7.3.89	86510	95025.42	103890.10		

*N.B.—For Blue and White Maruti-800 Standard.

**N.B.—For Red, Brown and Green Maruti-800 Standard.

Linking of Countries with Andhra Pradesh by STD Facility

5612. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which have been linked with Andhra Pradesh by STD facility till February 28, 1989, city-wise;

(b) the names of countries which are likely to be linked by STD facility with cities/towns in Andhra Pradesh by the end of December, 1989; and

(c) the amount earmarked for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) the cities of Andhra Pradesh listed in Statement I below have been linked through international subscriber dialling to the countries listed in Statement II below as on 28-2-89.

(b) It is not certain at this stage as to how many more countries will be linked by International Subscriber Dialling with the cities and towns of Andhra Pradesh by December, 1989 as expansion of ISD facility depends on the technical compatibility of other countries to work with India, the traffic requirements and availability of switching equipment. Countries are linked with the facility as and when the need for the same arises and the above conditions are fulfilled by the other administration.

(c) There is no exclusive allotment of funds for this purpose.

STATEMENT - I

Names of Places in Andhra Pradesh which have been provided with STD facility

Adilabad

Gudiwada

Khammam

Palakole

Secundrabad

Tirupathy

— Tirumalla

— Ranigunta

Vijayawada

— Poranki

— Ibrahim

— patinam

bhimavaram

Cuddappah

Chittoor

Nandyal

Karimnagar

Nandigama

Duggiralla

Anaparthi

Tuni

Nizamabad

Kavali

Dowleshwaram

Chirala		Gudur	
Hindupur		Ravulapalam	
Bharachalam		Redapuram	
Anantpur		Tadpatri	
Guntur		Meder-Metla	
Machilipatnam		Ankapally	
Patancheru		Kakinada	
Tadepalligudem		Ongole	
Vizianagram		Rajamundry	
Mahaboobnagar		Srikakulam	
Kompalli		Visakhapatnam	
Warangal			— Malakapuram
	— Hanamkonda		— Balacheruvu
	— Kazipet	Prodattur	
Armoor		Chilakaluripet	
Adoni		Guntakal	
Nellore		Tanaku	
Tenali		Kovvur	
Kurnool		Sonalket	
Lingampally		Sangareddy	
Eluru		Babilli	
Ramachandrapuram		kothagudum	
Nalgonda		Vuyyuru	

Amudalavalasa

Kovuru

STATEMENT II

List of countries available on ISD as on 28.2.88.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1.	Albania
2.	Algeria
3.	Andorra
4.	Angola
5.	Anjuitta
6.	Antigua
7.	Argentina
8.	Aruba
9.	Ascension Island
10.	Australia
11.	Austria
12.	Azores
13.	Bahenda
14.	Bahrain
15.	Bangladesh
16.	Barbados
17.	Belgium
18.	Belize

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
19.	Benin
20.	Bermuda
21.	Bolivia
22.	Botswana
23.	Brazil
24.	Brunei
25.	Bulgaria
26.	Burkina Fasso
27.	Burma
28.	Burundi
29.	Cameroon
30.	Canada
31.	Canary Islands
32.	Cayman Islands
33.	Central Africa Republic
34.	Chad Republic
35.	Chile
36.	Christman Islands
37.	Colombia
38.	Congo People's Rep.
39.	Cook Islands
40.	Costa Rica

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
41.	Cuba
42.	Cyprus
43.	Czechoslovakia
44.	Denmark
45.	Djibouti
46.	Dominican Island
47.	Dominican Republic
48.	Ecuador
49.	Egypt
50.	Ethiopia
51.	Falkland Islands
52.	Fiji
53.	Finland
54.	France
55.	Gabon
56.	Gambia
57.	Germany West FRG
58.	Germany West FRG
59.	Ghana
60.	Gibraltar
61.	Greece
62.	Grenada

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
63.	Guadeloupa
64.	Guam
65.	Guatemala
66.	Guyana
67.	Haiti
68.	Honduras
69.	Hongkong
70.	Hungary
71.	Iceland
72.	Indonesia
73.	Iran
74.	Iraq
75.	Ireland
76.	Italy
77.	Ivory Coast
78.	Jamaica
79.	Japan
80.	Jordan
81.	Kenya
82.	Kiribati
83.	Kuwait
84.	Lebanon

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
85.	Lesotho
86.	Liberia
87.	Libya
88.	Luxembourg
89.	Macao
90.	Madeira
91.	Malagasy
92.	Malawi
93.	Malaysia
94.	Maldives
95.	Mali
96.	Malta
97.	Marshal Island
98.	Martinique
99.	Mauritius
100.	Mexico
101.	Micronesia
102.	Monaco
103.	Montserrat
104.	Morocco
105.	Mozambique
106.	Namibia
107.	Nauru

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
108.	Nepal
109.	Netherlands
110.	Netherlands Antilles
111.	Newzealand
112.	Nicaragua
113.	Niger
114.	Nigeria
115.	Norfolk Island
116.	Norway
117.	Oman
118.	Pakistan
119.	Palau
120.	Panama
121.	Papua New Guinea
122.	Paraguay
123.	Peru
124.	Phillipines
125.	Poland
126.	Portugal
127.	Puerto Rico
128.	Qatar
129.	Romania
130.	Rwanda

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
131.	Samona West
132.	San Marina
133.	Saudi Arabia
134.	Senegal
135.	Seychelles
136.	Sierraleone
137.	Singapore
138.	Solomon Islands
139.	Somalia
140.	South Korea
141.	Spain
142.	Srilanka
143.	St. Christopher
144.	St. Lucia
145.	St. Vincent
146.	Sudan
147.	Surinam
148.	Swaziland
149.	Sweden
150.	Switzerland
151.	Syria
152.	Taiwan

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
153.	Tanzania
154.	Thailand
155.	Togolese Republic
156.	Tonga
157.	Trinidad and Tobago
158.	Tunisia
159.	Turkey
160.	U.A.E.
161.	U.S.S.R.
162.	Uganda
163.	United Kingdom
164.	United States
165.	Uruguay
166.	Vanuatu (New Hebrides)
167.	Vinezuela
168.	Virgin Is. (B)
169.	Yemen Arab Republic
170.	Yugoslavia
171.	Zaire
172.	Zambia
173.	Zimbabwe
174.	China

S. No.	Country
1	2
<i>List of destinations (separate Telecommunication entities)</i>	
175.	Alaska
176.	Hawaii
177.	Vatican City

Allocation of Electricity from Ramagundam Super thermal Power Project

5613. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of electricity allocated to

Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka from Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project during the last six months, month-wise;

(b) whether the transmission line from Nagarjuna Sagar-Kadappa has been out of order for the last several months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAJ): (a) The actual supply of power from the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station to Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka during the period October, 1988 to March, 1989, month-wise, is indicated below:-

(Figures in MU)

Month	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamilnadu
October, 1988	49.5	55.8	34.8	131.3
November, 1988	102.5	83.7	58.1	149.7
December, 1988	155.3	129.0	85.1	153.7
January, 1989	189.9	137.8	49.0	148.0
February, 1989	243.5	131.0	37.9	173.0
March, 1989	226.1	161.1	61.0	197.7

(b) and (c). The 400 KV Nagarjunasagar—Cuddapah transmission line which tripped intermittently on account of overload has, however, not been out of order. The second circuit of the Nagarjunasagar—Cuddapah transmission line was also commissioned in March, 1989.

Petrol/diesel Retail outlets in Etah District, U.P.

5614. SHRI KAILASH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of oil companies regarding allotment of petrol/diesel retain outlets in a rural town in the reserved category;

(b) whether petrol/diesel retain outlets in Jalesar (Etah District) have been allotted only to the reserved category; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Oil companies develop low cost MS/HSD Retain Outlets in rural areas in the vicinity of National Highways if the distance is 10 Kms. or more and in the vicinity of State Highways if the distance is 5 Kms. or more, provided a minimum potential of 25 Kls. per month during the second year of operation is available at the location. Categorisation of various locations included in the Annual Marketing Plans of the oil industry (including those for SC/STs) is done based on a 100-point roster evolved by the Oil Industry on Statewise basis;

(b) Oil companies have no proposal at present to set up a Retail Outlet at Jalesar in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in Installed capacity of Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project

5615. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trial run of the second unit of Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project of the National Thermal Power Corporation has been completed ahead of schedule;

(b) if so, the additional areas in south-

ern region which would be able to avail of the energy thus generated;

(c) whether there is a plan to further increase the installed capacity of Ramagundam Project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The second 500 MW unit at the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project was test synchronised, ahead of schedule, in March, 1989.

(b). The power generated at the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project has been allocated between the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Goa and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(c) and (d). Another 500 MW unit is scheduled to be commissioned at the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project during 1990-91.

Supply of LPG in Murshidabad, West Bengal

5616. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of cooking gas in Murshidabad district, West Bengal is adequate to meet the requirement of the consumers;

(b) if not, the remedial steps being taken in this regard;

(c) the names of the agencies entrusted with the responsibility to supply LPG in the district;

(d) whether it is proposed to allot more LPG agencies in the district; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above;

(c) The following LPG distributorships are operating in Murshidabad district;

1. M/s. Shibani Gas Service, Beharampur

2. M/s F.S.T.P.P. Employees Coop. Farakka

3. M/s. Jangipur Gas Service, Jangipur

4. M/s Puja Gas Service, Kandhi;

(d) and (e). Hindustan Petroleum Corporation has planned one LPG distributorship at Beharampur in the 'open' category under its 1987-88 Marketing Plan.

Smuggling of lighters

5617. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly commissioned disposal lighter industries are finding hard to compete for their existence with smuggled lighters on price factors;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the Indian disposal lighter industries and thereby stop free smuggling of lighters; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Representations have been received from indigenous producers to disposable lighters that they are facing problems on price factor due to the availability of these items of imported origin in the market. However, available reports do not indicate any significant smuggling of disposable lighters into the country, except that a small quantity of such lighters are imported as passengers' baggage.

(b) and (c). The Anti-smuggling machinery of the Govt. check and detect the smuggling of contraband goods into the country in various vulnerable areas. Further, periodical searches are carried out by their field formations at commercial establishments indulging in open display and sale of smuggled goods including disposable lighters.

Electricity Bills by D.E.S.U. in Delhi

5618. SHRI RAJ KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is delay on the part of DESU in furnishing electricity bills in new Government colonies in New Delhi;

(b) the periodicity at which electricity bills are supposed to be sent by DESU to the consumers in these colonies;

(c) whether the electricity bills are sent by DESU after a period ranging from six months to one year or more to the residents of Vasant Vihar, R.K.Puram and other Government colonies;

(d) whether Government are also aware of the consequential financial hardships faced by the residents since huge amounts are required to be paid at a short notice; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure timely and periodic supply of bills to the consumers?

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

(a) According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking the process of issue of bills in certain areas, including some new Govt. colonies, takes a longer time as a new record has to be prepared and there were initial problems in the computerisation of electricity bills.

(b) Normally bills for two months consumption are sent by DESU to the consumers including those of Government colonies.

(c) Bills for 4/6 months consumption were sent in the past to the consumers of Government colonies and other areas serviced through R.K. Puram District of DESU because of changing of manual billing to computer billing. The work of billing in R.K. Puram District is expected to be normal by July, 1989.

(d) According to DESU the consumers have the facility to deposit the amount of the bills of more than 2 months consumption in instalments.

(e) The work of electricity billing is in the process of being streamlined through progressive computerisation of bills, for which in-house computer has been commissioned by DESU in December, 1987.

Increased equity for Suzuki in Maruti Project

5619. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for increased equity for the

Japanese Suzuki in the 'Maruti' project;

(b) if so, what would be its implication in terms of added load on foreign exchange reserves; and

(c) the reaction of Government to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) There is no proposal to increase the percentage equity share of Suzuki Motor Co. in Maruti Udyog Ltd. from the present level of 40%.

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

Resource Constraints in New Major Power Projects

5620. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new major power projects are facing severe resource constraints;

(b) whether the present fiscal situation is adequate to finance the existing power projects in hand viz Fourth stage of Koyna hydro-electric project, Khaparkheda thermal project and Dabhol thermal project;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the efficiency of the power projects?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The fund requirement of Khaparkheda (Stage-1) Thermal Project (2x210 MW) is being met by the State Government through their State Plan as also from financial institutions. The Stage-II of the

project, which was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in June, 1988, has not so far been taken up for implementation by the State Government due to resource constraints. The Koyna Hydro-electric Project (Stage-IV) has been posed for assistance from the World Bank. The Dabhol Thermal Project has not been sanctioned so far.

(d) For improving the efficiency of existing installed capacity, renovation & modernisation of some of the existing thermal and hydro power stations has been/is being undertaken. Reduction in transmission & distribution losses, efficient load management and energy conservation are some of the other measures which would improve the availability of power.

Production Requirement and Import of Newsprint

5621. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the annual production and require-

ment of newsprint in the country;

(b) the quantity of newsprint imported annually to meet the demand;

(c) the rates of indigenous and imported newsprint per tonne; and

(d) when the country is likely to become self-sufficient in newsprint and the steps taken for it and to improve the quantity?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The annual production and requirement of newsprint in the country vary from year to year. The indigenous production in 1987-88 was 2.87 lakh metric tonnes as against the estimated requirement of 5.09 lakh metric tonnes.

(b) The quantity of newsprint imported in 1987-88 was 2,43,968 metric tonnes.

(c) The ex-mill price of indigenous newsprint as applicable from 27.1.88 is as follows:-

Rs. Per tonne

i)	National Newsprint & Paper Mills, Nepanagar, M.P. (Nepa Mills)	8,560 (52 gsm)
ii)	Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Ladravati, Karnataka.	10,160 (49 gsm)
iii)	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Newsprint Nagar, Kerala	10,160 (49 gsm)
iv)	Tamilnadu Newsprint and Paper Ltd., Pugalur, Tamilnadu	10,893 (49 gsm)
v)	Rayalaseema Paper Mills, Adoni, A.P.	9,390 (49 gsm)

The prices of imported newsprint (excluding customs duty) as on 1.4.1989 were as under:-

(Rs. per tonne)

	<i>High Seas sale</i>	<i>Buffer</i>
Std. other than Bangladesh	12,715/-	12,765/-
Std. from Bangladesh	11,910/-	11,960/-
GLAZED	12,610/-	12,660/-
Super calender (Canada)	12,010/-	12,060/-

d) In addition to the existing annual capacity of 3 lakh tonnes for manufacture of newsprint in the country, an additional capacity of 4.50 lakh tonnes has been approved by Government by way of industrial Licences/Letters of Intent. These are under various stages of implementation.

The characteristics of indigenous newsprint are by and large comparable with that of imported newsprint. All the indigenous newsprint mills have R & D facilities laying special emphasis on pulping and newsprint manufacture.

Rural Electrification

5622. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target set for the rural electrification during the Seventh Plan has been achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the villages which are likely to be electrified during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). As against the target of electrification of 1,18,101 villages fixed by the Planning Commission for the Seventh Plan (1.4.85 to 31.3.90), 79,935 villages are reported to have been electrified from 1.4.85 to 29.2.89. There is likely to be a marginal shortfall in achieving the target set for the Seventh Plan in some of the states. The reasons for slow progress are attributed to natural calamities, inadequacy of sub-submission facilities, lack of demand from the consumers due to general backwardness, difficult hilly terrain, etc.

(c) A Statement indicating the state-wise number of villages likely to be electrified during the remaining period of Seventh Plan i.e. 1.3.1989 to 31.3.1990 is given below.

STATEMENT

Statewise No. of villages to be electrified during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Villages likely to be electrified during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan.</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	619
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143

Sl. No.	States	Villages likely to be electrified during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan.
3.	Assam	2000
4.	Bihar	2700
5.	Goa	Nil
6.	Gujarat	Nil
7.	Haryana	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
10.	Karnataka	78
11.	Kerala	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3000
13.	Maharashtra	150
14.	Manipur	250
15.	Meghalaya	230
16.	Mizoram	75
17.	Nagaland	40
18.	Orissa	919
19.	Punjab	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	1010
21.	Sikkim	38
22.	Tamil Nadu	20

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Villages likely to be electrified during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan.</i>
23.	Tripura	190
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2820
25.	West Bengal	2000
Total (States)		16432
Total (U.Ts)		36
Total (All-India)		16468

Indo-USSR Economic Cooperation

5623. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and USSR propose to set up a working group to develop new forms of economic cooperation between the enterprises of two countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Inter-Governmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation at its 12th meeting held in New Delhi from 7-9 March, 1989 has, inter-alia, decided to set up within its framework a separate Working Group so as to facilitate and promote development of new forms of cooperation such as production cooperation, joint ventures and direct links between the Indian enterprises and Soviet enterprises.

Public Call Offices with STD facility at Bangalore Airport

5624. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether public Call Offices with S.T.D. facility are available at Bangalore Airport for the use of passengers; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to provide such facility at Bangalore Airport?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Industries established by NRI

5625. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the number of non-resident Indians who have established industries in India during 1988 and 1989 so far and the total investment made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Since setting up of the Special Approval Committee (NRI) in Nov., 1983 and upto Dec., 1988, 214 letters of intent/SIA Regns. were given to the non-resident Indians to set up industries in India. According to available information, 24 units out of these have gone into production so far. The project cost of these 24 units, at the time of according approval, was envisaged at Rs. 140.15 crores and NRI investment therein was estimated at Rs. 16.96 crore.

[English]

T.V. Transmitters Installed in Islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep etc.

5626. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small pockets of population living in the remote islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep archipelagos are able to watch television programmes; and

(b) if so, how many transmitters have been installed in these islands?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Through a network of eight TV transmitters operating in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and nine in Lakshadweep Islands, the TV service is available to about 99% and 97.5% of population respectively in these two Groups of Islands. It is also envisaged to establish eight Direct Reception sets in Lakshadweep Islands as a part of an approved scheme under the VII plan.

Backward Areas Development Committee for Industrial Sector

5627. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Backward Areas Development Committee constituted by Government for all round industrial development has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) whether Government have accepted those recommendations, if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted to review and revise the existing Central incentive schemes for industrial development of backward areas had submitted its report. The recommendations of the Committee are still under the consideration of the Government.

Availability of Coal in Andhra Pradesh

5628. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal available in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is sufficient to meet the requirements of the State including the demand of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for generation of thermal power; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Union Government to meet the coal requirements of the State in full?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The coal reserves in Andhra Pradesh are estimated at 10,086 million tonnes by the Geological Survey of India. Of this the proved reserves is estimated at 4597 million tonnes only. Coal production during the year 1988-89 in Singareni Collieries Company, which operates the coal mines in A.P., was 18.60 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). Coal produced in SCCL mines is required to meet the demand of the entire southern part of the country including Andhra Pradesh. The gap between the demand and availability is partly covered by supplies from CIL sources.

Telecommunication System in Shahjahanpur District (U.P.)

5629. **SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecommunication system in Shahjahanpur district is in a very deplorable condition;

(b) whether the subscribers have requested for installation of an electronic exchange in Shahjahanpur city; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The telephone system in Shahjahanpur District is generally satisfactory.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. However, at present there no proposal for installation of an electronic exchange at Shahjahanpur. The existing MAX II type exchange is however, proposed to be replaced by 2000 lines I.C.P. (Indian X-bar Project.) type exchange during the eighth Plan.

[*Translation*]

Safety Match Industry

5630. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:**
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Cottage Units" fears over Wimco's steps" appearing in the Financial Express dated 10 March, 1989;

(b) if so, whether as a result of policy regarding match industry announced in the Budget recently, the entrepreneurs in the cottage sector and facing serious crisis in running their industries;

(c) whether big industries engaged in manufacture of safety matches have been given more facilities than the small and cottage sector units;

(d) whether these small entrepreneurs have apprised Union Government about the crisis being faced by them; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to protect the interests of the small scale and cottage sector units?

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

(b) and (c). The excise duty on matches produced in different sectors have been reduced. While making the changes in duty structure, the interest of various sectors have been kept in view. In terms of percentages, the reduction is 31.25, 28.57 and

23.07 for cottage sector, handmade small scale sector and mechanical sector respectively.

(d). Yes, Sir.

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

[English]

Units of KVIC In Andhra Pradesh

5631. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the units of Khadi and Village industries set up in Andhra Pradesh as on 31 December, 1988, district-wise;

(b) the details of such units proposed to be set up in that State during 1989 and 1990, districtwise; and

(c) how far the traditional handicrafts of Andhra Pradesh will be promoted by these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Details of district-wise break up of KVI units set up in Andhra Pradesh as on 31.3.1988 are given in the statement below.

(b) As per the tentative programme drawn up by KVIC 20 NMC units under Khadi and 9467 units under village industries and 31 NMC units under Khadi and 8777 units under village industries are proposed to be set up during 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively. The location of the units to be set up are decided by the implementing agencies mainly State KVI Boards and KVI institutions depending upon potentialities and other local factors such as availability of raw-materials, local talents, water, power supply, transport and marketing etc.

(c) Khadi units will help in promoting traditional art of Andhra Fine Khadi and Village Industries Units will promote traditional handicrafts such as fancy fibre articles and palm products for which Andhra Pradesh is well-known.

STATEMENT

Details of district-wise number of KVI units set up as on 31.3.1988 in Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Name of the District	Number of Units	
		Khadi	V.I.
1	2	3	4
1.	East Godavari	73	5096
2.	Guntur	45	6081
3.	Kurnool	104	693
4.	Anantapur	46	901
5.	Srikakulam	33	5330
6.	Mehboob Nagar	9	1170

1	2	3	4
7.	Nellore	13	1771
8.	Krishna	-	7320
9.	Chittoor	6	994
10.	Karim Nagar	39	1094
11.	Hyderabad	61	1313
12.	Vishakhapatnam	1	6872
13.	Prakasam	2	2437
14.	West Godavari	-	6509
15.	Cuddappa	2	998
16.	Adilabad	-	4734
17.	Khammam	-	1027
18.	Warangal	-	1320
19.	Medhak	-	677
20.	Nalgonda	-	1216
21.	Vaijag	-	582
22.	Ranga Reddi	-	978
23.	Vijay Nagaram	-	714
24.	Nizamabad	-	579
	Districtwise breakup not available	40	23797
		474	84207

Banning of Pan Masala and Pan Zarda Advertisements on T.V./A.I.R.

5632. DR. G. VJAYA RAMARAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consumer Group has requested government for imposing ban on advertisements of various Pan Masala and Pan Zarda preparations on T.V./AIR and the print media;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed in view of the cancer causing ingredients in these preparations?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). A few customer Groups have requested the Gov- ernment for imposing a ban on advertising various Pan Masalas and Pan Zarda prepa- rations through the media. The Government consulted the Indian Council of Medical Research which is of the opinion that unless carefully controlled epidemiological studies are done, it is extremely difficult to establish conclusively the carcinogenic effects of these products.

Power to Kerala from Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project

**5633. SHRI SURESH KURUP:
SHRI T. BASHEER:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of power allocated to Kerala from the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project;

(b) whether Kerala was not given its allotted quota of power from December, 1988 to February, 1989; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINIS- TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) Kerala has been allocated a share of 245 MW from the ultimate capacity of 2100 MW of the Ramagundam Super thermal Power Station.

(a) to (c). During the December, 1988 to February, 1989, Kerala was supplied 172 million units which was less than the entitlement because of outages at Kalpakkam and Neyveli-II and the availability of only one 400 KV circuit between Nagarjunasagar and Cuddapah. The Second 400 KV circuit between Nagarjunasagar and Cuddapah was commissioned in March, 1989.

Recommendations of the Chari Committee

5634. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 989 regarding Chari Report and state:

(a) when the report of the Chari Committee about 'Issues in Coal' was submitted to the Advisory Board on energy;

(b) the details of the recommendations accepted by Government and action taken thereon; and

(c) the recommendations which have been rejected and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Chari Committee submitted its report 'ISSUES IN COAL' to the Advisory Board on Energy, in February 1988.

(b) and (c). As per procedure prescribed, Advisory Board on Energy considered the report and submitted its recommendations to the Special Committee of Secretaries. The recommendations/observations made by the special committee of Secretaries have been received in September, 1988/ January, 1989 and they are under consid- eration.

Conversion of Railway Bridge for laying Gas pipeline in Rajamundry

5635. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for conversion of old railway bridge at Rajamundry for laying gas pipeline from West Godavari of East Godavari for connecting industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) ONGC have laid a pipeline from Narsapur to Kovvur on the Western side of river Godavari for supply of gas to some consumers. As there is no spare capacity in the pipeline, at present there is no proposal to bring gas from Kovvur side to Rajamundry side which is on the Eastern bank of river Godavari.

Filament Yarn Manufacturing Units

5636. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industries in public and private sectors manufacturing Filament Yarn; and

(b) whether large quantity of filament yarn is being imported to meet the increasing demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Major units which are at present, manufacturing one or more Synthetic Filament Yarn viz. Polyester, Nylon and Polypropylene Filament Yarns are given in the statement below.

(b) No. Sir. Only a small quantity of Filament Yarn is at present, imported.

STATEMENT

1. M/s Baroda Rayon Corporation Limited.
2. M/s Century Enka Limited
3. M/s Garware Nylons Limited
4. M/s Gujarat Filament Limited.
5. M/s Haryana Petrochemicals Limited
6. M/s Hindustan pipe Udyog Limited
7. M/s Indian Organic Chemicals Limited
8. M/s Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Limited
9. M/s J.K. Synthetics Limited
10. M/s Modipon Limited
11. M/s Nirlon Synthetics Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.
12. M/s Orkay Silk Mills Limited
13. M/s Parasrampuriah Synthetics Ltd.
14. M/s Petrofils Cooperative Limited
15. M/s Rajasthan Petrop Synthetics Ltd.
16. M/s Reliance Industries Ltd.
17. M/s Shree Synthetics Ltd.

All units except Petrofils Cooperative Limited which is in Government Cooperative Sector, are in the private sector.

Central Plan outlay for Power Sector

5637. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the Central Plan outlay for the power sector for 1989-90;

(b) whether it will be more or less than the outlay for 1988-89; and

(c) the estimated requirement of power during 1989-90 and how far the planned outlay is likely to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The proposed outlay for Central Sector schemes of the Department of Power for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs. 3948 crores which is 30.25% more than the approved outlay for the financial year 1988-89. It is likely to meet the requirements of the power programme envisaged for the year 1989-90.

Drilling in Rajkot District, Gujarat

5638. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN: RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

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

(a) whether oil well digging was started near village Atkot in the Jasdan taluka in Rajkot district of Gujarat.

(b) if so, the progress made and the outcome thereof; and

(c) what are the future plans thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) The question of drilling in the location Rajkot-I will be taken up after assessment of coastal areas of Kutch Saurashtra by seismic surveys as well as by Magneto-telluric surveys being conducted in inland Saurashtra.

[Translation]

Ancillary Units of BHEL, Bhopal

5639. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal has any ancillary industrial units;

(b) if so, the number of such units and when these units were set up;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh Government had requested for permission to set up some new ancillary industrial units during the recent years; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) There are 48 ancillary units which were set up over a period till 1974.

(c) and (d). Suggestions have been made that ancillary status be given to the over 200 small scale units also. BHEL have examined this matter and have informed the State Level Ancillary Industries Develop-

ment Committee that procurement of components, materials are being made from the small scale units also and facilities almost similar to those given to ancillary units are being given to the SSI units.

**T.V. Relay Centre in Chambal Division,
M.P.**

5640. SHRI, KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the divisions in Madhya Pradesh where T.V. relay centres have been set up since 1980 till date;

(b) whether Chambal Division is one amongst them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when a T.V. relay centre will be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) TV transmitters
have been set up in the following nine divi-
sions of Madhya Pradesh out a total of
twelve divisions in the State, since 1980:-

1. Baster
2. Bhopal
3. Bilaspur
4. Gwalior
5. Indore
6. Jabalpur
7. Rewa
8. Sagar
9. Ujjain

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Parts of Chambal Division receive TV service from the high power TV transmitter at Agra. The high power (10 KW) TV transmitter under implementation at Gwalior, is also expected to provide service to parts of Chambal Division. Further improvement of TV service in Chambal Division would depend upon availability of resources under future plans of TV expansion.

[English]

**Expansion of Telephones Exchange at
Edathua, Kerala**

5641. SHRI VAKKOM PU-
RUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of
COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to ex-
pand the telephone exchange at Edathua in
Alleppey, Kerala during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the type of equipment proposed to
be installed and the number of additional
lines to be made available?

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

(b) and (c). The capacity of the existing
MAX-II strowger type of exchange is pro-
posed to be expanded by 200 lines from 209-
400 lines during 1989-90, subject to availa-
bility of equipment.

[Translation]

**Increase In Capacity of Pithoragarh
Telephone Exchange**

5642. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Pithoragarh telephone exchange has no capacity to give additional telephone connection;

(b) the number of persons on the waiting list for new telephone connections there;

(c) whether the capacity of this exchange is proposed to be raised; and

(d) is so, by what time?

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

(b) The number of persons on the waiting list as on 31.3.1989 is twenty four.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to expand the existing electronic exchange capacity from 400 lines to 00 lines during 1989-90. The proposed commissioning, however, depends on the availability of equipment.

Setting up of Power Sub-Station in Faizabad, U.P.

5643. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural Electrification Corporation has received any proposal to set up a power sub-station in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government thereon;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) when the construction work will be taken up and completed; and

(e) the capacity of this sub-station?

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

(a) and (b). A scheme has recently been received from the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board envisaging the following works:-

i) 132/33 KV Power Transformer 20 MVA - 1 no.

ii) 33/11 KV Power Transformer 3 MVA - 2 nos.

iii) 132 KV line - 58.14 Kms.

iv) 33 KV line - 49 kms.

v) Additional 132 Bay at Sultanpur - 1 No.

(c) The project cost proposed by Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board is Rs. 487.1 lakh.

(d) The construction work will commence as soon as necessary formalities are completed, The estimated duration of the project is 3 years,

(e) Capacity of 132/33 KVA sub-station proposed by Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board is 20 MVA at Milkipur (Kumarganj).

[English]

Setting up of Petrochemical Complex at Cochin

5644. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a petrochemical complex at Cochin, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J. VENGAL RAO: (a) and (b). An industrial Licence for manufacture of 87,200 TPA of Benzene and a Letter of Intent for manufacture of 12,000 TPA of Toluene has been granted to Cochin Refineries Ltd on 29.11.1988 and 31.7.1987 respectively.

Telex facilities in Farrukhabad

5645. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long-standing demand for Telex facilities in Farrukhabad city; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to provide the Telex facilities in that city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No firm demand has been received for providing telex facility in Farrukhabad.

(b) A notional telex exchange can be planned subject to the minimum demand for atleast four Telex connections is registered.

LPG Distributorships in Tribal Areas, Gujarat

5646. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are LPG distributorships at Jhaled, Santrampur, Baria and Limkheda in Gujarat;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have any plans to award LPG distributorship at these places;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) whether due weightage will be given to Scheduled Tribes candidates in these tribal dominated areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). There are no LPG distributorships of any oil company at Jhaled, Santrampur, Baria and Limkheda in Gujarat as none of these locations justifies opening of an economically viable LPG distributorship there at present;

(c) No, Sir;

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

(e) Yes, Sir; Since all the four locations fall under reserved Parliamentary constituency they would be placed under 'ST' category as and when these locations are feasible and included in the Marketing Plans of the oil industry.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Ethylene Gas Cracker Plant in Guna District of Madhya Pradesh

5647. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has applied for a letter of intent/industrial licence to set up an ethylene gas cracker plant in Guna district, Madhya Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Decision on such applications is

taken based on techno economic considerations.

New Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Vidisha, Raisen, Sihore Districts, M.P.

5648. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target for opening of new Public Call Offices and telephone exchange in the rural areas of Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore districts of Madhya Pradesh during 1988-89

alongwith the names and other details of these places;

(b) whether the target has been achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The target for opening of new public call offices and telephone exchanges during 1988-89 in the three districts is given below:

<i>District</i>	<i>Target LDPT</i>	<i>Name of the Village</i>	<i>Exchange target</i>	<i>Name of village</i>
Vidisha	1	i) Pipaldhar	Nil	
Raisen	6	i) Khapar Kheda	1	i) Bamhori
		ii) Sirsoda		
		iii) Bhondia		
		iv) Panjra		
		v) Tulsipar		
		vi) Dijhawan		
Sihore	3	i) Khaikhera	2	i) Kurwar
		ii) Bamuliyabhati		ii) Bagar
		iii) Jamuniya Fatehpur		

(b) Target for 1988-89 as given in (a) above has been achieved.

(c) Does not arise.

Import Bill of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

5649. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETRO-

LEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the import bill of crude oil and petroleum products for 1987 and 1988 and the estimate for 1989;

(b) the export of the finished petroleum products during these years;

(c) whether the trade deficit of petroleum products has been on the increase during these years; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to export the petroleum products and reduce trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b): The import Plan for import of crude oil and petroleum products is proposed on financial year basis. The value of import of crude oil and import/export of petroleum products during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is indicated below:

Value/Rs. crores

<i>Import</i>	<i>1987-88 (Provisional)</i>	<i>1988-89 (Estimated)</i>
Crude Oil/Petroleum Products	4038	4095
<i>Export</i>		
Petroleum Products	649	423

The import bill for the year 1989-90 has not yet been finalised.

(c) and (d). The decrease in the export of petroleum products has been due to increase in domestic consumption; only quantities surplus after meeting indigenous requirements are considered for exports.

T.V. Relay Centre at Amalapuram,
A.P.

5650. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a T.V. Relay Centre at Amalapuram in A.P.; and

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

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

(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) There is, at present, no approved scheme under the Seventh Plan to set up a TV transmitter at Amalapuram in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Parts of East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh receive TV service from the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Vijayawada and the two lower power transmitters functioning at Kakinada and Rajamundry. Extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the country including those in Amalapuram can be carried out in a phased manner depending upon the future availability of funds for this purpose.

[Translation]

LPG Facility in Bihar

5651. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Bihar where

cooking gas facility has been provided so far; and

(b) the time by which this facility will be provided to the remaining cities in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Presently 65 towns/cities have been provided with cooking gas facility in Bihar State;

(b) The oil companies are currently extending LPG facility to towns with a population of 20,000 and above (as per 1981 Census) and which offer adequate potential to make it economically viable. Upto the Annual LPG Marketing Plan 1988-89, the oil companies have plans to set up LPG distributorships in 12 more cities/towns of Bihar State.

As various steps precede the actual commissioning of a distributorship, it is not possible to indicate the exact time by which the distributorships will be commissioned in those cities/towns.

[English]

Business Procured in 12th International Film Festival

5652. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 12th International Film Festival of India has succeeded in projecting Indian films of the highest standard and comparable to foreign films in all respects;

(b) if so, the opinion expressed by foreign film experts regarding Indian films;

and

(c) the business procured by the Indian film industry as a result of the Twelfth International Film Festival of India?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The best of Indian cinema is selected annually under the Panorama Scheme and shown in International Film Festivals/Filmotsavas. During 12th IFFI, Indian Panorama '89 films were screened. The best of the Indian cinema is comparable to the best produced anywhere in the world.

(b) Indian Panorama Section was well received, by and large.

(c) Rs. 23.00 lakh exports are anticipated on the basis of agreement finalised. In addition some more business may result on the basis of contacts established.

Supply of Cooking Gas through Pipeline

5653. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for supplying cooking gas through pipelines

(b) if so, the name of the cities where steps are being initiated in that direction; and

(c) the details of the programme of Government in this regard,

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) to (c). Natural Gas is being supplied through pipelines for domestic purposes in the cities of Baroda and Sibsagar. Commitments have been made for supply of gas for this purpose in cities like Bombay, Surat, Ankleshwar-Bharuch and Agartala.

Industries denotified in West Bengal

5654. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of industries which have been denotified during 1987-88 in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): In the State of West Bengal, the Government of India denotified two industrial undertakings taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 viz. M/s Bengal Potteries Limited, denotified w.e.f. 1.11.1987 and M/s Mohini Mills Ltd. denotified w.e.f. 22.6.1988.

However, on a writ petition filed by the Bengal Potteries Workers and Others, the Calcutta High Court has stayed the implementation of the Central Government's decision of denotification of M/s Bengal Potteries Ltd. and status-quo was maintained. The case is sub-judice since then.

Reports submitted by Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

5655. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reports including administrative ones submitted by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission to Government during 1987-88.

(b) the names of big industrial houses and individuals that figured in those reports; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the basis of these reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). During the period April 1987 to March 1988, the MRTP Commission had submitted two administrative reports, one on the working of the MRTP Commission for inclusion in the 16th Annual Report pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969 for the year 1986; and the other relating to the provisions of the monopolistic, restrictive and unfair trade practices as contained in the MRTP Act for the purpose of the Annual Report of the Deptt. of Company Affairs for the year 1987-88. While the Annual Report pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969 for the year 1986 was laid on the Table of the House on 5th September, 1988, The Annual Report 1987-88 of the Department of Company Affairs was circulated amongst the Members of the House on 13th April, 1988.

Industrialisation of Rural Areas

5856. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Indust-

Industrialisation of Rural Areas

5656. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. has formulated an ambitious plan to industrialise the rural areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). National Small Industries Corporation's objectives are to assist in promotion and development of Small Scale Industries with special emphasis on industries in the backward and rural areas. The Corporation provides facilities for training manpower, improved tools and equipment, machinery on hire purchase and leasing terms, marketing assistance and raw material assistance.

Re-Organisation of Akashvani and Doordarshan

5657. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the re-organisation of Akashvani and Doordarshan;

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

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for reorganisation as such as

Akashvani and Doordarshan.

[Translation]

Manufacture of hand made paper by KVIC

5658. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is engaged in encouraging the manufacture of hand made paper and to popularising its maximum use;

(b) if so, whether hand made paper is used in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the institutions affiliated to it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(b) KVIC uses hand made paper. According to our information, by and large, other affiliated institutions also use hand made paper.

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

[English]

Investment in Public Sector Units

5659. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made in the public sector during the first four years of the Seventh Plan;

(b) the steps taken by public sector units in resources mobilisation during these years;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to step to the outlay for public sector during 1989-90;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENUGAL RAO): (a) The investment in terms of Gross Block made in the Central Public Enterprises during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan for which period only the information is available was Rs. 34826. 89 crores.

(b) Central Public Sector Enterprises have been advised from time to time to take various steps appropriate to each of them for further improvement of their working with a view to generate more and more internal resources. Some of the important steps taken by the Central Public Sector Enterprises in resources mobilisation during these years are increased capacity utilisation, better management, efficient planning and financial control, adequate attention to R & D, avoidance of cost and time over-runs etc.

(c) and (d). The Plan outlay of the Central Public Sector Enterprises is expected to rise from Rs. 13532.61 crores during 1988-89 to Rs. 16345.48 crores during 1989-90.

Telephone Facility In Gram Panchayats

5660. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gram panchayats which have been provided with telephones as on 31 st December, 1988; State-wise;

(b) whether there is any plan to provide telephones in all Panchayats in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). As per the policy of the Department it is planned to provide a telecom. facility on fully subsidised basis within about 5 Kms. of every inhabited place. For this purpose country has been divided into hexagons of 5 Kms. side each and a principal village, preferably a Panchayat Headquarter in it is earmarked for providing telecom. facility. Out of a total of 50421 such inhabited hexagons in the country 28477 have been provided with telecom. facility as on 31.3. 1988. The balance will be provided with telecom. facility progressively during Eighth Five Year Plan . A separate record Panchayat-wise is not maintained.

In the perspective plan of the department, it is planned to provide a phone in every village by the year 2000 A.D.

LPG Distributorships In Orissa

5661. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities and towns in Orissa where LPG dealerships have been established, by each oil company;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to extend LPG facility in some more towns of Orissa during 1989; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) The names of cities and towns in Orissa State

where LPG distributorships are existing at present are given in the Statement I below:

(b) and (c). Upto the Annual LPG Marketing Plan 1988-89, oil companies have plans to set up 15 more LPG distributorships in various towns and cities of Orissa State. Details of such plans are given in the Statement II below:-

STATEMENT-I

Indian Oil, corporation Limited.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Angual | 18. Zink Nagar |
| 2. Balasore | 19. Burla |
| 3. Bardil | <i>Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.</i> |
| 4. Berhampur | 20. Aska |
| 5. Bhanj Nagar | 21. Anandpur |
| 6. Bhavanipatna | 22. Balugaon |
| 7. Bhubaneswar | 23. Balangir |
| 8. Birmitrapur | 24. Baleshwar |
| 9. Cuttack | 25. Baripada |
| 10. Dhenkanal | 26. Barhampur |
| 11. Jharsuguda | 27. Bhubaneshwar |
| 12. Paradeep | 28. Brajrajnagar |
| 13. Puri | 29. Burla |
| 14. Rajgangpur | 30. Bhadrak |
| 15. Rourkela | 31. Bargarh |
| 16. Sambalpur | 32. Chatrapur |
| 17. Sundergarh | 33. Cuttack |
| | 34. Damonjodi |
| | 35. Dhenkanal |
| | 36. Jatni |
| | 37. Jeypore |
| | 38. Kendrapara |
| | 39. Koraput |
| | 40. Keonjhargarh |

41. Paradeep
 42. Nalconagar
 43. Phulbani
 44. Puri
 45. Parlakhemundi
 4. Rayagada
 47. Rourkela
 48. Rajganipur
 49. Sambalpur
 50. Sunabeda
 51. Titlagarh
 52. Vikrampur
 53. Jharsuguda
 54. Joda
 55. Talchar.

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.

56. Bhubaneswar
 57. Jajpur Road
 58. Rourkela

STATEMENT II

- | <i>Sl.No.</i> | <i>Location</i> |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Rourkela |
| 2. | Bhubaneswar (3 Distributorships) |

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Location</i>
3.	Sambalpur
4.	Cuttack
5.	Chowdwar
6.	Nowrangpur
7.	Debagarh
8.	Ganupur
9.	Berhampur (2 Distributorships)
10.	Khurda
11.	Puri
12.	Rairangpur

Target for cement production

5662. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has fixed certain target for cement production during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this target is likely to be achieved; and

(d) if not, what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). According to the Seventh plan document, the target of production of cement for the terminal year (1989-90) is 49 million tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part

(c). above.

Setting up of C-Dot Exchanges

5663. SHRIMATI D.K.BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C-Dot exchanges have been set up in certain States and Union - Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) whether any C-Dot exchange has since been set up in Sikkim; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Details are given in the Statement below;

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Due to limited production, C-Dot exchanges could not be supplied to Sikkim.

STATEMENT

List of 128 Port C. Dot RAXs commissioned by 31st March, 1989

S. No.	RAX Location	District	Commissioned on
1	2	3	4
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
1.	Kanipakam	Chittoor	26.5.88
2.	Aragonda	—do—	25.5.88
3.	Bangarupalem	—do—	22.5.88
4.	Yadmani	—do—	17.7.88
5.	Aswaropet	Khammam	8.1.89
6.	Kallur	—do—	31.12.88
7.	Tallada	—do—	15.1.89
8.	Prashantiniilayam	Anantpur	5.3.89
9.	Mandanapuram	Mahabubnagar	27.3.89
10.	Kothakota	—do—	30.3.89

S. No.	RAX Location	District	Commissioned on
1	2	3	4
11.	Madarametia	Ongole	27.3.89
<i>Haryana</i>			
1.	Saha	Ambala (IDN)	31.3.89
<i>Punjab</i>			
1.	Lalru	Patiala	30.3.89
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>			
1.	Barnana	Bilaspur	27.3.89
2.	Bhota	Hamirpur	27.3.89
<i>Gujarat</i>			
1.	Balisana	Mehsana	16.1.89
2.	Bhilwara	—do—	17.12.88
3.	Ras	Kheda	8.12.88
4.	Sandisar	—do—	16.1.89

S. No.	RAX Location	Commissioned on			
		1	2	3	4
5.	Chital			Amreli	16.1.89
6.	Lillamota			—do—	23.3.89
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>					
1.	Bij Behara			Anantnag	16.3.89
2.	Bandipur			Baramulla	16.3.89
3.	Botote			Doda	21.2.89
4.	Shopian			Pulwana	16.3.89
5.	Vijapur			Jammu	17.2.89
<i>Karnataka</i>					
1.	Kittor			Belgaum	21.7.86
2.	V.C. Chatra			Mysore	30.9.88
3.	Begur			—do—	15.10.88
4.	Terakanambedi			—do—	15.10.88

S. No.	RAX Location	District	Commissioned on
1	2	3	4
5.	Saligramma	—do—	19.11.88
6.	Hullahalli	—do—	1.10.88
7.	Suttur	—do—	1.10.88
8.	Kalyanur	Kolar	31.3.88
9.	Vodogur	—do—	27.3.88
10.	Behtamangala	—do—	31.3.88
11.	Rajupet Road	—do—	13.8.88
12.	RTTC Bangalore	Bangalore	31.3.88
13.	—do—	—do—	22.8.88
Kerala			
1.	Kallara	Trivandrum	3.8.88
2.	Karakonam	—do—	30.7.88
3.	Madanvillaperumathura	—do—	8.8.88

S. No.	RAX Location	District	Commissioned on
1	2	3	4
4.	Pacha-Palode	—do—	14.11.88
5.	Arangottukara	Trichur	31.12.88
6.	Mulurkera	—do—	31.12.88
7.	Agathy	Lakshadweep	31.3.89
8.	Amini	—do—	31.3.89
9.	Chatlat	—do—	31.3.89
10.	Kalpeni	—do—	31.3.89
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Waidhan	Sidhi	22.2.89
2.	Sarni	Betul	20.3.89
3.	Misrod	Bhopal IDN	23.1.89
4.	Jaitwara	Satna	18.3.89
5.	Alirapur (Adampur)	Jhabua	14.3.89

S. No.	RAX Location	District	Commissioned on
1	2	3	4
6.	Sanchi	Raisen	16.3.89
7.	Kumhari	Durg	11.2.89
8.	Chanatoria	Sagar	31.12.89
9.	Malanpur	Bhind	19.3.89
10.	Beresia	Bhopal	27.3.89
11.	Malajhand	Balaghat	31.3.89
12.	Sanwer	Indore	31.3.89
13.	Churhat	Sidhi	30.5.87
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
1.	Ashti	Wardha	20.2.89
2.	Deoli	—do—	10.2.89
3.	Karanja	—do—	20.2.89
4.	Sindhi	—do—	26.9.89

S. No.	RAX Location	District	Commissioned on
1	2	3	4
5.	Samudrapur	—do—	17.3.89
6.	Mazri Khadam	Chandrapur	7.2.89
7.	Sindewahi	—do—	18.3.89
8.	Gondpipri	—do—	11.3.89
9.	Nagbhir	—do—	18.3.89
10.	Bhadrawati	—do—	20.3.89
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
1.	Tripurur	Chingleput	13.7.88
2.	Navaloor	—do—	26.8.88
3.	Kaluggundapalli	Dharmapuri	10.10.88
4.	Gopinattampatty	—do—	14.11.88
5.	Morappur	—do—	27.2.89
6.	Bahoor	Pondicherry	13.2.89

S. No.	RAX Location	District	Commissioned on	
1	2	3	4	
7.	Kalapet	—do—	24.11.88	
8.	S.P. Koil	Chingleput	15.7.88	
9.	Guduvancherry	—do—	3.8.88	
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>				
1.	Salon	Rai Bareilly	12.2.89	
2.	Jagdishpur	—do—	14.1.89	
3.	Amethi	Sultanpur	—do—	
4.	Garh Mukteshwar	Ghaziabad	31.3.89	
5.	Simbholi	—do—	31.3.89	
6.	Kasia	Deoria	15.3.89	
7.	Tetri Bazar	Basti	26.3.89	
8.	Siswa Bazar	Gorakhpur	31.3.89	
9.	Jais	Rae Bareilly	31.3.89	

S. No.	RAX Location	District	Commissioned on
1	2	3	4
10.	ALTC	Ghaziabad	Aug. 88
11.	ALTC	Ghaziabad	Aug. 88

Pilot Projects in Villages

5664. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages where pilot projects for the utilisation of solar energy have been commissioned to provide drinking water and minor irrigation. State-wise; and

(b) the results of the first solar power-based lighting systems?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI

VASANT SATHE): (a) About 1034 solar Photovoltaic water pumping systems were supplied to various States and Union territories for meeting drinking water and micro-irrigation requirements under the Photovoltaic Demonstration Programme. The State-wise details are given in the Statement below.

(b) Results of solar power based lighting systems have been reported to be very encouraging including that of one of the first such systems namely a 7.3 kwp unit installed five years ago in village Salojipally in Andhra Pradesh for lighting and other purposes.

STATEMENT

State-wise Break up (As on 31.12.1988)

S.No.	State/U.T.	Pumps (No. of villages)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7
3.	Assam	64
4.	Bihar	84
5.	Goa	2
6.	Gujarat	91
7.	Haryana	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
10.	Karnataka	7
11.	Kerala	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	75

1	2	3
13.	Maharashtra	82
14.	Manipur	2
15.	Meghalaya	25
16.	Mizoram	4
17.	Nagaland	11
18.	Orissa	64
19.	Punjab	5
20.	Rajasthan	6
21.	Tamil Nadu	23
22.	Tripura	77
23.	Uttar Pradesh	240
24.	West Bengal	28
25.	A & N Islands	23
26.	Delhi	25
	Total	1034

[Translation]

Representation to SCs/Sts in Appointment of Departmental Heads In Public Undertakings

5665. SHRI R. P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public Undertakings under his Ministry where there are departmental heads belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether preference is given to

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates while appointing the departmental heads;

(c) whether any Committee are constituted in these public undertakings; and

(d) if so, the names of public undertakings where members of scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been associated on these committees?

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

of the House to the extent available.

[English]

Solar Cookers

5666. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which solar energy is being utilised for heating water for kitchens etc;

(b) whether any market research has been conducted in this regard and if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether solar cookers have been introduced in all the staff canteens of the Central Government Ministries, their guest houses/railways kitchens etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) 3289 Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems and 2315 commercial and industrial water heating systems with a total capacity of 51 lakhs litres per day hot water have already been installed in the country. Most of the Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems and some of the Commercial and Industrial water heating systems are being used for supply of hot water for kitchen etc.

(b) Surveys indicate that there is vast potential for solar water heaters and solar cookers because of the abundance of sunshine available free of cost in the country.

(c) Solar Cookers are now also available for community cooking applications. Community Solar Cookers have been introduced in tribal hostels, in schools in schools for Mid-day meal Scheme and for Military and Para-Military forces kitchens etc. This will also be introduced in staff canteens of

Central Government Ministries, Guest Houses and Railway Canteens etc.

Consolidated Telephone Bills by Calcutta Telephones

5667. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta telephones authorities have been issuing telephone bills to its subscribers for a consolidated period of six months or more instead of normal bi-monthly bills;

(b) whether the subscribers have been objecting to the process of consolidated billing;

(c) if so, the facts and reasons therefor and the details of complaints received in this regard; and

(d) the action taken to stop such consolidated billing and issue bi-monthly bills as per the rules;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No. Sir. Telephone Bills are normally issued bi-monthly to all subscribers. However, in the case of new telephone connections sometimes there is late receipt of information of provision of telephone from the field staff, which results occasionally in the issue of a consolidated bill.

(b) and (c). The subscribers do generally object such consolidated billing. However, such cases are very rare. If any subscriber expresses his inability to pay the consolidated bill at a time request for payment in instalments is also considered.

(d) To avoid such cases steps are taken to speed up the collection of information

regarding the provision of new connection from various fields units.

Export of Indu raw films

5668. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indu raw films is being exported;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which these films are exported and the

quantity exported during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the export?

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

(b) and (c). The exports of Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. (HPF) during the last three years are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name of the countries</i>	<i>Exports (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1986-87	USA, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Dubai, Oman & Zimbabwe	36.34
1987-88	Bangladesh, Philippines, Dubai and Oman.	7.33
1988-89	USA, Afghanistan, Philipines, Dubai, Oman and Mauritius.	26.41

The Company bis taking steps to reduce product cost and increase international competitiveness.

Financial Incentives to bamboo based Industries

5669. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial incentives are provided to bamboo based industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether export potential of the products of these bamboo based industries has been explored; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Bamboo based industry falling within the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are provided the following assistance/concessions:-

i) Financial assistance in the form of loans and grants according to approved pattern.

ii) Fiscal concessions, such as exemption from income-tax sales tax, interest subsidy etc. No special financial incentive is provided to the paper industry for use of bamboo as a raw material for paper making, or to SSI units for manufacture of items based on bamboo. Cash incentive on f.o.b. value is extended for export of handicrafts, including those made of bamboo.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

(c) and (d). Sales-cum-Study teams had visited U.S.A. Canada, West Germany, France, Belgium and U.K. to study market potential and to explore export opportunities for handicrafts, including those made of bamboo.

[Translation]

Setting up of New Power Plants in Bihar

5670. SHRI VJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new power plant has

been set up in Bihar during the last four years;

(b) if not, whether it is proposed to set up a power plant in Bihar which is the most backward State in the country so far as power generation is concerned; and

(c) if so, the capacity and the site thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The following Power Projects have been commissioned in Bihar during the last four years:-

<i>Name of the project State Sector</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
1. Patratu Unit-10	110
2. Muzaffarpur Unit-2	110
<i>Central Sector</i>	
3. Bokaro "b" Unit-1	210
4. Maithon GT Unit-1,2& 3	90
	520

(b) and (c). In view of answer to (a) above questions do not arise.

(b) the total allocation made for this project?

[English]

Expansion of A.I.R. Station, Calicut

5671. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the expansion/development of AIR station at Calicut in Kerala has commenced; and

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Under the VII Plan of AIR, there is a proposal for establishment of a "Morning Information Programme (Aaj Subah) Unit at AIR Calicut. The allocation made for 1989-90 is Rs. 60,000.

The VIII Five Year Plan formulations envisage a scheme to upgrade the Calicut

transmitter.

Use of Satellite for Transmission of Telegrams

5672. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to use Indian Satellite (INSAT) for quick transmission of telegrams particularly in the rural areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Details are given in the statement below:-

STATEMENT

Details of the experimental Satellite based rural telegraph network in the North-East

There is an R&D Pilot Project sanctioned at the cost of Rs. 4.39 crores for the establishment of a satellite based Rural Telegraph Network in the North Eastern Region. The network has been configured with the existing satellite earth station at Shillong as the main hub and 50 Rural Telegraph Terminals spread in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. This network when fully expanded can cater for 1000 terminals. The project provides for the development of necessary hardware and soft were for rural telegraph terminals and for main earth station augmentation in collaboration with Space Application Centre (Deptt. of Space) & Indian Telephone Industries. The equipment is to be manufactured by the ITI Bangalore.

All the 50 terminals are expected to be installed in 1989-90.

Procurement of Woollen Dress Materials by ONGC

5673. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16th December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3551 regarding procurement of woollen of dress materials by O.N.G.C. and state:

(a) whether the tender for woollen dress materials for the unionised category of employees of Eastern Region Business Centre of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details of offers, prices received from the various participants in the bid of the tender:

(c) whether awarded of the contract or contracts has been given; and

(d) if so, the details of awardee or contractor, total metres of materials to be supplied, time schedule and advance given, if any.

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

(b) to (d). Against an open tender under two bid system floated by the Eastern Region Business Centre of Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) for its requirement of Terry Wool Cloth for 1988, eight offers were received. Only the offer of M/s. Ramakrishna Agencies, Calcutta representing M/s. British Indian Corpn. Dhariwal was shortlisted by the Tender Committee of ONGC, Accordingly the order for the entire quantity of 26.130 mtrs. was placed on this company @

Rs. 227.50 per mtr. (inclusive of all taxes, duties, packing and forwarding charges f.o.r. destination). The scheduled date of delivery is 17.4.89 (No advance payment has been made to the contractor).

Complaints Regarding Wrong Telephone Bills in Kanpur

5674. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subscribers of Kanpur Telecom. District have been complaining about wrong billing in respect to their telephones;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received by the Kanpur telephones during the last three months, ending 31st March, 1989;

(c) whether the Kanpur Telephones have received complaints that payments of the telephone bills by cheque are being refused or in regard to non-presentation of cheques of the subscribers as a result of which the telephones were disconnected;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to render proper billing and proper handling of cheques by Kanpur telephones authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 1096 complaints were received during this period.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Cheques are being presented to the Reserve Bank of India for clearance and only in case cheques being dishonoured, telephones are disconnected for non-payment.

(e) All possible efforts are made to

ensure proper billing. Work for computerised billing is also in progress Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur has also been addressed to take all care to ensure that cheques are cleared expeditiously.

Sax Telephone Exchanges at Lehl Sarail H.P.

5675. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unsatisfactory of functioning of the SAX telephone Exchange at Lehl Sarail under D.T.E Dharamsala (HP) has been brought to the notice of Himachal Pradesh Telecom. Circle authorities during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the action taken to ensure its proper functioning and satisfactory service to the subscribers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints regarding unsatisfactory working of Lehl Sarail SAX were received.

(b) On receipt of complaints, the working of SAX equipment and external Plan has been checked and defects removed. It is working satisfactory at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Evaluation of Performance of Public Sector Undertakings

5676. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to associate non-Government experts in

evaluating the performance of public sector undertakings which have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) as reported in the 'Economic Times' of 10th March, 1989;

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

(c) whether a start has been made in this direction; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) to (d). An ad-hoc task force of experts from outside has been constituted to assist the High Power Committee, under the chairmanship of the Cabinet secretary, in the formulation of MOUs and evaluation of the performance of the signatories to the MOUs. This Task Force has already rendered assistance on the MOUs for the year 1989-90, which are expected to be signed very shortly. Evaluation will be done after the close of the year 1989-90.

Closing of Mines by Coal India Limited

5677. **SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited had declared a number of coal mines as uneconomic;

(b) if so, the details thereof and their production during the last three years;

(c) whether it is proposed to close down these mines; and

(d) if so, the criteria fixed for declaring a

mine uneconomic and what will be the fate of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). Coal India Limited has not formally declared any mine as uneconomic, with a view to close then. However, for individual subsidiary companies some Committees of Experts have made recommendations which include, inter-alia closure of some heavily losing mines.

Chari Committee on Eastern Coalfields Limited had observed that 22 mines, contributing very little production, were responsible for heavy losses and some of them deserved to be closed. After examination, Government decided that out of 22 mines, 12 mines could be closed and persons employed in them could be utilised fruitfully by redeploying them in other mines or making them to retire voluntary through an attractive package of voluntary retirement. In the Statement below is given the list of mines mentioned in the report of Shri Chari together with the production upto 1987-88.

Banerjee Committee on Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. recommended that heavy losing mines, with low production or awaiting reconstruction/investment, should be considered for temporary closure and men diverted to productive works.

So far five mines have been closed each in ECL and BCCL. In both the cases, persons rendered surplus due to closure of mines have been redeployed in other mines and jobs.

Mines having very low production and incurring heavy losses are considered as uneconomic mines.

STATEMENT

List of Mines mentioned in the Report of Shri Chari Heavy Loss making Mines

Name	Production	1976-77	1984-85	Cost of prodn. 84-85 Rs.	Sale price 84-85 Rs.	Loss per tonne 84-85 Rs.	Total loss 84-85 Rs. Cr.	Coal production	
								1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
Dhemomain	358821	164046	923.40	268.14	655.26	10.75	109.5	104.3	
Ratibati/Chapuikhas	559745	229368	429.27	268.92	160.35	3.68	214.8	201.7	
Mohanpur	191296	110088	460.09	130.01	330.08	3.63	57.8	62.9	
Sripur	178960	49753	1004.57	334.75	669.82	3.33	59.0	57.9	
Kalipahari	291572	137064	470.64	235.20	235.44	3.23	120.6	120.0	
Ningah	337000	210000	458.60	309.91	148.69	3.12	211.1	199.9	
Chunakuri	181624	110613	591.51	322.00	269.51	2.98	94.8	89.3	
Seetalpur	133803	73502	710.80	322.20	388.60	2.86	100.0	47.9	
Adjoy II	104542	55090	696.33	236.73	459.60	2.53	59.4	57.7	

Name	Production		Cost of prodn. 84-85 Rs.	Sale price 84-85 Rs.	Loss per tonne 84-85 Rs.	Total loss 84-85 Rs. Cr.	Coal production	
	1976-77	1984-85					1986-87	1987-88
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rana	337300	55476	726.01	269.14	456.87	2.53	63.7	61.0
Ranipur	209255	84175	613.55	319.53	294.02	2.47	51.5	8.1
Satgram	274107	140044	939.21	269.20	170.01	2.38	118.6	84.7
Tara	37393	13557	1444.46	179.01	1265.45	1.72	24.4	34.3
Ghusick	153634	91130	466.57	281.10	185.47	1.69	77.5	84.0
Sel Fatka*	100538	30844	725.94	281.97	443.97	1.37	—	—
Jamuria	79162	36808	620.84	255.63	365.21	1.34	49.7	55.0
Snampur A	216643	33289	628.50	263.12	365.38	1.22	32.1	—
Banmondia	242975	49455	548.05	311.49	236.56	1.17	28.3	35.5

Name	Production		Cost of prodn. 84-85 Rs.	Sale price 84-85 Rs.	Loss per tonne 84-85 Rs.	Total loss 84-85 Rs. Cr.	Coal production	
	1976-77	1984-85					1986-87	1987-88
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Simlong	265836	25072	485.77	132.60	353.17	0.89	16.1	17.0
Alkusa/Gopalpur	42199	17710	534.81	183.40	351.41	0.62	—	—
Banali	304370	18340	700.85	390.76	310.09	0.57	33.0	33.0
Kankartala	12135	18164	531.71	235.04	296.67	0.54	17.9	13.4

Note * Production figures pertaining to 1977-78 and not 1976-77

Plan Outlay for Coal Sector

5678. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the outlay approved by the Planning Commission for 1989-90 for the different coal project?

(b) to what extent coal production is likely to be increased:

(c) whether the Coal India Limited has any system to monitor the progress, financial outlay and the enhanced production of coal; and

(d) if so, the details of monitoring and progress made during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) For 1989-90, the

Planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs. 1800 crores for Coal India Ltd (CIL) and its subsidiaries; of this Rs 1040 crores would be provided by the Government as budgetary support. For Singareni Collieries Company Ltd (SCCL) the Planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs. 211 crores; of this Rs. 150 crores would be provided by the Government as budgetary support.

(b) In 1989-90, coal production is likely to increase by about 15 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). Detailed monitoring is done by CIL on monthly basis covering various aspects like production productivity, machine utilisation, despatches, financial performance etc. Over the last three years significant improvements have been achieved as shown below:-

Year	Raw Coal	Productivity —OMS— (in tones)	Net Profit (+) Loss (—) (Rs. in crores)
1985-86	134.11	0.91	(-) 404.18
1986-87	144.74	0.98	(-) 331.75
1987-88	159.05	1.08	(-)224.64
1988-89	171.55	1.15	

*Accounts for 1988-89 are yet to be finalised.

Development of Telecommunication In Private Sector

5679. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

allow the private sector to increase its contribution towards the development of telecommunications in the country;

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

(c) to what extent private sector has so far contributed towards the development of

telecommunication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) Contribution of Private sector towards the development of telecommunications has increased with the liberalisation of Government policy. Private sector has been permitted to take up manufacture and sale of type approved telecommunication equipment for installation at subscribers, premises such as electronic push button telephone, EPABXs, facsimile equipment, pay phones, electronic teleprinters etc. It has also been permitted to manufacture small capacity exchanges and transmission equipment as well as cables. Several companies have set up such manufacturing facilities.

Pragmatic Approach for Growth of Small Scale Sector

5680. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has called for a pragmatic approach to curb the growing sickness in the small scale sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for growing sickness in the small scale sector;

(c) whether Government have since taken any steps to remove bottlenecks in the growth of small scale sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Planning Commission have not specifically suggested any pragmatic approach about sickness in the small scale sector. The Planning Minister, while inaugurating a seminar organised by FICCI on 'Survey on the marketing problems of small scale industry' had referred to growing sickness in the small scale sector.

(b) A number of causes, both internal and external, often operating in combination have been responsible for industrial sickness in the small scale sector. Some of these causes are; faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R & D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequate demand, shortage of raw material and other inputs, power cuts, inadequacy of working capital, delay in sanction of working capital and time gap between sanction of term loan and working capital and other infrastructural constraints.

(c) and (d). A number of measures have been taken by Govt. to promote small scale industries in the country which include provision of institutional support and package of incentives and concessions like concessional finance, excise benefits, marketing support through reservation of items for exclusive production, reservation of items for exclusive/partial purchase from small scale units, supply of machinery on hire

purchase, technical consultancy services, testing facilities, common facility services, provision of industrial accommodation and other infrastructural facilities.

Deposit Scheme for Retiring Public Sector Employees

5681. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from public sector employees to extend the deposit scheme for retiring Government employees to them to invest their retirement benefits for a block period of three years as announced in the budget proposals for 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

S.T.D. Facility to cities and Towns

5682. SHRI BALASAHEB.VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cities and towns that have been provided with STD facilities as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) whether the subscribers have to wait for long hours to get STD connections to the

destination stations; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for quick connections for the STD numbers dialled by the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The names of the cities and towns provided with STD facility as on 31.12.88 are given in the statement below:-

(b) No, Sir.

(c) For further improvement of STD service in the following steps have been taken:

1. Periodic service quality tests are conducted regularly to watch the STD service performance;
2. Parameter controlling the performance of trunk automatic (TAXs) are regularly monitored;
3. Adequacy of circuits is watched regularly to ease out congestion. Satellite circuits have also been provided linking a number of trunk automatic exchanges;
4. Old electromechanical trunk automatic exchanges are being replaced by modern electronic auto exchanges (Digital type);
5. STD junctions are tested daily to ensure high availability; and

6. Performance of STD junctions are regularly monitored through micro-processor based traffic recorders.

STATEMENT

*Station Having STD facility as on
31.12.88*

Andhra Pradesh

Adoni

Armoor

Bobbilli

Dowleswaram

Gudur

Kothagudem

Nandigama

Pattancheru

Rajamundhry

Samalkot

Tanuku

Tirupati

Vijayawada

Vuyyuru

Chittoor

Guntur

Karimnagar

Machilipatnam

Nellore

Sangareddy

Visakhapatnam

Warnagal

Pamidi

Anakapalle

Balacheruvu

Chilakaluripet

Duggirala

Guntakal

Kovur

Nandyal

Peddapuram

Ramachandrapuram

Tadepalligudem

Tanali

Renigunta

Ibrahimpattanam

Eluru

Adilabad

Kakinada

Cuddapath

Eumool

Hyderabad

Nalgonda

Khammam

Ongole

Mahboobnagar

Vizianagaram

Nizamabad

Srikalahastri

Srikakulam

Kazipet

Malkapuram

Arunachal Pradesh

Hanamkonda

Itanagar

Anaparthi

Naharlagan

Bhimavaram

Assam

Chirala

Pongaigaon

Gudivada

Guwahti

Kavali

Dibrugarh

Lingampally

Sibsagar

Palakole

Tinsukhia

Prodatur

Dispur

Ravulapalam

Haflong

Tadpatri

Silchar

Tuni

Dhubri

Triumala

Jhalukbari

Poranki

Jorhat

Ananthapur

Bihar

Bokaro-Steel City

Jharia

Dalmianagar

Hajipur

Jamshedpur

Madhubani

Arrah

Muzaffarpur

Bhagalpur

Purnea

Daltonganj

Dhruva

Dhanbad

Chapra

Giridh

Deogarh

Katihar

Gaya

Motihari

Hazaribagh

patna

Monghyr

Ranchi

Nawada

Sasaram

Siwan

Chas

Samastipur

Forbesganj

Gujarat

Adityapur

Anand

Begusarai

Cambay

Chaibasa

Dhrangadhara

Chirkunda

Jamkhabalia

Sindri

Kapadwanj

Telco

Nadiad

Bottiah

Probandhar

Darbhanga

Unjha

Wankaner

Amreli

Godhra

Bulsar

Mehsana

Jamnagar

Palanpur

V.V. Nagar

Kheda

Debohi

Rajkot

Dwarka

Surat

Mahua

Surendranagar

Patan

Goa

Savarkundal

Margao

Veraval

Mapusa

Ahmedabad

Vasco

Baroda

Panjim

Gandhinagar

Himachal Pradesh

Junagarh

Dharmshala

Bilimora

Shimal

Dholka

Solani

Gandhidham

Hamirpur

Kalol

Mandi

Morvi

Nahan

Poulad

Bilaspur

Talod

Haryana

Visnagar

Kalka

Ahwa

Yamunanagar

Bhavnagar

Faridabad

Karnal

Sonapat

Panipat

Ambala

Gurgaon

Rohtak

Rewar

Bhiwan

Hissar

Sirsa

Jammu & Kashmir

Sopore

Srinagar

Baramulla

Anantnag

Jammu

Udhampur

Kerala

Adoor

Angamally

Chalakydy

Chingavanam

Kunamkulam

Kalady

Kalencherry

Kundara

Mannar

Muvatthapuzha

Neyyatinkara

Ottapalam

Parur

Perumbavur

Shertalai

Tellicherry

Tirur

Alleppey

Ernakulam

Kalamasery

Udyamparpr

Kottayam

Kozhikode
(Calicut)

Palghat-

Quilon-

Trichur

Ollur

Alathur

Attingal

Chenganacherry

Chowghat-

Cranganore

Chenganur

Kanhagod
Kothamangalam

Guruvayur

Irinjalakuda

Mala

Kayamkulam

Mannarghat

Kottarkara

Narakkal

Manjeri

Nilambur

Munnar

palai

Nedumangad

Payyanur

Nileshwar

Ponnani

Pandalam

Shoranur

Perinthalmanna

Thiruvalla

Punalur

Vaikom

Taliparamba

Jannanore-

Thodupuzha

Chittoor

Vizhinjam

Trikakra

Balipatnam

Idukki

Educochin

Gandhinagar

Tripunitra

Feroke

Kalpetta

Olavakkode

Kanjikuzhi

Chinnakada

Malappuram

Algappanagar-

Pathanamthitta

Kolandi

Trivandrum

Alwaye

Cherpu

Badagara

Karnataka

Salkote	Bangalore
Datwal	Bidar
Chickballapur	Chitradurga
Harihar	Dharwar
Hiriyur	Karwar
Kolar Gold Field	Mangalore
Kundapur	Mysore
Ramanagaram	Srimoga
Bejpe	Virajpet
Gadag	Belgaum
Davangere	Bijapur
Heveri	Gulbarga
Haspet	Hubli
Koppal	Kolar
Naniangud	Pe nambur
Ranabennur	Belwadi
Bangarapet	Bhadravati
Channapatna	whitefield
Gulegud	Bellexy
Hebbagudi	Chikmangalur
Kittur	Hassan
Krishnapur	Vidyanagar
Puttur	Mercar
Sirsi	Ullal
Udipi	Raichur

Tamkur

Panvel

Meghalaya

Telegaon

Jowai

Dabhade

Shillong

Rahella

Tura

Amraoti

Maharashtra

Chikalthana

Baramati

Jalgaon

Kalyan

Nagpur

Ulhansnagar

Dehuroad

Navaseva

Warda

Srirampur

Jaisingpur

Kalamboli

Miraj

Akola

Ratnagiri

Aurangabad

Latur

Dhule

Bhusaval

Kolhapur

Dombivili

Pune

Manmad

Ichalkaranji

Satara

Kolpewadi

Turbhe

Rahata

Ahmednagar

Tarapur

Bombay

Bhiwandi

Chandrapur

Ambernath

Jalna

Karad

Nasik

Sangli

Gwalior

Yeotmal

Indore

Kopergaon

Mandsaur

Puntamba

Raipur

Khapolli

Satna

Sholapur

Ujjain

Manipur

Itarsi

Imphal

Bhind

Madhya Pradesh

Datia

Burhanpur

Durg

Jaora

Morar

Bhopal

Jabalpur

Dewas

Morena

Bhilai

Rewa

Soshangabad

Sehore

Khandwa

Vidisha

Raigarh

Mizoram

Sagar

Aizwal

Seoni

Lungleh

Katni

Nagaland

Dhamtari

Dimapur

Mhow

Kohime

Bilaspur

Orissa

Dhar

Angul

Bhubaneshwar

Ludhiana

Rourkela

Gurdaspur

Baripada

Jagraon

Cuttack

Nabha

Koraput

Rajpura

Behrampur
(Ganjam)

Amritsar

Mancheswar

Faridkot

Sunabad

Jalandhar

Chatrapur
(Ganjam)

Patiala

Chowdwar

Mohali

Puri

Khanna

Bhadrak

Pathankot

Paradweep

Rayya

Balasore

Chhaharata

Dhenkanal

Ferozepur

Sambalpur

Kapurthala

Punjab

Sangrur

Abohar

Rajasthan

Moga

Beawar

Phagware

Bharatpur

Sahnewal

Jaipur

Bhatinda

Kotab

Hoshiarpur

Sriganaganagar

Ajmer

Bikaner	Arai
Jodhpur	Avinash
Nagaur	Chidambaram
Uddipur	Dharapuram
Alwar	Hosur
Dholpur	Kangeyam
Mandore	Karur
Palimarwar	Kulitalai
Sikkim	Mahabalipuram
Gangtok	Mettupalayam
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	Nagapattinam
Aduthurai	Ambur
Arkonam	Aruppukkottai
Attur	Bhavani
Bdinayakkanur	Chingleput
Chinnalapatti	Gopichettipalayam
Gummudipoondi	Hosur Sipcot
Kajipakkam	Kanyakumari
Karaikudi	Kodaikanal
Kavisapatti	Kumabakonam
Kuzbithuri	Mannargudi
Maraimalai Nagar	Musiri
Myladuthurai	Namakkal
Ambasamudram	Nellikuppam

Panruti

Annur

Perundurai

Neyveli

Rajapalayam

Papanasam

Ranipet Sipcot

Pollachi

Sankarankol

Rameswaram

Sattur

Melvisharam

Sivakasi

Sankaridurg

Tenkasi

Shencottah

Tindivanam

Simanur

Tiruttani

Theni

Tiruvellor

Tiruchaengode

Valliyoor

Tiruvannamalai

Vellakoil

Udumalpei

Kurichi

Valparai

Sulur

Vilupuram

Brode

Madukkarai

Madurai

Dharmapuri

Silaiman

Kancheepuram

Ooty

Nagamalaipudu

Salem

Kottai

Tirunelveli

Thirunagar

Manachanallur

Pudukottai

Tiruparaithurai

Sivaganga

Tuticorin

Palayamkota

Somarasempetta	Srirangam
Tiruverumbur	Vellore
Tuticorin Port Trust	Virudhunagar
Palladam	<i>Tripura</i>
Paramakudi	Agartala
Ponneri	Badhakishorepur
Ranipet	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>
Rasipuram	Bhadohi
Sathyamangalam	Koshkalan
Sirkali	Mugalsarai
Srivilliputtur	Roorkee
Thirumangalam	Tundla
Tiruppur	Aligarh
Tiruvarur	Gopiganj
Uthukuli	Malihabad
Vaniyambadi	Mussorie
Coimbatore	Shikahabad
Perianakkenipalaym	Ujhani
Dindigul	Allahabad
Madras	Hapur
Othakkadai	Modinagar
Nagarcoil	Noida
Ramanathapuram	Surajpur
Thanjavur	Agra
Trichy	Naini

Aomora	Deoband
Basti	Bareilly
Dehradun	Bulandshahar
Faizabad	Etawah
Gorakhpur	Ghaziabad
Lahimpur-Kheri	Kanpur
Mathura	Mainpuri
Moradabad	Mirzapur
Orai	Nainital
Pithoragarh	Pilibhit
Rampur	Raebareli
Sitapur	Shahjahanpur
Varanasi	Unnao
Badaun	<i>West Bengal</i>
Bijnore	Asansol
Etha	Barkar
Fatehpur	Burnpur
Jaunpur	Haldia
Lucknow	Khargpur
Meerut	Rupnarainpur
Muzaffarnagar	Tribani
Pauri	Calcutta
Pratapgarh	Budge-Budge
Saharanpur	Uluberia
Sultanpur	Krishanagar

Purulia

Delhi

Bagdogra

Yenam

Bhatpara

Portblair

Diamond Harbour

Daman

Jamuriahat

Chandigarh

Neamatpur

Karaikal

Sainthia

Silvasa

Burdwan

Minicoy

Alipur

Pondicherry

Howrah

Kariamanakam

Coochbehar

Kavarathy

Malda

**Electrification of Villages in
Maharashtra**

Suri

Bahula

5683. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

Bolepur

(a) the number of villages in Maharashtra that have been provided with electricity district-wise, as on 31 March, 1989;

Durgapur

(b) the number of villages in Ahmednagar district which have not been provided with electricity so far; and

Kalimpong

(c) when all the villages in Ahmednagar district will be electrified, particularly for agricultural purposes?

Raniganj

Siliguri

Chinsura

Barasat

Kalyani

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) A statement indicating districtwise number of villages electrified in Maharashtra as on 28.2. 1989. given below:

Darjeeling

Midnapur

Union Territories

(b) 17 villages in Ahmednagar district are still to be electrified.

(c) The districtwise activities are finalised only at the State level based on the

priority accorded. However, cent per cent electrification in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra is likely to be achieved by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan depending open the availability of financial resources and other inputs.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Villages electrified as on 28.2.89.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Greater Bombay	—
2.	Thane	1731
3.	Raigad	1812
4.	Ratnagiri Sindhudurg	2069
5.	Nasik	1722
6.	Dhule	1439
7.	Jalgaon	1472
8.	Ahmednagar	1446
9.	Pune	1674
10.	Satara	1401
11.	Sangli	686
12.	Solapur	1091
13.	Kolhapur	1122
14.	Aurangabad Jalna	2051
15.	Parbhani	1416
16.	Beed	1196
17.	Nanded	1425
18.	Osmanabad Latur	1589

1	2	3
19.	Buldhana	1267
20.	Akola	1539
21.	Amravati	1692
22.	Yavatmul	1736
23.	Wardha	1003
24.	Nagpur	1642
25.	Bhandara	1620
26.	Chandrapur Gadchi-rol	2817

Opening of Post and Telegraph Offices in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra

5684. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post of Telegraph Offices, Main Post Offices, Sub-Offices and Branch Post Offices in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra as on 31st March, 1989;

(b) whether Government propose to open more such post offices in Ahmednagar and adjoining districts to meet the basis requirements of the public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) As on 31.3.1989, there were 86 telegraph offices (2 departmental telegraph offices and 84 combined offices) functioning in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra. The

information regarding post office is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

Conversion of Telephone exchanges into Electronic Exchange in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra

5685. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra;

(b) the installed capacity of each telephone exchange;

(c) the number of electronic telephone exchanges in Ahmednagar and neighbouring districts of the State; and

(d) the steps being taken to convert all telephone exchanges in Ahmednagar district into electronic exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) At present, 110 Nos. of Telephone exchanges are working in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra.

(b) Exchange-wise information of the installed capacity is given Statement-I below

(c) One electronic exchange in

Ahmednagar District and Two Electronic exchanges in Pune District are working at present. There is no electronic exchange working in any other neighbouring districts namely Aurangabad, Jalna, Osmanabad, Beed, Solapur and Nasik.

(d) At 5 places of Ahmednagar District, electronic exchanges have been allocated. The details of these five exchanges with switching capacity, type alongwith the year of allotment given in Statement II below . Conversion of all exchanges to electronic ones is a long term objective.

STATEMENT-I

Name of District: *Ahmednagar*

Sl.No.	Name of Exchange	Type	Installed capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmednagar	SSI	4500
2.	Ahmadnagar MIDC	SS2	300
3.	Chinchondi-Patil	SS3	25
4.	Dehere	SS3	25
5.	Hingangaon	SS3	45
6.	Jeur	SS3	35
7.	Pimpalgaon Malvi	SS3	25
8.	Ruichhattisi	SS3	25
9.	Saralakashar	SS3	25
10.	Walki	SS3	35
11.	Akola	CBN	150
12.	Brahmarwada	SS3	25
13.	Kotul	SS3	25

1	2	3	4
14.	Rajur	SS3	45
15.	Rambhadi	SS3	25
16.	Jamkhed	CBN	150
17.	Kharda	SS3	35
18.	Nanaj	SS3	25
19.	Bhambora	SS3	25
20.	Karjat	CBN	100
21.	Khed	SS3	25
22.	Mirajgaon	SS3	90
23.	Rashin	SS3	45
24.	Channali	SS3	45
25.	Dahigaon Bolka	SS3	25
26.	Dhamori	SS3	35
27.	Kolpewadi	SS3	90
28.	Kopargaon	SS2	700
29.	Kumbhari	SS3	25
30.	Pohegaon	SS3	35
31.	Puntamba	SS3	45
32.	Rahata	SS3	90
33.	Ravanda	SS3	35
34.	Shirdi	SS3	130
35.	Bhanshiwra	SS3	35
36.	Chanda	SS3	45

1	2	3	4
37.	Dhigaon	SS3	25
38.	Ghodegaon	SS3	45
39.	Jalka	SS3	25
40.	Karajgaon	SS3	25
41.	Kukana	SS3	90
42.	Newasa	CNB	150
43.	Pravra Sangam	SS3	25
44.	Sonai	CBN	150
45.	Wadala (Bahiroba)	SS3	35
46.	Alkuti	SS3	25
47.	Bhalwani	SS3	25
48.	Jamgaon	SS3	25
49.	Kanhaur Pathar	SS3	25
50.	Nighoj	SS3	90
51.	Parener	CBN	75
52.	Supa	SS3	35
53.	Taklidhkeswar	SS3	35
54.	Wadzire	SS3	45
55.	Kasara Pimpalgaon	SS3	25
56.	Kharvandi	SS3	25
57.	Miri	SS3	25
58.	Pathardi	CBN	150
59.	Tisgaon	SS3	45

1	2	3	4
60.	Bargaon	SS3	45
61.	Brahmani	SS3	25
62.	Deolali Pravara	SS3	90
63.	Manjari	SS3	45
64.	Manori	SS3	45
65.	MPKV (Rahuri)	CMN	150
66.	Rahuri	CMB	290
67.	Shrishivajinagar	SS3	90
68.	Songaon (Satral)	SS3	90
69.	Takalimiya	SS3	45
70.	Vambori	SS3	90
71.	Ashvi	SS3	25
72.	Chandrapuri	SS3	90
73.	Dhandharpal	SS3	25
74.	Ghargaon	SS3	35
75.	Jawale Kadlag	SS3	35
76.	Jorve	SS3	90
77.	Manglapur	SS3	45
78.	Sakur	SS3	25
79.	Sangamner	CMB	600
80.	Amarapur	SS3	25
81.	Balamtakali	SS3	25
82.	Dhorjalgaon	SS3	45

1	2	3	4
83.	Shahartakali	SS3	25
84.	Shevgaon	CNB	150
85.	Adhalgaon	SS3	45
86.	Belwandi	SS3	45
87.	Kashli	SS3	90
88.	Kolgaon	SS3	25
89.	Mandargaon	SS3	25
90.	Shrigonda	CBN	150
91.	Shrigonda Factory	SS3	35
92.	Belapur Town	SS3	90
93.	Khirdi	SS3	25
94.	Kolhar	SS3	90
95.	Loni	SS3	90
96.	Mamdapur	SS3	25
97.	Nimgaon Khairi	SS3	45
98.	Pdhegaon	SS3	90
99.	Pravarangar	SS2	1000
100.	Shrirampur	SS3	45
101.	Taklibhan	SS3	45
102.	Undirgaon	SS3	35
103.	Wakadi	SS3	45
104.	Narayangaon	SS3	25
105.	Jawala	SS3	25

1	2	3	4
106.	Goregaon	SS3	25
107.	Telkudgaon	SS3	25
108.	Chinchodi Shiral	SS3	25
109.	Visapur	SS3	25
110.	Maka	SS3	25

STATEMENT-II

Sl.No.	Name of Exchange	Capacity/Type	Year of allotment.
1.	Ahmednagar (2nd exchange)	500, lines E-10B	1992-93
2.	Sangamner	1500, lines C-Doct (Replacing manual Exchange)	1991-92
3.	Shirdi	400, Lines NEAX (Replacement of SXS MAX. III)	1989-90
4.	Bhalwani	Mini ILT-64 (Replacement of SXS MAX.III)	1989-90
5.	Ravanda	Mini ILT-64 (Replacement of SXS MAX.III)	1989-90

**Telecommunication Facilities in
Seventh Plan**

5686. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set in the Seventh Plan and Progress made in respect of the facilities of Group Dialling, I.D. Network, Point to Point S.T. D. linking District Headquarters with State capitals and with each other, introduction of N.S.D. and I.S.D., S.F.T. (Store

and Forward Telegraph System) and automatic of C.B.N.M. Exchanges, State-wise;

(b) the names of place, Circle-wise, where each one of these facilities is available as on 31 March, 1989;

(c) the names of districts, State-wise which do not have any one of these facilities and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a programme for installation of these facilities has been drawn upto bring

up the areas still short of national average; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely date by which these facilities would be introduced in all the districts?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIR-

IDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) Information is given in statements, I, II, III & IV below.

(c) There is no district without any of these facilities available.

(d) and e). Yes, Sir. Information is given in Statement V below.

STATEMENT—I

Progress made so far

Target Set

S. No. Facility

4

3

2

1

- | | | | |
|----|--|--|---|
| 1. | Group Dialling | No target set | — |
| 2. | I.D. Network | 16 SSA were included in core plan, 4 more in Shell plan if additional funds become available. Later on 9 more SSA were added | Work is in progress in 4 Distts. viz Mathura, Nainital, Barmer & Kohima |
| 3. | Point to Point S.T.D. | No target | — |
| 4. | Linking District Headquarters with State Capital and with each other | All District Headquarters are to be provided with this facility | Information is given in annexure-II |
| 5. | Introduction of NSD & ISD | All District Headquarters and Auto exchanges above 1000 lines capacity to be provided with this facility | Information is given in annexure-II |

S. No.	Facility	Target Set	Progress made so far
•1	2	3	4
6.	S.F.T.	15 Stations	16 stations as given in annexure-III
7.	Automatisation of CBNM Exchanges	All CBNM exchanges at District Headquarters targetted to be automatized	All the District Headquarters having CBNM exchanges have been automatized. Except the stations given in the annexure-IV

STATEMENT-II

*Stations having STD facility as on
31.3.89*

Andhra Pradesh

Adoni

Anakapalle

Anaparthi

Armoor

Balacheruvu

Bhimavaram

Bobbili

Chilakaluripet

Chirala

Dowleswaram

Duggirala

Gudivada

Gudur

- Guntakal

Kavali

Kothagudem

Kovur

Lingampally

Nandigama

Nandyal

Palakole

Pattancheru

Peddapuram

Prodatur

Rajamundhry

Ramachandrapuram

Ravulapalam

Samlkot

Tadepalligudem

Tadpatri

Tanuku

Tenali

Tuni

Tirupati

Renigunta

Tirumala

Vijaywada

Ibrahimpattanam

Poranki

Vuyyuru

Adilabad

Ananthapur

Chittoor

Cuddapah

Eluru

Guntur	Kovuru
Hyderabad	Meder-Metla
Kakinada	Thiruvaiyaru
Karimnagar	<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>
Khammam	Itanagar
Kurnool	Naharlagan
Machilipatnam	<i>Assam</i>
Mahboobnagar	Bongaigaon
Nalgonda	Tinsukhia
Nellore	Dhubri
Nizamabad	Guwahati
Ongole	Dispur
Sangareddy	Jhalukbari
Srikakulam	Dibrugarh
Vizianagaram	Halfong
Visakhapatnam	Jorhat
Malkapurma	Sibsagar
Srikalahasti	Silchar
Warangal	<i>Bihar</i>
Hanamkonda	Bokaro-Steel city
Kazipet	Chas
*Pamidi	Chirkunda
Amudalvalasa	Dalminagar
Bhadrachalam	Forbesganj
Hindupur	Sindri

Jamshedpur**Purnea****Adityapur****Siwan****Telco****Ranchi****Arrah****Dhruva****Begusarai****Samastipur****Bettiah****Sasaram****Bhagalpur****Biharsharif****Chaibasa****Gujarat****Chapra****Anand****Daltonganj****V.V. Nagar****Darbhanga****Bilimora****Deoari****Cambay****Dhanbad****Dabohi****Jharia****Dholka****Gaya****Dhnangadhara****Girdih****Dwarka****Hajipur****Gandhidham****Hazaribagh****Jamkhambalia****Katihar****Kheda****Madhubani****Kalol****Monghyr****Kapadwanj****Motinari****Mahua****Muzaffarpur****Morvi****Nawada****Nadiad****Patna****Patan**

Petlad**Goa****Porbandhar****Margao****Savarkhundla****Vasco****Talod****Panjim****Unjha*****Mapusa****Veraval*****Himachal Pradesh*****Visnagar****Dharmshala****Wankaner****Hamirpur****Ahmedabad****Nahan****Ahwa****Simla****Amreli*****Mandi****Baroda*****Bilaspur****Bhavnagar***** Solan****Bulsar*****Haryana*****Gandhinagar****Kalka****Godhra****Panipat****Jamnagar****Rewari****Junagarh****Yamunanagar****Mahsana****Ambala****Palanpur****Bhiwani****Rajkot****Faridabad****Surat****Gurgaon****Surandranagar****Hissar****Halol****Karnal****Kallapardi****Rohtak**

Sirsa	Tellicherry
Sonepat	Tirur
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>	Alleppey
Sopore	Ernakulam
Baramulla	Kalamaseri
Jammu	Udyamparor
Srinagar	Kottayam
*Anantnag	Kozhikode (Calicut)
Udhampur	Palghat
<i>Kerala</i>	Quilon
Adoor	Trichur
Angamally	Ollur
Chalakydy	Cheruvathur
Chingavanam	Vakrala
Kunamkulam	Alathur
Kalady	Attingal
Kolencherry	Chengancherry
Kundara	Chowgath
Manner	Cranganore
Muvatthupuzha	Kanhangod
Neyyatinkara	Kothanmangalam
Ottapalam	Mala
Parur	Mannarghat
Perumbavur	
Shertalai	Narakkal

Palai	Manjeri
Payyanur	Munnar
Ponnani	Nedumangad
Shoranur	Nileshwar
Thiruvalla	Pandalam
Veikom	Perinthalmanna
Cannanore	Punakur
Chittoor	Taliparamba
Trikakra	Thodupuzha
Idukki	Vizhinjam
Gandhinagar	Balipatnam
Feroke	Edacochin
Olavakkode	Tripunitra
Chinnakade	Kalpetta
Algappanagar	Kanjikuzhi
*Kolandi	Malappuram
Kottakkal	Pathanamthitta
Alwaye	Trivandrum
Badagara	Cherpu
Chenganur	Chittoor
Guruvayur	Mahe
Irinjalakuda	<i>Karnataka</i>
Kayamkulam	Bagalkote
Kottarkara	Bantwal

Chickballapur	Chitradurga
Harihar	Dharwar
Hiriyur	Karwar
Kolar Gold Field	Mangalore
Kundapur	Mysore
Ramanagaram	Shimoga
Bajpe	Bhatkal
Gadag	Virajpet
Davangere	Belgaum
Haveri	Bijapur
Hospet	Gulbarga
Koppal	Hubli
Nanjangud	Kolar
Ranebennur	Penambur
Bangarapet	Belwadi
Channapatna	Bhadravati
Gulegud	Gonikoppal
Hebbagudi	Whitefiled
Kittur	Bellary
Krishnapur	Chikmangalur
Puttar	Hassan
Sirsi	Vidyangagar
Udipi	Mercara
Bangalore	Ullal
Bidar	Raichur

Tumkur	Ambarnath
Gowribidanur	Karad
<i>Meghalaya</i>	Panvel
Jowai	Talegaon
Shillong	Debhade
Tura	Rabella
<i>Maharashtra</i>	Amraoti
Baramati	Chikalthana
Kalyan	Jalgaon
Ulhasnagar	Nagpur
Navaseva	Dehuroad
Srirampur	Wardha
Kalamboli	*Jaisinghpur
Akola	*Miraj
Aurangabad	*Ratnagiri
Dhule	Latur
Kolhapur	Kudal
Pune	Bhusaval
Sholapur	Dombivili
*Ichalkaranji	Mamad
*Kolpewadi	Satara
*Rahata	Turbhe
*Tarapur	Ahmedna
Osmanabad	Bombay
Bhiwandi	Chandra

297	Written Answers	CHAITRA 21, 1911 (SAKA)	Written Answers	298
	Jalna		Bilaspur	
	Nasik		Dhar	
	Sangli		Gwalior	
	Yeotmal		Indore	
	*Koperg		Mandsaur	
	*Puntamba		Raipur	
	*Khapollia		Satna	
	Barsi		Ujjain	
	Nanded		Ambikapur	
	<i>Manipur</i>		Itarsi	
	Imphal		Bhind	
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		Datia	
	Burhanpur		Durg	
	Jeora		Morar	
	Bhopal		Jabalpur	
	Dewas		Morena	
	Bhilai		Rewa	
	Hoshangabad		Sehore	
	Khandwa		Vidisha	
	Raigarh		Jagdalpur	
	Sagar		<i>Mizoram</i>	
	Seoni		Aizwal Lungleh	
	*Katna		<i>Nagaland</i>	
	Dhamtari		Dimapur	
	Mhow		Kohima	

Orissa**Punjab****Angul****Abohar****Bhubaneswar****Jagraon****Rourkela****Khanna****Baripada****Moga****Cuttack****Nabha****Koraput****Pathankot****Jaypore****Phagwara****Phulbani****Rajpura****Behrampur(Ganjam)****Rayya****Mancheswar****Sahnewal****Sunabeda****Amritsar****Chatrapur (Ganjam)****Chhaharata****Chowdar****Bhatinda****Puri****Faridkot****Jharsagada****Ferozpur****Sundergarh****Hoshiarpur****Bhadrak****Jalandhar****Paradweep****Kapurthala****Balasore****Ludhiana****Dhenkanal****Patiala****Jagatpur****Sangrur****Sambalpur*****Gurdaspur****Keonjhar****Mohali**

Fazilka

Rajasthan

Beawar

Ajmer

Alwar

Bharatpur

Bikaner

Dholpur

Jaipur

Jodhpur

Mandore

Kotah

Nagaur

Palimarwar

Sriganganagar

Udaipur

Bundi

Sikkim

Gangtok

Tamil Nadu

Aduthurai

Ambasamudram

Ambur

Arkonam

Arni

Aruppukottai

Attur

Avinashi

Bhavani

Bodinayakkanur

Chidambaram

Chinglepur

Chinnalapatti

harapuram

Gopichettipalayam

Gummudipoondi

Hosur

Hosur Sipcot

Kalpakkam

Kangeyam

Kanyakumari

Karaikudi

Karur

Kodaikanal

Kovilpatti

Kulitalai

Kumbakonam

Kuzhithurai

Mahabalipuram	Sankaridur
Mannargudi	Sathyamangalam
Maraimalai Nagar	Sattur
Mettupalayam	Shencottah
Kusiri	Sirkali
Myladuthurai	Sivakasi
Nagapattinam	Simanur
Namkkal	Srivilliputtur
Nellikuppam	Tankasi
Neyveli	Theni
Palladam	Thirumangalam
Panruti	Tindivanam
Papanasam	Tiruchengode
Paramakudi	Tiruppur
Perundurai	Tiruttani
Pollachi	Tiruvannamalai
Ponneri	Tiruvarur
Rajapalayam	Tiruvellore
Rameswaram	Udumplet
Ranipet	Uthukuli
Raniper Sipcot	Volliyoor
Melvisharam	Valparai
Rasipuram	Vaniyambadi
Sankarankoil	Vellakoil

Villupuram	Trichy
Coimbatore	Manachanallur
Kurichi	Somarsampetta
Madukkarai	Srirangam
Perianakonipalayam	Tiruparaithurai
Sulur	Tiruverumbur
Bharmapuri	Vellore
Dindigul	Tuticorin
Erode	Tuticorin Post Trust
Kancheepuram	Virudhunagar
Madras	*Annur
Madurai	Devakottai
Nagamalaipudukottai	Kottalam
Othakkadai	Melur
Silaiman	Nanguneri
Thirunagar	Palani
Nagarcoil	Shankarnagar
Ooty	Vallam
Pudukottai	<i>Tripura</i>
Ramanathapuram	Agartala
Salem	* Radhakishorepur
Sivagangai	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>
Thanjavur	Bhadohi
Tiruneveli	Gopiganj
Palayamkotia	Hapur

Kosikalan	Faizabad
Malihabad	Fatehpur
Modinagar	Ghazibad
Mugalsarai	Gorakhpur
Mussorie	Jaunpur
Noida	Kanpur
Roorkee	Lakhimpur-Kheri
Shikohabad	Lucknow
Surajpur	Mainpuri
Tundla	Mathura
Ujhani	Meerut
Agra	Mirzapur
Aligarh	Moradabad
Allahabad	Muzaffarnagar
Naini	Nainital
Almora	Orai
Badaun	Pauri
Bareilly	Pilibhit
Basti	Pithoragarh
Bijnore	Pratapgarh
Bulandshahar	Raebareli
Dehradun	Rampur
Etha	Saharanpur
Etawah	Shajahanpur

Sitapur	Neamatpur
Sultanpur	Raniganj
Unnao	Rupnarainpur
Varanasi	Sainthia
Deoband	Siliguri
Banda	Tribeni
Baroat	Burdwar.
Ghazipur	Chinsura
Khamaria	Calcutta
Khurja	Alipore
Lalitpur	Barasat
<i>West Bengal</i>	Budge-Budge
Asansol	Howrah
Bagdogra	Kalyani
Bahula	Uluberia
Barakar	Coochbehar
Bhatpara	Darjeeling
Bolepur	Krishnagar
Burnpur	Malda
Diamond Harbour	Midnapur
Durgapur	Purulia
Haldia	Suri
Jamuriahat	
Kalimpong	Alipurduar
Khargpur	Falta

<i>Union Territories</i>	*Kariamanakam
Delhi	Portablair
Chandigarh	Silvasa
pondicherry	Kavarathy
Yenam	Daman
Kaikal	Minicoy

STATEMENT-III*S.F.T. System -State-wise*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number of systems installed</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Assam	1
3.	Haryana	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4
7.	Meghalaya (Shillong)	1
8.	Orissa	1
9.	Punjab	1
10.	Tamilnadu	1
11.	Uttar Pradesh	2
12.	West Bengal	1
Total		16

STATEMENT-IV

Following District Headquarters are still having CBNM changes and are programmed to be automatised by the end of 7th plan.

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Name of District Headquarter</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
U.P.	1. Chamoli
	2. Fatehpur
	3. Pauri
	4. Utterkashi
J & K	1. Kargil
	2. Pulwama.
	3. Leh.
	4. Rajauri
Bihar	1. Aurangabad
	2. Godda
	3. Gopalganj
	4. Jehanabad
	5. Lohardaga
	6. Madhepura
	7. Khegria
	8. Sahebganj
	9. Gumla.
M.P.	1. Panna
	2. Rajgarh
	3. Raisen

1**2**

Meghalaya

1. William Nagar

Nagaland

1. Wokha

2. Zonhcoto

Tripura1. Kailashahavr.

STATEMENT—V

Likely date for provision of these facilities in all the Districts

1 2 3

- | S. No. | Facility | Likely date for provision of these facilities in all the Districts |
|--------|---|---|
| 1. | Group Dialling | This facility is proposed to be provided wherever feasible progressively during 7th Plan and subsequent plans |
| 2. | I.D. Network | During 8th and successive plans |
| 3. | Point to Point STD | By end of 7th plan subject to availability of equipment and reliable media in time |
| 4. | Linking district headquarters with State Capitals and with each other | |
| 5. | Introduction of NSD & ISD | S.F.T. systems are provided neither districtwise nor statewide. They are located in Telegraph network nodes which are envisaged under telegraph network modernisation plan. |
| 6. | S.F.T. | |
| 7. | Automation of CBNM exchange | By end of 7th plan subject to availability of Auto exchange equipment and suitable buildings |

Opening of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices

5687. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to open 3,000 new Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices in the rural areas during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the number of Post Offices sanctioned and those actually opened upto 31 March, 1989 alongwith the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in the clearance of the proposals for opening of such Post Offices; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that the targets set for the Seventh Plan are achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) It was proposed to open 2,900 branch offices in rural areas and 100 Departmental Sub Offices during 1988-89.

(b) The number of new Post Offices sanctioned during the period 1.4.1988 to 31.3.1989 is as follows:

Branch Post Offices = 2,476

Sub Post Offices = 72

Information as to the number of new post offices actually opened up to 31.3.1989 is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Names of new post offices sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh are indicated in the statement below.

(c) The posts required for the new post offices are created after obtaining relaxation of the Ministry of Finance from the extant, ban orders. This additional requirement also adds to the time required for completing the formalities.

(d) The target set for Annual Plan 1989-90 duly takes into account the overall Seventh Plan target and subject to adequate number of proposals being received from the Circles and required clearance being obtained from the Ministry of Finance, the Annual Plan Target is expected to be achieved.

STATEMENT

Annual Plan 1988-89

Post Office Sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh

A' Branch Post Office

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Village</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Bela	Hamirpur
2.	Jangal Ropa	- do -

1	2	3
3.	Chammed	3/4 - do -
4.	Shamirpur	- do -
5.	Chabutra	- do -
6.	Andora	Una
7.	Kheda	Solan
8.	Barog	- do -
9.	Hanuman Barog	- do -
10.	Sewra Chandi	- do -
11.	Maloun	- do -
12.	Matuli	- do -
13.	Goljamala	- do -
14.	Marda	Chamba
15.	Piura	- do -
16.	Kotla	Bilaspur
17.	Saikharsi	- do -
18.	Marikatha	- do -
19.	Baloh	- do -
20.	Bater Nichli	- do -
21.	Gandhatwin	- do -
22.	Bhapsal	- do -
23.	Malangar	Una
24.	Lamichri	- do -
25.	Ajoli	- do -

1	2	3
26.	Luharli	- do -
27.	Behdala	- do -
28.	Satother	- do -
29.	Dharampur	- do -
30.	Bhatoli	- do -
31.	Nangalkalan	- do -
32.	Chhottan	- do -
33.	Dogh	- do -
34.	Bohru	- do -
35.	Daruhi	Hamirpur
36.	Gewal Pather	- do -
37.	Zeoli Devi	- do -
38.	Patlander	- do -
39.	Janali	- do -
40.	Challon	- do -
41.	Kaloor	- do -
42.	Jassai	- do -
43.	Thana	Shimla
44.	Revag	- do -
45.	Jadu Shilal	- do -
46.	Kamand	Kullu
47.	Karshaigad	- do -

1	2	3
48.	Bekhnaon	- do -
49.	Bradha	- do -
50.	Mani	Mandi
51.	Sakroha	- do -
52.	Doundhi	- do -
53.	Bhambla	- do -
54.	Dadoli	Kangra
55.	Chandrot	- do -
56.	Thakurdwara	- do -
57.	Gathutar	- do -
58.	Matwa	- do -
59.	Maira	- do -
60.	Bangoli	- do -
61.	Jhakara	- do -
62.	Bhator	- do -
63.	Dasoli	- do -
64.	Haler	- do -
65.	Balol	- do -
66.	Kaied	- do -
67.	Bhangwar	- do -
68.	Bhatern	- do -
69.	Ustehar	- do -
70.	Salah	- do -

1	2	3
71.	Palanchaklu	Kangra
72.	Kharat	- do -
73.	Degh	- do -
74.	Bhadror	- do -
75.	Arla	- do -
76.	Dhoran	- do -
77.	Purner	- do -
78.	Jandpur	- do -
79.	Jhiklibheth	- do -
80.	Mungal	- do -
81.	Pandtehar	- do -
82.	Jharundi	- do -
83.	Jagrup Nagar	- do -
84.	Pandpar	- do -
85.	Hangjoh	- do -
86.	Risali	Kangra
87.	Gagwal	- do -
88.	Balota	- do -
89.	Dhara	- do -
90.	Dhara	- do -
91.	Dehav	- do -

1	2	3
94.	Fatehar	- do -
95.	Gharam	Bilaspur
96.	Malhot	- do -
97.	Sain	Mandi
98.	Dabhota	Solan
99.	Lakhanoo	Bilaspur
100.	Rakkar Clony, Una	Una
101.	Ghangret	- do -
102.	Jarot	Kangra
	<i>B. Sub Post Offices</i>	
103.	Khaloni	Shimla
104.	Chamera Hydrel Project, Kheri	Chamba

Installation of Public Call Offices under Multi Access Rural Relay System in Himachal Pradesh

5688. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh where under the Multi Access Rural Relay system have actually been installed till 31 March, 1989 and the date of installation in each case; and

(b) the likely date for the installation of each one of the remaining PCOs under MARRS and reasons for delay in installing them by the targeted date i.e 31 March, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Till March 1989, no MARR systems have been installed in Hamirpur District of Himachal Pradesh. The delay in installation was due to late supply of Antennae by the manufacturer. However, efforts are being made for early supply of these Antennae so that they can be installed at the earliest.

Revival of Scooters India Limited

5689. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.C. Dutt Committee for the revival of the Scooters India Limited has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision on the report;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for rehabilitation of the Scooters India Limited; and

(d) whether Government's proposal to sell this unit to Bajaj Auto has been dropped or is still under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) A copy of the "interim report" of the committee constituted by National Confederation of Officers' Association of Central Public Sector Undertakings under the chairmanship of Shri R.C. Dutt was received by Government in August, 1988.

(b) to (d). Government have carefully considered various available options before arriving at the decision to transfer the agreed assets and equivalent liabilities of the Lucknow unit to Scooters India Ltd. to Bajaj Auto Ltd. for rejuvenation of this unit.

[Translation]

Allotment of Industrial Plots in Patparganj Delhi

5690. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration had invited applications in April-May last year to allot industrial plots in Patparganj, Delhi;

(b) whether the said plots have not been allotted so far and the interest on the amount deposited by the applicants is also not being given to them;

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to issue instructions to Delhi Administration to allot these plots immediately; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) According to Delhi Administration, plots have not been allotted so far. It was made clear in the advertisement that no interest will be paid on any of the deposits.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Administration is considering a proposal to make allotment draw of lots.

[English]

World Bank Assistance to ONGC

5691. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

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

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide financial assistance for three major projects of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when these projects are likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). World Bank assistance at present is available for four on-going projects of ONGC,

namely, Krishna-Godavari Exploration Project, South Bassein Gas Development Project, Cambay Basin Petroleum Project and Western Gas Development. Out of these two projects; Cambay Basin Petroleum Project and Western Gas Development will spill over to the 8th Plan period. Besides these on-going projects, no other project has been posed to the World Bank for assistance.

Telephone Facility in Anantapur District (A.P.)

5692. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the mandals in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh yet to be provided with telephone facility;

(b) the amount required to provide telephone facility in all these mandals;

(c) the steps being contemplated to provide telephone facility in all Mandal Headquarters in Anantapur district; and

(d) when these are likely to be provided with telephone facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Only Brahma Samudram Mandal in Anantapur District is yet to be provided with telephone facility. All other Mandals have already been covered.

(b) to (d). As per the present policy of the Department it is planned to provide telecom. facility on fully subsidised basis within about 5 kms of every inhabited place. For this purpose country has been divided into hexagons of 5 kms side each and a principal village preferably a Panchayat Headquarters in it is earmarked for providing telecom. facility. As regards Brahma Samudram

Mandal it falls in hexagon where telecom. facility already exist at village Byra Samudram. Another telecom. facility in the same hexagon on loss basis is not permissible at present. However, a facility at the above Mandal will be considered after all the hexagons in the Circle have been provided with at least one telecom facility.

Crisis in Telugu Film Industry

5693. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious crisis being faced by the Telugu film industry including video piracy; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to help the Telugu film industry to revive itself?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The Government is not aware of serious crisis, if any, being faced specifically by the Telugu Film Industry. However, the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting have received many representations from various film industry organisations including Andhra Pradesh Film Chamber of Commerce regarding resolution of various problems including video piracy faced by them. The problems referred to by these organisations do not specifically relate to Telugu Film Industry but concern film industry as a whole.

(b) With a view to studying the problems of film industry as a whole and making suitable recommendations to Center/State Governments for resolving these problems, the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting announced constitution of a Committee on

14.2.89. A copy of this Ministry's Order No. 105/19/88-F (F) dated 14.2.89 amended from time to time indicating *inter alia* compo-

sition of the Committee and the terms of reference is given in the Statements I and II below.

STATEMENT I

With a view to studying the problems of film industry and making suitable recommendations to Central/State Governments for resolving these problems, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, hereby constitute a Committee with the following Constitution:

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri G.K. Arora) | — | Chairman |
| 2. President, Film Federation of India Bombay (Shri A. Ramesh Prasad) | — | Member |
| 3. President, All India Film Producers Council, Bombay (Shri Vijay Anand) | — | Member |
| 4. President, South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, Madras (Shri R. Lakshman) | — | Member |
| 5. President, Eastern India Motion Picture Association (Shri S.L. Jalan) | — | Member |
| 6. Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri P.K. Sarkar) | — | Member |
| 7. Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance (Shri J.B. Reddy, Additional Secretary) | — | Member |
| 8. Managing Director, National Film Development Corporation (Smt. Malati Tamboy Vaidya) | — | Member |
| 9. Joint Secretary (Broadcasting) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting (Shri R.C. Sinha) | — | Member |
| 10. Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Shri Manmohan Singh, Joint Secretary) | — | Member |
| 11. Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Shri J.D. Gupta, Joint Secretary) | — | Member |
| 12. Department of Banking, Ministry of Finance (Shri M.C. Satyawadi, Joint Secretary) | — | Member |
| 13. Department of Industrial Development Ministry of Industry (Shri N.K. Sabharwal, Joint Secretary) | — | Member |

14.	Department of Telecommunications Ministry of Communications (Shri K.S.K. Moorthy, Deputy Director General)	—	Member
15.	Special Commissioner & Secretary Information & Tourism Department Government of Tamil Nadu (Shri C. N. Ramdas)	—	Member
16.	Commissioner and Secretary Cultural Affairs Department, Government of Kerala (Shri D. Babu Paul)	—	Member
17.	Secretary, Information and Cultural Affairs Department, Government of West Bengal (Shri D. Bhattacharya)	—	Member
18.	Secretary, Cultural Affairs Department, Government of Punjab (Smt. Daljeet Jaijee)	—	Member
19.	Secretary, Finance Department Government of Maharashtra (Shri Velluri Narayan)	—	Member
20.	A Representative of the Government of Andhra Pradesh	—	Member
21.	Shri S.B. Mishra, Secretary, Department of Industries Government of Orissa.	—	Member
22.	Special Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Rajasthan (Shri S.P. Gupta)	—	Member
23.	Secretary, Entertainment Tax Government of Uttar Pradesh (Shri Nripendra Misra)	—	Member
24.	Joint Secretary (Films) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri B.K. Zutshi)	—	Member Secretary

2. The terms of references of the Committee will be:

To study the problems faced by film industry and to make recommendations to the Government of India and State Governments for resolving issues relevant to the growth of film industry. The main areas of the study will be the status of the industry, financing of film production, marketing and distribution of films,

impact of taxation at the Central and State levels on the economics of film industry, and anti-piracy laws and their implementation, royalty rates for telecast of feature films from Doordarshan and review of scheme of compulsory exhibition of short films in cinema theatres.

The Committee will also be free to study and make recommendations

in regard to any other relevant or related issue.

3. The Committee may set up Sub-Groups where required and co-opt members, if necessary, provide necessary information and technical expertise.
4. The Committee may consult media experts and other sections of informed opinion.
5. The Committee will have its headquarters at New Delhi and meet as often as considered necessary, but may visit such other places in the country as considered necessary.
6. The Committee will submit its report as soon as possible but within a period of six months from the date of the first meeting.
7. The Committee will devise its own work procedure.
8. Non-official members will be entitled to travelling and daily allowance in accordance with the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) Office Memorandum No. 6/26/E.IV/59 dated 5th September, 1960 as amended from time to time.

STATEMENT II

In continuation of this Ministry's Order of even number dated 14th February, 1989 regarding constitution of a committee with a

view to studying the problems of film industry and making suitable recommendations to Central/State Governments for resolving these problems, a representative of the Government of Karnataka is also nominated as a member on the aforesaid Committee.

Funds by R.E.C. for Electricity Connections for Pump Sets in Andhra Pradesh

5694. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted by the Rural Electrification Corporation to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for providing electricity connections to the agricultural pump sets during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has asked for more funds to clear the pending applications for electricity connections;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The allocation made by the Planning Commission and actual disbursement by Rural Electrification Corporation to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and allocation for 1989-90 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90
	Allocation (Planning Commission)	Disbur- sement	Allocation (Planning Commission)	Disbur- sement (upto March, 89) (Prov.)	Allocation (Planning Commission)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Normal	1006	1113	1100	755	857
Minimum Needs Programme	—	105	—	34	—
Special Project Agriculture Outstanding	3248	3472	2665	1720	*
Inv. Loan	—	563	—	1416	—
Total	4254	5253	3765	3925	857

* Under finalisation.

(b) to (d). It would be observed from the above table that Rural Electrification Corporation has been disbursing funds to the Board over and above the allocation made by the Planning Commission to the extent feasible and justified.

Setting up of Amino Acids Manufacturing Plant at Tirupathi

5695. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether human hair is available in large quantities at Tirupathi in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up and Amino Acids manufacturing plant at Tirupathi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) This information is not available with this Ministry.

(b) and (c). The Government does not propose to set up and Amino Acids manufacturing plant at Tirupathi.

Consumption of Plastics

5696. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the level of achievement of current consumption of various plastics in the country; and

(b) the level of achievements during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The domestic

availability of plastic raw materials is not adequate to meet the indigenous demand in full and around half of their overall requirement has to be met through imports. The import of plastic raw materials is allowed on OGL. Though precise figures of imports are not available, the apparent consumption of plastic raw materials during the last 3 year has been approximately as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Apparent consumption of plastic raw materials (tonnes)</i>
1986-87	5,20,000
1987-88	5,60,000
1988-89	6,20,000

Clearance to Hydel Projects in Karnataka

5697. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some hydel projects in Karnataka involving a combined total capacity of 2680 MW have been cleared by Union Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which these will be cleared by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The installed generating capacity of hydro power stations already in operation in Karnataka is 2109 MW. 7 hydro-electric projects aggregating 1018 MW have been sanctioned and are under execution in the

State. 2 other hydel schemes aggregating 18 MW are in the process of techno-economic appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority. 4 hydel schemes with a total capacity of 826 MW have been returned to the State Government for re-submission after taking into account the comments of the Central Electricity Authority.

Thermal/Hydel Plants Pending Clearance

5698. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the project reports for setting up thermal/hydel power plants pending clearance with Union Government, State-wise;

(b) when these project reports were received by Government;

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing these projects; and

(d) when these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The details are given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). While all efforts are made to expedite the clearance of power projects, approval of power projects depends upon several factors including comprehensiveness of project reports, expeditious response of the project authorities to various comments/observations of the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission, availability of various inputs clearances

such as fuel availability, water availability, environment and forest clearance, clearance from State Pollution Control Board and National Airports Authority, etc. and the relative priority accorded by the State Govern-

ment to the projects in terms of allocation of funds, resolution of inter-state disputes in sharing of water resources. As such, it is not feasible to indicate the time frame for clearance of these projects.

STATEMENT

Statewise Thermal/Hydel generating schemes pending approval of Central Government as on 31-3-89

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Haryana</i>				
1.	Bhiwani (T)	4 x 210 = 840	1001.5	5/87
2.	Hissar (T)	4 x 210 = 840	1081.5	6/87
3.	Palwal (T)	4 x 210 = 840	1166.6	5/87
4.	Panipat Ext. (T) St. IV Unit 6	1 x 210 = 210	238.2	5/85
5.	Ballabgarh G.T.C.C. (T)	2 x 100 (GT) + 1 x 100 (ST) = 300	308	3/89
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>				
1.	Baspa St. II (H)	4 x 75 = 300	296.0	7/87
2.	Uhl. St. III (H)	4 x 17.5 = 70	97.6	11/84
3.	Kol Dam (H)	4 x 200 = 800	942.5	5/87

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Baner (H)	3 x 1 = 12	26.1	4/87
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>				
1.	Athwato (H) (Modified)	3 x 2.5 = 7.5	18.0	8/87
2.	Nunwan Batkoot (H)	2 x 11.3 = 22.6	50.0	7/87
3.	Sonamarg (H) (Modified)	3 x 28 = 84	164.0	11/87
4.	Oil based GT plant at Bari-Brahmana (T) (Jammu)	1 x 25 = 25	20.7	2/88
5.	Oil based GT plant at Zainakota (Kashmir) (T)	4 x 25 = 100	97.6	2/89
6.	Hirpora (Shopian) (H)	3 x 3 = 9	30.0	12/88
7.	Burtkot (H) (Shukhrus)	2 x 18 = 36	97.0	12/88
8.	Naigad (H)	4 x 1.5 = 6	11.0	1/88
9.	Igo Marchelung (H)	2 x 1.5 = 3	11.5	1/89

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Chenani St. II & III (H)	$2 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 = 6$	20.9	10/81
11.	New Rajouri (H)	$3 \times 1 = 3$	8.1	7/87
12.	Upper Sindh Unit 3 (H)	$1 \times 35 = 35$	20.6	1/87
13.	Sewa St. III (H)	$3 \times 2 = 6$	16.9	2/87
<i>Punjab</i>				
1.	Dhuri (T)	$2 \times 500 = 1000$	1200.0	10/87
2.	Goindwal Saheb (T)	$2 \times 210 = 420$	760.0	7/88
3.	Gas Power plant at Doraha (T)	$4 \times 100 \text{ (GT)} +$ $2 \times 100 \text{ (ST)} = 600$	533.0	11/88
4.	Bhatinda St. III (T) Unit 5 & 6 (Revised site)	$2 \times 210 = 420$	650.0	10/88
5.	Shahpurkandi (H)	$2 \times 47 = 94$	102.0	6/71
6.	Bhatinda Extn. (T) (Units 5 & 6)	$2 \times 210 = 420$	439.9 (I) 650.0 (II)	3/82 10/88

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Ropar St. III (T) (Units 5 & 6)	2 x 210 = 420	420.0	9/85
8.	S.Y.L. (H)	2 x 18 + 2 x 7 = 50	103.6	8/85
9.	UBDC St. III (H)	2 x 15 = 30	58.7	5/87
<i>Rajasthan</i>				
1.	Jawai Mini (H)	4 x 0.6 = 2.4	6.0	5/86
2.	Kota Pumped Storage (H)	2 x 100 = 200	161.0	9/86
3.	Suratgarh (T)	2 x 210 = 420	450.5 483.1 (Rev.)	1/85
4.	Jakhm (H) (Revised)	1 x 5.5 = 5.5	8.00	12/86
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>				
1.	Belka (H) (Revised)	3 x 1 = 3	7.3 8.0	9/85 (I) 7/87 (II)
2.	Koteshwar (H)	3 x 100 = 300 4 x 100 = 400	269.6 283.0	11/86 (I) 9/87 (II)

Sl. No. of project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
2	3	4	5
Bawala Nand Prayag (H)	3 x 44 = 132	179.0	1/89
Gas based comb cycle plant at Padri (St. I & II)	4 x 100 (GT) + 2 x 100 (ST) = 600	586.4	11/88
Balthara Road (T)	3 x 210 = 630	982.2	12/88
Lohari Nagpala (H)	3 x 94 = 282	177.2	3/80
Pala Maneri (H)	3 x 47.4 = 142.5	126.1	12/78
Babali Mini (H)	3 x 1 = 3	6.8	9/85 (I) 7/87 (II)
Rajghat (H) (UP/MIP)	3 x 15 = 45	37.4	5/84
Khara (H)	3 x 24 = 72	110.7	
1. Narmada St. I & II (T) St. I (Distt. Baroda)	4 x 500 = 2000 2 x 500 = 1000	1200.0 1125.0 (Rev.)	5/82 (I) 7/87 (II)

**Gujarat

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Sikka Extn. St. III (T) (Distt. Jamnagar)	2 x 210 = 420	441.5	11/86
3.	Pipavav GT comb. cycle plant in South Saurashtra (T)	750	563.2	7/87
4.	Ankleshwar GT comb. cycle (T)	30	56.4	8/88
5.	Vatwa GT comb. cycle plant at Ahmedabad (T)	100	121.1	8/88
6.	Karjan LBC (H)	2 x 1.5 = 3	5.7 (I) 7.0 (II)	7/86 3/88
7.	Bandhav (MP/Guj.) (Distt. Sidhi)	4 x 500 = 2000	990.6 1679.4	5/81 6/86
8.	Mand (T) (MP/Guj.) (Distt. Raigarh)	2 x 210 = 420	370.9	10/84
9.	Comb. Cycle gas based plant at Gandhar (T)	4 x 100 (GT) + 2 x 100 (ST) = 600	518.0	3/87
10.	Utran GT comb. cycle (T)	3 x 30 (GT) + 1 x 45 (ST) = 135	152.68	10/86 (I) 5/88 (II)

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4	5
**Delhi				
1.	Waste Heat Recovery Units at G.T. Plant (T)	3 x 30 = 90	76.9	9/87
Madhya Pradesh				
1.	Maheshwar (H)	5 x 40 = 200 8 x 40 = 320	241.2 351.0	10/83 (I) 4/88 (II)
2.	Gwalior GT comb. cycle plant (T)	3 x 100 (GT) + 1 x 150 (ST) = 450	420.3	10/88
3.	Jhabua GT comb. cycle plant (T)	3 x 100 (GT) + 1 x 150 (ST) = 450	428.4	10/88
4.	Rajgarh GT comb. cycle plant (T)	3 x 100 (GT) + 1 x 150 (ST) = 450	432.9	10/88
5.	Guna GT comb. cycle plant (T)	3 x 100 (GT) + 1 x 150 (ST) = 450	414.0	10/88
6.	Amarkantak Extn. (Unit 5) (T) (Shahdol Distt.)	1 x 120 = 120	191.3	9/88

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Korba (West) Extn. Unit 5 (Distt. Bilaspur)	1 x 210 = 210	140.5 261.8	11/83 1/89
8.	Matner (H) (Chitrakot)	2 x 40 = 80	122.0	2/89
9.	Narmada Sagar (H)	8 x 125 = 1000	839.0	1/83
<i>Maharashtra</i>				
1.	Chandrapur (T) (Unit 7)	1 x 500 = 500	582.9	3/81 (I) 5/86 (II)
2.	Parli 'C' (T)	2 x 210 = 420	426.0 460.8	10/84 (I) 3/86 (II)
3.	Western Maharashtra (TPS) (BSES Ltd.)	2x 250 = 500	700.0	8/88
4.	Bhira pumped Storage (H) (M/s) Tata Electric Cos.	1 x 150 = 150	82.0	1/89
5.	Uran Waste Heat (Unit 3) (T)	1 x 120 = 120	122.4	4/85
6.	Ghatgar Pumped Storage (H)	2 x 125 = 250	191.1	1/84 (I) 1/87 (II)

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Koyna St. IV (H) (Revised)	4 x 250 = 1000	378.9	11/87
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>				
1.	Vijaywada Stage III (T)	1 x 500 = 500	471.1	9/86
2.	Vishakapatnam (T)	2 x 500 = 1000	1139.8	9/88
3.	Second Gas based comb. cycle GT plant at Vijjeswaram (T)	3 x 90/100 = 270/300	335.5	9/88
4.	Mobile GT sets at Yenuguvani Lanka (T)	3 x 3 = 9	14.4	3/86
5.	Inchampalli (H)	13 x 75 = 975	1110.0	11/88
6.	Singur (H) (Modified)	2 x 10 = 20	20.0	2/89
7.	'6 Nos Micro schemes on Kakatiya canal (H)	8.4	13.8	7/83
8.	Srisailem LBPH (H)	9 x 110 = 990	418.0	4/85
9.	Jaiput (H)	3 x 6 = 18	16.1	10/87

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Guntur Branch Canal (H)	2 x 2 = 4	7.3	10/88
11.	Gas based comb. cycle GT Vijeswaram (T)	3 x 33 = 99	92.9	10/88
<i>Karnataka</i>				
1.	Thermal (Station at Nandikur near Mangalore (T))	2 x 210 = 420	595.5	2/85 (I) 4/87 (II)
2.	Brindavan (H)	2 x 6 = 12	13.0	3/87
3.	Bhadra P.H. (H)	1 x 6 = 6	6.0	1/89
4.	Maddur (H)	1 x 1.5	2.4	10/82
<i>Kerala</i>				
1.	Chalakudy St. II (H)	2 x 40 + 2 x 60 = 200	139.5	10/82
2.	Oil/Gas based comb. cycle GT plant at Brahmapuram (Cochin) (T)	3 x 30 = 90	106.6	4/88
3.	Adirapalli P.H. (H) (2nd revised report)	2 x 80 = 160	92.0	1/89

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Anakkayam (H) (Modified)	2 x 4 = 8	13.0 16.0	3/86 (I) 2/89 (II)
5.	Kayamkulam (T)	2 x 210 = 420	525.0	8/87
6.	Poringalkuthu L.B (H)	1 x 16 = 16	9.02	9/88
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>				
1.	Paral yar (H)	1 x 25 = 25	18.0 26.5	4/84 6/88
2.	Cuddalore (T)	3 x 210 = 630	759.2 829.7	3/87 3/88
3.	North Madras T.II (T)	2 x 210 = 420	496.2	9/88
4.	Gas based comb. cycle GT plant at Cuddalore (T)	4 x 31.8 (GT) + 2 x 34.37 (ST) = 196	225.0	10/88
5.	Installation of Gt plant at Bhuvanagiri (T)	1 x 5 = 5	10.1	1/89
6.	Installation of GT Plant at Kovilkalappal	1 x 5 = 5	10.1	1/89

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry				
1.	G.T. plant at Karaikal (T)	2 x 5 = 10	19.98	2/89
Bihar				
1.	Tribeni Link Canal (H)	2 x 1.65 = 3.3	6.0	1/86
2.	Patna (T)	2 x 70 = 140	143.8	12/85
3.	Patratu Extn. (T)	2 x 210 = 420	493.0 570.8	6/88 12/88
4.	Muzaffarpur (T) Extn. St. II	2 x 210 = 420	516.0	8/88
5.	Barun St. I (T)	2 x 500 = 1000	1404.0	10/88
6.	Patna GT (T)	2 x 50 (GT) + 2 x 30 (ST) = 160	187.0 (HSD) 191.0 (LSHS)	1/89
7.	Barauni GT (T)	—do—	187.0 (HSD) 191.0 (LSHS)	
8.	Chandil Stage-I (T)	2 x 500 = 1000	1391.0	3/89

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa				
1.	Balimela St. II (H)	2 x 60 = 120 2 x 110 = 220	57.0 80.0	8/88 8/88
West Bengal				
1.	Raman St. I (H)	2 x 15 = 30 3 x 12 = 36	17.0 42.0	3/78 12/88
2.	DPL Extension (T) Unit 7	1 x 210 = 210 1 x 110 = 110	220.6 181.3	4/85 8/87
3.	Bakreshwar (T)	3 x 210 = 630	682.5	12/83
Assam				
1.	Installation of gas based TPS at Amguri (T) TPS at Amguri (T)	8 x 30 (GT) + 4 x 30 (ST) = 360	408.25	6/88
2.	Lower Kopili (H)	2 x 50 = 100	147.0	12/88

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh				
1.	Dihang Multipurpose (H)	40 x 500 = 20000	12171	2/89
2.	Subansiri Multipurpose (H)	12 x 400 = 4800	4201	2/89
3.	Sessa Najlah (H)	3 x 0.5 = 1.5	1.0	
4.	Nuranang (H)	3 x 2 = 6	9.8	5/88
Manipur				
1.	Loktak Down Stream (H)	3 x 30 = 90	168.0	9/88
2.	Tipaimukh Multipurpose (H)	10 x 150 = 1500	1344.0	1/89
3.	Thoubal (H)	3 x 2.5 = 7.5	6.7	7/80
Mizoram				
1.	Serlui-B (H)	3 x 3.5 = 10.5	29.0	8/87

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland				
1.	Likimro (H)	3 x 8 = 24	46.4	6/88
Tripura				
1.	Waste Heat Recovery plant at Baramura GT (T)	1 x 11 = 11	31.2	1/89
2.	Aug. of captive plant at Agartala Diesel Station (T)	6.1	7.8	1/89
3.	Addl. G.T. Sets at Rokhia (T)	10 x 7.5 = 75	71.4	4/87

**Rural Public Call Offices in
Shahjahanpur District (U.P.)**

5699. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the rural Public Call Offices in Shahjahanpur district have been out of order for most of the time during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action

taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, the number of calls made by each rural Public Call Office in the last three months?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are 61 Rural Public Call Offices in Shahjahanpur district. No. of calls booked from each Public call office during the last 3 months is as under:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Station</i>	<i>No. of trunk calls booked</i>
1	2	3
1.	Jaitipur	38
2.	Khera Bhajhera	15

From other 59 long distance public tele-phones no calls were booked, though these have been in working order.

[Translation]

Small scale sick units in Punjab

5700. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RA-
MOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of sick units in small scale sector has been constantly increasing in Punjab during the last several years;

(b) if so, the number of such sick units during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, separately;

(c) whether Punjab Government had constituted a high power committee in April, 1988 to submit a report in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the report of the committee has since been received;

(e) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(f) the recommendations of the committee that have been implemented by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Data on sick industrial units in the country assisted by banks are collected by the Reserve Bank of India. As per the latest information, the total number of sick small scale industrial units in Punjab on the dates

mentioned below are as follows:

<i>As at the end of</i>	<i>Total number of sick SSI units</i>
December' 85	1345
December'86	1830
June' 87	1834

(c) The Government of Punjab has not constituted any high powered committee on its own regarding sickness in the small scale sector.

(d) to (f). Does not arise.

[English]

Telephone Exchanges with S.T.D. facility in Mahboob Nagar district of Andhra Pradesh

5701. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of telephone exchanges in Mahboob Nagar district of Andhra Pradesh provided with STD facility;

(b) the details of telephone exchanges which have not been provided with STD facility so far and reasons therefor; and

(c) when all the telephone exchanges in Mahboob Nagar district will be provided with STD facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Mahboob Nagar Telephone Exchange in Mahboob Nagar District of Andhra Pradesh has been provided with STD facility.

(b) and (c). A large number of telephone exchanges in Mahboob Nagar District have not been provided with STD facility due to limitation of material and financial resources. However Gadwal, Jadcherla and Shadnagar telephone exchanges in Mahboob Nagar district are planned for provision of STD facility during 1989-90.

Assistance given to Small Newspapers in A.P.

5702. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial and other assistance provided by Union Government to small newspapers in Andhra Pradesh during the last six months;

(b) the details of assistance utilised by these newspapers in the field of agriculture and for development of rural poor; and

(c) whether Government propose to give more help to these newspapers; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The Government do not maintain a record of information of the type sought for in the Question. However, a statement showing the facilities being provided to small and medium newspapers by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is given below. It may be added that no information is collected and kept on the different types of assistance available to newspapers in various States and the utilisation of assistance by newspapers. Apart from the concessions and facilities enumerated in the annexed statement, this Ministry does not give any assistance to any category of newspapers.

STATEMENT

Facilities extended to Small and Medium Newspapers by various media units of this Ministry

I. *Facilities extended by Press Information Bureau*

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

News Services: A number of services tailored to the needs of small papers have been introduced. In-depth stories written in simple and capsule form covering developments in various spheres such as science, economic growth, agriculture, health and family welfare are prepared and supplied to them in all major languages of the country.

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

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

Press Parties: Organising press parties to various Central Government projects is another important activity of the Bureau

which enables representatives of the press to have first-hand knowledge of the developmental activity going on in different parts of the country. Representatives of different papers are taken at frequent intervals to selected projects for this type of special study. Languages and small and medium papers get representation in these conducted tours.

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

The above facilities are extended to language newspapers as well.

II. *Facilities extended by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity*

(i) A newspaper with a minimum paid circulation of 1,000 copies now becomes eligible for securing Government advertisements as against the minimum circulation of 2,000 copies prescribed earlier;

(ii) Papers/periodicals published in backward, remote, tribal areas or in tribal languages and meant primarily for tribal readers are made eligible for securing Government advertisements if their minimum paid circulation is 500 copies. This conces-

sion is also available to papers/periodicals published from J & K State.

(iii) Newspapers/periodicals with an uninterrupted publication of four months now become eligible for securing Government advertisements as against the period of six months provided in earlier Advertising Policy.

(iv) The standard print area required for eligibility has also been lowered from 1260 SC cm to 760 SCcm for Weeklies, Fortnightlies, and from 1200 SCcm to 960 SCcm for Monthlies and other publications. No minimum print area has been prescribed for the papers published in backward, border and remote areas or in tribal areas or primarily meant for tribal readers.

(v) Newspapers/periodicals with a circulation of 2000 copies have been exempted from submission of C.A. certificate.

(vi) In the matter of advertisement rates the DAVP rate structure provides an inbuilt weightage for small and medium papers.

III. *Facilities extended by Registrar of Newspapers for India (1988-89)*

(i) Regular newspapers with an annual entitlement of 200 MTs of newsprint are given the option to take imported newsprint to 100 per cent extent, which was generally cheaper than the indigenous newsprint.

(ii) Small newspapers are not required to pay any customs duty on the imported newsprint, which is chargeable at the rate of Rs. 550 PMT.

(iii) Newspapers in medium category are required to pay customs duty at the rate of Rs. 275/- as against chargeable rate of Rs. 550/- PMT.

(iv) Newsprint authorisations are issued

on quarterly basis so that the newspapers do not face difficulties in regard to payment, and storage, etc. However, newspapers with an annual entitlement of 50 MTs or below are given the option to take the entire quantity in one instalment or more.

(v) 25% of imported newsprint is given from STC's buffer stock. Newspapers with an annual entitlement of 50 MTs or below are given the option to take the entire quantity or part of quantity from buffer stock.

(vi) Normally the performance certificate of a newspaper is required to be signed by a Chartered Accountant. However, newspapers with a circulation of 2000 copies or below are exempted from this requirement.

Payment of Fixed Deposit Amounts by Companies

5703. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs has issued several instructions to various companies since December, 1988 for payments of fixed deposit amounts withheld by them to the depositors within a specified period;

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

(c) whether the companies have still been violating these instructions; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken for protecting the interest of small depositors/investing public?

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

Sir. On the basis of complaints made by depositors, the companies concerned are, by and large, advised to refund deposits remaining unpaid after due date of maturity.

(b) The compilation of details of such depositors and companies may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

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

Power Generation Capacity

5704. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual power generation capacity of the various power projects in the country;

(b) the target set for power generation for the year 1988-89;

(c) the actual power generated during the year;

(d) whether the power generation achieved is below the target and if so, the reasons for the shortfall; and

(e) the target set for power generation for 1989-90?

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

(a) The power generating capacity from various projects in the country as on 31.3.1989 was about 59092.1 MW.

(b) and (c). The target for energy generation in the country during 1988-89 was 226.5 BU against which the actual achievement was 220.9 BU.

(d) The actual generation during 1988-89 was below the target on account of less thermal generation, due to low system demand, particularly in the agricultural sector, because of exceptionally good rains during the monsoon period.

(e) The energy generation target set for the year 1989-90 is 251.3 BU.

A.I.R. Coverage in Seventh Plan

5705. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for achieving coverage by All India Radio throughout the country by the end of the Seventh Plan;

(b) the details of radio stations to be set up in the country during the remaining part of the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the coverage expected to be achieved on commissioning of these stations?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER AND INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) AIR's 7th Plan Schemes has aimed at a target to extend radio coverage to 97.5% of the population of the country and 91% of the area.

(b) The details of new radio stations that would be set up in the country and powers of existing transmitters that would be raised during the remaining part of the 7th Plan are given in the statement below.

(c) On commissioning of these projects, radio coverage is expected to be available to 96% of population and 88% of the area in the country. This is due to the reason that some of the 7th Plan schemes will spill over to the 8th Plan.

STATEMENT

A. *New Radio Stations that are expected to be commissioned by the end of Seventh Plan*

North Zone

1. Alwar
2. Kathua
3. Bhatinda
4. Patiala
5. Banswara
6. Jhalawar
7. Nagaur
8. Sawai Madhopur
9. Kasauli
10. Obra

South Zone

1. Warangal
2. Nizamabad
3. Chitradurga
4. Hassan
5. Hospet
6. Kurnool

7. Cannanore
8. Tirupathi
9. Raichur
10. Anantapur
11. Cochin
12. Marcapuram
13. Mercara

East Zone

1. Jamshedpur
2. Baripada
3. Jorhat
4. Purnea
5. Haflong
6. Belonia
7. Kailashahr
8. Murshidabad
9. Bolangir
10. Singhbhum
11. Sasaram

West Zone

1. Beed
2. Betul
3. Chindwapa
4. Khandwa

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----|------------|
| 5. | Shahdol | 12. | Akola |
| 6. | Shivpuri | 13. | Bilaspur |
| 7. | Ahmednagar | 14. | Dhule |
| 8. | Raigarh | 15. | Satara |
| 9. | Balaghat | 16. | Nanded |
| 10. | Godhra | 17. | Chandrapur |
| 11. | Yeotmal | 18. | Guna |
- B. *Medium wave transmitters upgradation schemes to be commissioned by the end of the Seventh Plan*

	Station	From	To
1.	Suratgarh	20 KW	300 KW
2.	Jammu	50 KW	300 KW
3.	Jalandhar	50 KW	300 KW
4.	Bangalore	50 KW	200 KW
5.	Ahmedabad	50 KW	200 KW
6.	Vijayawada	20 KW	100 KW
7.	Jabalpur	20 KW	200 KW
8.	Calcutta	50 KW	100 KW
9.	Jeypore	20 KW	100 KW
10.	Varanasi	20 KW	100 KW

[Translation]

Telecommunication Service in Rural Areas of Ranikhet Sub Division, U.P.

5706. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to improve telecommunication services in the rural areas of Ranikhet sub-division of Al-mora District in Uttar Pradesh through a Multi Access Radio Relay system;

(b) if so, whether the work on the said proposal has been started; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken for implementing the said proposal?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Infrastructure is in the process of getting ready. Supply of equipment has not yet commenced.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Investment Subsidy

5707. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industries in U.P. have been deprived of the Central subsidy on the capital investment with effect from 22 September, 1988 whereas the said scheme was effective till 30 September, 1988;

(b) whether those entrepreneurs have also been deprived of this facility who made capital investment during the period from 22 September, 1988 to 30 September, 1988 and who were provided loans by the financial institutions only when their plans/extension plans were sanctioned by the District Industries Centres; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to save those entrepreneurs from the loss of central subsidy who made capital investment during the period from 22 September, 1988 to 30 September, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Government have decided to discontinue grant of Central Investment Subsidy for non-manufacturing activities w.e.f. 22.9.1988. This decision is applicable uniformly to all industrially backward areas in

the country.

Opening of Petrol Pumps in Pithoragarh and Almora Districts, U.P.

5708. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted to open petrol pumps at Thal, Pithoragarh City and Dharchula in Pithoragarh district and Bhikiasen, Koshi and Chaukhutia in Almora district in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of places in these districts where petrol pumps are proposed to be opened and when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In accordance with the survey conducted in the Civil districts of Pithoragarh and Almora in U.P. two locations, namely Thal and Dharchula were found feasible for setting up of Retail Outlet dealerships. These two locations were included in the oil industry's Annual Marketing Plan 1986-87 and the selection process for these two dealerships has also been initiated;

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

U.H.F. Towers In Almora and Pithoragarh U.P.

5709. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to raise the capacity of U.H.F. towers in Almora and Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which their capacity will be raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) At present, there is no proposal to increase the capacity of existing UHF tower of UHF systems working in Almora & Pithoragarh.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Gap between Demand and Supply of Power

5710. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between the projected demand and supply of Power is widening as the projects are lagging behind schedule;

(b) whether a number of power projects which were cleared by the Central Electricity Authority, have either not started in time or are lagging behind and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated escalation in cost of these projects due to the delay in the implementation; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the power situation in the country?

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

(a) No, Sir. The gap between demand and supply of energy has reduced from 10.9% in 1987-88 to 7.7% in 1988-89 and is expected to drop further to 6.8% in 1989-90. There has also been no lagging behind the schedule, as targetted capacity of 22,245 MW in the Seventh Plan is expected to be achieved.

(b) and (c). After the Central Electricity Authority's (CEA's) techno-economic clearance of power projects several other factors such as availability of various inputs like fuel and water, environmental & forest clearances, clearances from Pollution Control Board & National Airports authority, allocation of funds by State Government, resolution of inter-State disputes and sharing of waters, determine the final start-up of the project. Therefore, it would be incorrect to compute delay in implementation of the projects from the date of clearance by the CEA and consequently to attribute cost escalations to such delays.

(d) Addition of about 38,000 MW generating capacity in the Eighth Plan period, optimum utilisation of installed capacity, Renovation & Modernisation of existing power stations, reduction in transmission and distribution losses, efficient load management and energy conservation are some of the measures being undertaken to improve the power situation in the country.

Public Telephone Booths in Bangalore City

5711. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Public Call Office booths purchased by Bangalore Telephones in Bangalore city;

(b) the expenditure incurred for acquiring these new booths;

(c) the cost of each booth;

(d) the name of the company which supplied these Public Call Office booths; and

(e) whether quotations were called for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) 14 New Public Call Office booths have been purchased by Bangalore Telephones during the Year 1988-89.

(b) and (c). An expenditure of about Rs. 73,700/- has been incurred for acquiring these Public Call Office booths. Three different models have been acquired costing Rs. 4271/-; Rs. 9600/-; and Rs. 12,858/-, each.

(d) and (e). These booths have been acquired from M/s TECHNO INDUSTRIAL COMPONENTS, Bangalore and CRAFTSMEN ENGINEERING, Coimbatore by inviting tenders and quotations.

Registration for Maruti Cars and Jeeps in Bangalore

5712. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered for Maruti cars and jeeps in Bangalore city;

(b) the number of registration, cleared by 31 January, 1989;

(c) the number of persons on the waiting list as on 31 January, 1989; and

(d) when the waiting list will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The total number of bookings received in Bangalore city for Maruti-800 and Gypsy is as follows (net of cancellations):

	<i>Total No.</i>
Maruti-800 (1986 Bookings)	5,512
Gypsy (1985 Bookings)	137

(b) and (c). The total number of bookings released for delivery and the number

pending for the Maruti-800 as of end January, 1989 in Bangalore city is as follows:

	<i>Total No. of Bookings Released</i>	<i>Total No. of Bookings Pending</i>
Maruti-800 (1986 Bookings)	3,225	2,287

All bookings for the Gypsy, received in 1985, have been released.

(d) The waiting list for Maruti-800 is expected to be cleared by March, 1990.

(b) whether Government propose to open new Post Offices at these places in the near future; and

Opening of Post Offices at Vivekananda Nagar and Katriguppa in Bangalore

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

5713. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is a Post Office at Katriguppa but not at Vivekananda Nagar.

(a) whether there is no Post Office at Vivekananda Nagar and Katriguppa in Bangalore;

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at

present to open a post office at Vivekananda Nagar as sufficient postal traffic has not yet developed.

Setting up of HMT watch unit in Karnataka

5714. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of HMT watches during 1987-88;

(b) the total production of watches in the private sector during 1987-88;

(c) the demand for watches in the country per year; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up a new HMT watch unit in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) HMT produced 49.41 lakh watches in 1987-88.

(b) The production of watches in private sector was 1.63 million excluding small scale sector.

(c) The estimated annual demand for

watches in the country is around 12-15 million Nos.

(d) No, Sir.

Waiting Lists for LPG connections in Metropolitan Cities and State Capitals

5715. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list as on 1 January, 1989 for allotment of LPG connections in each of the metropolitan cities and the State capitals; and

(b) when these waiting lists are likely to be cleared?

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

(b) Release of new LPG connections is done by the oil industry all over the country, including in the metropolitan cities and state capitals, in a phased manner, under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG.

STATEMENT

(in lakh)

S. No.	Metropolitan Cities/Capitals of States-Union Territories	Approximate number of persons on the waiting list (as on 1.1.89)
1	2	3
1.	Bombay	0.665
2.	Calcutta	1.481
3.	Delhi	4.588
4.	Madras	0.832

1	2	3
5.	Hyderabad	0.197
6.	Itanagar	0.001
7.	Dispur	0.074
8.	Patna	0.139
9.	Panaji	0.039
10.	Gandhinagar/Ahmedabad	0.179
11.	Chandigarh	0.438
12.	Shimla	0.007
13.	Srinagar	0.059
14.	Jammu	0.068
15.	Bangalore	0.390
16.	Trivandrum	0.039
17.	Bhopal	0.107
18.	Imphal	0.027
19.	Shillong	0.015
20.	Aizawl	0.026
21.	Kohima	0.009
22.	Bhubaneshwar	0.028
23.	Jaipur	0.830
24.	Gangtok	0.010
25.	Agartala	0.067
26.	Lucknow	0.419
27.	Port Blair	0.004

1	2	3
28.	Silvassa	0.009
29.	Daman	0.031
30.	Lakshadweep	0.000
31.	Pondicherry	0.030

Booking of Trunk Calls

5716. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are loosing heavily in booking of trunk calls;

(b) whether there is no regular checking and supervision; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. Despite expansion of STD network, revenue on account of trunk calls has registered an upward trend as would be seen from below:

Year	Revenue
1986-87	300.65 Crores (300.65 crores)
1987-88	390.08 Crores
4/88 to 12/88	322.20 Crores

(b) Regular checking and supervision is exercised at all levels.

(c) Does not arise.

Target fixed for Maruti Cars

5717. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited is targetting for one lakh units of cars per year;

(b) if so, what is the import content in that target;

(c) whether any plan for indigenisation of the enhanced units has also been decided; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The Project Report of Maruti Udyog Limited envisages production capacity of one lakh vehicles per year by 1988-89 with a cumulative indigenous content of 95.3% Maruti Udyog Ltd. has achieved a production level of 105547 vehicles in 1988-89.

(c) and (d). Maruti Udyog Ltd. has been implementing a phased manufacturing programme for progressive indigenisation as per capability of indigenous auto-component industry. The cumulative indigenisation level achieved till 31.3.89 is 86.23% for the car which is planned to go upto 92% by March, 1991.

Microprocessor Controlled System in Paper Industry

5718. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the paper industry has gone for the microprocessor controlled systems to improve the productivity;

(b) if so, the improvement in productivity achieved after the introduction of the system; and

(c) the number of workmen employed in the paper industry before and after the introduction of the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Some of the paper mills in the country are contemplating installation of micro-processor controlled systems, which are on-line regulating device for improvement of process, quality control and productivity.

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

Telephone Service in Farrukhabad (U.P.)

5719. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether numerous complaints have been made about the unsatisfactory telephone service in Farrukhabad city (U.P.); and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government

to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Some complaints have been received regarding telephone service in Farrukhabad District.

(b) Necessary action has been taken for their redressal. The present manual telephone exchange at Farrukhabad is proposed to be replaced by an automatic exchange of ICP Crossbar type in the Eighth Plan.

Allotment of LPG Distributorships

5720. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG distributorships established by the Indian Oil Corporation, the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited since 1 January, 1987, Company-wise;

(b) the number of customers served by such distributorships;

(c) the number of LPG connections allotted to the HPCL and the BPCL distributorships run by SCs/STs and Adivasis;

(d) whether most of the distributorships established by the HPCL and the BPCL are running in loss; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The number of LPG distributorships established from 1.1.87 to 31.12.88 is as under:

Indian Oil Corporation Limited	—	235
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	—	138
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	—	103

Total:

476

(b) The effort involved in the compilation of such information will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served;

(c) Adivasis are covered under 'ST' category. The number of LPG connections allotted to SC/ST LPG distributorships during the above period by BPC and HPC are 22839 and 38229 respectively;

(d) Viability of distributorships depends on many factors such as cost of showroom/land for godown, cost of construction of godown, other infrastructural costs, wages, etc. Once an LPG distributorship is commissioned, it takes about 3-4 years to reach the viable level; and

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

Petrochemical Project at Jaigad, Maharashtra

5721. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any objections have been received from the local people in respect of the proposed Petrochemical Project at Jaigad (Maharashtra), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests have cleared this project; and

(c) if so, what are their findings on pollution and environmental after-effects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Petrochemical Complex at Jaigad in Maharashtra

5722. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land required for the

petrochemical project at Jaigad in Maharashtra;

(b) what are the proposals for rehabilitating the affected families; and

(c) the employment potential of the project and the provision made to give priority to the affected people for employment in the project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Planning of T.V. Programmes

5723. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity in the allocation of time on Doordarshan for Government controlled functions and programmes and other programmes of entertainment; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken by Doordarshan for better planning of programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir. Allocation of time on Doordarshan depends on the importance and significance of the events viz from information, education and entertainment angle.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone Connections in Various Cities of Madhya Pradesh

5724. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long waiting list for new telephone connections in Vidisha, Ganj Basoda, Sihore, Sironj, Raisen and Bhopal cities of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in providing new telephone connections at these places; and

(c) when the present demand would be met in these towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir, except Sironj exchange which has no waiting list.

(b) Telephones are being provided as per objective of the Seventh Plan which is to provide telephones by the end of Seventh Plan (31.3.90) for an average telephone demand registered upto 1.4.87 in case of large size exchanges, upto 1.4.88 in case of medium size exchanges and almost on demand in case of small size exchanges subject to availability of equipment concerned.

(c) The present demand of the following cities are likely to be cleared by the year indicated against each.

Sl.No.	Name	Year
1	2	3
1.	Videsha	1993-94
2.	Ganj Basoda	1990-91
3.	Sihore	1990-91
4.	Raisen	1989-90
5.	Bhopal	1992-93

New Telephone Electronic Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh

5725. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the installation of new electronic exchanges in Madhya Pradesh during 1988-89;

(b) how many of them have been installed, started working and where; and

(c) the target fixed for installation of new exchanges in 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Twenty one electronic exchanges were planned to be

commissioned in Madhya Pradesh during 1988-89.

(b) Twenty have been commissioned. Details are given in the Statement below.

(c) Thirty Seven new telephone exchanges in 1989-90 are proposed to be installed subject to availability of exchange equipment.

STATEMENT

List of Electronic Exchanges Commissioned in Madhya Pradesh During 1988-89

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Khergone | — 600 L NEAX |
| 2. Datia | — 400 L NEAX |
| 3. Rewa | — 1200 L NEAX |
| 4. Sidhi | — 400 L NEAX |
| 5. Jagadalpur | — 800 L NEAX |
| 6. Chhindwara | — 1000 L NEAX |
| 7. Jhabua | — 400 L NEAX |
| 8. Bhopal | — 600 RLU |

C-Dot 128 Port RAX

- | |
|-----------------|
| 9. Beresia |
| 10. Misrod |
| 11. Adampur |
| 12. Sanwer |
| 13. Channatoria |
| 14. Kumhari |

- | |
|----------------|
| 15. Ulaichan |
| 16. Jatwara |
| 17. S/Sarni |
| 18. Malanpur |
| 19. Malajkhand |
| 20. Sandhai. |

Supply of Gas through Pipeline in Baroda, Gujarat

5726. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from the Municipal Corporation of Baroda in Gujarat for allocation of more gas for house hold purposes through pipeline and reduction of the prices of the natural gas supplied;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Baroda Municipal Corpn. have requested for additional commitment of 30,000-40,000 M³ of gas per day for domestic supply in the city as well as for supply of gas at a reduced price of Rs. 500/1000 M³ against the present price of Rs. 1400/1000 M³ plus taxes.

(c) This has been examined by the Government and found not possible.

Payment of Royalty on Crude Oil and Gas to States

5727. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased state the to rate of royalty paid to different oil producing States by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on production of oil and natural gas from the respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The present rate of royalty is Rs. 192/- per MT on crude oil and 10% of the value of natural gas obtained at the well-head. This is applicable throughout the country.

[Translation]

Use of Hindi

5728. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the programme prepared by his Ministry for the progressive use of Hindi for 1989-90; and

(b) the percentage of wok proposed to be done in Hindi in its offices located in Bihar, U.P., Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Annual Programme for implementation of Official Language Policy of the Union is prepared by the Department of Official Languages, Ministry of Home Affairs and the percentages of work proposed to be done in Hindi in various Central Government Offices are also prescribed by the same Department, which is *inter alia* -90% in the case of communications from Central Ministries/

Departments located in Region 'A' to Central Government Offices located in Regions A & B : 100% for communications from Central Government offices, etc. located in Region 'A' to central Government Offices located in Regions A & B and 10% to offices located in Regions "C" in the case of correspondence, as also 100% for communications to any offices of a State Government/Union Territory or individuals in Regions A & B; besides this all communications received in Hindi have to be replied to in Hindi. These percentages are apart from the work which has to be necessarily in both Hindi and English, or in Hindi alone. These guidelines are proposed to be followed in this Ministry also in offices located in Bihar, U.P. Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

[Translation]

Expansion of Telecommunications and Postal Services in Bihar

5729. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new expansion projects of telecommunication and postal services to be implemented in Patna, Gaya, Nawada and Nalanda district of Bihar during 1989-90;

(b) the number of on going projects likely to be completed during this year; and

(c) the benefits to be accrued therefrom?

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

Department of Telecom

(a) Expansion projects to be implemented during 1989-90.

- 10,000 lines E-10B Exchange replacing 6000 lines at Patna and 1800 lines at Patliputra.
- Replacement of step-by-step Telex exchange at Patna by SPC electronics Telex.
- Expansion of Rajendranagar Telephone Exchange (Patna) from 9000 to 10,000 lines.
- Inter-dialling between Gaya and Bodhgaya.
- Group-dialling between Warsli-ganj, Hisua and Rajauli in Nawada.
- Expansion of Biharshariff ex-

change (Nalanda) from 800 to 1,000 lines.

- Replacement of MAX-III at Rajgir and at Nalanda by C-Dot Exchange.

(b) The number of ongoing projects likely to be completed during this period.

7000 lines E-10B at Patna and 3000 line RLU at Patliputra.

(c) The benefits to be accrued therefrom?

With the commissioning of these projects, telecom services will be provided to new subscribers and the existing telecom. services will improve because of induction of modern technology.

Department of Posts

(a) Expansion projects to be implemented during 1989-90.

16 new post offices have been sanctioned. These are for the following villages;

<i>Gaya District:</i>	Charokharigarh, Hemara, Aira, Majhiawan and Silaunj,
<i>Patna District:</i>	Malikapur, Hulasitola, Nasratpur and Kausari.
<i>Nawada District:</i>	Marara.
<i>Nalanda District:</i>	Bhatagaon, Gaurabnagar, Suhawanpur, Amba, Belchi and Palatpara.

(b) The number of ongoing projects likely to be completed during this period.

The sanctioned post offices are expected to be opened during the first Quarter April-June 1989.

(c) The benefits to be accrued therefrom?

prove further in the respective districts.

[English]

Demand of Soda Ash

5730. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI:
SHRI H.B.PATIL:

With the opening of the 16 new post offices postal facilities are expected to im-

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of soda ash of the small scale sector during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) out of the total demand of the small scale sector the estimated consumption by sodium silicate and detergents manufacturers dhobies and household cooperatives; and

(c) the estimated increase in demand of soda ash during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The total demand of soda ash during 1987-88 and 1988-89 was estimated at 12.00 and 13.20 lakh tonnes, respectively. Out of this approximately 35% share was that of the small scale sector.

(b) Sodium Silicate and detergent industry account for over 70% of total consumption of soda ash in the small scale sector. Separate figures for dhobies and industrial cooperatives are not available.

(c) Demand of soda ash during 1989-90 is estimated to grow by 10% over the preceding year.

Development of Automobile Component Industry

5731. SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take for developing a strong and quality oriented automobile component industry;

(b) the number of private and public undertakings working in that field; and

(c) the incentives proposed to be given to the indigenous component industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). By and large, the automobile component industry has been meeting the requirement of the vehicle sector, both in terms of quality and quantity. In the wake of introduction of new generation of vehicles in the country, Government have encouraged the auto component industry to upgrade and modernise their technology, and for this purpose a number of measures have been taken by the Government including delicensing of auto component industry, broad-banding, liberal import of technology, fiscal concessions, reduction in import duties on tools, dies, jugs, fixtures, etc.

There is no independent automobile component unit in the Central public sector. In the private sector, there are about 250 units in the organised sector engaged in the auto component industry.

Educational Programmes in Regional Languages on T.V. Network

5732. SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned nation-wide educational programmes for telecasting on a special channel on national and regional T.V. Networks for effective national integration;

(b) if so, the procedure to be adopted for such programme; and

(c) when such programmes are likely to be introduced?

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

no proposal to telecast such programmes on a special channel of national and regional T.V. Network. However, educational programmes emphasising national integration are regularly telecast on the national network and from various Doordarshan Kendras.

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

Rural Electrification Scheme in Karnataka

5733. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rural electrification schemes have been prepared for Karnataka;

(b) if so, the total number of villages to be electrified in Karnataka; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Rural electrification Corporation has sanctioned 925 schemes upto the end of March, 1989 for Karnataka Electricity Board involving a loan assistance of Rs. 206.60 crores. These schemes envisage electrification of 8537 villages and energisation of 3.86 lakh pumpsets.

Tidal Power Development by NHPC

5734. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation contemplate to enter the

area of tidal power development in the country;

(b) if so, whether the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation has initiated action for obtaining the techno-economic clearance for the projects from the Central Electricity Authority;

(c) whether any concrete proposals have been chalked out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d). Central Electricity Authority is yet to accord techno-economic clearance.

Setting up of gas based industries in Punjab

5734. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up gas based industries in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). There is no natural gas available in Punjab at present. The question of setting up of gas-based industries in that state. therefore, does not arise.

Chartering Rates for Off-Shore Support Vessels hired by ONGC

5736. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has been paying the same chartering rate for employment of Indian Off-shore Support vessels as the foreign vessels;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of Offshore Support Vessels employed, rate of chartering per day being given both to domestic and foreign vessels; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to encourage the Indian owned vessels?

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

(b) The charter rates of the Indian flag vessels were fixed in terms of the methodology prescribed in the report of the working group headed by the then D.G. Shipping in 1984. Pending examination of ONGC's contentions regarding the extension of this arrangement for a further three years by Government, the vessels, in whose case the five year period of the rates fixed under the above methodology has ended, are being paid an interim rate by ONGC. The foreign flag vessels in being paid at the rate quoted for it against ONGC's open tender.

(c) At present ONGC have employed 25 vessels belonging to Indian companies at charter rate ranging from Rs. 25,000 to Rs 65,800 per day. The foreign flag vessel is employed at Rs. 19,142. per day.

(d) Various incentives such as price preference over foreign borders, deemed export benefits etc are available to domestic companies desirous of entering the oil field service sector.

Districts not covered by Regional Network of Doordarshan, Kerala, Trivandrum

5737. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Kerala which are not yet covered under the regional network of Trivandrum Doordarshan, Kerala;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these districts are likely to be brought under the regional network?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT): (a) to (c). Eleven districts in Kerala out of a total of fourteen are at present covered, fully or practically, by regional TV service relayed by the TV transmitters at Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut. The existing low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Calicut is envisaged to be replaced by a high power (10 KW) transmitter as part of the VII Plan. With the commissioning of this project, two more districts are expected to be brought substantially under regional service network in Kerala. It is also expected to effect improvement in the service already available in four districts.

Plan Allocation for increasing capacity of Power Projects

5738. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total plan allocation for increasing the installed capacity of thermal, hydel and nuclear power projects, separately during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the details of additional allocation made, if any; and

(c) the details of major power projects which have been completed during the Seventh Plan period and those yet to be completed by the end of the Plan?

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

: (a) The approved outlay for power generation schemes in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 21302.63 crores, the break up of which is given below:-

	(Rs. crores)
States	13,254.67
Centre	7,993.04
Union Territories	54.92
	21,302.63

The break up of outlay for thermal, hydro and nuclear generation schemes was not, however, indicated separately.

(b) According to an assessment made by the Planning Commission additional fund requirements during the Seventh Plan for generation schemes would be about Rs. 6500 crores.

(c) A capacity of 22245 MW is targetted for commissioning during the Seventh Five Year Plan, out of which a capacity of about 16,700 MW has been commissioned/rolled till 31st March, 1989. It is expected that it would be possible to commission the bal-

ance capacity in the current financial year (1989-90).

Tyre Prices

5739. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

DR. B.L.SHAILESH:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has recommended to Government to intervene in the price mechanism of automotive tyres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has, in its Report on Automotive Tyre Industry (Phase-II Study) Recommended the facility of import of tyres and tubes on O.G.L. at a total duty of 100% . This recommendation has been accepted by Government and the import of specified categories of truck and bus tyres has already been put on O.G.L. at a reduced rate of duty for specified categories of consumers.

[Translation]

Allotment of Petrol Pumps and L.P.G. Agencies in Delhi

5740. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps and gas agencies allotted by various petroleum

companies in Delhi, company-wise;

(b) the percentage of reservation made for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the allotment of these petrol pumps and gas agencies;

(c) the number of persons to whom petrol pumps and gas agencies have been allotted on reservation basis so far in Delhi by each petroleum company;

(d) whether allotment to SC/ST persons has been less than the prescribed quota;

(e) if so, whether the petrol pumps and gas agencies to be opened in future will be allotted to the SC/ST persons; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). The Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships and LPG distributorships awarded by Oil Companies to SC/ST persons and others in Delhi as on 31.3.1989 are as under:

	<i>Retails Outlet Dealerships</i>			<i>LPG Distributorships</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>SC/ST</i>	<i>% age</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>SC/ST</i>	<i>% age</i>
I D C	83	3	3.61	137	13	9.48
B P C	2	—	—	34	14	41.17
H P C	1	—	—	18	—	—
I B P	1	—	—	—	—	—
	87	3	3.44	189	27	14.28

(d) and (e). Reservation of 25% for all dealerships/distributorships for SC/STs has been there ever since the oil companies adopted uniform guidelines with effect from 23.9.1977. This is being adhered to in all Annual marketing plans for dealerships/distributorships;

(f) Does not arise in view of (d) & (e). above.

[English]

Licensed capacity of M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd.

5741. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the licensed capacity sanctioned to Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd. to manufacture tooth paste and tooth powder, reserved for small scale sector;

(b) whether the Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd. has been manufacturing much more than the licensed capacity;

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

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons thereof?

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

licensed capacity of Tooth Powder and (India) Ltd., is as under:-
Tooth Paste of M/s. Colgate Palmolive

Tooth Powder	771 Tonnes/Annum	
Tooth Paste:		
(a) Mixing	85,000 lbs	on single shift basis.
(b) Filling	1,30,000 Dozs	

The mixing capacity for Tooth Paste has been recognised at 15,50,000 Kgs. per annum on three shift basis subject to certain conditions.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Company filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court and obtained a Stay Order restraining the Government from proceeding against them. The matter therefore is *sub-judice*

Waiting Lists for Telephone connections in West Bengal

5742. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting

lists for telephone connections in West Bengal, district-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is given in the Statement below.

(b) As per the objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to meet the average registered demand in the Calcutta Metropolitan District up to 30.9.86, other large capacity exchange areas in West Bengal up to 1.4.87 and medium size exchange areas up to 1.4.88 by the end of the Seventh Plan period. The remaining waiting list will be gradually cleared during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

STATEMENT

District Wise Waiting List in West Bengal as on 1.3.1989

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Waiting Lists
1	2	3
1.	Bankura	133
2.	Birbhum	415
3.	Burdwan	2451
4.	Cooch Behar	131

1	2	3
5.	Darjeeling	827
6.	Howrah	84
7.	Hooghly	354
8.	Jalpaiguri	198
9.	Malda	34
10.	Murshidabad	202
11.	Midnapore	856
12.	Nadia	132
13.	Purulia	153
14.	24 Pargana	37
15.	West Dinajpur	152
16.	Calcutta Telephone District (includes parts of Howrah, Hooghly and 24 Pargana Distts).	30855

Delivery of Postal Dak in NOIDA

5743. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 15 November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 642 regarding delivery of postal dak in NOIDA and state;

(a) the number of additional posts, sanctioned for NOIDA Complex Post Office to cope with the work and to improve delivery of postal dak;

(b) whether the additional staff has been appointed and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether new Delivery Sub-Office

has been set up in sector 37 in NOIDA and started functioning;

(d) if so, whether the postal dak is now delivered in time, regularly and daily in each of the sectors of NOIDA and the delay has been minimised ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Details of the additional posts sanctioned are given in the Statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes. Sir.

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

STATEMENT

Additional Posts sanctioned for Noida complex post office (Sector-2) and Sector 37

Particulars of Posts	For existing Noida Complex (Sector 2) Post Office (Augmentation)	Particulars of Posts	For Sector 37 New Delivery Post Office
	1	2	3
LSG Postal Assistant	1	LSG Postal Assistant	1
Time Scale Postal Assistants	8	Time Scale Postal Assistants	6
Departmental Stamp Vendors	2	Departmental Stamp Vendor	1
Sorting Postmen	2	Sorting Postman	1
Group 'D' (including 2 Departmental Telegraph Messengers)	3	Group 'D'	2
Postmen	7	Postmen	8
Total	23	19	19
	Posts	Posts	Posts

Gas Based Power Project in Madhya Pradesh

been given to Madhya Pradesh Government in this regard; and

5744. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(c) if so, the details thereof and when the proposals are likely to be cleared?

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal to Union Government for setting up of four power projects of 450 MW capacity each in Gwalior, Guna, Jhabua and Rajgarh based on gas from HBJ pipeline which passes through the State;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) to (c). The following schemes for the setting up of gas-based power stations in Madhya Pradesh have been received in the Central Electricity Authority;

(b) if so, whether any assurance has

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
(i)	Gwalior GT Combined Cycle Thermal Power Station (TPS)	3 x 100 MW GT + 1 x 150 MW ST	420.30
(ii)	Jhabua GT Combined Cycle TPS	3 x 100 MW GT + 1 x 150 MW ST	428.40
(iii)	Rajgarh GT Combined Cycle TPS	3 x 100 MW GT + 1 x 150 MW ST	432.90
(iv)	Guna GT Combined Cycle TPS	3 x 100 MW GT + 1 x 150 MW ST	414.00

The proposals could be processed for techno-economic clearance/investment decision after the fuel linkage is confirmed, the requisite inputs have been tied up and the necessary clearances have been obtained by the State Government.

(a) whether the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited is contemplating to set up an oil refinery in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether their technical team has inspected several sites in Narsingpur, Hoshangabad and Khandwa districts for setting up this projects; and

Setting up of Oil Refiner in Madhya Pradesh

5745. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (SHRIBRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). A working group has already been constituted for formation of VIIIth Plan, which would make appropriate recommendations for creation of additional Refining capacity in the country.

In order to get preliminary work done, Government requested BPCL to carry out a study for a new refinery in Central India for consideration in the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

BPCL's technical team inspected several sites and has suggested the following locations as promising:-

- (i) Harda—Khirkhya, Dist. Hoshangabad
- (ii) Rampuri-Kherkheda, Near Khandwa, Dist. East Nimar.
- (iii) Bagaspur, Dist. Narsing-pur.

The actual location of the refinery will be decided on the basis of various techno-economic considerations, which include availability of crude oil, demand supply balance of products in the area, etc. and also on the reports of the experts.

Construction of Ash Pond at Talcher Project In Orissa

5746. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thermal Power Plant at Talcher in Orissa has taken steps to build an ash pond to store the ashes and dust released by the plant;

(b) if so, the progress made in the construction of that ash pond;

(c) the date by which the construction of ash pond is expected to be completed; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the work?

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

Assistance for Bakreshwar Thermal Power Plant

5747. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3858 regarding Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project and state;

(a) whether Government have agreed to the external bilateral assistance to the West Bengal Government in the matter of construction of the Bakreshwar Thermal Power Plant; and

(b) if so, the present stage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) and (b). The general policy is at present that Government-to-Government bilateral external assistance can only be utilised for the implementation of power projects in the Central Sector. This position was explained to the Government of West Bengal, who have indicated that the Bakreshwar Project is to be taken up for implementation in the State Sector.

Electrification of Villages in Bihar

5748. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified so far and to be electrified during 1989-90 in the

country, State-wise break-up.

(b) the corresponding figures, district-wise for Bihar;

(c) the criteria for the selection of additional villages in various States, in various districts within a State and in various blocks within a district; and

(d) the names of Gram Panchayats in Purnea district of Bihar which have not yet been electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) Statement I indicating State-wise number of villages electrified upto 28.2.1989 and villages to be electrified during 1989-90 is given below.

(b) and (c). Statement II indicating District-wise number of villages electrified in Bihar as on 31.3.1988 is given below. District-wise and block-wise targets are finalised at the State level depending upon the priorities accorded by the State Electricity Board.

(d) Statistics regarding electrification of Gram Panchayats are not maintained.

STATEMENT-I

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>No. of villages electrified upto 28.2.89</i>	<i>No. of villages to be electrified during 1989-90</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26760	650
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1124	135
3.	Assam	18516	1703
4.	Bihar	42898	2300
5.	Goa	377	40
6.	Gujarat	17892	1
7.	Haryana	6745	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16778	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6056	100
10.	Karnataka	26429	30
11.	Kerala	1219	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	54941	2700
13.	Maharashtra	38797	150

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
14.	Manipur	1008	250
15.	Meghalaya	1834	230
16.	Mizoram	279	65
17.	Nagaland	1097	—
18.	Orissa	28903	785
19.	Punjab	12342	—
20.	Rajasthan	24201	1010
21.	Sikkim	330	38
22.	Tamil Nadu	15811	—
23.	Tripura	2429	160
24.	Uttar Pradesh	78044	2365
25.	West Bengal	24373	1560
Total (States)		449183	14231
Total (U Ts)		1084	—
Total (All- India)		450267	14231

STATEMENT II

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Villages Electrified upto 31.3.88</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Patna	1357*
2.	Nalanda	1013*
3.	Gaya	2758
4.	Jahanabad	—

1	2	3
5.	Nawadah	927
6.	Aurangabad	1559
7.	Bhojpur	1278
8.	Rohtas	2218
9.	Ranchi	1183
10.	Lahardaga	260
11.	Palamu	1195
12.	Singhbhum	1587
13.	Gumla	485
14.	Hazaribagh	1344
15.	Giridih	988
16.	Dhanbad	697
17.	Bhagalpur	1593
18.	Munger	1582
19.	Deogar	950
20.	Dumka	888
21.	Godda	540
22.	Sahebganj	676
23.	Muzaffarpur	1286
24.	Sitamarhi	739
25.	Vaishali	1171
26.	E. Champaran	897
27.	W. Champaran	832

1	2	3
28.	Saran	1257
29.	Gopalganj	933
30.	Siwan	902
31.	Darbhanga	1020
32.	Mahdhubani	995
33.	Samastipur	1157*
34.	Begusari	835*
35.	Saharsa	785
36.	Madhepura	345
37.	Purnea	1228
38.	Katihar	682
39.	Khagaria	277*
	Under State Plan (Being identified by SEB)	87

* Note: Includes uninhabited villages

Production of Coal In Eighth Plan

5749. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any projection for the production of coal during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the target set therefor; and

(c) the details of the strategies proposed to be adopted to raise coal production

during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Need based projection of coal production in the Eight Plan period is still to be firmed up. Tentatively, it is expected that coal production may have to be stepped by about 50 percent during the 8th Plan period.

(c) For meeting the additional requirement in the Eighth Plan period, specific project proposals are contemplated to be processed for investment sanctions. Many

of the already sanctioned projects are also expected to start coal production in the 8th Plan and thus contribute towards the additional production requirement.

Assessment of Geo-thermal Potential in Sikkim

5750. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exploratory drilling for assessment of the geo-thermal potential in Sikkim has been undertaken so far;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to develop technology to utilise geo-thermal energy for generation of power in Sikkim; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). From the known information Geo-Thermal potential for power generation in Sikkim is not high and as such does not merit priority.

High Power Transmitters in Eastern Region

5751. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of high power TV transmitters set up in Eastern region, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have conducted periodical assessment of the working

of these transmitters;

(c) if so, the details of such assessment made during 1987, 1988 and by 31st March, 1989, State-wise ; and

(d) the details of programme to ensure performance of the transmitters in Eastern region effectively in future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Seventeen high Power TV transmitters are at present functioning in the Eastern Region of the country. The state-wise break-up is given below:-

Assam	3
Bihar	3
Meghalaya	1
Manipur	1
Nagaland	1
Orissa	2
Tripura	1
West Bengal	5
(including one second Channel transmitter)	

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. High Power transmitters in the Easter Region, as in all other zones, are reported to have been functioning satisfactorily. Percentage of interruption in service with respect to the total transmission period due to power supply failure, gear break-down and other causes during 1987-88 and 1989 (till February), recorded on the basis of periodical assessment of the working of these transmitters, is given below, State-wise:-

State	Percentage Break-down		
	1987	1988 (till February)	1989
Assam	0.16	0.45	0.18
Bihar	0.40	0.27	0.09
Meghalaya	—	—	0.22
Manipur	0.23	0.58	0.29
Nagaland	0.15	0.97	0.88
Orissa	0.49	0.42	0.17
Tripura	2.05	1.24	1.06
West Bengal	0.64	0.58	0.50

(d) Performance of the transmitters is normally monitored at the highest efficiency through regular preventive maintenance, periodical returns and inspections at various levels.

Waiting list for Telephone and Telex Connections in Sikkim

5752. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered for telephone connections in each category at Gangtok as on 15 March, 1989;

(b) the number of connections released in Sikkim as on 15 March, 1989 category-wise;

(c) the number of telephone connec-

tions proposed to be provided during 1989 category-wise;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the existing capacity of Telex Exchange in Sikkim;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) The number of persons registered for Telex connections in Sikkim as on 15 March 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). There were 36 applications registered under OYT, 17 under Special and 138 under General Category in Gangtok as on 15.3.1989. During the period 1.4.88 to 15.3.89 telephone

connections were released under OYT Category, 10 under Special and 15 under General Category. From the above waiting list, 26 more connections under OYT, 12 more under Special and 36 to more under General category were released upto 31.3.1989 by expansion of the exchange. During this year, the entire existing waiting list under OYT and Special Categories and majority of the waiting list of General applications is likely to be wiped out.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, The notional telex exchange at Gangtok is proposed to be expanded by installation of another 24 channel FM VFT system between Gangtok and Calcutta.

(f) The waiting list for telex connections was 8 as on 15.3.1989 in Gangtok.

Improvement in Performance of Telephone Network in Sikkim

5753. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether subscriber trunk dialing and manual trunk service between New Delhi and Gangtok generally remains faulty;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government had initiated certain measures under the Mission-better communications to improve the performance for telephone network in Sikkim;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these measures have

brought any improvement in performance of telephone network in Sikkim; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). STD and manual telephone services between New Delhi and Gangtok are generally satisfactory. Occasionally there are problems due to interruptions in the microwave circuits due to weather conditions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Department of Telecommunications has already launched a drive under Mission Better Communications to replace old worn out and fault prone equipment. Some of the important measures taken to improve the performance of telephone network in Sikkim are:-

- Replace old telephone instruments.
- Replace poor drop wire.
- Replace fault prone underground cables.
- Renovate subscribers fittings and distribution points.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(f) Significant improvements have been brought in the quality of Telecom. services in Sikkim since the launching of Mission better Communication in April, 1986 as indicated below:-

Performance parameters**Status**

	March 1986	March 1989
Local call success rate	80%	97%
STD call success rate	55%	71%
Telephone fault rate per 100 Stations per month	36	14
Manual Trunk efficiency	65%	79%

Levy on The Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited

5754. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impose a levy on the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. and the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed levy to be calculated on the gross earning of these two Organisations and the likely yield to Government;

(c) the manner in which this levy will be utilised;

(d) how Government will ensure that this levy does not result in extra burden on the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have imposed a levy on the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. and the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. after consultation with the Department of Revenue and Department of Expenditure in the Ministry of

Finance. In the Telecommunication Sector of the Government of India only the Telecom. System in Metropolitan Cities and other major cities and towns in India generate surpluses, which is utilised for financing the development of Rural Telecommunications and other network development. Since the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. became Public Sector Undertakings with effect from 1.4.86 it has been decided to impose a levy on both the organisations so as to augment the resources of the Department for telecom network development.

(b) A levy of 7% has been imposed on MTNL on the gross revenue earned by way of charges for telecommunications services during the financial year 1987-88. In respect of VSNL the rate of levy is 18% for the year 1987-88. A levy on the same basis of 7% has also been decided to be imposed on provisional basis on the MTNL for the year 1988-89. The yield on account of the levy imposed on MTNL is as under:-

For 1987-88	Rs. 49.29 crores.
For 1988-89	Rs. 69.00 Crores (Appx.)

In respect of VSNL the amount is Rs. 48 crores (Appx.) for the year 1987-88.

(c) The amount of levy received from both the organisations will be utilised by the Department of Telecommunications as a resource for development of telecom network.

(d) Neither the MTNL nor the VSNL have powers for revision of tariff of various Telecom Services. Revising of tariff is generally done by the Department of Telecommunication whenever it is felt justified and necessary to do so, taking into account various factors including the cost of operation.

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Tamil Nadu

5755. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications on waiting lists for telephone connections in Coimbatore, Tirupura, Sular and Palladam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) at what rate per month the waiting lists are being cleared at these places;

(c) the average number of fresh registrations per month at these places; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that the applicants in general category get telephone connections at these places within two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Waiting list is given as under:-

(b) The waiting list are cleared only during Bulk Release i.e. during the expansion of above exchanges, in phased manner.

(e) The average number of fresh registration per month at these places are given as under:

Coimbatore:	200
Tirupur	55
Sular	9
Palladam	4

(d) Due to paucity of resources, it is difficult to ensure that all general category applicants set the connections within two years. However, following expansion of exchanges have been planned:

Coimbatore (i) Expansion of Peelamedu MAX I Exchange from 900-1500 lines during the year 1989-90.

(ii) Expansion of Coimbatore by commissioning E10B exchanges of 9500 lines capacity during the year 90-91.

Tirupur: Expansion of Tirupur exchange from 8000 to 10000 lines during 1989-90;

Sular : Expansion of Sular MAX II from 400 to 500 lines during 1989-90.

Palladam: Expansion of Palladam MAX II from 400 to 500 lines during 1989-90.

Electronic Telephones Exchanges in Tamil Nadu

5756. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided

Coimbatore : 8049

Tirupur : 3306

Sular : 175

Palladam : 124

to instal electronic telephone exchanges in Coimbatore, Tripur and Erode towns of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when these new electronic exchanges are likely to start functioning; and

(c) if not, whether any such proposal is under consideration and when it is likely to be finalised?

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

(b) (i) 10,000 lines are proposed to be provided at Coimbatore by 1990-91.

(ii) 4000 lines at Tirupur

(iii) 7000 lines at Erode are planned to be provided in the Eighth Plan period.

(c) Does not arise.

Upgradation In Quality of Telecommunications Services

5757. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited has taken steps to upgrade the quality of the telecommunications services to an international level;

(b) if so, the funds earmarked for that purpose;

(c) the year by which the telecommunication services are to be upgraded to the international level; and

(d) the details of the measures taken by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited to

achieve the above objectives?

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

(b) Rs. 45 crores are proposed to be invested during the year 1989-90 and about Rs. 400 crores during the Eighth Plan period for upgradation of Telecom. Services in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.

(c) The upgradation of the services is expected to be carried out by the year 1995 subject to availability of Financial resources and materials.

(d) The following steps have been taken in this regard:

(i) Installation of digital electronic exchanges.

(ii) Introduction of push button telephone instruments.

(iii) Replacement of old & worn out telephone exchanges by digital electronic exchanges and upgradation of external plant.

(iv) Use of jelly filled cables and use of cable ducts.

(v) Use of high grade medium like PCM and Optical fibre system for junctions.

(iv) Large scale use of computer aids for fault repair, cable records, subscribers records etc.

Crisis In Mini-Cement Plants

5758. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether mini cement plants using vertical shaft kiln technology (VSK) in Karnataka are facing crisis;

(b) whether Government have identified the reasons thereof?

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some of those mini-cement plants are on the verge of closure ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to help those plants to improve their performance and also to revive them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). A representation has been received from the Karnataka VSK Cement Plants Association indicating the problems faced by the VSK cement plants in the State of Karnataka. The association has sought for various fiscal and financial incentives.

To improve the economic viability of VSK mini cement plants, a concessional rate of excise duty of Rs. 115 per tonne has been prescribed with effect from the 1st March, 1989, for cement manufactured by factories using vertical shaft kiln and with total licensed capacity not exceeding 200 tonnes per day, as against the general excise duty rate of Rs. 215 per tonne. "J"

Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Kerala

5759. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for the expansion and development of the

Venjaramood, Kilimanoor and Attingal telephone exchanges in Kerala and to provide STD facility there:

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Venjaramoodu is proposed to be expanded to 200 lines. There is no proposal at present for expansion of Kalimanoor exchange. Attingal exchange has been expanded from 400 to 600 lines on 31.3.1989. Further expansion by 100 lines (600-700) is proposed for 1990-91. Attingal has already been provided with NSD/ISD facility. There is no proposal to provided NSD/ISD facility for Kilimanoor and Venjaramoodu at present.

(c) 200 lines electronic SAX has been allotted for Venjaramoodu for the year 1989-90 and likely to be commissioned during early part of Eight Plan period. There is no proposal at present for expansion of Kilimanoor exchange. Attingal exchange is likely to be farther expanded during the early part of eighth Plan period.

Technical Tie-ups with Foreign firms

5760. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's policy in permitting technical tie-ups with foreign firms;

(b) the details of technical tie-ups with foreign footwear companies approved so far; and

(c) its effect on the indigenous shoe manufacturing industry in the small sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Government policy for permitting technical tie-ups with foreign firms is based on national priorities, which include general up-gradation of technology for the domestic as well as export markets so as to improve our competitiveness in the international market.

(b) A statement showing technical tie-

ups approved in the footwear sector during the last three years is given below:

(c) There can be no adverse effect of such tie-ups on the indigenous shoe manufacturing industries in the small scale sector because leather footwear units in the organised sector are subject to a minimum of 75% export obligation. Non leather footwear is not reserved for the small scale sector. Moreover, small scale units can also avail of technical tie-ups with foreign firms.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Item of Manufacture	Name of the Collaborator
1	2	3	4
(Leather Based)			
1.	M/s. Fashionsports India (P) Limited, Bombay	Footwear and other Leather Products	M/s. Playboy Enterprises Inc., USA
2.	M/s. Nanavati Industrial Footwear Enterprises (P) Limited, Bombay	Leather Shoe Uppers/Shoes	M/s. Koam Trading Co. Limited, South Korea
3.	M/s. Krishan Kaushal Leather Industries Limited	Leather Footwear	M/s. Italmachine Plants SPA, Milano (Italy) & M/s. Itai-macchine International, SA, Switzerland
4.	M/s. Taj Traders & Transport Company Limited	Leather Shoes	M/s. HWS Schlenfabrik GmbH & M/s. MMTc GmbH of W. Germany
5.	M/s. Indo-Swiss Shoe Company Limited	Leather Shoe Uppers	M/s. Textima of GDR
6.	M/s. Cimmco Limited	Leather Shoe Uppers	M/s. Textima of GDR
7.	M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Leather Shoes	M/s. HUMANIC Schuhfabrik GmbH of Australia (It is a case of change of collaborator in collaboration approved in 1984).

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Item of Manufacture	Name of the Collaborator
1	2	3	4
		(Leather Based)	
		(Non-Leather Based)	
8.	M/s. Bata India Limited	Rubber & Canvas Sports & Special Application Shoes	M/s. Adidas (West Germany)
9.	M/s. Carona Limited	Rubber & Canvas Sports & Special Application Shoes	M/s. Puma Rudolf Dassler Sport (PUMA) of West Germany

Telecast of Films on Saturday

5761. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to telecast feature film on Saturday evenings instead of Thursday, as to enable large number of viewers to take the benefit.

(b) if so, the date from which the change will take effect; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present slot for telecast of fea-
ture films on Thursdays evening from Delhi
and its linked transmitters is considered
appropriate taking into account various pro-
gramme exigencies.

**Losses in Coal India Limited Subsidi-
aries**

5762. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state:

(a) the profit or loss incurred by each
subsidiary of the Coal India Limited during
the last three years;

(b) the cumulative loss suffered by the
Coal India Limited;

(c) whether any study has been made of
the reasons for the consistent loss made by
some subsidiaries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any effort has been made to
rationalise the management and production
of such loss incurring units?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI
VASANT SATHE): (a) The profit earned/loss
incurred by Coal India Limited and its sub-
sidiaries from 1985-86 to 1987-88 was as
follows:-

(+) = Profit
 (-) = Loss

(Rs. in crores)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
ECL	(-) 69.97	(-) 142.19	(-) 48.74
BCCL	(-) 159.36	(-) 87.71	(-) 112.01
CCL	(-) 83.24	(-) 68.67	(-) 90.43
NCL	—	(-) 1.49	(-) 3.23
WCL	(-) 99.05	(-) 0.68	(+) 8.22
SECL	—	(-) 30.06	(+) 21.48
CMPDIL	(+) 1.62	(+) 1.21	(+) 1.44
OIL	(+) 5.82	(-) 2.16	(-) 1.37
Total	(-) 404.18	(-) 331.75	(-) 224.64

(b) Cumulative loss suffered by CIL and its subsidiaries as on 31.3. 1988 was of the order of Rs. 2259.75 crores.

(c) to (e). In April, 1985 a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K.S.R. Chari was appointed to examine the working of ECL in all its aspects and make recommendations for its improvement. In January, 1986 a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A.N Banerjee was appointed to make an indepth study of the working of BCCL with a view to identifying the various problems plaguing the company and finding out remedial measures thereto. Department of coal has taken decisions on the recommendations of these Committee. These decisions, both short term and long term are being implemented. Their implementations is likely to improve the performance of these companies.

ECL = Eastern Coalfields Limited.

BCCL= Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

CCL= Central Coalfields Limited.

WCL= Western Coalfields Limited.

SECL= South Eastern coalfield Limited.

CPMDIL= Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.,

CIL= Coal India Limited.

Telephone Lines

5763. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the installed line capacity, additional line capacity, under installation, and the number of operational lines as well as the

number of applications on the waiting list for each telecommunication district in the country;

(b) the target year for meeting the full demand for telephone lines in the country ; and

(c) the break-up of the existing lines in each telephone district according to location in rural or urban areas?

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

Import of Equipments from CIT-Alcatel Company

5764. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some equipments of CIT-Alcatel Company have been imported during the last ten years;

(b) if so, the details of the equipments imported, the foreign exchange involved and the source through which the equipments were imported;

(c) whether any commission agents were involved in procuring these equipments; and

(d) whether any alternative offers were received by Government for importing these equipments?

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

Pension Scheme In Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

5765. SHRI R.P.DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Hindustan Petroleum Pensioners' Association for allowing minimum pension as per Fourth Pay Commission recommendations; and

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

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

(b) In Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited Pensions are paid to eligible employees of the erstwhile ESSO/CALTEX in line with the respective pension plans of the foreign oil companies. These pension plans are different from the pension scheme which is applicable to the Government Pensioners. Therefore, the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations are not applicable for the purpose of minimum pension to HPCL Pensioners.

Paris Convention on Patents

5766. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to join the Paris Convention on Patents;

(b) the difficulties apprehended by the Industry in joining the Convention; and

(c) the advantages likely to accrue from joining the Convention?

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

(b) The main arguments advanced against India joining the Paris Convention are that it is weighted heavily in favour of protecting the patent holders of the developed market economy countries, that it will lead to monopolistic importation of patented articles, and that will impede the self-reliant technological and industrial development of the host developing countries.

(c) The proponents for joining the Paris Convention, on the other hand, argue that it will enhance the confidence of the foreign investor and create a favourable climate for the flow of technology to the host country. They also point out that the Convention provides sufficient flexibility to the host country to follow its national objectives and priorities in its own industrial property laws.

[Translation]

Memorandum of Understanding by Public Sector Undertakings

5767. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any new Memorandum of Understanding are proposed to be signed by the Public Sector Undertakings with their concerned administrative Ministries for 1989-90.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) The reasons for not concluding such

agreements so far; and

(d) The time by which the agreements are likely to be concluded?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). In addition to eleven public sector undertakings viz. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Maruti Udyog Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd., HMT Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd., Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Indian Airlines, Air India, State Trading Corpn. Ltd. Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn. Ltd. and National Thermal Power Corpn Ltd., who signed MOU for the year 1988-89, seven more public sector undertakings viz. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Coal India Ltd., Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd., Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. and Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd. are to sign MOU for the Year 1989-90.

(c) and (d) The MOU of 1989-90 are in the process of being finalised and they are likely to be concluded very shortly.

[English]

Improvement in Quality of Ambassador Cars

5768. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prescribed any guidelines or norms for bringing improvement in the quality of ambassador Cars; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b). No, Sir, However the company is making efforts to upgrade the vehicle and it has recently been permitted to import consultancy to update the engine being used in Ambassador car to increase its power improve fuel economy reduce exhaust emissions and noise levels.

Packing Machinery and its Raw Material

5769 SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has emerged as one of the major manufacturers of packing machinery and equipment in the third world countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether prepac and Tetrapack machines developed and used in India now use entirely indigenous packaging material without any payment of royalties;

(d) whether LDPE or HDPE or paper used for these machines is to tally indigenous; and

(e) if not, the value of royalties and all imports for packaging machines for the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e) There are 14 units in the organised sector in the country which produce packaging machines for different products.

M/s. Hindustan Packaging Company which is producing laminated paper for aseptic packaging is using indigenous paper for manufacture of laminated paper. In order to meet the total demand for packaging material. the import of aseptic packaging

material has been allowed under OGL for actual users. Low density Polyethylene (LDPE) and high density polyethuyline (HDPE) are also partially imported. No royalties are payable on the import of packaging machines into the country.

Piracy of New Indian Films

5770. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale priary of new Indian films for export to West Asia is taking place; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Reports to this effect are current.

(b) Print and video piracy has become an international menance. This is to be dealt with under national legislation in each country where piracy takes place.

Steps to improve leather technology

5771. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a need for technological improvement in the methods of tanning and finishing of leather was felt in the Seventh Plan documents;

(b) whether it was envisaged to improve the technology to upgrade the Quality and output realising the optimum value in the export markets; and

(c) if so, how much progress has been made in regard to the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The need for modernisation of Indian Leather Industry, both for domestic and export requirements, was reflected in the Seventh Plan document in a broader perspective of introducing techniques to ensure improvement of technology & upgradation of quality. The increasing acceptability of Indian Leather in the export market during the four years of the Seventh Plan is reflected in the fact that exports of finalised leather and value-added leather products has sharply increased from Rs. 583.76 crores in 1984-85 to over Rs. 1500 crores (estimated) in 1988-89 crossing the targets even for the last year of the Seventh Plan.

Factoring by Companies

5772. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to his Ministry's notice that some companies are factoring to sidestep deposit curbs on inter-corporate deposits imposed through last year's amendments to Section 370 of the Companies Act;

(b) if so, the names of such companies; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take against factoring being utilised as a total to get around the restrictions on inter-corporate deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The amended provisions of Section 370 of the Companies Act, 1956 have not yet come into force. However, no such practice has come to the notice of the Government.

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

12.00 hrs.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER RE:
FORMATION OF JANATA DAL LEGISLA-
TURE PARTY IN LOK SABHA**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, on 10th March, 1989, I received a letter from Prof. Madhu Dandavate stating, *inter alia*, as follows:

"On 21st February, 1989, a joint meeting of the Members of "Janta Party in Parliament" and "Lok Dal Parliamentary Party" was held under my chairmanship and it was decided to form JANATA DAL in Parliament through the merger of these two parties.

Earlier on the same day, at two separate meetings of members of the respective merging parties in Parliament, decisions to merge were also taken...I request you to recognise in the Lok Sabha this newly formed JANATA DAL."

1. Prof. Madhu Dandavate
2. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy
3. Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan
4. Shri Het Ram
5. Shri Ram Bahadur Singh
6. Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer
7. Shri Thampan Thomas
8. Shri H. M. Patel
9. Dr. V. Venkatesh
10. Shri S.M. Guraddi
11. Shri Vijay Kumar Mishra
12. Shri Sambhajirao Kakade
13. Shri K.V. Shankara Gowda
14. Shri Shantilal Patel
15. Shri Ram Narain Singh
16. Ch. Khurshid Ahmad

I forwarded a copy of Prof. Dandavate's letter to Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan, leader of the Lok Dal Parliamentary Party for confirmation whether the Members of Lok Dal Parliamentary Party had decided to merge with the Janta Parliamentary Party and if so, to furnish to me a copy of the resolution passed by the Lok Dal Party in this regard and the declarations from members belonging to Lok Dal legislature Party in Lok Sabha supporting the said merger. I also allied for from Prof. Madhu Dandavate the requisite information in terms of the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on ground of Defection) Rules, 1985. I have since received the necessary information/confirmation from Prof. Madhu Dandavate as well as Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan and am satisfied that the conditions of merger stipulated in the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution have been fully met. I, therefore, accord recognition to the JANATA DAL as a Legislature Party in Lok Sabha for purposes of the Tenth Schedule and Rules thereunder.

The Members and Office bearers of the Janata Dal in Lok Sabha are as follows:—

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| - | Leader |
| - | Deputy Leader |
| - | Deputy Leader |
| - | General Secretary |
| - | Treasurer |
| - | Chief Whip |
| - | Dy. Chif Whip |

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I am raising a point of order. They cannot be a Parliamentary Party under the rules. They can be for the purpose of Tenth Schedule.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): What about Mr. V.P. Singh? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. He is a Member of the House.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishnaganj): Sir, I was elected as a Member of the Janata Party and you know my position. I continue to belong to the Janta Party.

MR. SPEAKER: You are there.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Does Mr. V.P. Singh not belong to the Janata Dal?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. I have given the list to you. You see the list.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE(Rajapur): For your information I can tell you that you have received letters from Mr. V.P. Singh and other also.

MR. SPEAKER: What I have done, I have done.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Under the rules, 55 Members are required to form a Parliamentary Party and 30 Members are required

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Who told you. Don't speak of your own.

[English]

It is irrelevant.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You worry about your own party. Don't worry about others.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, parcel wagon has not been made available at Manmad station for the last 15 days, as a result of which grapes are getting rotten there, nobody attends to complaints and the Railways are not making any arrangement for its transportation.

[English]

Kindly look into this and direct the Railways.

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN(Bahraich): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a calling Attention Notice. The situation in Jammu-Kashmir is very grave.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have written to them. We are taking action.

[Translation]

First of all I am considering his notice. Then I will consider your notice. I will consider them one by one.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: As it is a state subject, I find a bit difficulty in admitting the notices regarding law and order problem.

*(Interruptions)***[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. Papers to be laid.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) The Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for 1989-90. [Placed in library. See No. LT-7718/89]
- (ii) The Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1989-90. [Placed in library See No. LT-7719/89]

Oil Industry Development Employees (Death cum Retirement) Gratuity (Amendment) Rules 1989, Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for 1989-90.

Statement correcting reply to USQ No. 1655 dated 7th March 1989.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

*Not recorded.

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Oil Industry Development Employees' (Death-cum-Retirement) Gratuity (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 398 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act. 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7720/89]
- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for 1989-90. [Placed in library. See No. LT. 7721/89]
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 7th March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 1655 by Sarvashri Ramashray Prasad Singh and Kammodilal Jatav Regarding opening of LPG agencies in U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in library See No. LT 7722/89]

Notifications under Customs Act 1962, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): on behalf of Shri Ajit Panigrahy I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962—

(i) S.O. 229 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum laying down the rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for purpose of assessment of imports and exports under Section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 and calculation of stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. [Placed in library. See No. LT. 7723/89]

(ii) G.S.R. 371 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 70-Cus. dated the 25th March, 1978 and 132-Cus. dated the 2nd July, 1980. [Placed in Library See No. LT 7724/89]

(iii) G.S.R. 372 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 106-Cus. dated the 1st March, 1989 so as to withdraw auxiliary duty concessions on specified primary products and Industrial products imported from Nepal. [Placed in Library See No. LT 7724/89]

(2) A copy of the Income-tax (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 376 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1989 under sub-section (4) of section 298 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library See No. LT 7725/89]

(3) A copy of the Gift-Tax (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 1989 (Hindi and

English versions) published in Notification, No. G.S.R. 377 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1989 under sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Gift-Tax Act, 1958. [Placed in Library See No. 7726/89]

(4) A copy of the Wealth -Tax (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 378 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1989 under sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. [Placed in library. See No. LT 7727/89]

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 366 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Domba Jean Marc Palm, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso and other members of delegation who visited India from 20th 21st march, 1989 from the payment of foreign travel tax, under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7728/89]

(6) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 374 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding with effect from 24th March, 1989 the Notification No. 13/71 -CE dated the 25th February, 1971 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7729/89]

**Copy of Resolution Constituting of
Telecommunication Commission**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. 15/1/2/87-Cab dated the 10th April, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) constituting a Telecommunication Commission. [Placed in library See No. 7730/89]

Review on The Working of and Annual Report of North Eastern Electric Power Corporation for 1987-88 and a Statement showing REASONS for Delay in Laying These Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1987-88.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT 7731/89]

12.05 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Sixty-fourth Report

[English]

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri): I beg to present the Sixty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

**COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION**

Twenty-second Report

[English]

SHRI K.J. ABBASI (Domariaganj): I beg to present the Twenty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.06 hrs.

**PETITION RE: ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION
BANNING LOCKOUT,
CLOSURE, ETC.**

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Rampada Chakraborty, General Secretary, All India Confederation of Mercantile and Commercial Employees, Calcutta and others regarding enactment of legislation banning lockout, closure, indiscriminate use of computers, contract system of employment etc.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

Deaths due to meningitis

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S DEO(Parvathipuram): I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

'Reported deaths due to meningitis particularly among tribals in Sri-kakulam and Vizianagaram districts of Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and the steps taken by the Government to check the disease.'

12.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): Meningococcal meningitis is caused by a bacterial infection and has been accruing repeatedly in several states of the country. The States where relatively a large number of cases of meningococcal meningitis have been regularly reported during the last four years are Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi. The number of cases and deaths during the last four years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1985	15,755	2216
1986	10,382	1899
1987	9,080	1596
1988	14,690	2289

During 1989, seven States/Union Territories viz. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Delhi have reported cases of Meningococcal meningitis as well as deaths. The number of cases and deaths are as under:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Andhra Pradesh	792	136 (23.12.88 to 31.3.1989)
Madhya Pradesh	1620	158 (1.1.89 to 3.4.89)
Bihar	NA	185 (upto 10.4.1989)
Orissa	2951	344 (upto 2.4.89)
Gujarat	586	102 (upto 3.4.89)
Maharashtra	584	109 (upto 4.3.89)
Delhi	329	58

Meningococcal meningitis affects the human brain. The disease affects the poorer sections of society who live in unhygienic

conditions. The disease is spread from droplets from nose and throat of infected persons.

[Kumari Saroj Khaparde]

The control measures for meningococcal meningitis consists of the following:—

- early reporting of cases by para medical health personnel so that all suspected cases are treated in hospitals;
- constituting medical teams to visit the affected areas to detect and diagnose cases;
- treatment of patients by providing suitable drugs viz. Crystalline Benzyl Penicillin and Choramphenicol;
- vaccination of medical and para-medical personnel who attend patients in hospitals and casualty departments;
- providing protection to persons who may come into contact with patients by giving them sulphadiazine.

Vaccination has no role to play in the control of the epidemic. The vaccine is not useful in children upto two years and even for adults booster doses are required every year. However, vaccination has been recommended by experts for medical and para-medical personnel who handle patients.

The Meningococcal meningitis vaccine is not manufactured in the country and has to be imported. The National Institute of communicable Diseases (NICD) has supplied 50,000 doses of vaccine to Andhra Pradesh and 45,000 doses of vaccine to Madhya Pradesh.

The Director general of health Services had held a meeting on 6.1.1989 with officers from endemic States. Guidelines have been

issued to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations regarding prevention and control of meningococcal meningitis.

The National Institute of Communicable Diseases had deputed experts to visit the affected districts in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and also advise the State Governments regarding surveillance and treatment. A team is currently visiting the affected districts of Orissa and Bihar.

The units of Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa have also been activated to undertake study-cum-treatment of Meningitis cases with homoeopathic medicines. The work is in progress.

The Government of India is in constant touch with the State Governments and is providing technical advice and also arranging the supply of vaccines for use among medical and para-medical personnel in hospitals and dispensaries who may be engaged in the treatment of patients.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as is evident from the Statement that has been read out by the Hon. Minister Meningitis has taken a toll of nearly 10,000 lives during the last 4 years. Figures also show that even this year, from December 1988 to April, 1989, during the last 4 months about thousands lives have been lost due to this dreaded disease.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister also mentioned in the Statement that the disease affects the poorer sections of society who live in unhygienic conditions. Unfortunately, Sir, it has been the turn of my constituency in Andhra Pradesh the two districts which have been mentioned in my notice, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam which have had to bear the brunt of this attack. The main people who have been affected by this

attack of Meningitis are the tribal population in these two districts.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Recently I also visited this area.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I am glad that the Hon. Minister for Industry has also visited the affected areas during his visit. What I would like to mention is that the first case actually took place in December, 1988. It was on 26th December when the first incident took place in a village called Babbidi where 12 tribals died on one single day. Then this disease reached endemic proportions. On the 18th January 1989, it was known to the authorities that this disease had taken an epidemic form. But the Director of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases visited these areas only on the 14th March 1989. There was a gap of two months between the identification of the disease as an epidemic and the visit of the Director. The authorities identified this meningococcal meningitis as the cause for these deaths. But it was only two months later that the Director of the Institute visited these areas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker sir, in her statement in para 5, the hon. Minister has said that vaccination has no role to play in the control of this epidemic. If vaccination has no role to play in the control of this disease, why are the vaccines sent to the para-medical personnel? Moreover, in the very same paragraph it is also said:

"However, vaccination has been recommended by experts for medical and para-medical personnel who handle patients."

This is a contradiction in the same para! It is not correct to say that the vaccine has no role to play in the control of the disease. The vaccine has definitely got a role to play in the

control of the epidemic and that is precisely why you have sent 50,000 doses to Andhra Pradesh and 45,000 doses to Madhya Pradesh. What was the sense of sending these vaccines if they had no effect on the disease? It is also mentioned in the statement that vaccination is not useful in the case of children upto two years. Well, it might be so. I am not aware of it. But I would like to mention here that so far most of the casualties happened to be adults and not children.

The figures in the statements say that one hundred and odd deaths have taken place in Andhra Pradesh. But I am aware that a least 250 people have died in these two districts of Andhra Pradesh. This area happens to be my constituency. I had been there during the ten-day recess that we had, when parliament was not in session. I also knew that there were several cases which were not reported.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, today people in these areas are living in a state of panic. This disease affected parts of Delhi in the early Eighties. And I am told that it took five years to control and eradicate the disease. If in the capital city itself, where you have so many infrastructural facilities, so many doctors and medicines and national institutes to look after the people, it could take five years to control the disease, you can very well imagine the plight of the poor tribal population living in these remote backward areas!

What is more alarming is the after-effects that this disease can cause. I had been to some of the hospitals where there were more than 500 patients who had this attack. I was told by the doctors there that the after-effects could be very serious. The after-effects could be very serious. The after-effects or the repercussions can be sub-conjunctival haemorrhage, cranium paralysis leading to deafness, herpes, arthritis and psychosis. There may be several other after-effects which can actually disable the pa-

[Sh. V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

tients permanently afterwards. So, this is not only a question of preventing the patients from the ultimate fatal consequence of the disease but also protecting the patients against the after-effects which can cause irreparable harm to those people who come from very poor sections of society.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this statement, it has been said that the National Institute of Communicable diseases has supplied 50,000 doses of vaccine to Andhra Pradesh. Now, as I have already mentioned, I personally feel that this vaccine has a vital role to play even though, the Minister herself has said that this vaccine is not effective. Since the population in these areas is spread in very very backward regions where it is difficult for other people to have access and since these people are also not fully aware of meningitis and its repercussions, they may not be able to come and report the disease in time. Therefore, I personally feel that first of all more number of doses should be supplied to vaccinate not only the tribal population who have been affected by the disease but also the non-tribals in those areas.

Sir, in my village, in the Primary health Centre, there were about 200 of these patients. The hospital was closed for outsiders and the same is the case with many other hospitals over there. So, the regular medical relief work has come to a standstill because of this problem which has come. Nobody knows how long this will last.

Secondly, I would also like to appeal to the hon. Minister for health to talk to her counterpart in the Ministry of Welfare. After all, fortunately or unfortunately, the affected people, the people who have died, the people who are today in the hospitals are basically tribals—a majority of them are tribals belonging to one particular commu-

nity. So, from the Ministry of Welfare you could get some Central Assistance by way of funds to see that these families who are affected or who have died due to this meningitis attack can be rehabilitated or can be provided better nutrition or other facilities. I am sure it will go a long way in controlling the disease and health. Because I am told that mal-nutrition is one of the basic reasons.

In the meantime, they have been giving capsules for oral medicines. The names are mentioned in the Statement.

"treatment of patients by providing suitable drugs viz. Crystalline Benzyl Penicillin and Chloramphenicol.

I do not know whether there is enough supply of these medicines.

So, the Central Government could probably see that these medicines are also despatched until they can provide the other vaccinations actually to control the meningitis bacteria. But I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that she would send at least five lakh doses for these two districts because they are very-very backward districts. The population is only 15 lakhs to 20 lakhs. Certainly the population which covers this area which has been affected now are living in panic, in fear of getting this dreaded disease and losing their lives would be at least five lakhs. Then I am told that this also requires refrigeration. It has to be kept under certain temperature. Temperature control has to be there for this vaccination to be effective. In this context also I would like to know what measures the hon. Minister would take. The State Government is already seized of the matter. I am told that they have already decided to fight this disease on a war footing. But their hands are tied without these vaccinations because these are imported vaccinations which are not available locally. They are not available in any other regional Centres. All have to

come from Delhi. Now, the problem is also spreading to other States. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had made a Statement. It has also gone to Bihar. Today it is in Andhra Pradesh, tomorrow it can go to Assam or it can go to Punjab or anywhere else because people keep travelling. And with the communication facilities having developed, this can also spread because the incubation period is about 10 days or 15 days. During this period, you can not detect what the disease is. Ultimately when it comes, many of the patients I am told, get high fever, sometimes they have some sense of vomiting and then within 48 hours, they die. So, by the time you diagnose and detect what is all about, it is too late to do anything. Therefore, it is a very-very serious threat and it is a threat to the ethnic minorities—the tribals. If it continues to spread in an epidemic form, it may also threaten the extinction of these ethnic minorities in these two districts.

Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to assure me that she will send enough doses of vaccination and other infrastructural facilities and that she would also speak to her counterpart in the Ministry of Welfare to see that these affected tribals get sufficient help from the Central Assistance Fund which may be at the discretion of the Minister of Welfare or Home Minister.

SHRI M.R. SAIKIA (Nowgong): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister in her Statement stated that from 1985 to 1988 meningitis cases have been reported from Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi. The casualty figure was round about 8000.

It has not only spread over in those areas by also other parts of India especially Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. It clearly shows that no effective measures have been taken by the Government to prevent this disease. It also

clearly shows that it was spread in those areas first in the year 1985 and it has come upto 1989; and in 1989, the persons affected were 1100 from December upto April. This is an official figure; it can be more than this. It has created panic not only among the SC&ST people but also tribals; and most of the affected people are tribals. The Minister has stated in her statement that 'vaccination has no role to play in the control of the epidemic.' I do not know what factors prompted the Minister to say this, because, at the same time, she has also stated that 'The National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) has supplied 50,000 doses of vaccine to Andhra Pradesh and 45,000 doses of vaccine to Madhya Pradesh.' Is it not a self contradictory statement? if vaccination has no role to play in the control of the epidemic, then where is the sense of sending so many doses of vaccine to Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh? On page 2 of her statement, she has stated as follows:

"The control measures for meningococcal meningitis consists of the following:—

- early reporting of cases by para medical health personnel so that all suspected cases are treated in hospitals;
- constituting medical teams to visit the affected areas to detect and diagnose cases."

This was started right from 1985, but they visited the affected areas in 1989, after a lapse of four years. This is the way how our Government functions. The most surprising thing is that the Director of NICD woke up only the other day to pay visits to some affected areas and an experts team was also sent to examine the disease in the affected areas after a lapse of four years. Then on page 2 of her statement, she further states as follows:

[Sh. M.R. Saikia]

"Providing protection to persons who may come into contact with patients by giving them sulphadiazine."

What is the method of protection and how can you protect people from the effect of this disease? Can you mention about that? Therefore, I urge upon the Government to come forward not only with effective measures to prevent people from the effect of this disease but also to control this disease so that it would no longer spread to other parts of the country. It has created panic and havoc among the weaker sections of the people. Therefore, some effective measures not only to control the disease should be taken by the Government but also to prevent the people from the effect of this disease so that this disease may not spread to other parts of the country.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA (Jorhat): The statement made by the hon. Minister makes a rather horrifying reading. A lot of it will show that in the course of the last four years as many as about 50,000 cases were reported and the death toll was about 10,000 and still more horrifying are on page 1, at the bottom, that in three months of the present year about 6,000 to 8,000 cases have been reported and the death toll has already reached about 18,000 even;

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: (Sam-balpur): What type of meningitis;

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: It is written here. I am not a medical man like you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you diverting him?

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: I am not a medical man. I know that it is meningitis. That is how a common man knows it, and I represent a common man.

The death toll has reached about 8,000. There is no mention of Assam but only on the 5th or 6th of last month a case of meningitis has come from Assam. Of course, he did not belong to any tribal area or a poor village, he was an engineer working in the Oil Indian Limited at Dibrugarh. This case was brought over here. I tried to contact the hon. Minister but the unfortunate aspect is that the patient died. He was a young man who was about to be married one month hence. I am pained to say that meningitis has travelled as far as up to Assam also. Who knows? There may be far more deaths. The most surprising if not horrifying aspect, is that the vaccine does not have any special role to play in the prevention of the disease as stated in the statement both of them—have quoted some figures and stated that 50,000 or 60,000 cases have been reported.

What I request the hon. Minister is to see that this particular vaccine is produced in India. I know that one vaccine costs about Rs. 100 or so which is beyond the means of the poorer sections. Therefore, the Government should take urgent and effective measures to see that supply of this vaccine is within the reasonable reach of the people, say at Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 and if necessary some free supplies should be made as an emergency measure.

Secondly, the research and development wing, or whatever body is there, should make all out efforts to produce this vaccine here in India, if necessary in collaboration with some foreign firm or specialised laboratories or a reputed concern.

Thirdly, why should this vaccine and medicines be set only from Delhi? Why should we not have some regional or provisional if—not State-wise—and even district wise storage facilities? Of course, we cannot expect a poor tribal village to have a storage facility and there are regions in this country where one has to be travel almost the entire

day on foot to have some kind of urgent life-saving drug. The Government should take action on a war footing and see that the disease does not spread to the other areas also. I urge upon the the hon. Minister and the Government as a whole to see the horrifying effect of this growing disease. In 1988 the total number of cases reported is about 14,690 and as my hon. friend and colleague said it is only the official figure, as reported. There may be hundreds and thousands of unreported cases. It is reaching menacing proportions, and I urge upon the Health Ministry to take immediate action and to do something tangible to stop the further spreading of this disease.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is my third opportunity during the last three years to speak on a same subject but it is regretted to say that inspite of measures taken by the Government, the situation is what it was in the beginning. The mosquitoes which earlier used to spread malaria now spread meningitis too. In spite of the use of insecticides, Mosquitoes menace is increasing rather than decreasing. The mosquitoes menace in big cities has assumed such a serious proportion that the Government have not been able to invent any new effective insecticide which could control this menace. Some particular areas of the country are affected by this disease every year. I would like to know whether the Ministry has identified those particular areas which are affected by the disease almost every year. If so, the Government can provide vaccine as a preventive measure will in advance. As my friends stated here, I would also like to reiterate that vaccine is imported from Japan. The hon. Minister had stated in the House last time that efforts were being made to make production to the medicine within the country itself and the efforts were stated to be in advanced stage. I would like to know

from the hon. Minister the quantity of the medicine being imported from Japan and the extent to which we have successful in our efforts to produce the medicine in the country. Are we in position to say that we would be able to produce meningitis vaccine in a year or so? It has been reported in some newspapers and one of our colleagues also stated that there is a medicine in Homoeopathy system which can provide temporary relief to the patient. But Homoeopathy medicine is being used at a very small scale. Homeopathy dispensaries should be opened in the area which are prone to Meningitis, so that a temporary relief can be provided to the patients. Lives of many people can be saved in this manner. The House should be apprised to the measures to be taken in this regard. The Government of India extends help to control the epidemics. But bureaucrats are being appointed in the office of Director General Health Services. The vacancies meant for technical personnel are either kept vacant or being filled with the personnel belonging to L.A.S. or other civil services, as a result of which not only resentment is bearing among the medical specialists but we are deprived of their co-operation and help in the matter. A bureaucrat can do only routine work but the people may require the expert opinion on it. I would like to know the number of posts of Additional Directors against which non-medical personnel have been appointed. It has been found that the number of persons who sell fake medicines has increased in the meningitis affected area. The State Governments should be consulted to check this malpractice. A patient takes medicines whatever is readily available to him for relief. The medicine is not available in sufficient quantity. Many other problems also come in the way even if it is otherwise available some where. A poor man cannot afford to buy it. There is lack of feeling of charity among the people. The Government is also not in a position to distribute it free of cost. The State Governments have to bear the whole expenditure but they

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

are also not in a position to do this. In such circumstances, fake medicines are doing roaring business. I would like to know the steps the Government is proposed to take to educate the people and to check the trade in fake medicines. The situation in Delhi is so worse that at least one case of death due to administration of contaminated glucose is reported almost every month in the news paper. I have got bottle for sample.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot show it like this.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : With your permission, I can hand over to the hon. Minister

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can hand it over in her office.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It was stated by the Government that an enquiry would be instituted into the reported deaths due to administration of contaminated fluid or glucose, but the said enquiry has not so far been completed. With the very first glance of this battle, even a layman can say that the patient cannot escape death after administering the injection of this contaminated glucose. Markets are flooded with such type of medicines now a days and are being sold openly without any fear. What steps are proposed to be taken by the Government to check this malpractice. It is absolutely very essential to check trade in fake medicines of Meningitis but it is more essential to check the trade in fake medicines of other diseases which are being carried under your very nose in Delhi. These medicines are being given to people even in Hospitals. What

effective steps are being taken by the Government in this regard?

[English]

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: -I share the concern of Members regarding deaths on account of meningococcal meningitis in several parts of the country. The Government of India is monitoring the situation and sending experts to advise the State Governments regarding prevention by providing drugs to the relations of the patients and treatment of the patient in the hospitals. The State Governments are responsible for providing medicare in the tribal areas by opening primary health centres and sub-centres as per the norms of the Government.

My good friends, Shri V.Kishore Chandra Deo, asked about providing treatment facilities in his own constituency in Andhra Pradesh. For providing treatment facilities the State Government have deputed medical teams for providing diagnostic and treatment facilities. Besides that, health education measures have also been undertaken so that patients are brought early to the primary health centres for treatment.

About the request of the State Government for sending the team of experts, the hon. Member complained that the team was sent by ICD after two months. I want to inform the hon. Member that the request was made by the Andhra Pradesh Government for sending the team of experts sometime in the month of March, 89 and the team was sent on 11th March, 89.

In my statement which I made just now in the House, I have mentioned that vaccination has no role to play and still I would like to maintain the same thing because—again according to the experts—vaccination is not found to be useful for children below the age of two years, and even for adults, booster doses of this are required every year. How-

ever, vaccination is useful as a preventive measures to be used among persons exposed to high risks, namely, family members of the affected persons medical and para-medical personnel who attend to the patients...

(Interruptions)

SHRI V KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:

Sir, If I may intervene, the situation is so serious and grave now that this disease is now spreading like wild fire. so, that is precisely why I said that vaccination is necessary, Secondly, you will appreciate that the children contract is from the adults. So, the vaccination may not be effective on the children but children get it from the adults. Therefore, if you can control it among the adults, among the relations and people who are in close contact with them, then naturally you will also prevent the children from getting it.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, whether adults or children, those who are coming in close contact of the patients, we always try to look after them.

The second hon. Member of this House, Shri Saikiaji mentioned about the protective measures taken for this disease. I would like to mention here that sufficient stocks of the injectable penicillin, Ampicillin. etc. should be made available at all treatment centres to meet the situation. All the Medical Officers in hospitals, dispensaries, Primary health Centres, should be very vigilant for early detection of meningococcal meningitis ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: (Mid-napure): But is it being done?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Yes, we are doing it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: But you say it should be done.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: We try our level best to do it but these are the norms the instructions given by us.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Norms in the village sites are mainly to be broken, to be observed.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, I can just say here that we are trying to sort out the problem in various villages. This is entirely done by the State Government. We are trying to help them in every possible way. That is what I can say here. When such cases are detected, we always try to initiate immediate treatment through hospitals and dispensaries. All mass media we are trying to involve in educating the public in early detection and reporting the cases for treatment in hospitals or other medical facilities.

Hon. Member of this House Shri Chalihaaji mentioned about the vaccines. I would just like to mention a couple of things which were raised by him.

Regarding the cost of vaccine, I may inform the hon. Member that the cost of vaccine is Rs. 8 per does. Vaccine is supplied by the State Governments. The National Institute of Communicable Disease imports the vaccine and supplies to the State Governments. Shri Chaliha made some observations while mentioning about the disease in the House as also the status of vaccine production in the country. I would like to mention that vaccine is primarily recommended for medical and para medical personnel and members of the patient's family. Taking into account the fact that the number of cases has been varying between 10 and 20 thousand cases, during the last four years, the requirements of vaccines would be approximately one lakh. It is not economically feasible to establish manufac-

[Kumari Saroj Khaparde]

turing capability for producing small quantity of vaccines, Therefore, vaccine is being procured with the assistance of World Health Organisation as and when required. There is no difficulty in procuring supply from international market.

Sir, a very knowledgeable and active hon. Member of this House, Shri Harish Rawat, has made certain observations while speaking about this particular disease. He has mentioned that meningitis is caused by mosquitoes. I would like to mention here in this House through you, Sir, that meningitis is not caused by and spread by mosquitoes but I would mention that meningitis affects the human brain. As I have stated in my statement, the disease affects the poorer section of the society, particularly those who live in unhygienic conditions and that is how the disease spread.

SHRI V. KESHREO CHANDRA S. DEO: Sir, I do not think that the disease spreads in the poorer section only. The disease does not differentiate between poorer sections and the affluent section. May be it spreads more in unhygienic conditions. It spreads more easily in slums. There have been no instances where rich people died due to this disease.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: I was mentioning that by and large this particular disease was affecting the poorer section of the society. I do agree with the hon Member that this disease affects all sections of the society.

Sir, Shri Harish Rawat was mentioning about the homeopathic treatment of meningitis. I may point out that there are a number of effective medicines in homeopathy for the treatment of meningitis as well as prophylactic. C.C.R. H has already directed its units in Bhopal, Jaypore (Orissa) and

Ranchi to send the team to affected areas for treatment and distribution of prophylactic medicines.

The Team has already started their work recently. Prophylactic Medicine is decided according to symptomatology of patients. The medicine which covers a large number of patients in an area is "Prophylactic" to that area. Particularly in Bhopal we started recently.

Sir, I think the hon. Member has raised the issue about the post of Additional D.G. in DGHS office. We have appointed a person from outside—that is what the hon. Member was mentioning here. I would like to mention here that we do not have a single officer appointed from outside in the DGHS office.

On the rest of the things which were raised by the hon. Members, I do not think I should answer them. I would like to answer them, but those questions which were raised by the hon. Members are not connected or related to today's Calling Attention.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixty Ninth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to move:

That this House do agree with the Sixty ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th April, 1989."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the

Sixty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th April, 1989."

The motion was adopted

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur) Sir, has he laid the rest of the portion of the Thakkar Commission's Report?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think whatever is on the agenda, if you have seen it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): Sir, if the House agrees, we shall rise for Lunch at One O'Clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will the House agree that we adjourn at One O'Clock and re-assemble at Two O'Clock?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT: Thank you very much for agreeing to rise for Lunch.

12.58 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(I) Need to ensure adequate drinking water supply to Balangir district of Orissa

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up Matters under Rule 377. Shri Nityananda Misra.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA (Balangir): Acute scarcity of drinking water in Bolangir district, Orissa, has created serious and alarming situation. This has been caused by scanty rainfall and severe drought conditions prevailing in this area for a number of consecutive years. All the tanks, bandhs and surface water reservoirs have dried up and the subsoil water level has gone down. The surface wells have become dry and a large number of tubewells have become defunct even though the peak of the season is yet to come. Experts and engineers apprehended such shortage of drinking water and gave clear warning from mid December when the water level was found to be receding fast to extremely low level. Bolangir town with a population of sixty thousand has already experienced acute difficulty because the drinking water supply system has already failed to deliver even one fifth of the normal requirement. Steps as advised by the experts and technical hands have not yet been taken. The district development board demanded a sophisticated rig for deep tube well installation which has not yet been provided. Immediate steps have to be taken out only to augment the water supply but also to make alternative arrangements for the transportation and supply of drinking water to Bolangir town through a fleet of tankers.

I request the Union Government to look into the matter and render necessary assistance to the State Government

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, it is 1.00 p.m

we adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2.00 p.m.

13.00 hours.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Seven minutes past fourteen of the clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377-*CONTD*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Nandlal Chaudhary—not present. Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

[*Translation*]

- (ii) **Need to provide funds for supply of water in villages falling in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme**

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Central Government and the State Governments made efforts to make a permanent solution to the problem of drinking water in about 1,61,722 problem villages in the country under sixth and seventh five year plans and the Central Government made allocation of a considerable amount of money under Central Accelerate Rural Water Supply Programme. But inspite of all this, there are still some remote and inaccessible desert and hill areas where the inhabitants have to travel a distance of about 10-15 km. to fetch drinking water and where water is supplied in tankers during the summer season.

There are about one thousand villages in Barmer, Jaselmer and Jodhpur districts where drinking water is yet not available. New revenue villages have been formed by grouping hamlets in these desert areas, and the Government of Rajasthan have not yet sent those schemes to the Central Government for its approval.

So I would urge upon the Central Government to take measures to provide drink-

ing water in all the old or new villages and in the hamlets so grouped with a population of more than 250 by the end of seventh five year plan. The Central Government should allocate the required funds of Rs. 200 crores under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

- (iii) **Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Rajasthan for tubewells in drought affected areas of Rajasthan.**

SHRISHANKARLAL (Pali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as a result of the decision of the Central Government to the effect that financial assistance could not be provided for carrying survey and boring of tubewells since March 1988, the farmers living in backward and drought prone areas of Rajasthan have been deprived of the opportunities to make progress. The Government should give serious thought to the problem and should take the decision to provide more funds to Rajasthan by way of loans and grant-in-aid for boring tubewells, otherwise the funds provided in the past would be of no use. In this way, the schemes will remain incomplete and the farmers would be disappointed.

- (iv) **Need to start work on Koel-Karo Hydro-electric project**

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED (Giridih): It is nine years hence that sanction was given for setting up Koel-Karo Hydro-electric Project at Chhota Nagpur in Bihar. It is estimated that 710 Megawatt power will be generated from this Project. A case of land acquisition for the project was filed in the Supreme Court but the case was kept pending in the court, even though the landowners had agreed to provide land on the intervention of the State Government. Now the court has given their judgement in favour of the Government. As the case has not been settled by the court, land acquisition proceedings should be initiated immediately. Delay in regard to the Projects of national importance is a matter of regret. While on one hand such delays esca-

late the total cost of the project, on the other hand it also deprives the country of the benefit which it could have had on the completion of the project.

I, therefore, would like to urge upon the Government to take prompt necessary action in respect of land acquisition to complete the Koel-Karo Hydro-electric Project.

[English]

- (v) **Need to construct a permanent dam along banks of river Ganga in Ganj Doondwara, Tehsil Patlali, District Etah, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Tehsil Patiali in District Etah (Uttar Pradesh) is in my Parliamentary Constituency in which village Qdar Ganj and other villages are located on both sides of River Ganga. When River Ganga is flooded during the rainy season, the villages and the crops are damaged. Unless a permanent dam is constructed along the banks of River Ganga, these villages and their crops cannot be saved from destruction. The Government of India is requested to construct a permanent dam along the river bank to save these villages.

- (vi) **Need to check the erosion by river Brahmaputra from Chapar to Chanderdinga in District Dhubri (Assam)**

SHRI ABDUL HAMID (Dhubri): Continuous erosion of River Brahmaputra which has taken place from Chapar to Chanderdinga, the length of which is about 10 km. in the District of Dhubri, Assam, has posed a great threat to the life and property of the people living in the nearby areas. The erosion has already damaged and swallowed a huge area. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless and landless. Even my own village Puthimari has been on the verge of extinction as most part of it has been

washed away by River Brahmaputra. This is going on unattended to both by the Union Government as well as by the State Government for the last 20 years despite repeated demand to protect the place and the people living there.

The area in question is a thickly populated and most of the people are agriculturists by profession. The people are very poor and they have to suffer due to natural calamities like floods, droughts, erosion and other natural phenomenon in season and out of season. The people of the area, including the elected representatives of the people have been moving from pillar to post to protect the erosion-stricken people for a long time but nothing has been done so far.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to come forward to protect the area in question in the interest of poor people living there.

- (vii) **Need for steps to avoid delay in issuing passports in Kerala**

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): There is inordinate delay in issuing passports in Kerala. While in other States, a passport is issued in two to three weeks, in Kerala it takes anything between three to six months. Because of this delay, a large number of people who get job offers in foreign countries lose them. This is causing serious discontent among the people in the State.

One of the reasons for this delay is said to be the shortage of staff in the Passport Office in Cochin. If it is true, immediate steps should be taken to appoint necessary staff in this office.

I would request the Government to realise the seriousness of this problem and take all necessary steps so that the present delay in getting a passport is obviated. Directions may be issued that passports should be issued to applicants in Kerala within two to three weeks.

[Translation]

(viii) **Need to develop Kolaishwari hills in Hazaribagh District of Bihar as a Tourist Resort**

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, I would like to raise this important issue here under rule 377:-

Kolaishwari hills at Hatarganj block of Hazaribagh district of Bihar is very important place from religious, cultural and secular point of view. The temple of Kolaishwari Devi, which is situated in the captivating hilly region of Chhota Nagpur is very attractive and rare place of tourist significance. Kolaishwari Devi finds a mention in the Puranas.

The temple of Kolaishwari Devi is built in a single piece of rock on the hills at the height of 2000 to 25000 feet and generally attracts thousands of devotees of devotees everyday. These hilly ranges have been the place of meditation of prime significance not only for great Hindu devotees but also for the Jain Tirthankars and Buddhist monks. In these hills there is a big water reservoir which is perennial source of water. Every year, thousands of Jain and Buddhist pilgrims visit this place. But it is a matter of regret that there is no proper approach roads to reach these hills from the main road near Chatra or from the G.T. Road. And because of it, the pilgrims have to face a lot of difficulties to reach this place. This attractive and rare place of scenic beauty amidst the hills may be converted in to an attractive tourist spot. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to develop Kolaishwari hills as a tourist resort.

14.17 hrs.

**MOTION RE: INTERIM AND FINAL REPORTS OF THAKKAR COMMISSION-
CONTD.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion on the following motion moved by Shri Buta Singh, on the 10th April, 1989, namely:-

"That this House do consider the Interim and Final Reports of the Thakkar Commission on the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister, and the Memorandum of Action Taken thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 27th March, 1989".

Shri Rameshwar Neekhra to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA (Hoshangabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am continuing my speech today as the proceedings of the House were adjourned yesterday. I am pained to note that the opposition has resorted to a walk out at the time of such an important discussion in this House, which is considered the highest temple of democracy and where elected representatives of people sit and such important discussions are held. When we go out, people ask us the reasons for wasting a lot of time of the House. Why do you ask us to present a report on which you are not prepared to have a discussion. why do you resort to walk out when the report has already been presented in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is not the first time, but for the last nine years that I have been observing it in the House that whenever there is a discussion on an important issue, opposition finds nothing to say on it. Then they stage a walk out from the House as they have no argument to support them. A few days back, it was demanded in the House that in Bofors case an enquiry should be made by a Parliamentary Committee and when the Government agreed to it they demanded the Chairmanship of the committee for them. The opposition again staged a walk out at the time of discussion on the report of the Parliamentary Committee. They refused to take part in the discussion when they saw that there is no ground for them to make allegations-counter allegations on the basis of report and the masses also do not believe them. They did the same

thing when reports of other Commissions came. Even today they demanded to present the report of the Thakkar Commission which has already been leaked in the newspapers. But after announcement regarding the presentation of report they started levelling charges that the actual report will be tampered with. When the actual and whole report was presented in the House, they are boycotting the House on the pretext that complete report has not been presented. Now it has become clear to the masses that it is the complete report and the opposition is wrong, because our Hon. Prime Minister has discussed both the issues in the House deftly yesterday. For the last 3 years, the opposition has been bent up on character assassination and now they say that they will not discuss the report, but will bring it to the masses. I would like to submit that they should first understand the mentality of the country. The whole country knows about your feelings towards late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and how you had levelled allegations against her when she was alive. How many commissions you had instituted against her when you came to power and she had to appear before a number of commissions. Even this fact is before the people of this country that though she was voted to power by the people of Chikmagloor, you did not honour the verdict of the people and chose to send her behind the bars. You take the issue anywhere, but the people know it very well that you are raising all the hue and cry in the public meetings only in view of the coming elections. You were unable to raise any valid issue within these five years. You had raised such an issue just before the election so that no one can ask it what you had done in the interest of the poor or have you prepared any memoranda or do you have any policy. They have tried to tarnish the image of the Congress Party and that of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Their only aim to raise the issue of this report was to create an atmosphere of doubt among the masses by separating the Congress Party of Shri Rajiv Gandhi from the Congress Party of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. When they saw that there is nothing beneficial for them in the report, they said that Shri

Thakkar has levelled charges against Shri Dhavan and has pointed towards him a needle of suspicion. Mere for argument sake, I may agree to their point, but Shri Thakkar has himself mentioned in the report that to clear the suspicion about Shri Dhavan, I recommend that the Government can get it investigated by any agency it wants. Anand Ram Committee was constituted on that recommendation. The report of that committee has cleared Shri Dhavan of all the suspicion. On one hand, the opposition accepts that Shri Thakkar has cast suspicion of Shri Dhavan but on the other hand, they do not accept that Shri Thakkar himself had recommended an independent committee. They do not accept the report of that committee and only try to create an atmosphere of doubt among the masses. They are spreading rumours so that the common man, who is the base of democracy in this country, may start suspecting. They didn't participate in the yesterday's discussion in the House and instead discussed it out-side the House. The Government would have given a reply if they have indicated the fault of the Government. But they did not have any point to discuss. Some of our friends, who were with us earlier, now have crossed over to the opposition on the pretext of morality. They all were in the cabinet upto 1986 and when the Report was submitted by Shri Thakkar, he had recommended not to present it in the House in the national interest. While in cabinet they had brought an amendment in the Parliament by taking decision on the report and that amendment was passed in both the Houses of the Parliament. At that time, none of these friends said anything of morality, who have now crossed over to opposition. After a lapse of three years, now they want to level charges on the basis of the report on moral grounds. They want to level allegations against that leader, with whom they worked as a member of the cabinet. I ask these people who are talking of morality that if you had the slightest tinge of morality, you should have demanded in 1986 itself that the report should be presented. Even in 1986, it was leaked and published in 'India Today' and it was printed even in the 'Statesmen'. But at that time they didn't raise the issue,

[Sh. Rameshwar Neekhra]

because they knew that they will gain nothing from it. But now they think that something can be gained out of it at the time of elections. It was painful to note the statement of the President of a big party some two-three days back. He has stated that Shri Rajiv Gandhi wants to make a political capital out of it in the election. But it was you who had demanded the report to be presented, only you had made it an issue and demanded discussion on it, you yourself had levelled false allegations and now when Shri Gandhi has given a fitting reply, you have started saying that he is talking like that for political gain in the elections. People of this country very well know the person who had advocated the case of assasis of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and had filed mercy petition after the judgement recommending the death punishment for the culprits was given the supreme court. The people of this country will never believe them, because they know their affection for Shrimati Gandhi. I would request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs through you that the point of involvement of a foreign hand should also be investigated. May be that these people who are staging walk-outs might have conspired with the foreigners in this murder and now they are afraid that their one or two friends will come under suspicion, because it is known to the whole House that the leaders of Janta Dal, Shri Biju Pattnaik and Shri George Fernandes were entertained as guests by General Zia in Pakistan, who was a symbol of dictatorship and military rule. His feelings about India are well known to all. The entire House knows this thing that both of them went there as their guests and they praised their hospitality. One of the leaders of their party Shri Subramanyam Swami had also been to Harmindir Saheb prior to the operation blue star and stayed there and after returning from there he said that no weapons and arsenal had been stored in Harmandir Saheb. But after the Operation Blue Star, large quantity of arms and ammunition were recovered from there. To-day perhaps they are not participating in the discussion with the fear that the needle of

suspicion might turn towards them. What I want to say is that these people always them indulged in double talks. The report of the Thakkar-Natarajan Commission which enquired into the Fairfax affairs was laid on the table of the House. The Thakkar-Natarajan Commission comprised of two sitting judges of the Supreme Court, Shri Thakkar and Shri Natarajan and the report was submitted by that commission. But these people refused to accept the findings of the report. They said that the report deserved to be thrown into the dust bin. It was alleged in the report that by appointing the Fairfax, efforts were made to sell the security of the nation and national security was endangered. The opposition parties did not accept such a serious report and demanded to throw the same into dustbins. When the same Justice Thakkar submitted his second report, these people are now talking all these things about it. They demanded that the report should be placed at the table of the House. When the report was placed they are not participating in the discussion. They talk so many things about it outside the House. From the prevailing state of affairs, it appears that there is none among them who thinks about the country. There was none earlier and there will be on one in future. They wasted the precious time of the House by pressing for the submission of the report. When the report was submitted they did not participate in the debate. In this way they throttled democracy in this country. They have threatened that they will take this issue to roads and streets. In reply, I would like to tell this much that we are the people who belong to the party nurtured by Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Nehru and we are the people who tread on the path shown by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We will also give reply to their charges on the roads, in the fields and in the streets. We know that in Indian Culture no one can succeed in isolating the son from his mother. They will not succeed in the isolating the Congressmen from Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, first of all, I must welcome hon. Prime Minister's statement which he made yesterday in the House informing us that his Government has decided to inquire into the leakage of the Thakkar Commission Report through a newspaper. I welcome that statement because what has appeared in the Press has been agitating my mind all these days and I feel concerned about this leakage. In fact, there was no compulsion for me to participate in the discussion but after going through these two volumes, namely, the Interim Report and the Final Report of the Thakkar Commission, my conscience pricked me that I must express my views on the subject.

Prime Minister's statement has assumed great significance because all people wondered as to how there was a particular timing for the leak and how the leak could be organised in this way. This leak has already taken a very great toll of the time of the House. I feel very happy that the Prime Minister has come forward to institute an inquiry.

I heard Mr. Gadgil's speech and also his arguments as to why it was not necessary for the Government to place the proceedings of the Commission on the Table of the House. I am in agreement with Mr. Gadgil to a large extent. There is another reason as to why I feel very sad that the Opposition did not participate in the discussion. They fought a battle with the Speaker that the entire Report, as they say full report including the proceedings, should be placed here. But after the Speaker had given his ruling, they should have honoured that and should have been here. I had the privilege of reading this Report. I feel that some of the recommendations of the Thakkar Commission are very intriguing I have been applying my mind towards the recommendations made by the Thakkar Commission. I can say some recommendations as positive recommendations but in these positive recommendations also, there are negative elements and those negative elements have perturbed me. I feel that Justice Thakkar had been working under great pressure. He has not been able

to come to right conclusions. From the very beginning under which the Thakkar Commission had been working under pressure that is writ large in the Report. Since I said that these recommendations are positive ones I feel that the Government of India has already taken action on them. In fact, one of the issues relating to Mr. Dhawan has been gone into by the SIT. So, action has been taken. I call the recommendations which are listed in Page 146, 3.1 to 3.5 as positive recommendations, giving directions to the Government do this and that. There are other but I feel that there are negative elements in these recommendations. Why? It is because the Commission has been obsessed from the very beginning with Mr. Dhawan.

Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, I have not known Shri R K Dhawan at all because in 1983-84, I was not much known in Delhi and he was not accessible. Only a couple of days ago somebody pointed to him and told me that he is Shri Dhawan. But when I located Shri Dhawan in the report, I felt I could locate Commission's obsession with Shri Dhawan in the report itself.

You will be surprised that on page 146, when the Commission makes a set of recommendations, the Commission puts Shri Dhawan in the first paragraph, and here he says:

"it is recommended that the Central Government should seriously consider the question of appropriate agencies to investigate the matter as regards the involvement of Shri R K Dhawan, the then Special Assistant to the late PM in the perspective presented in the report."

Then, there is note and then come other recommendations.

The second recommendations is:

"that the Central government may seriously consider the question as to the course to be adopted in re-

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

gard to the matter pertaining to Shri Mark Tully..."

Then, there is another recommendation relating to the question of so called "Republic of Khalistan". Then, comes paragraph 3.4—that the Central Government may give due consideration to the matter regarding terrorist training schools.

Why should the Commission put Shri Dhawan first? If the government had to look in to the terrorist activities, into the question whether any foreign country was involved in the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and if it had to look to so many other important things, why Shri Dhawan should precede all these recommendations? The Commission focussed attention on Shri R K Dhawan before anything else. There are so many pages; Dhawan here and Dhawan there.

There are only two allegations which the Commission has listed against Shri Dhawan for which he was implicated. I must say it is not indeliberate, because the Commission, in my opinion was working under pressure and to that I will come later. This is very unfortunate. An eminent judge had accepted the responsibility. I have gone on record in this House earlier that their lordships have to be very responsible. We show respect to the Supreme Court, we show respect to all the judges. But whenever they go wrong, it is this House alone which can raise questions. I feel, Justice Thakkar has been working under great pressure, or maybe he was motivated. From the very beginning, Shri Dhawan seems to have been introduced to the commission and the Commission could not come out of that situation.

Finally, the Commission says that the needle points to Shri R K Dhawan. I can imagine that if you put a magnetic road in your hands and even if you cover the needle with a glass, still the needle will move wherever you move the magnet. The Prime Min-

ister has assured us yesterday that he would institute a Commission it is a welcome announcement and then we would see where the needle will move naturally, but the needle that was moving with the Commission and pointing to Shri R K Dhawan, I do think that somebody had a magnetic road and the needle was responding to the magnet, and the kind of pressure and persuasion with which the Commission was going about, the needle could not but point to Mr. Dhawan.

Now, Shri Dhawan has been implicated for two things; one that he had in June 1984 directed DCP and SSP in the name of Prime Minister to redeploy Sikh security persons to strategic positions. This is not correct. I have gone through the report. Shri R K Dhawan could speak in the name of the Prime Minister. He was working as Special Assistant. You cannot ask a Prime Minister or a Minister to give in writing every order that he or she has to issue to his or her personal assistant. In this report, it is not proved that Shri R K Dhawan redeployed Sikh gentlemen in security at the strategic positions. But Shri Dhawan seems to have given a broad instruction in the name of Prime Minister that Sikh gentlemen should be available and present in the security positions. On that fateful day, which was designed by the conspirators to be a particular day, it is not that the Beant Singh and Satwant Singh changed their positions under the orders of Shri R.K. Dhawan. The Commission does not say this. They had changed their duties in consultation with the superior officers working in the security. But why did Shri Dhawan give instructions that the sikh gentlemen should be there. I think that Smt. Indira Gandhi was a very bold person. She wanted to run the country according to certain norms. Her faith in secularism was very great. So, she did not remove Sikhs from the security force. My conscience tells me that she might have passed the orders not directly to the security men but to Shri Dhawan that since she could not see Sikh gentlemen around, they should be posted there. I challenge Mr. Thakkar's saying that Shri R.K. Dhawan put them on the strategic positions.

That assertion is totally wrong. Mr. Thakkar is still the Chairman of the Law Commission. I wish he comes forward to resign from that post. I challenge Mr. Thakkar to prove that Shri R.K. Dhawan gave instructions for putting Sikh security men, Beant Singh and Satwant Singh at those strategic positions. The broader instruction given by the Prime Minister could have been that she wanted Sikh gentlemen in the security network. Therefore, it is untenable and we just cannot agree with the Thakkar Commission that Mr. Dhawan should be implicated because he had given instructions of that kind. Secondly, even if it is true that he gave instructions one cannot implicate Mr. Dhawan because the Commission should have sufficient evidence to prove facts.

The Commission has taken two very flimsy grounds to implicate Shri Dhawan that he decided and he got Sikh security men redeployed at strategic positions is not proved. Second is that he changed the timing for the Irish T.V. interview. Here I feel that the Commission was under some terrible pressure that Dhawan has to be out. The point is that so far as these interviews are concerned, a Minister or the Prime Minister can change the timings fixed for these interviews. You have certain circumstances under which you can postpone or prepone any programme. A Minister is not bound by what his P.A. says. He gives instructions on his own. The Irish team had to come at 8.30 A.M. It was delayed and then the timing was changed to 9.00 A.M. Even if this was done by Mr. Dhawan, it was part of duty. Where is the proof that Indiraji did not tell Mr. Dhawan as to what should be the time for the interview? Where is the proof before the commission to say as to what did he talk to the then Prime Minister when he was coming from the Palam Airport? The Commission has no substantial evidence to implicate Mr. Dhawan on these points. Even if it is true that Mr. Dhawan changed the time for the interview, it was between Mr. Dhawan and Indiraji. There is no proof that the Prime Minister did not agree to change the time. Whatever it is the changing of time is no ground for implicating Mr. Dhawan. He could change time

even under the verbal orders of the then Prime Minister. The Prime Minister does not keep on giving in writing everything to do this and to do that. So, did that change in the time of the interview alter the situation? Beant Singh and Satwant Singh were there from 7.00 A.M. Had Indiraji passed from there at 8.30 A.M. the same would have been the situation because it was decided by the conspirators to be the day of her murder. So, the Commission has no ground to implicate Mr. Dhawan. My conscience tells me that he is an innocent person and I have risen here only to say something about that innocent man out of the prick of my conscience.

Now, I come to page 141. This is the paragraph which must go on record, just to prove how much the Commission was obsessed with Mr. Dhawan and how it wanted to implicate him. The Commission pointed the needle towards Mr. Dhawan without telling us his motive. How can this sensational recommendation be made? How could this paragraph be written at all? the paragraph reads:

"While there are significant indicators as regards the possible involvement of Shri R.K. Dhawan, the then Special Assistant to the late Prime Minister, the motive which operated on his mind has not become sufficiently evident from the material which has come to light so far. The evidence regarding existence of a motive which operates on the mind of an assassin is not always easy to discern. More often than not, the motive may not be known even to the victim. By way of an illustration, one may take the case of a murder committed on account of jealousy. It cannot even be known to the victim—not to speak of others—that the culprit was feeling jealous of him for one reason or the other. So also, at times, the motive may be known only to the assassin and no one else may have come to know what gave birth to the evil thought in the

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

mind of the assassin. It cannot, under the circumstances, be gain-said that evidence regarding motive may often be beyond the reach of the investigator. All the same, a sustained and deep probe with a views to unearth the motive may well yield results in course of time notwithstanding the difficulties just highlighted."

So, the judge does not know the motive. But he want to deepen the suspicion in the mind of the people of India that Mr. Dhawan is the man who has to be implicated, whether there is proof or not, whether we know his motive or not and whether we can prove that he was jealous of Shrimati Indira Gandhi or not.

I reject this paragraph and the observation as falsehood. I do not understand why an eminent person like Justice Thakkar should go on record and say such things in his report.

Sir, I can go on quoting so many paragraphs from he report to prove the Commission's obsession with Mr. Dhawan. But the point is, why did the Commission do it? Well, there was a reason. Some people were interested in sending Mr. Dhawan out because they had to settle a score. I want to say that the political of manipulation is responsible for this.

It has already been pointed out by Shri Buta Singh in this House and by our knowledgeable and able colleague Shri Chidambaram in the Rajya Sabha that Shri Arun Nehru had access to this report because he was the Internal Security Minister at that time. Therefore, I feel that there is a fit case against Shri Arun Nehru and his close associates Mr. Fotedar for a breach of privilege. I have moved a motion in this regard. But the Prime Minister has given an assurance yesterday and so I might withdraw it. But I feel that this is a fit case for breach of privilege against Shri Arun Nehru and also

Shri Fotedar. They were very close to each other when they were in the Government together and the Commission had worked under pressure from them. My conscience also tell me so.

So far as implicating Mr. Dhawan is concerned, the leak came at the same time when Mr. Dhawan joined the Government. I have tabled a privilege motion against Shri Nehru and Shri Fotedar, though I am not pressing it. But I still feel that they must get a chance to clear themselves, when the Prime Minister has offered a chance to them. Here, I feel sympathy for Shri Kalpnath Rai also. I read his interview in Surya three times. I honestly believe that he is speaking from his conscience. I agree with him. He is speaking from conscience. Take him in some corner and tell him "speak in the name of your mother, swear in the name of your mother, do you find this correct? He will tell you "yes, I feel the prick of my conscience that this is correct." I would advise him not to withdraw and say that he had not given an interview. It has gone on record. It has been taperecorded. Why I raise this thing? Kindly don't misunderstand me. I have nothing against Mr. Fotedar personally or Mr. Arun Nehru. But one thing I want to remind this House that I knew the present Prime Minister for a long time now. I can tell you that he is a straight forward politician and he wants to run the politics of this country in consonance with national interest. This is my belief on Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. I want to remind this House again that politics of manipulation will do no good to Congress Party which has the long tradition of service to this country. Therefore, when these manipulators are there, I want Shri Rajiv Gandhi to be safe. He has a lot of talent in his party and he should discard politics of manipulation.

[Translation]

At their hatching a conspiracy at such a critical time and doctoring the Thakkar Commission to write something, I recollect a Urdu couplet. I am not concluding, I need two minutes more:

'Khuda Banda, Ye tere sidha dil bande kahan jayen.'

Iqbal had said this thing

'Khuda banda ye tere Sidha dil bande kahan jayen'

Ki darweshi bhi aayari hai aur Sultani bhi aayari"

Anybody who is given a ministerial post or given a high position plays mischief and the person who becomes a saint also plays mischief.

[English]

So, I want Shri Rajiv Gandhi to be safe with those who have commitment with India's unity and integrity; who are concerned with national integration and who do not play manipulative politics. This is necessary to remind you because you are the largest Party in this country. Still the people of India pin hopes on you, Maybe tomorrow people send you back to power, you have to work hard to preserve norms of politics and secularism. I have already reminded you how a political party is using Hedgwar Centenary Celebrations to whip up communalism in this country. I appealed to you yesterday that you are secularist Party wedded to the principles of secularism and socialism and, therefore, you please do not tolerate manipulators in your party. You should uphold Nehru's legacy, Gandhiji's legacy and now Madam Gandhi's legacy. Now that I have come to Jawaharlal Nehru, I will close with one thing. You must know how great your Party was and now great the Leader of this country was. I came across a letter recently which was written in 1955. I have preserved that letter. How Bertrand Russell in 1955 wrote to Einstein that the only hope in the world was Jawaharlal Nehru. That letter is with me. After the atom bomb was produced, Einstein and others became conscious of the devastation that an atomic war could bring in this world. There would be no mankind around, they thought. No living being. So Russell, Einstein and other philosophers in Europe were experiencing

times of agony in their minds. I can quote that letter but it will not be in Russell's words—exactly. He wrote to Einstein "Don't worry, there may not a Third World War. there may not be any nuclear war in the world. A fortnight ago I had a chance to talk too a tallest leader of Asia, Jawaharlal Nehru. He has assured me that he will rise to the occasion, not only at U.N. but in all other world forums. He is the hope for the mankind." So Russell writes to Einstein that Nehru was the hope. That is the legacy of your party. I hope Shri Rajiv Gandhi will try further to be right heir to that grand legacy of Jawaharlal Nehru.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to intervene in this debate to highlight a few aspects which I think either have gone unnoticed or have not been quite clearly understood.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): The debate is not yet over. Many hon. members are to speak. So, you cannot say that a few aspects have gone unnoticed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: So far. One of the items of reference to Justice Thakkar, when the Commission was constituted, was to enquire into the sequence of events leading to and all the facts relating to the assassination of the late Prime Minister. Another item was whether any person or persons or agencies were responsible for conceiving, preparing and planning the assassination and whether there was any conspiracy in this behalf; and if so, all its ramifications.

As the House knows, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated in broad day light in the presence of several eye witnesses. The assassins were identified—Satwant Singh and Beant Singh. Beant Singh himself died short thereafter in circumstances which have been explained by Justice Thakkar in his final Report and which has also been accepted by the court which dealt with the

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

case against Satwant Singh and other accused. Although Satwant Singh was apprehended on the 31st October, 1984. Hon. Members are aware that he was in hospital, literally struggling for this life. It was only on the 15th November, 1984 that Satwant Singh was formally arrested by the police. Hon. Members are aware that under the Criminal Procedure Code, the investigation has to be completed in an offence of this nature within 90 days of the date of the arrest failing which the accused shall be released on bail. It was not in the public interest to allow a situation to develop where Satwant Singh would have to be released on bail. In fact, the people of this country would not have accepted such a situation; they would have questioned the competence and wisdom of the Executive Government if it allowed a situation to develop where an assassin of a Prime Minister in a crime which took place in the presence of eye witnesses in broad day light in the house of the Prime Minister was allowed to be enlarged on bail because the police could not complete their investigation.

I shall give a few more dates which are relevant. As I said, Satwant Singh was formally arrested on 15th November, 1984. Kehar Singh was arrested on First of December, 1984. Shri Balbir Singh was arrested on the 3rd of December, 1984.

15.00 hrs.

The 90-day period commencing from the date on which Satwant was arrested would have expired on the 13th of February, 1985, and under Section 167 sub-section (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code the Investigating Team was required to file its report—if it had completed its investigation—before the 13th of February, 1985, failing which there was no way in which one could have denied bail to Satwant Singh.

As it happened, the Investigating Team was able to complete its investigation into the immediate crime, the immediate crime

being the assassination of Indiraji by two men within the compound of the Prime Minister's house in the presence of eye witnesses and the two men were apprehended and identified. Therefore, there was no impediment to charging these accused before the statutory period of 50 days. In the meanwhile, because of vigorous investigation the other two suspects in the case, Kehar Singh and Balbir Singh had also been arrested.

During the course of its investigation the SIT had certain information that there was a larger conspiracy and perhaps there were men who had not yet been identified but who had links with one or more of the suspects in the immediate crime. But it was quite clear that the larger conspiracy was not confined to the assassination of the Prime Minister but had wider implications and had several more objectives in mind and involved perhaps a commission of a large number of offence. In these circumstances, the SIT took resort to Section 173 sub-section (8) of the Criminal Procedure Code, which was introduced in 1974. As the law stood before 1974, this provision was not available and this provision became available for the first time only in 1974. I wish to read just sub-section (8) of Section 173 in order to meet the criticism that the SIT has taken unduly long time to unravel the second conspiracy and to file the charge-sheet in that case. Section 173 sub-section (8) says, and I quote:

“Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to preclude further investigation in respect of an offence after a report under sub-section (2) has been forwarded to the Magistrate, and where, upon such investigation, the officer in charge of the Police Station obtains further evidence, oral or documentary, he shall forward to the Magistrate a further report or reports regarding such evidence in the form prescribed and the provisions of sub-section (2) to (6) shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to such report or reports as they apply in

relation to a report forwarded under sub-section (2)."

The SIT intimated the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate on the 16th of February, 1985 that it had filed a charge-sheet on the 11th of February, 1985 against four accused including Beant Singh, the deceased, and that it proposed to continue the investigation into the large conspiracy because several conspirators were at large. This is a fact, which I thought I should share with this House in order to dispel any well-meaning or misconceived criticism that the SIT has held back material when Satwant Singh and other were charge-sheeted. No material was held back. The chargesheet against Satwant Singh A1, Balbir Singh A2, Kehar Singh A3 and Beant Singh (deceased) was filed on the 11th February 1985 within the statutory period of 90 days. The Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate was informed on the 16th February 1985 that the SIT proposed to continue the investigation into the large conspiracy and thus the SIT had jurisdiction to continue the investigation into the larger conspiracy.

Sir, it is now a matter of public knowledge that larger conspiracy had very wide ramifications. As I said briefly in the debate on the motion of privilege, the larger conspiracy was not confined to an attempt to murder Indiraji. The larger conspiracy included acts of sabotage, acts of violence, kidnapping, murder, hijacking, blowing up installations with explosives, spreading disaffection and spreading communal hatred with the eventual object of creating conditions under which according to the conspirators, the Government of India would have to choose but to concede to them Khalistan. That is the magnitude of the larger conspiracy. the conspirators travelled from Delhi to Bombay, to Nagpur, to Indore, to Dewas to Calcutta to Bhopal, to the Indo-Nepal border and back to Delhi. They held meetings in Bombay, in Nagpur and in Delhi. They found many sanctuaries and hiding places. They assumed different names from time to time. They had many many accomplices. In fact in the chargesheet, SIT has cited 311 wit-

nesses. Many of these witnesses have followed up their statements under Section 161 CRPC by making statements to a Magistrate under Section 164 CRPC. The conspiracy which has been unravelled is perhaps the biggest conspiracy of its kind ever hatched or plotted in independent India. Never before was the nation threatened by a conspiracy of this magnitude. Never before had any conspiracy objectives so horrifying as the objectives of this conspiracy, namely, to dismember India and to carve out an independent State based upon religion. A conspiracy of this nature would have to be carefully investigated so that innocent people are not affected.

Sir, as the hon. Members are aware two of the key conspirators were S.S. Mann and Atinderpal Singh. S.S. Mann, a former officer belonging to the Indian Police Service head, because of the service to which he belonged and because of the position he held, very strong links with a large number of people both inside Punjab and outside Punjab. The other conspirator according to the chargesheet was Atinderpal Singh who had been appointed as Senior Vice President of the AISSF by Amrik Singh. After Amrik Singh was killed on 0 operation Blue Star, Atinderpal Singh assumed the office of acting President of AISSF. AISSF had been banned sometime in 1984 and Atinderpal Singh went underground. S.S. Mann was arrested in December 1984 while he was trying to cross the Indo-Nepal border illegally with false documents and by attempting to bribe certain people on the border. After he was arrested, a case was instituted against him and the case is now being tried in the Court at Bhagalpur in the State of Bihar. Much of the material which the SIT uncovered during the course of this investigation has already been produced before the Bhagalpur Court in so far as it concerns S.S. Mann and the chargesheet which he is facing in that trial. Shri Atinder Pal Singh, the other key conspirator, who, according to the chargesheet, brought together Jagmohan Singh alias Tony and S.S. Mann and, according to the chargesheet, did reconnaissance of Nagpur where both Indiraji and Shri

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

Rajiv Gandhi were due to visit, in order to attempt an assassination at Nagpur. Atinder Pal Singh was underground and he was arrested only on the 4th of October, 1988. A conspiracy of this nature cannot be entirely unravelled and investigation cannot be completed unless the key conspirators are arrested. Jagmohan Singh alias Tony and Dalip Singh had been arrested in some other cases and had been let off on bail subject to, I believe, certain conditions. Their presence in Bombay or wherever the court directed them to be present, was secured. Mann was in custody. But the missing element was Atinder Pal Singh. Atinder Pal Singh was arrested only on 4th October, 1988. In fact, many of you may have seen him on television when he went on television to make certain statements when he was arrested. Then we had to interrogate Atinder Pal Singh. We had to verify his statement with other witnesses. We had to follow up on matters which he had disclosed by discovering things at other places. It took some time to complete the investigation after Atinder Pal Singh was arrested. That is why, the investigation by the SIT was completed only in the second week of January, 1989. In fact, I take this opportunity to congratulate the very dedicated officers belonging to the SIT, who have done a remarkable job of unravelling, perhaps, the most horrifying conspiracy that independent India had to face. After the investigation was completed in the second week of January, 1989, the SIT approached the Government of India for sanction to prosecute the accused because sanction is required for the prosecution under certain sections including 12A which is the section dealing with waging war. I thought, I should share all these facts in order to dispel what I believe is misconceived criticism from some quarters that the investigation of the largest conspiracy and the laying of the second chargesheet was deliberately delayed by the SIT. Nothing can be farther from the truth. We had no advantage in deliberately delaying this investigation. On the contrary, it was the determination of the Government and the Prime Minis-

ter, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, that this conspiracy must be investigated to its roots and the conspirators must be brought to book under the law. At the same time, we are wedded to the rule of law. We have placed no impediment in the way of any accused defending himself. In fact, perhaps, in no other country would you get a fairer trial than the trial of Satwant Singh, Kehar Singh and Balbir Singh. The trial judge convicted all the three. The appellate bench of the High Court consisting of three learned judges, affirmed the conviction of all the three. In the Supreme Court, Balbir Singh was acquitted while the conviction of Kehar Singh and Satwant Singh was confirmed. I may be allowed to say with a legitimate sense of pride that it is to the credit of this Government that it accepted the judgement of the Supreme Court and did not even file a review petition. When Balbir Singh was acquitted, we accepted the judgement of the Supreme Court. When Kehar Singh and Satwant Singh were convicted, we accepted that judgement of the Supreme Court also. We did not file even a review petition. We accepted whatever the highest court laid down as the final judgement. We placed no impediments in the trial of the accused. And I believe, they got the fairest trial possible in any democracy functioning under the jurisprudence that we have.

I may assure the House once again that although it has taken us over four years to unravel the conspiracy and bring to trial four accused—fifth accused is deceased—these accused will have the fairest trial possible under our law. They will have every facility to defend themselves. This Government will ensure that they have the fair and just trial and Government will accept whatever verdict is pronounced by the courts. It is in this background that one must ask again and again the question why was the Thakkar Report selectively leaked at the time when it was leaked and in the manner in which it was leaked. Unless we answer this question and unless each one asks this question and answers this question and unless each leader of the Opposition gives us an honest answer to this question, this debate will

never really end. The answer to this question is—and I am convinced in my mind that the answer to this question is—that the purpose of the selective leak of a very selected portion of the final report of the Thakkar Commission was nothing but to deflect the attention and concern of the people of India from the real conspirators in the larger conspiracy. The idea was to point the needle of suspicion against some person so that the people of India will not focus on the grave danger that threatens the unity and integrity of this country, so that the largest conspiracy will be clouded by a mist of suspicion and a miasma of rumour and gossip. Fortunately, Parliament asserted itself, the Speaker—with great respect to the Chair—asserted himself. Attempts to derail the discussion and debate were forestalled and once again we have been able to focus the real issue which has to be debated in this country. The real issue is the larger conspiracy and the forces which conspired in the dark to destabilise and dismember India. Justice Thakkar had, sensed that there was such a conspiracy, but in the nature of things, it was not possible for him to unravel the conspiracy. That is why he relegated this responsibility to the SIT. The SIT has discharged its responsibility with remarkable efficiency and promptitude, and it is as a result of this effort that we have been able to lay the charge-sheet a few days ago. I would urge hon. Members to ponder over the nature of the conspiracy, to ponder over the forces that are arraigned against us, to ponder over the dangers that our nation and democracy face. Only a few days ago, while speaking in the debate on a motion moved by hon. Member Mr. Bhagat, I identified an agency in a neighbouring country which has helped and provided assistance to certain forces which are intent on creating conditions of instability in India. We know that such forces operate in Punjab and in Jammu and Kashmir. I identified the Inter Services Intelligence in Pakistan as the agency which has a nexus to both the terrorists in Punjab and to the so-called Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front. It is true that Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has taken several steps to bring the activities of ISI under control but it

not assessment that she has not been able to acquire full control over the ISI. The political wing of the ISI has since been dissolved, may be the remnants of that political wing are still active. There are forces within this country who will not hesitate to get help and assistance from our enemies abroad. We must identify these forces, we must expose them. It is the sacred duty of Parliament to do that, to expose all those forces which will destabilise and dismember India. It is a matter of satisfaction that one conspiracy has been unravelled but we must be on our guard to ensure that no more forces conspire against India.

I am grateful to hon. Members for appreciating the various actions taken by Government in order to safeguard the unity and integrity of India. I once again seek the support and cooperation of all sections of the House to the efforts of the Government of India to safeguard India's unity, integrity and stability. Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to record my objection over the Thakkar Commission report on which we are holding a discussion today. Both Hindi and English versions of the report should have been laid on the table of the House, but the Hindi version has not been placed. When they had sufficient time at their disposal, the Hindi version of the report should also have been placed.

Now I would like to congratulate our hon. Prime Minister and would like to express a hearty welcome to him on my own behalf and behalf of this august House for his speech of a historic importance. I feel that the speech delivered by the Hon. Prime Minister yesterday was not only very poignant but also thought provoking wedded with ethics. The country which was passing through a very peculiar circumstances might have heaved a sigh of relief after listening and going through such a nice and balanced speech full of moral value of its leader. The

[Sh. Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

people of opposition also got a befitting reply.

Never before this, the Thakkar Commission report was a subject of discussion for anybody. An amending bill seeking exemption from presenting the report to the House was also passed without any objections raised from any quarter. Nobody had any objection to it. Today I feel pity for those people who now raising objection that, they were not even shown the commission's report. I fail to understand how a person could be able to muster courage to voice the rights of the people as a leader of the opposition when he was not able or had not the courage to wield his powers enjoyed by him by virtue of being a member of the Cabinet. The people of the country will never rely on him. It cannot be so that people will believe his story by considering him a bold, moralist, honest and effective person who could not muster courage to express his feelings when he was a Minister. I have no doubt about the fact that the people of India and its common voters are more wiser. A common voter in this country makes very proper use of his intelligence and wisdom.

I beg pardon for my submission about the reference made by Justice Thakkar with regard to Shri Dhawan. I have highest regards for the Judges and can emphatically say that how deeply we may discuss the issue of corruption, but our Judiciary, especially the Supreme Court and the High Court are one of the best judiciaries in the world. But the way in which Justice Thakkar in his report wrote about the involvement of Shri Dhawan is highly objectionable. It looked like a case in which an ordinary policeman makes investigation and turns the needle of suspicion to the direction that suits him. I felt as if it was not a comment of a justice. Had it been the comment of a justice, it would not have come in their present form.

May I ask the learned and conscientious leaders of our opposition as to why they held discussions on the points interpreted by

Shri Arun Shourie, Editor of the Indian Express in his paper and placed by him before the public. There was a talk that Shri Dhawan changed the time, he was walking at a distance of 1 to 2 feet behind. A sheet of Dhawan's diary was published. There were only 4 words in it and it was given wide publicity—the words were, foreign money, Beant Singh, P.M./Rajiv. It is all the more surprising the way justice Thakkar fabricated a long story out of it. I know that when responsible persons work under big people, they have to observe high standard of secrecy and face very odd problems and each and every word written by them carries much importance and weight.

Prof. Soz said that he was not well acquainted with Shri Dhawan. He got acquainted with him now. I am among those people who know Dhawan since long. I know from my own experience that there was no other person at that time who worked as the personal assistant of Shrimati Gandhi and who was so honest, so active, so far sighted and so dedicated to his boss and so strong in his moral character. One thing I know very well that there has been no change in his devotion to Indiraji when she was in power and when she was out of power. The makers of Janata Party, who are having repeated discussion on Shri Dhawan and the Thakkar Commission, arrested Dhawan in Kanpur. Several of them held ministerial posts at that time. During that period most of us had courted arrest and were put behind the bars and Shri Dhawan had gone to Kanpur to meet his relative. He was arrested there. At that time Dhawan was not their favourite. They had a different outlook towards Shri Dhawan.

One more point was raised in Justice Thakkar reports that when the point of foreign money was raised no reply was received. Shri Arun Shourie made the interpretation of P.M./Rajiv that Rajiv ji will become the Prime Minister and Indiraji will be murdered. I was surprised to note that a very minor thing has been given an extra-ordinary definition. Only a sick mind of an editor of a newspaper can do this. It was also

possible that the Prime Minister gave some message for Rajiv or directed him to ask something from Rajiv. As such it is not justifiable to interpret the word P.M./Rajiv departing from its real meaning. I felt that it was not at all a good thing to throw so much of dust on such a good, true and honest person by sheer imagination.

I would like to make yet another submission. Several people made several arguments about the time of assassination. It was said that the time was changed and many people have desired to know how Beant Singh and Satwant Singh put on duty. These are very minor things. At that time all steps were being taken after giving due thought. Shri Dhawan was totally a credible person and every decision was being taken after discussing the same with all the members of staff.

There is one more school of thought that he was walking at a distance of 1 1/2 feet from her. I cannot understand the point of their argument in it. People who used to meet Shrimati Gandhi and who met her very often can say this thing that no personal assistant walks very close to his boss. I never see this thing anywhere. I saw instances that whenever there was a need the personal assistance comes close to of his boss, asks about the point he needs and then withdraws. Dhawan followed the same principle and everybody follows this principle. Whenever he felt the need of asking anything from Indiraji, he used to come forward and as soon he received the reply he used to withdraw to a distant of 1 or 1 and 1/2 feet. I do not think that there should be any scope for suspicion if the time of the interview of the late Prime Minister with the Irish T.V. was changed. Regarding some diary entries, such as foreign money, 'Rajiv/PM', they do not allow any scope for suspicion. Again, if it is enquired whether Beant Singh was still alive or not, there should also be no scope for suspicion on this account. In fact, the atmosphere of the country has deteriorated so much and politics has come down to such a low ebb that allegations of doubt, corruption, bribery and protection the assas-

ins of his mother are being levelled against the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi by the Members of the Opposition in the Parliament. The politics of the country is moving in a very unfortunate direction. Who is going to accept such allegations? What conclusions does the opposition intend to draw by discussing Shri R.K. Dhawan? The Opposition has malafide intentions of including the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi in the conspiracy which led to the assassination of the late Prime Minister on the grounds of Shri R.K. Dhawan's reinduction into the Government service after a gap of 4 years. It is indicative of a peculiarly sick mentality to speak in such terms. This is the sort of vicious politics which is being practised in different parts of the country. The press has brought down the entire matter to such a level that it will take a long time to tide over the crisis. It will be possible to do so only when there is national unity, integrity and security of each and every individual of this country and every Indian is able to live in this country with self respect and sense of security to which the Hon. Prime Minister has reaffirmed his commitment yesterday. The Congress Party is committed to this aim which has been reiterated by the Hon. Prime Minister and it has made me very happy. There are several such issues about which every information cannot be given. The points which have been raised by the Members of the Opposition parties are not concrete. I saw it during the course of the Fairfax affair and while I was a member of Committee on Bofors, I saw that whatever points were raised by the Opposition, were found to have no head or tail after sufficient investigations were conducted into them. The same thing is being repeated today. The Opposition first demanded the presentation of the interim report which was duly laid on the Table of the House. Thereafter, they insisted on the Final Report which has also been tabled. But still they are not satisfied. They want the details of the proceedings also to be made public. They want justice Thakkar's clarifications in this matter. I think that there is no end to this nuisance. It is common knowledge that in the case of every appeal made in the High Court or the Supreme

[Sh. Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

Court from the lower courts, it is the judgement which is made public and not the entire proceedings when we have before us the Commission's Report in two parts, part-I being the Interim Report and part-II the Final Report, there should not be any objection on the part of the Opposition regarding their participation in this discussion. Since it is the election year, the Opposition has acted in an unprecedented manner. It is for the first time that such unruly scenes have been witnessed in the House. The people of the Opposition resorted to squatting or lying down in front of Mr. Speaker's chair, shouting of slogans, tearing of important papers and snatching the papers from the hands of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. As per the press reports, such unruly scenes were hitherto witnessed in the State Legislatures but it has been never before in his highest temple of democracy is Parliament. Even this thing has been done by our Opposition. Despite all these things, if attempts are made to usurp power by strangulating democracy and ignoring all norms of ethics. I feel very apprehensive about the future of India.

I would like to submit through you that the importance of the Thakkar Commission Report has also been reduced due to this very fact that the tone of all that whatever the Commission had stated in their interim Report had changed in the Final Report and they wiped out everything when it was concluded with the recommendation that this matter should be referred to a Special Investigation Team. After the investigations conducted by the SIT, the points raised in the Report have been negated because this team found Shri R.K. Dhawan to be innocent towards whom 'a needle of suspicion' was constantly pointed at in the Thakkar Commission Report. As a result, the importance of the Report in my opinion, has naturally been reduced. I agree with Prof. Soz when he says that Justice Thakkar worked under some pressure to have been so explicit about pin-pointing his suspicions against a particular person and if a judge

acts under pressure, it is not a very welcome sign and the Government should be more vigilant about such matters. I agree with whatever Shri Chidambaram has stated in his clarification about the Report and the action taken on it by the Government, the reasons for delay to table the report and about other legal matters connected with it. I can say only this much that the duty of the Government is to ensure that people get justice and the culprits are punished. The task is not completed after making a speech in this House but whether early or late, it is the democratic system which will provide full protection to all the people of this country. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi is often the subject of our discussions. What was her reaction when she was hit on the nose by stone? In her last public speech, she had said that each drop of her blood will contribute to the unity and integrity of the country and it was immaterial whether she continued to live or died in the process. On one hand, we have this sort of sentiments and on the other, her assassination is being misused by the Opposition for getting political advantage which is not proper. Whenever, the opportune moment came their way to discuss this matter they boycotted the discussion so that they may not have to face the truth. I think that the role that is being played by the Opposition in our democratic set up is unwarranted. I would appeal to the Central Government that the people who had a hand in this conspiracy and war bent upon harming this country, and about whom the Government has definite information, should be summoned immediately and punished.

With these words, I conclude and thank you.

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on Thakkar Commission Report. At the outset, I would like to say that the Opposition is not at all interested to know the truth. Their sole attempt is to take political mileage. When we discuss this matter in this House, they are

not present in the House. They have boycotted this discussion. That itself shows clearly that they are not genuinely interested to know the truth. But, they are playing a political game.

We have witnessed in this House during the Session deplorable behaviour of many opposition members. You have seen during many Sessions that they are not interested in genuine people's demands. But, they will dig up some issues, they twist them and take political advantage out of it. During this Session, when some excerpts of the Thakkar Commission Report appeared in the press, they started hue and cry. We saw rampage by the Opposition in this House. What was their demand? They demanded that the Thakkar Commission Report should be laid on the Table of the House. When this issue came up, the hon. Prime Minister stated in this House that this report will be tabled in the House. If their demand was genuine, they would have welcomed that decision of the Prime Minister. They would have welcomed that Statement. But nobody did it. Instead of doing so, some Opposition Members said that Government would tamper with the report. That was the approach. Such irresponsible statements were made by certain important Opposition leaders. When the report was tabled, then the Opposition said that that was not the full report. We can wake up persons who are sleeping. But it is not possible to wake up persons who pretend to be sleeping.

Sir, the hon. Minister Shri Chidambaram explained this aspect in detail when this House discussed a privilege motion by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. The hon. Minister explained in detail as to what had happened in the past regarding reports of the same nature; what were the past precedents in this respect and what constituted the full report. The point is that the Opposition will not be satisfied with anything. Nobody could satisfy them because their aim is very clear. They want to prolong this issue because this is an election year. So, they want to take political advantage of this. It is a clear political game.

Sir, now the Opposition is shedding crocodile tears about the assassination of our late Prime Minister and our great Leader Smt. Indira Gandhi. The people know what they are doing. What happened during the Janata Regime? Attempted to eliminate our great leader and late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi from the political scene of this country. We know that she was arrested; she was kept in jail and all of a sudden how much harassment she had gone through. How much agony she had suffered? All these Opposition people were party to it. They were all responsible for that. When she got elected from Chickmagalur, it is these Opposition parties which expelled Smt. Indira Gandhi from the House. We all know that the people of this country protected her. As I said earlier, these Opposition people put her in Jail. Again it was the people of this country who protected her. The people stood with her. It is the people of this country who called her back to power.

I would like to say about another aspect. They are shedding crocodile tears now. What has been the attitude of the Opposition after the judgement of the Supreme Court on the assassination of Indira Gandhi? Two persons were convicted and sentenced to death. Did anyone from the Opposition side say that law and justice has taken its own course? Nobody has said that. On the contrary, many important Members of the Opposition tried to create an atmosphere in this country that the assassins of Mrs. Indira Gandhi are martyrs of judicial murder. That was their attitude. Now what is their move? They are not at all concerned about the wider conspiracy behind the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi. They are not at all concerned about the destabilising forces, the divisive forces that are working in the country. These people now want Mr. Dhawan's blood. Why? These people tried their best to get Mr. Dhawan removed for their political purpose. But they have miserably failed. So, they want to finish his career character assassination. The Report says and I quote:

"The Commission on its part, has in the course of its exploratory exercise gath-

[Sh. T. Basheer]

ered certain material and on the basis thereof formed the opinion that there are reasonable grounds to suspect the involvement of Shri R.K. Dhawan, the then Special Assistant to the late PM, in the crime."

See the language, Sir. I would like to say that this is a verbal jugglery. With due respect, I would like to submit that there should not be place for such jugglings in the document like this which deals with a very serious issue. This Report never says that there is any evidence or any ground to implicate someone. But Mr. Thakkar wanted to implicate Mr. Dhawan, a man with unflinching loyalty to Mrs. Gandhi, a man with twenty-two years experience of working with Smt. Indira Gandhi. The SIT has investigated it fully and the Prime Minister has also stated that SIT has already cleared Mr. Dhawan. But the opposition is now playing some politics. They want to use this Report for character assassination.

I have read in some newspaper that the opposition Members are going to discuss this Report in some meeting somewhere. When this House discusses this important issue, they do not want to participate here. They boycotted the discussion. And they want to discuss it in some meeting. What a shameful thing it is! I remember once when Bofors issue came up and when this issue was discussed here, the opposition Members then also went to Swedish Embassy to submit the memorandum and they submitted the memorandum. This shows that they even lack the common sense. They have no faith in this Parliament.

As our hon. Prime Minister stated yesterday, the aim of the forces who worked for the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi was not merely her elimination. But the aim was to destabilise this country. Their calculation was that when ndiraji would be killed, the result would be that there would be political uncertainty and instability in the country which would result in disintegration. That

was the actual target of these forces. But, fortunately, we withstood that test and this country is fortunate that we have a young leader in the name of the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We have a young leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi to protect this country, to protect the interests of the people of this country and the unity and integrity of the country from the destabilising forces and to take this country forward.

What is the Opposition doing? They are not seeing these two pictures. They want to defeat Congress. Their only aim is to capture power. We saw the real colour of some important leaders in the Opposition. I can understand some leaders of Janata Dal taking this stand; I can understand the stand taken by BJP; but I cannot understand the stand of the Left parties. They say they are convinced about the unity and integrity; they say that they are standing for the unity and integrity of this country. But they are not acting for that. If it is true, if they are really interested, they must come forward and disapprove of some parties' stand and must help the Government in its efforts to protect the country's unity and integrity.

The stand of the Opposition shows its total bankruptcy of policies and programmes. Their sole objective is to capture power. In this game, the Opposition is unabashedly resorting to character assassination, making baseless allegations, spreading of rumours and doing all kinds of mudslinging. These are the only programmes they have.

With these words, I conclude:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R.
DAS MUNSI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this particular debate concerning the Thakkar Commission Report has created quite a bit of inquisitiveness and enthusiasm among the people in the country to further know the truth. But the most unfortunate part of it is that the Opposition is so afraid of facing the truth that they have boycotted the entire discussion because truth can only be met by

truth; not by untruth or half-truth. Possibly, those who encouraged half-truths and untruths consider that this is the appropriate moment to hide somewhere else and not to face the truth.

The assassination of Mrs. Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, and the beloved leader of the nation should not be looked upon and analysed only on the basis of the findings of the Thakkar Commission Report as if a Prime Minister of India, as if a leader of the nation, is no more. But certainly it should be traced right from the beginning when she started strengthening the third world movement.

If I may go back a little and trace the history, right after 1971, this sub-continent started gaining a momentum against the onslaught of the colonial and imperialist power and all their manoeuvres and designs to destabilise this country, the largest democracy of the world. You may recall that in 1971 when the Indo-Soviet Treaty was signed, it created a positive move and generated a new hope not only in India and Soviet Union; but among almost all the freedom loving nations who were struggling at the moment for their freedom. They were delighted to see that a third world leadership and a committed socialist world leadership coming together to defend their aspirations and their cause.

The impact of the Indo-Soviet Treaty subsequently was followed by the Indo-Pak agreement known as Shimla Agreement signed by late Indiraji and the late Prime Minister of Pakistan Shri Bhutto; and the Indo-Bangla agreement signed by the late Indiraji and the late Sheikh Mujibur Rehman. It created again a new atmosphere of confidence in this sub-continent and posed a real threat to the imperialists and the colonialists right from that day. If you look back the moment the Indo-Soviet Treaty signing was over, the moment the Indo-Bangladesh Treaty was over, the moment the Shimla Treaty was over, a sinister move was initiated taking place right from that day, if I am not wrong, at the end of 1974, to castigate

and malign the Government and the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi as a corrupt person and a fountain head of corruption, to destabilise the democratic system in a manner as compelling the elected MLAs to resign, threatening them, forcing them, shaving their heads in the name of so called mass movements in those days, in the semi-fascist culture in the streets of Patna, Ahmedabad and elsewhere. If I am not wrong Mr. Chairman, in the Upper House, in those days, Mr. Bupesh Gupta and in this House. Prof. Hiren Mukherjee and Mr. Indrajit Gupta of the CPI shared our views and responded to the semi-fascist onslaught; democratic institutions and progressive forces resisted the efforts to undermine the importance of the democratic and also those who were determined to destabilise the country. It started right from that day. Thereafter what happened? In 1975, the first assassination took place in Dhaka, right inside the house of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, as it happened inside the house of Mrs. Gandhi nine years later Mujib was assassinated and he was replaced by tanks, heavy artillery and military power. Almost around the same time vicious campaign started in India to destabilise the democratic system. ** who is now the leader of the Janata Dal in the Gujarat Assembly, was the Chief Minister of Congress Party in Gujarat. The movement came from the opposite side that he was branded as the kingpin of corruption and the students though their movement created a conditions in which he had to resign. The Government was dissolved that same ...**... is now the symbol the sanity of the Opposition as the head of the Janata Dal today. I am talking of all these in order to trace the background must be traced that whenever an attempt was made in this country to destabilise the country it was made on two counts—A slogan in the streets, corruption to assassinate the character of the leaders, especially known leaders of both the world and the country and the second is to undermine the importance of democratic institutions by semi-fascist methods compelling and gh-raoing the MLAs to resign or to use arms and other tactics to create a reign of terror. On a simple issue of Tulmohan Ram licence

[Sh. P.R. Das Munsii]

scandal involving a few lakhs of rupees, an uproar was made in this House, not for one or two days but for months together. This was in the Fifth Lok Sabha. Sir, I remember that incident distinctly. The House was not allowed to be conducted. We took every step to submit the report in the Speaker's Chamber for the Opposition to examine. Yet, instead of finding the truth, they carried on the canard of character assassination programme in the street and Mr. Lalit Mishra was killed out of hatred in Patna. Thereafter, an open invitation was given to the Army to rebel and at that time, the Constitution had to come in to impose emergency. People may accuse, people may appreciate, people may debate on this point from that day till this day. But I am explaining the method as to how it came. And the Congress Government could not come back. This is scenario No. 1. Scenario No. 2 is Camp David agreement was signed and Morarji's Government publicly welcomed the nasty Camp David agreement which encouraged the Israelis to continue their occupation. Mr. Chairman Sir, you may recall this. Mr. Moshe Dayan came to Delhi *in cognito*, to understand quietly the whole operation of destabilisation his visit was within the knowledge of the Government, but they did not disclose it to the public. Then, they went back. However, the Government collapsed for their own faults. But the concept of destabilisation was not over. Mr. Chairman Sir, you may recall this also. At that time, Akali leaders were not in the Government of the Janata Party. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution did not come in the fore-front at that time. The concept of thinking on the Sikh rights and other issues was not at all raised in the House. Not a memorandum was placed before the then Prime Minister or the President of India.

16.00 hrs.

Again, when Indira Gandhi came in and further strengthened the concept of the Third World movement, further strengthened the cause of disarmament, further strengthened the cause of nuclear non-proliferation treaty,

further championed the cause of world peace, efforts were made to manoeuvre the cause in a different manner. This time the manner was direct onslaught on India's unity through the Khalistani campaign. Wherefrom did the Khalistan campaign come? It did not originate in India, but it originated abroad, in Montreal etc. All those championed the cause of Khalistan movement.

I went to see the Los Angeles Olympic games. I give you an example of what happened. At that time, ** who is with the opposition now was also there. The Indian team was going to play the hockey match. Two days before, the extremists started issuing leaflets abusing India, saying "down with Indira Gandhi", "finish her" and all sorts of other slogans. The Government concerned there did not intervene. The Indian captain went to practise in the ground. He was stoned, tomatoes and eggs were thrown at him. All kinds of things were thrown on the players, shouting at them, abusing them etc. No intervention was there from that country. When we came back, we reported to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister how things had happened, and how things were gaining ground and how the terrorists were being trained abroad.

When these things had started taking shape, can you show me on record either on the records of Parliament proceedings or in public speeches that leaders like Prof. Madhu Dandavate of the Janata Dal, or of BJP, CPI or CPIM in those days publicly condemned such kind of actions and misbehaviour with the Olympic players in the United States? No debate took place. Nobody gave notice to the Speaker that they wanted to discuss this. All kept quiet. Things went on. In this process, arms started coming in, terrorists were trained, armed and equipped. The Blue Star operation had to take place for the sake of integrity and unity of the country. The attempt was firstly to destabilize India and secondly, to hit the most popular leader of the Third World movement, so that the Third World movement gets weakened. By this time, Mujib-ur-Rahman was no more, Bhutto was hanged

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

and if Indira Gandhi could have been assassinated, their final manoeuvre could reach its culminator.

We must also trace the other factors. While these operations started taking place, Afghanistan problem also became serious. Attempts were made to train and equip the guerrillas and the Mujahideens in Afghanistan.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Taking all these things into account, a final blueprint was made, and based on that blueprint, operations started. And that is why the observation that the involvement of the foreign agencies or their links cannot be ruled out is genuine and convincing one. If I may say so, Indiraji's assassination was the beginning of their operative game, not the end of the game. It was just a beginning; many more things took place after that and many more are still going to take place and for that the Indian people, democratic institutions, the Government as a whole and all patriotic forces will have to remain vigilant.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw your attention to the campaign that started. On the one hand, there was an attempt to destabilize the country by terrorists and on the other, under the popular banner of ending corruption, a particular newspaper carried a campaign and invited the army to rebel against the Government. That was before 1977. If you see, it is the same newspaper, the same so-called journalists, one or two, who are even carrying the so-called battle today. I am shocked to inform you and it is below the dignity of the Members of Parliament, whether this side or that side to assemble together to draw up their strategy in Parliament and in that meeting to invite a journalist to address them and give them counsel. Yesterday it so happened that in Vithalbai Patel House Mr. Arun Shourie was asked to give his advice as to how to play the game further and how to go in the future. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this campaign

started with the Bofors Deal. They tried to use or misuse the highest office of the country, the President of India. They failed as they undermined the importance of the democratic institution. Then finally they came to this character assassination with regard to the Thakkar Commission Report, its findings and its observations.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if supposing Mr. Dhawan had issued a statement some 4 months back saying that the conspirators are the Congress leaders who are sitting on the Treasury Benches that is if they could manage to get him in that way and had him deputed to their will, then today they would have come to this House demanding that the Thakkar Commission Report should not be laid on the Table of the House but asking the Government to resign and they would have defended Mr. Dhawan. But because Mr. Dhawan did not toe their line—because he did not defect and he remained a loyal servant and maintained his dignity—his being taken back in the Prime Minister's Cabinet Secretariat has become a great offence.

On the basis of the observations made by the Opposition Members, the Prime Minister clarified all the points yesterday. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that the cult of terrorism is not confined to Punjab alone. The Punjab Assembly has been dissolved on the ground that some Minister in that Government was publically giving arms or was supporting the terrorists out-side the country, or some connivance was arrived at with the terrorists. The same thing is happening in the other parts of India. Only because of the efforts of the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, we have been able to maintain the unity and integrity of the nation. We had been able to maintain unity in Darjeeling because of his timely intervention. It is true. I am grateful to the Prime Minister. He said a great thing befitting to the stature of Mahatma Gandhi's ideals, Pandit Nehru's ideals and the concept and principles of Smt. Indira Gandhi. He said that if we had compromised and agreed to toe the sentiments of the majority population of West Bengal, election result would have been different.

[Sh. P.R. Das Munsil]

We got 42.5 per cent result in our favour. We could have got another 4 per cent votes if we had made Shri Rajiv Gandhi the leader of the Bengalis. But we did not do that. We tried to make him the leader of the nation. As a leader of the nation he could not ignore the responsibilities and the role played by Gorkhas in the liberation struggle. He said, "I am not prepared to accuse or abuse them as anti-nationals. They are my brothers, children and my sons." This way we maintained the unity but what happened in West Bengal? The State Government provided arms from the State armory to a party to counter that movement. Is it not anti-constitutional? Is it not encouraging the cult of terrorism which will ultimately destabilise the country?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I don't want to raise any controversy here. I have no intentions to abuse any Chief Minister of any State-Congress or non-Congress or to abuse any leader. I would like to humbly submit that it is not individually the responsibility of either S. Buta Singh or Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev or Shri Chidambaram to contain the terrorists. Every State Government will have to keep its eyes open and see where the terrorists are hiding. If it was a fact that Mr. Simranjit Singh Mann or other terrorists were hiding in the State of West Bengal, either before or after the Blue Star Operation, was it not the responsibility of ** of that State to have detained them at the appropriate time? If ** was not aware of the fact, I would say that he is ** If he was aware of the fact but even then did not detain them, it creates a political suspicion. It is my political suspicion and my observation alone. I would say that they are maintaining the double standards. They are talking about the national unity in Delhi but are addressing the extremists in Canada. Canada talking about the national unity in Delhi and encouraging the terrorists in Darjeeling by giving them arms, talking about the national unity but are not disowning ** in the name of national Opposition. This is a double standard which is adopted by them and it is a kind of connivance with those forces who are out to destabilise our country.

That is my observation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would conclude by saying that many parties here have raised hue and cry about the Thakkar Commission Report which we have submitted and laid on the Table of the House.

I would like to know one thing from the Opposition. Yesterday several leaders in the Congress Party mentioned several reports which have not seen the light of the day. Shri Gadgil specifically asked why G.V. Rao's Report was not tabled in the Karnataka Assembly. Here I would like to go on record that three Inquiry Commissions were appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act to investigate the corruption and crimes committed by the Congress Regime from 1972-77 in West Bengal by the Left Front Government. These were the Ajay Basu Commission, Haratosh Chakravarthy Commission and the Sharma Sarkar Commission. Till this date, none of those reports has seen the light of the day because the persons who headed the Commissions themselves declared that they could not find any evidence anywhere! Some relative of the ** took all the fees as Counsel from the State exchequer. But the Commissions did not give their findings till today. Till now, these reports were not placed on the Table of the State Legislature. So, this is the way the Opposition behaves, taking advantage and opportunity, wherever it suits them.

Today I am fully supporting the appeal of the Prime Minister to the Left. If the Left consider that they are patriotic and genuinely anti-imperialistic, anti-terrorists and anti-colonialists, if they want to preserve the integrity of the country, let them categorically disown Janata Dal with whom the black sheep which is responsible for leaking the report is associated. Let them say that they disown Shri ** and Shri ** Let them say that they disown those people who introduced the legislation for anti-defection in the name of morality and having passed it, defected the party but would not resign from their seats. Let them disown such immoral people. If they do not make their stand clear,

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the political observation would obviously be that they also have some kind of an understanding and a clandestine link with those who want to destabilise the country.

Sir, I appeal to the Home Ministry that apart from the observations and investigations of the SIT, many more things are to be investigated. Who went to Mr. Hershman? Who met Mr. Adnan Khashoggi the arms agent? I also want to know whether Mr. Adnan Khashoggi, Mr. Hershman and Ms. ** the correspondent in Geneva—either one of them or each one of them—invited Mr. ** in Geneva for dinner. Is it a fact that in Los Angeles many of the opposition leaders have met Mr. Adnan Khashoggi and contacted Mr. Hershman? Is it also a fact that on their diktat, they are operating in this country? Therefore, you will find an international link is finally established and we know as to who are behind it. They tried to demoralise the Defence Forces in the past. That was why there was the campaign about Bofors in the beginning. They wanted to accuse and abuse the army personnel. When they came to know that it was too much of a risk, they turned to the Prime Minister. When they found that there was nothing against the Prime Minister they have now switched over to Thakkar Commission. They are not discussing relevant issues. As a matter of fact, they are not interested in discussing relevant issues. They do not want to discuss as to how the country is improving its economy in spite of the drought. They are not interested in discussing how much employment is generated by the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, how things are going to be improved in the Eighth Plan, how women's rights are protected and so on. Nor are they interested in discussing the problems of the poor peasants and weavers. They are interested only in establishing some kind of a campaign throughout the country, whereby they can go to the people without taking up any of the relevant issues of the nation. They are only interested in having a regular link with the foreign countries and establishing links with the terrorist agencies. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, those people who brought Moshe

Dayan into this country, people who manipulated and literally squandered the money of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, as observed by the Kudal Commission, people who have link with Adnan Khashoggi, Hershman, people who did not condemn terrorists when they were hiding inside the Golden Temple, people who had no guts to welcome the army operations whether it be 'Black Thunder' or 'Blue Star', and people who had gone to Pakistan and praised Zia-ul-Haq and other people in Pakistan who were out and out against India in those days, and the people who created problems here by giving training to terrorists must prove their bonafides. Their bonafides are questioned today. They must be judged not by the Supreme Court, not by this Parliament but by the people of India. They will be judged by the people on the supreme democratic platform. If the Opposition are sincere, let them decide that they want to be on the side of India. Let them defend the country and not the terrorist manoeuvres. If they are not with them, let them expose the terrorists and their friends and the conspiring agents today. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is one of the greatest champion of world peace. Legacy and heritage of the Soviet Communist Party might be good but the legacy of the Communist Party of Great Britain which took its birth in the lap of Rajni Palm Datta in London was to betray the nation during the national struggle. They may take the opportunity whenever there is a smell of betrayal in the hours of the crisis of the country. They may say, "We do not carry the legacy of Lenin or the Soviet Communist Party, we carry the legacy of Rajni Palm Datta who taught us how to abuse Netaji Subhas Bose and who taught us how to take the revolutionaries into the British camps." So, the Communists will have to decide which legacy they are following now. If they follow the legacy of the Soviet Union right from Lenin to Gorbachev, then they should dissociate themselves immediately from Janata Dal, ** Mr. Hershman and Mr. Adnan Khashoggi. If they think that they are carrying the legacy of Rajni Palm Datta and the great betrayers of the national movement, let them say "we can do everything but our old blood only stirs in our hearts

[Sh. P.R. Das Munsil]

to betray, betray, that will be to our advantage. We have nothing to say."

With these words, I congratulate the Home Ministry for their outstanding performance and for their courage to face the Parliament with truth. I congratulate our Prime Minister for what he said yesterday by putting his point of view and also of the Government's point of view. I appeal through you, that let the people judge outside the Parliament who are with the conspirators or who are out and out to fight conspiracy.

With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): On 31st of October, 1984, India lost her Prime Minister, the Congress Party lost its Leader and we lost our mother. When late Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi lived and worked for the all round development of the country, she was criticised left and right, in season and out of season, for any flimsy reason or for no reason. She cautioned the country and brought to the notice of the people that there were forces inside the country and outside the country which were bent upon dividing the nation undermining the unity and integrity of the nation. She and many others hinted that there was a danger to her life also. It was at that time the Members of the Opposition Parties mocked at her statement. They used to say that it was a small-screen to hide the deficiencies of the regime. But when they mocked at her statement and when they deflected the attention of the people from the real issue, at that time, those who were conspiring against her and against the unity of the nation got the opportunity to prepare themselves and to strike at the heart. We know the result. She was assassinated in broad day light in our country.

We know who pulled the trigger; we know who were there to kill her. The case was filed in the court. There were some

politicians and lawyers who defended the culprits and tried to show that the culprits were innocent. They tried to divert the attention of the people. They tried to show that the bullets that killed Madam Gandhi were the bullets fired by some one else. They did not leave any stone unturned to protect the real culprits, the culprits whose hands were smeared with blood and who were caught red handed. It did not require any sagacity or understanding to find out as to who was responsible actually for firing and yet there were legal luminaries belonging to some party who were trying to divert the attention of the people from the real criminals to others.

The judgement was given and it went against the culprits; they were punished. Later on, a write-up appeared in a newspaper and the matter was picked up and taken up by the members in this House. An agitation was started. We know the nature of the agitation; we know how the matter was put in this House. They wanted that the Report should be placed on the Table of the House; they sat in the well of the House; they did not allow the Budget to be discussed in the House. The valuable time of this House was wasted and they insisted and insisted that the Report should be placed on the Table of the House. The Government did not place the Report on the Table of the House in deference to the advice given by the Thakkar Commission itself. The reasons given for not publishing the Report are like this. On page 7, of the report it reads as follows:

"The Commission after due deliberation, has formed the opinion that while there is no objection to the Interim Report being made public, larger public interest demands that the present report (final report) may not be made public. There are three good and valid reasons why it should not be made public:- (1) Firstly, in the wake of the report, the Government might desire a problem to be made by the investigating agency in the light of the observations made in the report. Such investigation in all likelihood will be ham-

pered or prejudiced by giving publicity to the report. (2) Secondly, such publicity is likely to cause embarrassment or prejudice to the suspect. More so as the observations made in the report have been made on the basis of the material gathered in the course of the investigative exercise which precedes an inquiry proper, and not on the basis of the inquiry held by the Commission as contemplated under section 8B of the Act or under Rule 5 of the Rules. (This course had to be adopted since further investigation by the investigating agency may have to be undertaken, and since the Commission cannot itself hold an inquiry into the facts and circumstances of the matter which will be more in the nature of a trial. (3) Thirdly, material gathered and incorporated in the report touches on a number of sensitive matters which it may not be in public interest to publicise at least for the present."

Now, these were the reasons because of which the Report was not placed on the Table of the House and these are valid reasons. The Report itself says that it was necessary to protect the culprit in this investigation, in the investigation against him, in the court of law. The Report also says that there are some sensitive matters relating to the foreign countries also and it is not correct to give publicity before the criminal investigation is finished and the cases are filed. These were the valid reasons and yet they wanted that the Report should be placed on the Table of the House.

The Government agreed to place the Report on the Table of the house in order to dispel any misunderstanding which might have arisen because of not tabling this Report on the Table of the House, in deference to the demand made by the Opposition Members and in order to avoid any mischief that could be generated because of not tabling the Report on the Table of the House. And what happened later on? Later on the hon. Members boycotted the discussion itself! They left this House and they went out.

They said that unless the entire record of the proceedings of the Commission was placed on the Table of the House they would not discuss it.

We, who have been in Parliament know that even the reports of the Parliamentary Committees are placed on the Table of the House without placing with them the record of the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committees. Now here is a Commission appointed outside the House. This was a Report of the Inquiry made by the Commission. We shall have to distinguish between the Report of an Inquiry, the report after investigation and the judgment given by a court of law. This is a report of an inquiry. In this Report, it was specifically mentioned that this report cannot be adduced as evidence nor the proceedings of this Commission can be adduced as evidence. But it should be made the basis for investigating into the matter and special investigations should be started; and the special investigations were started later on. It was also mentioned that in the interest of justice it should not be published.

Now, all these facts have to be borne in mind and yet the Members belonging to the Opposition Parties insisted and insisted and insisted that not only the Report but the proceedings of the Commissions also should be placed on the Table of the House. What has been said by the Commission here? It is very very relevant. On page No. 6, the Report says:

"The exercise thus undertaken may result in the Commission reaching the conclusion that some person or persons or agencies besides those named in the charge-sheet filed in the Court were possibly involved in the perpetration of the crime. The Commission may form the opinion that in the context of the material gathered by the Commission there are grounds to suspect the involvement of an individual or individuals. The only course open to the Commission in such an eventuality would be to advert to the

[Sh. Shivraj V. Patil]

relevant material and to articulate the reasons for forming the opinion that there are grounds for entertaining suspicion about involvement of some persons other than the culprits named in the FIR or the charge-sheet. And to recommend that the matter required to be further investigated by the investigating agency in the light of the perspective perceived by the Commission."

They themselves have said in so many words that there is no finality attached to this Report. They have said that the investigation has to be done. After the investigation is done, the report of the investigation has to be filed in a Court of law. Even the report which is received after the investigation has no finality. It is only the Court which can give the judgement and the decision. There were so many stages which were to be reached after this report was filed. And yet the Members insisted and insisted that the report should be placed on the Table of the House along with the proceedings. Why did they do that? This is a question which will be asked in this House; this is a question which will be asked outside the House; this is a question which will be asked by all thinking people. They wanted that the report should be placed on the Table of the House thinking that there would be material in the report, which could be used against the leader of the party, against the Government and against the party. They thought that there would be material and they could use it. When they found that there was no material, they packed off and they did not participate in the debate on the report. Is this the way a responsible opposition should behave; is this the way which can really strengthen the democracy and parliamentary system in our country; is this the way to arrive at the truth; is this the way to do justice to the people; is this the way the opposition should behave towards the ruling party or the ruling party towards the opposition? That is the question that will be asked again and again. And the answer is that they wanted to malign the

leader of the party; they wanted to malign the Government; they wanted to malign the party; they wanted to discredit the Government, the party and the leader. But when they found that there was no material in it, they did not participate in the debate. Now they go outside the Parliament and when there is nobody to answer the points raised by them, they would be making long speeches criticising the Government. They could have made their speeches here on the floor of the House and the points made by them could have been replied to, could have been met, could have explained and that could have been done in the interest of justice, in the interest of fairplay and in the interest of arriving at the real truth. This is not done. They go out and make speeches. They make speeches in a place where they can make speeches in any manner they like. And if they make speeches here, they have to make speeches in front of the Members who are sitting here, and who are there to point out what is the truth and what is the untruth.

Sir, the opposition party has been raising the issues which are not real. They have not discussed the principles, on the basis of which the entire edifice of our democracy, of our economy, of our society, stands. They do not touch the principles; they do not discuss the principles; they do not discuss the policies; they do not discuss the defence policy as such; they do not discuss the security environment in the country; but they are interested in discussing a defence contract. The larger issues do not appeal to them. What appeals to them is a smaller issue relating to aircraft, not the security environment, not the defence policy, not the issue as to how the country should be defended and protected; what should be done and should not be done in its entirety and in its totality. But they are attracted by some small or big contracts. They do not discuss the policies, new policies which have been formulated. The Government in the last four years has formulated many policies—new education policy, new irrigation policy, new health policy, new housing policy, new approach to the agricultural development, new

perspective of the development of our industry in the country, new technological and scientific approach, new approach to decentralisation of power and taking power to the people. When the Budget is being discussed, they rake up an issue which they want to discuss. The discussion on the Budget is set aside. It is pushed aside. And they sit in the well of the House. They do not discuss the Budget at all. They want to discuss something which ultimately they do not discuss. What are they doing? In fact, they are discussing incidents, individuals, contracts, small, minor and petty things. Can the democracy of a country like India become strong when the attention is diverted on small issues? Can the economy, the society in India develop when the approach is limited, parochial, short-sighted? On the one hand, here is a leadership, a Government, a party which is doing everything possible to develop the country and not caring for itself or himself, which is trying to do its or his best for the development of our economy, our society and for strengthening the country by creating better relations throughout the world for our country and for others, and on the other hand, there are the Members talking all the time about individuals, incidents, small things, trying to deflect the attention from the bigger things to smaller things. Why is this agitation? And the answer given is that when we are trying to discuss the issue relating to the national integration and unity in the country, attempts are being made to deflect the attention of the people from the broader issue of conspiracy and conspirators to the smaller issues. They want to concentrate on an individual, an individual who was with Madam Gandhi through the thick and thin of her political life, who suffered with Madam Gandhi for Madam Gandhi when she was not in power and remained loyal, did not say a word against her or against her party or against her relations. They want to implicate him. Why do they want to implicate him? They want to implicate him because they want to deflect the attention of the people from the bigger issues to the smaller issues. They do not stop here. They proceed a few steps ahead and they insinuate and implicate the

dear and the near ones of Mrs. Gandhi, the ones who really belong to Madam Gandhi, her own people. And they want to insinuate and implicate those people who were dearer to her than her own self. I do not think that the opposition party should stoop down to this level. I do not think that the opposition party is going to gain anything out of this kind of attitude towards the leader of the Congress Party, towards the Government of the Congress Party and towards the Congress Party. The level of the politics should not be allowed to be brought this low. We are sorry, our hearts are full of agony. The injury which was inflicted on the hearts of many of us sitting on this side, that wound is opened again. It is bleeding. And this bleeding certainly cannot help the Opposition Parties. They are misguided. The people in this country are shrewd enough to understand this nefarious game. They would not be misguided by what is being said in few newspapers and by few Members of the Opposition Parties on the floor of the House and outside the House. We have full faith in them. We have full faith in understanding, we have full faith in judgement, and we know that they know what is black and what is white, what is truth and what is untruth, who is acting for what reason. They understand those people who are day in and day out riveting their attention on small things, who do not have broader vision, who do not think in terms of the nation as a whole, who do not think positively, who are always thinking negatively, who are always trying to find fault with others and saying to the people: "We are better than them because they have faults." They are not showing as to what is their positive attitude, what is their philosophy, what is their policy, how they want to tackle the issues in the country. They say: "They are wrong, so we should be allowed." This can be really understood by the people of this country.

We are very very sorry that this matter has been brought in this fashion and discussed by some Members from the Opposition in this tone and in this manner. I shall not and need not say anything more than this. The only thing that I would like to say is that

[Sh. Shivra] V. Patil]

the hon. Prime Minister has very rightly said that the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi was not an individual's assassination. She stood for certain principles and policies. She stood for the democracy in the country. She stood for secularism in the country. She stood for the poor in the country. She stood for the self-reliance. She stood for the respect of the humanity. Those principles were not acceptable to some people and they thought that by killing her they would be finishing the principles she stood for. But they were wrong there and we, who have inherited her blessings, would give our life to stand by those principles. We will not budge an inch. She had declared that she would give her blood for the country and that every drop of her blood would strengthen this country. We would like to say the same thing standing on the floor of this House that we should stand for the principles and we would not budge an inch, and if need be, we will give everything that belongs to us. Every drop of our blood will be available for the protection of this country.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since yesterday we have been discussing this Thakkar Commission's Report. Many senior Members from the ruling party have already spoken. Yesterday we had also a very eloquent, comprehensive speech of the Prime Minister, touched with emotions also. Many more Ministers have intervened today and the debate is about to end. The very unfortunate thing is that the Opposition Parties, who had been insisting on this Thakkar Commission's Report being placed on the Table of the House and being discussed, have ultimately chosen to boycott this debate. I can understand their dilemma because they could neither support the Report nor criticise it. They were thoroughly disappointed when they found the contents of the Report. They were expecting much more things from the Report, which they could use not only today but till the day of poll. But having been fully disappointed, they chose to boycott this debate. I do not know

whether it is true. But if they are discussing the same subject outside the House simultaneously as also here, it would be very unfortunate and will be against the spirit of parliamentary democracy. If a single sentence is spoken by a Minister outside the House regarding the policy, they would shout that this was improper, that when the House is going on you cannot make any pronouncement outside the House. When we are here, as the Minister has said just now, to reply to those points, they chose deliberately a forum where these points cannot be replied by anybody.

Then, Sir, this report had been also fully commented upon inside and outside the House by several journalists and some of them have also very candidly said that there is a failure in distinguishing between weighty and flimsy evidence in this report and the report is filled in several parts with speculative materials. It is also remarked by one of the columnist that it remains a puzzle how a Supreme Court judge could arrive at so damning a conclusion on so slight and uncertain evidence. For the most part it does not appear to be a circumstantial evidence but rather a combination of inference and conjecture. Now, this report was placed before this House. An interim report was submitted on 19th November 1985. The final report was submitted on 27th February 1986. There was, I should say, preliminary leakage in 1986 itself. But at that time the Opposition did not find it useful to take advantage of it or to raise the points here. But today they saw that there would be some advantage in raising this issue and therefore they made a lot of noise in this House for getting this report before the House and ultimately they left the field when it was really being discussed. They did not see the reason when it was pointed out that this is the full report and the provisions which were made under the Commission of Inquiry Act, particularly under Clause (5) of Section (3) that for the purpose of this Clause the report shall include an interim report and also proceedings of the Commission. So, that was for the purpose of Clause 5 only. When this was explained in detail by our Minister, Mr.

Chidambaram, also they refused to agree to it. They said "mango is a mango". Prof. Madhu Dandavate said "mango is a mango" and it can't mean anything else. But the person who is trained with legal mind, who has occasions always to interpret the different sections and different Acts, will immediately agree that phrases are differently defined in the provisions of the Act. If they are defined under the specific clauses definitions, then the same meaning is taken for all the sections and clauses. But when there are many occasions, when meanings are restricted to certain clauses only, if you go to Article 2 of the Constitution, there, you will find that even the meaning is restricted to a particular proviso and not to the clauses.

So, there are many such instances, there is nothing to be surprised about all these things, but when one pretends not to understand at all, then it cannot be helped. When there was also the opinion of the Attorney General and the Rulling of the Speaker was also based upon it, even then they refused to agree to it and at the last minute also they said, 'This is a truncated Report.' Not only that, one of the Members went to the extent of saying that this is a tampered report. So, you can imagine to what extent they can go to take political mileage out of every issue that is coming and therefore, I should say their business in the House is decided by a journalist. Our business in the House is decided by the Business Advisory Committee, but the Opposition's business in the House is always decided and laid down by a journalist who is outside the House. So, this is the position as far as the Opposition Members are concerned.

Now, as I was saying that this Report unfortunately made certain observations and certain allegations which are not, really speaking, based on a very conclusive evidence. Not only that, it relies upon some trifling things, draws inferences from many many trivial and trifling things. The most important part in the Report are certain allegations against Mr. Dhawan and many points have been raised in this Report

against that gentleman. And if we go carefully through all these observations and the arguments, these arguments are not cogent at all. They are not based on any evidence on record and all are inferences and conjectures and from that, the whole thing is drawn as if very substantial conclusions have been drawn from the evidence. The Commission itself has admitted that the Report is based on the pre-inquiry investigative exercise and not an inquiry under Section 8B of the Commissions of Enquiry Act which is neither feasible nor practicable.

Then, Sir, let us take 4-5 points which the Commission has alleged against Mr. Dhawan. Firstly, the change of time with respect to the interview which was fixed with Irish TV of the late Prime Minister. With respect to that, pages 45, 46, 49 and 54 in this Report. The Commission says at page 45:

"The conclusion is, therefore, inescapable that a change had not been effected in an open manner, in a normal or ordinary course, it was effected in a surreptitious and mysterious manner."

Then at page 46, it says:

"It is, therefore, reasonable to infer that a change in timing has a sinister significance and it was manipulated by some one in order to facilitate the crime."

Sir, it does not stand to reason at all. The discussion also is not complete on this point and certain conclusions and inferences are drawn. As I said, it does not stand to reason at all because even if the interview was either at 8.30 or Nine O'Clock or 9.10, the assassins had already taken positions at Seven O'Clock or 7.30 and therefore, whether the late Prime Minister would pass through that gate either at 8.30 or Nine O'Clock or 9.10 would not have mattered at all. It would not have changed the mind of the assassins or they would not have missed the target that was in their mind. Therefore, from this point of view, this conclusion has no substance at all. Another allegation is that

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

instructions given regarding the deployment of Sikhs guards were countered mainly by Mr. Dhawan. If you turn to pages 23 and 26 of the Interim Report, the observations made therein are very material. As I was referring to this I must first add the explanation of Mr. Kao in his written explanation when he was asked as to why he merely relied upon the oral instructions of Mr. Dhawan regarding the deployment of Sikhs, even though a very considered decision was taken by the high level committee against it. He was asked, why did he not contact the Prime Minister herself and ask her. A very important explanation has been given by Mr. Kao at page 23 of the Interim Report:

"The decision to revoke the order to remove Sikh security personnel from the close proximity of the Prime Minister was a political decision. His experience had shown that once the PM had made up her mind and taken a decision on a matter which had political overtones, there was no scope for persuading her to change her mind on considerations of her personal security."

So, it was quite probable and quite convincing that Shrimati Indira Gandhi must have given instructions like this because she did not care for her life at all. Kao himself had stated at page 26. He said that he had touched on the subject of security, on a prior occasion and the late Prime Minister had given a very courteous reply: "Kao Saheb...this is my life. I have chosen it, and I must accept the risks." Therefore, from this point of view, I feel that it is quite probable that oral instructions were given and they were sought to be implemented by Mr. Dhawan as far as this is concerned. There is nothing improbable about it and one cannot raise suspicion because of this.

Then there was another remark that he fell back just before the shots. That was not supported by anybody. Even the evidence before the Court also shows that he had not

fallen back at all. He was just with the late Prime Minister herself and, therefore, there was no cause for suspicion on this account at all. He made enquiry about the fate of assassins. What is wrong about it? Such a very important incident of national importance has happened and everybody was enquiring about it—what happened to assassins, whether they were arrested, not arrested, what happened ultimately or somebody else had killed and destroyed the whole evidence. All these things were important from this point of view. Therefore, from small flimsy thing, we cannot raise doubts and point out a needle of suspicion against this gentleman.

About Mark Tully's article about "close member of Prime Minister staff" at page 81, of the final report, the Commission says:

"He (Tully) however refused to divulge the source of information and was not prepared to reveal the name of the "close member of the PM staff".

17.00 hrs.

His allegation was "close member of the Prime Minister's staff", however, vouched for his integrity. "His integrity" means assassin's integrity. After saying so, the Commission immediately said:

"It is generally known that the expression 'close member of the PM Staff' was being widely used when it was desired to refer to Shri Dhawan."

Only because the wording "close member of the PM's staff" is used, the Commission has straightway come to the conclusion that that will mean this only and nothing else, and it says:

"It is generally known that the expression 'close member of the PM staff was being widely used when it was desired to refer to Shri Dhawan".

I submit that this inference is absolutely

drawn by a very very weak assumption and we cannot rely upon it at all.

Some diary entires are there. What would be the motive for a gentleman who was with the Prime Minister for a major number of years of his life and was loyal to her even in her bad days? What motive can it be? What would he achieve by helping the assassination of his own boss? He had all the powers. Everything was with him. He was not stripped of the power at all. What was the necessity? Who would commit all this heinous crime? It is no probability at all from a person of th. standing.

Not only that. Then the motive shown is, he was reprimanded some time in September, 1984. He was reprimanded by the Prime Minister in September, 1984 for the alleged acts of Andhra Pradesh politics. Now, I do not know exactly but, several other people are also alleged to be involved in this advice.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): We do that too.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: So, there is no possibility that it was because of this and when he was there for several years with the Prime Minister, I think, there must have been several occasions when she must have reprimanded him. When he was so close in advising and helping the Prime Minister of this country, is it possible that because he was reprimanded only once in September, 1984 that he got so much attitude of vengeance that he must assassinate his boss to whom he was loyal all these years? All these things are absolutely based on weak evidence and inferences cannot be drawn by even a reasonable man from all these things. Therefore, what I submit is that this report, as far as this aspect is concerned, is merely speculative, is only a conjecture and I do not know whether anything can be alleged but, as far as being a very high authority, a Supreme Court Judge for several years, we may merely say that he has not used his usual sense of judgment in assessing the evidence, in coming to the conclusions, which was expected of a judge of this type

with great confidence such inquiry we entrusted to a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court. Why do we do so? We are confident that his mind is trained and he can assess and he can come to proper conclusions and he bases everything on evidence and absolutely unbiased judgement is given by a Supreme Court Judge. But, somehow or the other, I must say we are not getting the benefit of those qualities as far as this Report is concerned. From this point of view, I am glad that thereafter SIT has exonerated Mr. Dhawan from all these allegations. The Government has thought it fit to restore him in his own position. The Government has also, acting on the report of the SIT, charge-sheeted those who were concerned in the broader and larger conspiracy, as far as this assassination is concerned. So, the Government has taken proper steps. The Commission itself was expecting that after this pre-inquiry investigation, something would be done by the Government; further investigations would be made and then only steps would be taken. This has been done by the Government. I am happy about it. Therefore, again I would like to say that it would have been better if the Opposition had participated in this discussion and put forth their own arguments here so that they could have been replied to here and the whole Parliament would have been satisfied that this report is merely based on inferences and conjectures. That would have satisfied even our Members of the Opposition. I hope so. But they knew that an embarrassing position would come after this discussion and they would have nothing to say on this report. Therefore, they have chosen this course of action of boycotting the participation on this discussion of the report.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Sir, on 31st October, 1984, a monstrous tragedy, next only to the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, overtook the people of India in the shape of assassination of the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. In her last public speech delivered only the previous day of assassination, Smt.

[Sh. Harooobhai Mehta]

Indira Gandhi had said: "Every drop of my blood, I am sure, will contribute to the growth of this Nation and make it strong". On the next day, she gave her supreme sacrifice for the cause of national unity to which she was committed more than any thing else and more than any one else.

The nation was in no position to absorb the shock. In the midst of that, the people of India could perceive that this could not be an isolated act of some one person or even borne out of some lunatic mind or insanity but there must be something deeper behind this. It is because of the fact that India was already under a lot of international pressure at that time. Perceiving this, the Government of India appointed an Inquiry Commission consisting of Mr. Justice M.P. Thakkar to go into all these things. The Commission carried out the task by February 27, 1986.

Sir, I have carefully gone through the Report of the Commission. Notwithstanding the difference of approach that a Member can adopt at, after the perusal of the report, I am of the view that the Commission has done a stupendous task in giving its findings. It may be possible that the formulation of the Commission on 'A' aspect or 'B' aspect may or may not come in for acceptance. But by and large, in general, the findings of the Commission are very valuable. It is good that the Government has pursued the Commission's findings. We have before us the Commission's report in two parts, Part-I is the Interim Report and Part-II is the Final Report. coincidentally as Shri Sharad Dighe has pointed out just now, the leakage is also in two parts. There was an interim leakage of the report earlier in 1986 and the final leakage took place only a few days ago, before the chargesheet was to be initiated. Before we discuss the report and the action taken thereon, it will be pertinent to deal with the hue and cry raised by the Opposition on this point. Initially the Government resisted the disclosure of the report on the grounds, *inter alia* stated by the Commission itself in para 1.9 of Chapter I at page 7 of the report. This

may kindly be seen. This has already been

stated by a number of Members and I shall not take the time of the House. It has been stated that certain sensitive matters are there which may prejudice prosecution or investigations pending and it may also prejudice the case against the suspects. Therefore, the Commission thought it wise to advise the Government, not to publish the Report. Unfortunately, the opposition created such a situation which compelled the hands of the Government into placing the Report before this House. I am not sure whether the placing of the Report is still in the national interest or not. But, well, now when the report is before us, it should be properly discussed. Unfortunately, they have quit the House when the House is able to discuss the Report which they wanted to be placed in the House and should be made public. This is how they have escaped.

We are the people who clamour for the publication of the Thakkar Commission's Report? Were they those people who had love and affection for the late Prime Minister? No. The teeming millions of India who loved and venerated Smt. Indira Gandhi did not raise the hue and cry that it should be published. Did those whether those who wanted publication of the Report immediately are those who were asking for the faithful implementation of the Thakkar's Report? No. They are not interested in the Report. They are interested in making political use of the Report. Among those who pressed for the publication of the Report were the people whose colleagues have defended the assassins or conspirators in the court. And that also, not on the ground of profession. As a lawyer I understand that even people accused with the most heinous crime could be defended by lawyers on professional grounds. But from the statement of wise lawyer was obvious that this was not the professional brief. He wanted to seek vengeance against Madam Indira Gandhi and his supporters by defending those assassins. His colleagues are now claiming that the Report should be made public. They are those people whose one

colleague, who was the ex-Chief Minister of a Southern State, is on record to have stated that it was a heinous crime to hang Kehar Singh and it was nothing short of a political murder. They are the same people one of whose colleagues, an ex-Law Minister, not in the immediate past Ministry but between 1977-80, had said that he was disappointed by the conclusions of the court. Another colleague of theirs is on record to have stated that the blame for Kehar's death must be shared by all who did not speak out against these executions.

Sir, Madam Indira Gandhi's assassination is not made the subject-matter of an attack by them. The execution of those found-after the judicial inquiry- to be guilty of assassination of Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, is mourned by them. Their death is mourned by them by attending the Bhog ceremony. Unfortunately, I do not know how the opposition could not distinguish themselves from those people who are otherwise also supporters of such elements. I know some people among the opposition who are very conscious about the dangers against the national unity of India or about the efforts of destabilisation in India and about the manoeuvres and global designs of western imperialists. Unfortunately, in the personal matter they could not separate themselves from the designs of the rest of the opposition. Among the opposition, there are also some people whose rank and file had distributed sweet-meats in the streets on learning of the news of Indira's assassination. And now they say that the Report should be made public.

I am sorry that none of them is here. Otherwise, someone might have, hastened to wear the fitting cap. Therefore, their bonafides for asking for publication of the Report are to say the least, non-existent.

However, one thing of course, has to be said. The history of prosecution and execution exposes the weakness of our judicial and legal system in our country. It can only happen in India where the persons who are accused of assassinating their Prime Minis-

ter can be convicted and hanged being on found to be guilty only after a long lapse of four and a half years after the murder. It can only happen in India. That is not different from our story in the Bhopal gas victims case. Where the Government of India had felt constrained to enter into a settlement because the judicial system of this country, the legal system of this country, would fail to deliver justice to the victims even for a decade. Therefore, at least the whole episode must inform us about the need to tone up our legal and judicial system.

The Commission has meticulously examined the circumstances leading to the assassination and found that the unfortunate occurrence could have been averted if high officials who were aware of the threat to the life of the Prime Minister and about the possible and potential source from within the security set up itself had thought of ways and means of improving the security set up, of meeting the dangers by scrutinising and reviewing the system and devising ways and means to block the loopholes.

I respectfully disagree with my good friend Mr. Sharad Dighe, that Mr. Rao was right in not approaching the Prime Minister on the question of posting of certain people as security guards. He was the security chief. It was his responsibility to take the risk of getting the admonition or be snubbed by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and to tell that she had got to see that her security was not a personal security alone, it was a national security. Therefore, it was his obligation to go and get the decision reversed.

However, this points out to one major thing. It was only Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who could say, whatever may be the risk to my life, I shall not order the change of guards duty on the ground that they belong to a particular community. That is the way she upheld national integrity and unity and that is why she also rendered the supreme sacrifice.

As regards Mr Dhawan's role, an unseemly controversy appears to have been

[Sh. Haroobhai Mehta]

raised. It is not necessary nor useful to castigate the Commission in order to take different view regarding one individual. The Commission itself has not finally given any conclusion on that. Incidentally is the same Commission which may be relied upon by our friends in the matter of Fairfax Inquiry. Let us see the Report itself. What does it say? The Report has made it very clear at page 126 about the matter of Shri Dhawan's involvement. It says:

" There is no escape from the conclusion that there are weighty reasons to suspect the complicity or involvement of Shri Dhawan in the crime."

It means that there are weighty reasons. That also implies these reasons can also be outweighed by proper consideration of material and evidence which can be gathered in the light of or in pursuance of the investigation that may be made.

Further the Commission Report made it very clear that this is not an inquiry under Section 8B. Section 8 B may kindly be seen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: This is not a matter on which I shall be able to wind up within two or three minutes. I need more time. If it is necessary to give Members more time, it may be advisable to ask Ministers not to intervene frequently.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have already intervened.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Their frequent interventions take away the time of the ordinary Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us adjust. We shall cut short speeches.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Section 8B says:

" If, at any stage of the inquiry, the Commission,-

(a) considers it necessary to inquire into the conduct of any person; or

(b) is of opinion that the reputation of any person is likely to be prejudicially affected by the inquiry,

The Commission shall give to that person a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the inquiry and to produce evidence in his defence;"

Therefore, the Commission did not arrive at any stage that a reasonable opportunity was considered necessary. Provision 8B was not considered necessary. The observation of the Commission is ex-parte in a sense. Therefore, there was no firm conclusion on that. The Commission itself says about the nature of its recommendation viz as follows " that the Central Government should seriously consider the question of appropriate agencies to investigate the matter as regards the involvement of Shri R.K. Dhawan, the then Special Assistant to the late Prime Minister in the perspective presented in the report." Therefore Sir, what has been recommended by the Commission is not an action against Shri Dhawan, but an investigation into the matter.

SHRI CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patil has already mentioned.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Therefore an investigation was necessary, investigation took place. As a result of the Special Investigation Team's recommendation, the Government came to certain conclusions. Now, Sir, as a politician, I have full trust in the Government's findings of the investigation. But as a lawyer, I would appeal that at an appropriate time, Government may enlighten this House about how the Investigation Team came to the conclusion that X, Y, Z was totally irrelevant and he deserved to be exonerated. The reasoning, the evidences and the materials on the basis of which the Government came to the conclusion should

be stated to the House at the appropriate time. I do not want to embarrass the Government by asking them at this moment because the case is already filed, charge-sheet is already filed, and the Matter is *sub-judice*. But the people of India would like to know the reasoning and the evidences on the basis of which Shri Dhawan or any other officer concerned has been exonerated. As I said, the Commission never indicated Shri Dhawan, but only wanted that the matter should be inquired into and the Government enquired into it.

Another important aspect is this. The Commission in its report at Page 137 stated that, "the Commission has indicated the possibility that a foreign hand had played some role in the assassination. May it be that the foreign agency has been inspired; by the scenario then existing to egg on the terrorists to any cut-out agency or otherwise. The Commission has also stated that a foreign agency had indeed played a role of helping those who were engaged in destabilising India by inspiring, encouraging, assisting and training terrorists".

Now, Sir, I want the Government to inform the House as to what investigation has been undertaken by the Government and what is the finding of the Government on the question of whether any international agency was involved in this. Sir, the charge-sheet filed ultimately runs within the narrow compass. That means destabilisation by encouragement and incitement to terrorism by certain people who demand Khalistan. But, Sir, the conspiracy is deeper, wider and the accusing finger is undoubtedly pointed towards the CIA. Will the Government enlighten the House on the question whether the possible role of CIA in the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi has been examined? Sir, it is not just an imagination without any material. The CIA's role against developing countries is well-known. Take Petris Lumumba's case and Bhandarnaike's case and even the attempt to kill Cuba's President. There is a very good discussion on all the efforts of CIA in a book by a well known international journalist, Brian Freeman-

'The Honourable Company'. I do not want to dwell upon it. But Sir, Petris Lumumba's case and the efforts to kill Cuba's President have been officially shown. The President of the United States was shown to be officially concerned with the efforts to murder Petris Lumumba and it is discussed in this book.

Sir, the House is aware that the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and five other Heads of State hand jointly made a Five Continental appeal to expose the war mongering efforts of western imperialists and there was disarmament. Sir, it cannot be just an accident that two of the signatories-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Swedish Prime Minister Mr. Olof Palme-were assassinated in.

17.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

quick succession. How could it be? It could not be just accidental. Sir, India's independent foreign policy and peace making efforts, India's role in world peace and non-alignment did irk certain vested imperialistic countries. Therefore, Sir, the Government owes it to the nation to make a thorough enquiry about the possible role of the CIA in this assassination.

The CIA and such other agencies make use of religion and section susceptibilities in order to provoke ill will, assassination and violence. Therefore, this whole connection should be unearthed by the Government.

Lastly I would like to point out that after Madam Indira Gandhi's assassination there was another assassination attempted and it is still being attempted. That is the attempt to destroy the pro-poor economic policies of Madam Indira Gandhi. I would alert the Government to ensure that the clearly pro-poor policies of Indira Gandhi are not departed from or diluted. We hope and we look forward to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that he will represent the resurrection of Madam Indira Gandhi not only in the physical shape but also in the shape of political and economic spirit of the Indian masses.

[Sh. Haroobhai Mehta]

With these words I thank the Government for taking prompt measures on the implementation of the Report and congratulate the Prime Minister for giving an inspiring speech yesterday so that the entire propaganda of the Opposition is nailed down finally.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Thakkar Commission Report has been laid on the Table of the House. In this connection, several hon. Members have expressed their point of views. The leaders of the Opposition had raised a lot of hue any cry for the presentation of this Report but when it has been tabled and a discussion on it is being held in the House none of them is present in the House. It clearly shows (*Interruptions*)...that they have malafide intentions. That is why they tried to dig up this issue earlier.

In regard to the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Thakkar Commission has expressed certain apprehensions and pointed out certain deficiencies in the security arrangements of the Prime Minister on the basis of which the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken steps to improve the security set up which is definitely praiseworthy. I think that if such arrangements were made before the occurrence of that unfortunate incident, the assassins would not have got a chance to assassinate the late Prime Minister. The Thakkar Commission and the Special Investigation Team have particularly emphasised that if the Government had paid due attention to certain points, the assassination attempt could have been foiled. If the kind of security arrangements which have been made by the Home Ministry after the assassination, were made earlier, the unfortunate occurrence could have been averted and the country could have gained enormously.

Therefore, I would like to submit in par-

ticular that tight or effective security arrangements should have been made right from the very beginning. It is the duty of the police officers who are entrusted with the charge of the Prime Minister security, to decide as to how to protect the Prime Minister. No one should be allowed to interfere in their work. If any officer is allowed to do so, it will definitely create hurdles in the security arrangements. Therefore, serious attention should be paid to the security system in future so that the loopholes are plugged and no scope is left for the creation of any obstacles in the security system. It should be ensured that such untoward incidents do not recur as may destabilise the country and create confusion and disorder. It has been specially mentioned in the note of the Ministry of Home Affairs in regard to the Final Report that the points raised by the Thakkar Commission should be investigated irrespective of whether it concerns Shri R.K. Dhawan or the security officers and the extent to which they had fulfilled the obligations of their responsibilities. The report also draws attention to the doctors who attended on the late Prime Minister and the ambulance system or the arrangements existing in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Justice Thakkar has also drawn attention to the kind of security set up which should be provided for a person of such status. The action taken by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs on the Report is definitely laudable and the recommendations of the Commission should be properly implemented. If proper arrangements are not made for the security of the President, the Prime Minister and other V.I.Ps, it may prove devastating for the country. The assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi was similarly ruinous but for the leadership provided by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. If Shri Rajiv Gandhi was not there, it would have been very difficult to find another leadership of equal stature. It is true that no one is indispensable and there is always someone or the other to replace the person who has been holding the reins of power. It is so provided by the God himself but such an eminent personality who had held the reins of the country for 11 years and under whose leadership the country made considerable

progress and who made all out efforts for the unity, integrity and communal harmony of the country is definitely very difficult to replace.

After her death there was chaos in Delhi and other parts of the country. This shows the effect her leadership had on the people, how crippled the nation felt after her death. Necessary steps should be taken to implement the recommendations of the Commission. The report of the Thakkar Commission and the findings of the C.I.D. point at a conspiracy either with the country or without. This matter should be taken up for further investigation. Action is being taken in the case of five people against whom charges have been filed. Whoever is behind this conspiracy, be it the B.B.C. the C.I.A., the I.S.I. of Pakistan or a Khalistan sympathiser, should be found out. Strict action should be taken against them to prevent any adverse effects on our democratic structure. Just now the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs said in his speech that one of the accused was acquitted by the Supreme Court. An accused sentenced to death by the Sessions Court and the High Court was acquitted by the Supreme Court. Does the special Investigation Team hold him guilty of being a co-conspirator? If so, then action should be taken against him. I wanted to say much more but due to lack of time I end my speech with these words.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Somnath Rath.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: (Aska): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.....

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Sir, the time for this debate may be extended. We request the Hon. Minister to extend the time for this debate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): No, tomorrow we will discuss the Demands.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: This is a very important subject.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Let him start first.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Opposition seems to find evil in everything. Cynicism is prevailing in the camp of Opposition. We know, Sir, they have no love or respect for the law of the land and rules of this House. In democracy, the rule of majority prevails and the majority will certainly ask the minority to cooperate, to discuss and also to debate in the Parliament. But certainly not the Opposition will dictate terms to the ruling party.

Sir, in this House the Opposition is demanding many matters, say, for example, on Bofors they demanded that there should be a House Committee and in fact the Government agreed to it and the House Committee was appointed. Then they wanted that the rules of the House should not prevail; the Speaker's decision as envisaged in the rules should not be respected and what they want and what they dictate should prevail. They boycotted the Committee. One of the members of the Opposition made some statement outside the House imputing motives in regard to this Bofors Committee. But when in the House members on the Treasury benches demanded that he should authenticate what he said outside, he failed to authenticate that. He never authenticated it. So, the curtain fell on all that is spoken on the Bofors Committee, all that is spoken against the Government, against the Prime Minister and others.

Sir, we all know that the Commission's report is not a judicial finding. It is only a fact finding report. All those advocates sitting on the other side, and in particular one of them who defended the accused in the murder case of Shrimati Indira Gandhi pretty well know that the statements recorded by the investigating officer under 161 and 162 GPC of the Cr. P.C. are no evidence. The case diary is treated as sacrosanct even from the time of the British. The statements recorded

[Sh. Somnath Rath]

under 161 and 162 are for the purpose of contradicting the witness in the witness box if the speaks otherwise for the purpose of contradicting the witness by the prosecution. When the statement recorded by the investigating officer is not evidence, how could all that was stated during the inquiry by the Commission considered evidence and how could one come to a conclusion on the basis of such enquiry? So, Sir, Mr. Thakkar, in my opinion, has given some remarks. I do not consider them conclusions or findings because findings are to be necessarily in a court only. Very rightly, when some remarks were made against Shri Dhawan, he was ousted from his job. But on the basis of the report of the Thakkar Commission, investigations were carried out by a Special Investigating Team for there long years. This team went through all the aspects mentioned by the Commission and it came to the conclusion that Mr. Dhawan was free from guilt and the observations made in thereport by the Commission are not proved to be correct. On the other hand, the SIT found out that there were three terrorists—one of them of course died—who happened to be the conspirators and charge sheets have been submitted in the court. The so called eminent advocate in the opposition can as well defend those accused also as before when he defended the accused in the murder case of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. There is an ample opportunity for him to do so. Even when the murder case of Shrimati Indira Gandhi was undergoing trial, what prevented the advocates who were appearing for the accused to adduce defence and prove that the conspirators were not those who were accused and the accused were not those who shot dead Smt. Indira Gandhi. They had not adduced any evidence in the court though they had ample opportunity to do so. They could have proved that the accused were someone else. They had not done it. Having not done that, they have failed in their attempt to sidetrack the main issue. Now they want to take advantage and make some political gain by picking up certain portions here and there from the report of the Thakkar

Commission. When Mr. Dhawan was found free from all charges or all observations made in the Thakkar Commission, he was rightly re-posted. If the Government was shy of not acting upon the Thakkar Commission's Report, the Government as well could not have appointed once again. The fact is that the Government was sure about the innocence of Shri Dhawan and therefore the was re-appointed. As per the investigations, the Government is sure about the persons who are guilty and the chargesheets are being filed. Now the Opposition is demanding that all the records be placed on the Table of the House, so that it is not tampered and whatever is found in the Report is not contradicted. So, that is the motive. Or else when in 1986, this leakage was there why they kept quiet? Why not they waged a war against Mr. Dhawan then? it is because they knew that Mr. Dhawan is innocent. They tried their best to take him into their side for political gains which Mr. Dhawan must have refused. Now they want that this issue be raised now in order to create a camouflage in the country for the purpose of coming elections. That is only their motive. What are the antecedents of these people?

Shri Biju Patnaik went to Pakistan. He said, Mr. Zia is not going to invade India or for that matter he is not going to do any harm to India and Mr. George Fernandes who was with him said Pakistan's nuclear development is not weapon-oriented. These are the people who are now advocating the cause of Madam Indira Gandhi. They are shedding crocodile tears. They are the persons who day in and day out not only criticised Mrs. Indira Gandhi but wanted to destabilise the country by any measure. They are the persons who somehow or other want to come to power. While attempting to come to power, they had made no stone unturned to malign Mrs Indira Gandhi. They want to take undue advantage of Mrs. Gandhi's assassination.

I conclude by saying that a day before her assassination she was at Bhubaneswar. What did she say? She said: "I may be killed but every drop of my blood will strengthen the growth of the nation and strengthen unity

and integrity of India." That is what she said. The very next day, she was assassinated. We know who are the persons responsible for her assassination. The court had given a verdict. Those who are championing the cause of accused in Indira Gandhi murder are now championing the cause of Khalistan. They have defended the conspirators. Let them now defend the conspirators against whom the charge sheets have been filed, let them prove in the Court that they are not the conspirators and that there is no foreign hand in this conspiracy and all that they say. Members of opposition party. They could have done that. They could have debated in the House and said here is the lacuna. On the Thakkar Commission's Report and expressed their views. They have not done so. They have boycotted the debate because they have nothing to say. That is their habit. They have boycotted everything. They have boycotted the Budget discussion also. I would request the Home Minister that the Government should not only remain silent by filling chargesheets-which the investigating officers have taken 2-3 years with ability but let the Government come out and say, who are the persons responsible for leakage of the Commission's Report. Because it is against the oath of secrecy as well as the mandate given by this House that it should not be published in the interest of the nation.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, today this august house is about to complete the discussion on the Thakkar Commission's Report on the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Five years have passed since the incident and the hon. Prime Minister who spoke here yesterday expressed his and the nation's feelings. Shrimati Indira Gandhi is person a has left an indelible impression in the public mind. Their love for her will never die. Shrimati Indira Gandhi dedicated every moment of her life to the service of the nation. The forget her and what she stood for, would be detrimental to the well-being of our country

and its people. Any deviations from the path shown by her would jeopardize national unity. The country will break into fragments and India will never be the same again. This is the greatness of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's personality and of her contribution to the nation. It is in this context that we should take a look at her life, her assassination and the feeling among Indians in the aftermath of her death.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi was not just a democratically-elected Prime Minister on the leader of an political party. She was not only an able administration, but in her we found the confluence of all those basic tenets of the cultural heritage of our country. A heritage that has taken root in our life and blood for thousands of years and which has imbued good things of all religions representing the entire humanity. A heritage in which humanity has found expression in the truest sense. Influenced by the unique personality of the Father of the Nation, she followed those ideals. In her frail body lived a dedicated soul. As a result of which, we Indians can be proud that we belong to a country which has produced great souls like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The fatal attack on Shrimati Indira Gandhi was an attack on the country's accident, present and modern values on which the edifice of our democratic structure has been built. Under the leadership of hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi our country is progressing towards the realisation of Mahatma Gandhi's dream of '*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakan*' in which India is a source of peace and prosperity not only to Indians but all mankind.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi's life was an awe-inspiring one. Her mother was Shrimati Kamla Nehru, a patriot and one of the brave ladies of her time Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was not just a politician, an able administration on a great soul. So strong has been his contribution in the nation-building process that his presence can be felt even today in all spheres of human endeavour be it a farmer ploughing his field, a worker toiling in a factory, a labourer engaged in road con-

[S. Buta Singh]

struction work on an artist, written, lawyer, engineer and pilot practising their respective professions. He had set very high standards for us. Our country went through a turbulent period in the past. 1947 saw chaos reign in the country, riots and bloodshed being the order of the day. I was a child when I witnessed the orgy of violence during the partition days. Railway trains full of corpses rivers full of dead bodies and towns, villages and settlements being burnt to cinders. Who could have thought that a nation who suffered so much and was crippled. Will one day get back on its feet and even become strong and prosperous.

18.00 hrs.

It is due to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that we can proudly call ourselves citizens of an independent country. Mahatma Gandhi felt that if there was anyone who could propagate his philosophy and realise his ideals, it was Pandit Jawarlal Nehru. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was born to this great soul. Values like respect for our heritage and love for the motherland were instilled in her by her father from whom she drew all her imagination. Hon. Members are well aware of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's principles which Shrimati Indira Gandhi adopted in her life. Some of these are secularism socialism, Parliamentary democracy and non-alignment. Today these principles are being followed all over the world.

I shall not take much time, but I definitely want to say one thing. The good qualities that were a part of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's personality were passed on to her by her father. Whoever follows these principles can be sure of getting honour and respect in this country. To me, Congress (I) is not merely a political party. The Congress (I) is like the sacred river Ganges. As the water of the Ganges is the lifeline for the crores of people of our country, similarly the ideals laid down by the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi and the path shown by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are the lifeline of the

Congress party. With the passage of time different personalities emerged on the platform of the Congress Party and left the scene and many more will come and finally leave. But as long as the basic ideals and values, for which the Congress party stands, guide our actions, I can say with pride that no one can ever weaken and humble our country. Shrimati Indira Gandhi personified in herself the ideals of the Congress party and worked for furtherance of these ideals. I had the good fortune to witness her performance in this House for the last 25 years. I had also the privilege of first seeing Panditji, then Shastriji and thereafter Indiraji at work in this House while holding the reign of the country.

I am proud to say that Shrimati Indira Gandhi became the torchbearer after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and administered and led the country in such a way that it marched forward in the various fields on the path shown by her father and her deeds benefited country in more than one way. She naturally created a new atmosphere in the whole world. It intensified the faith and dedication among our well wisher but the political powers and forces, who did not want to see India emerge as a strong nation among the international polity thought that their nefarious design of banishing India could succeed only by cutting this lifeline.

I remember the day, when after the Non Aligned Movement had gained strength under her leadership she went to United Nations and held there a conference of non-aligned countries, the big power blocks were stunned at the emergence of her phenomenal image as the leader of the Third World and they focussed their attention as how to destroy it. The entire Western press joined hands with the big powers. Attempts were made to disturb her meetings but she had the real and in the question of leadership in her mind and body received in inheritance from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. So she we went ahead with her task undauntedly and gave an image to India of which even the big powers are scared.

I vividly remember the unique contribu-

tion made by Shrimati Gandhi for promoting secularism. It is bad luck that such situations arose in the country, which are being witnessed today in Punjab. Punjab enjoys a unique place in the freedom struggle of the country. Punjabis have made great sacrifices for the country. By Punjabis I mean all our brothers living in and hailing from Punjab, Hindus as well as Sikhs, who laid down their lives for attaining independence, whether in Goa or any other part of the country. In my opinion the present situation in Punjab is culmination of a big conspiracy. If we assess the entire scenario in right perspective we come to the conclusion that the powers who want to weaken the country and threaten the very existence of India, made Punjab- the strongest arm of India- their first target for creating an atmosphere of hatred among the people of Punjab overshadowing the national spirit. The unfortunate sequence of events which led to the criminal act of assassination of Shrimati Gandhi had in fact started in June, 1984 although some serious events had taken place earlier also, some of which I have mentioned. The result of the incidents which took place in 1971 on our Bengal, border, is also linked with the turn of events. Reactions such as how to avenge the humiliation suffered at the hands of India or how to settle scores with India are also linked with it. It seems to me that it is all part of a big conspiracy which dates back not to the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru but that of Mahatma Gandhi. There were elements who did not want India to emerge as a secular nation and wanted a writ of a particular class to run in the country. These reactionary communal and casteist powers made all sorts of efforts during the time of Panditji also. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi first became Prime Minister, she took revolutionary measures. If the credit of enhancing the capacity of farmer through green revolution is to be given to an individual, it is Shrimati Gandhi, who deserves it. I remember when in 1965-67 the then Minister of Agriculture of our country went to America to procure foodgrains for the country, he clarified that he had to approach big nations for foodgrain supplies as the country was facing hunger.

Foodgrains were imported under P.L. 480, and crores of rupees became available to U.S.A. to be spent in India and it is known to all that whole of that money was spent and is being spent in India even now against the interests of India. So Shrimati Indira Gandhi took a decision that she would develop agriculture in India to such proportions that her countrymen might not remain dependent on other countries for food and she did it. Within few years India, which was a deficient country in the matter of foodgrains and which had to import foodgrains worth billions of rupees, turned the tide and I can say with pride that foodgrains grown by the Indian farmers are being made available to feed the famine stricken people of Africa. It is the result of the efforts made by Shrimati Gandhi. These were the things, which were not liked by the enemies of the country and that is why I say this conspiracy has been going on for years. It is going on since independence. Communal feelings are being incited in every village. People are being instigated in the name of caste. Who are opposing the Congress? The same people, who opposed Pandit Nehru and Shrimati Gandhi. Those very people are siding now with the murderers of Shrimati Gandhi. My colleague Shri Chidambaram and the Hon. Prime Minister have sought clarification on Anandpur Saheb Resolution which is a big question mark. In fact it smacks of an attempt to disintegrate the country. None of the opposition leaders, who are displaying high eloquence on this issue in the House, gave clarification on the Anandpur Saheb Resolution till this day. Even now they are advocating and trying to muster support for this resolution in the country as well as abroad. It was only yesterday that the Hon. Prime Minister disclosed that a leader of Janta Dal in a T.V. interview in America supported this resolution. He is supported by many big leaders even today. So, this conspiracy was not hatched in October, 1984, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi became its victim, but it took roots long back. Now coming to the Thakkar Commission Report, the scope of enquiry was restricted to the crime Committed on 31st October, 1984, the events that took place till the filing of F.I.R. and the matters

[S. Buta Singh]

connected with the immediate conspiracy. The enquiry by Thakkar Commission revolves around these points only. There is a wider conspiracy behind it. But what is the fault of Shri Rajiv Gandhi? His only fault is that he devoted himself in right earnest with sincere dedication to the task of the path shown by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the programmes launched and principles enunciated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, whether these related to secular policy or upholding of secular values in the country or development of the country or self-reliance. But these are some powers who do not want the country to march forward on these lines and become strong and remain secular. These forces are very much at work today, as they were during the time of Shrimati Gandhi. I am reminded of the day of 1977 when Shrimati Gandhi was not in power when she was the first to call on the then Prime Minister and as a true democrat she told him that they were voted to power as a result of popular verdict. She further stated that an opportunity was given to them by the people to administer the country, so she on behalf of the Congress Party and the opposition, had come to convey to him their readiness to extend full cooperation for the service and collective progress of the country, whenever needed. I would like to ask the leaders from the present opposition as to how many of them displayed the same spirit and said to Shri Rajiv Gandhi that he had been returned to this House with unprecedented mandate of the people and they were with him in the service of the nation, whenever needed. Name even a single party. Sir, I would like to give you an example. Our country faced the biggest calamity of drought. In many states like Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and in some areas of Karnataka, there was no rain during the last 4-5 years and the people had to face virtually a famine like situation. I would like to ask if a single leader from the opposition called on Shri Rajiv Gandhi and said that it was a national calamity and offered help. Rather I can quote a number of instances wherein the Hon. Prime Minister visited the remote and inaccessible

areas where even water supply is difficult to reach, in order to provide relief to the affected, but the members of the Opposition made sarcastic remarks and accused Shri Rajiv Gandhi of making political capital out of these visits. Being the Prime Minister and worthy leader of a country, Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited the flood affected areas whether in Assam, Bihar or West Bengal and provided financial help to the people. But the members of the opposition criticized Shri Rajiv Gandhi even for this. Many national problems like that of Gorkhaland have been solved. Shri Rajiv Gandhi made it clear only yesterday that had he been interested in fulfilling his political ambitions, he would not have endeavoured to solve that problem. It was a state subject and he would not have been intervened in the affairs of State Government. But Shri Rajiv Gandhi was determined not to let the State disintegrate because that would have created a number of problems for the people of the State. Therefore, he kept the national interests above party interests and thus solved the problem. Sir, it is a matter of great regret that in order to achieve their political motives, they preferred not to condemn the assassination of a great leader of this great country. I think that some of the political parties have been adopting reactionary and communal attitude since the days of Mahatma Gandhi. But I felt extremely sorry to see that some of the so-called progressive and secular parties too joined them. The most regrettable part is that some of them who had wooed the voters in the name of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi, subsequently proved to be traitors to the country and to the party just to satisfy their lust for power. Some persons have now joined the opposition and are engaged in giving a different colour to this issue. Sir, as you know, these people tried to mislead the people when the Thakkar Commission Report was presented in the House, though I had stated in the House earlier that the report was not new to the House. Within 20-22 days of the submission of the report, the entire contents were leaked out. But no objection was raised during this period of 6-7 months when all these documents of the report issued by the Ministry of

Home Affairs, kept on laying at the residence of the one person. The hon. Prime Minister has issued orders to investigate the matter. I am not accusing any particular person. The Government would carry out the orders of Shri Rajiv Gandhi to investigate the matter through C.B.I. Then it would become evident who was responsible for the leakage of some parts of the report which were published in the newspapers. Sir, the members of our party know it very well that these individuals who were in the Council of Ministers earlier, deserted the party and joined the opposition. Sir, I feel ashamed to say that one of these persons claimed that he belonged to the family of lawyers and law Ministers, but the same person, who during his tenure as Law Minister, drafted an ordinance to the effect that it was not in the public interest to present the full report in House, and also introduced amendment to the Commissions of Enquiry Act for the purpose has now denied having seen the report.

Sir, I do not want to blame the lawyer community, because it is a noble profession. But there are a few lawyers who are misleading this supreme body called Parliament. He claims to have presented it in the House without going through the matter in depth. Thus without having read the amendments, he made recommendation to the Government and thus misused his position. The other part of this issue is notification which was initiated by the then Minister of State for Internal Security. Both of them are in the opposition now. And now, the breach of privilege is being brought against Buta Singh and he is being asked to give the details.

Sir, the third one who considers himself to be 'Rajrishi' speaks of value-based politics, and is busy in studying the prevailing corruption in the society. Haji Mastan, a smuggler exposed him recently when he stated that Vishwanath Pratap Singh is guilty of breach of faith. He said that he helped him to raise funds from high ups but today he was speaking against the same community. It is ridiculous on the part of a man who gets money from person like Haji Mastan to claim that he used water in place of petrol in his

motorcycle in Allahabad. If he had sought the help of people in raising funds, the people would not have raised any not have suspicion about his intentions. Haji Mastan had to issue a statement in order to expose the real self of this person.

Sir, this man, who worked as the Minister of State for Internal Security for a short duration has stated that he did not go through the documents when the matter came up before the CPA. There was no restriction on him. He could have written a note of dissent. He would have refused to give his assent without going through the documents. To day he is misleading the people all over the country. Such is the mentality of these people.

Sir, the less said about the former Minister of State for Internal Security, the better it. He ruined the party the moment he joined it. His attitude was totally undignified towards the senior partymen who had struggled for the freedom of the country and for the Congress party and the Sewa Dal. He had no regard even for the Chief Minister of a State. He did not call even the names properly and treated them as if they were his servants. Today he is talking about independence, self-respect and integrity.

Sir, his style of functioning was totally intolerable, I am sorry I cannot use those words. I know it very well how he created hatred between the two individuals. He did it by creating a unique thing like the Internal Security. The Minister of Home Affairs was seldom consulted in this regard. He never showed the concerned file to his seniors. I cannot describe in words how he misused his position. Report of Thakkar Commission is a glaring example. He did not let any body know about the reports of security agencies and he was so clever in manipulation that he did not let any paper move without his approval.

I think the nation owes a great deal to Shri Rajiv Gandhi expelled such a person from the party and provided the much needed relief. His close associates know

[S. Buta Singh]

what type of communal feelings he has and how he incited the communal feelings among the people. There were many communal minded people in the Opposition who lent him support and now he is sitting amidst them. I believe that these 3-4 persons were always after grabbing power even when they were in the Congress party. They tried to prove themselves to be the real leaders in one way or the other. The same persons are now engaged in political conspiracy. They created uproarious scenes when the report was presented in the House. Shri Banatwalla was very right when he said that the sincerity of the Government can be judged from the fact that they presented the report in its original form. In spite of this, some persons are misleading the people by saying that the report has been tampered with and the pages have been removed, or changed.

They have developed a misconception that people would believe a lie to be the truth if they repeat it time and again. Attempts are being made to create a political typhoon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has mentioned all these things in detail in his speech. We have to keep in view the unity, integrity and sovereignty of the country. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has mentioned that Shrimati Indira Gandhi had a firm faith in secularism. She kept these things uppermost. Today when I was going through the old reports, I found that when a foreign journalist asked Shrimati Gandhi whether in the prevailing conditions particularly following the Blue Star Operation, she was not afraid of her own safety. At that time, she unfortunately pointed towards the same person who turned out to be her assassin ultimately, and said that she need not worry about it as long as such persons were with her. This shows that she had a firm faith in secularism. She considered the whole country as one family and did not identify any individual by his community. Thousands of people from different sections like Adivasis, minority groups and people from higher castes met her everyday. Even today people residing in remote and hilly areas refuse to believe that Shrimati Gandhi is no more with

them. In the real sense, she was an outstanding personality, the soul of the nation and the mother of the nation. So my colleague Shri Chidambaram has cleared all doubts raised in newspapers about the recommendations made by the Thakkar Commission in regard to the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, all round development took place in the country. She paid special attention to the youth, women and the minority groups. I would like to mention one thing impartial. The Members of this august House might remember that in the year 1980 when she was again elected as the Prime Minister, she made special arrangements to hold a meeting in which she expressed her gratitude to the people of the entire country with special reference to the Sikh Community of Punjab.

After her death some powers wanted the country to be shattered into pieces and civil war to break out in the wake, consequently, some innocent people had to lose their lives and if any body would have been very deeply aggrieved by it perhaps it was the soul of Shrimati Indira Gandhi only. She considered the entire country as her family and every citizen of the country as her own child. She had never viewed the country from the caste, community of language point of view. Even today, I remember it very well that after Blue Star Operation she had assigned me a responsibility most benevolently and had directed me to make up the loss caused to the Akal Takat Sahib during the operation at the earliest with a sense of decorum and in accordance with all the sacred Sikh traditions. Accordingly I went there and managed things. At that time Baba Kharak Singh and Baba Harbans Singh appreciated this thing very much in all their seriousness. Kharak Singh went to the extent of calling her his daughter and had said that such things do happen in the life of a nation or a family and they would take it in the same spirit and will try to get it repaired at the earliest to pray there. When we were yet managing things according to the orders of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I do not remember

the exact date, but perhaps it was 17th or 19th June and it was the incident of about 15-20 days after the Blue Star that when every thing had been settled and the only thing left was to deploy the soldiers who were hither to inside in temple, at the roof top of the Parikrama or at the main gate to restart the 'kar sewa' that I reached Amritsar according to her orders and some gentleman about whom I have already mentioned, issued a statement against me to torpedo the matter. They never wanted the peace to usher in the Punjab. It was Shri Arun Nehru and his friend Shri Arun Singh who had made a statement the next day. Mr. Dhillon Saheb was with me. We had gone there together, They disturbed the entire programme by issuing a statement. Which again relegated us in the background. Just after that, terrorists gave a slogan that they would not allow it to be repaired. Even if repairs are carried out, the entire structure would be dismantled by them. I can say it with a stress that if the decisions of Shrimati Gandhi had not been violated, today the position in Punjab would have been quite different. Condition in Punjab would have improved very soon. For all this I hold him responsible who had changed our decision. I have mentioned this here so that people of the country may realise it as to who are responsible for the present bloodshed in Punjab Major Share to it has been contributed by Shri Arun Nehru. These elements do not want a cordial atmosphere to prevail in the country. How generously Shri Rajiv Gandhi has stated that such a situation should not be permeated among the citizens of our country specially the Sikhs and the Hindus as we put them. The whole country is their own country and put them on the equal level and they can live their own way of life with full independence. However some communal elements do not want to preserve the unity and integrity of the country. We also want an atmosphere of peace in Punjab. Similar elements are raising their heads in Jammu and Kashmir and creating disturbances in that area and as has been stated by Soz Sahib in his speech, I am of the opinion that no leniency should be shown in the case of these elements. These should be pulled down with a heavy hand because

they are a constant threat to the unity and integrity of the country. Only an earlier step to curb these element can ensure the security of the country. Under this very policy, our Prime Minister has stated it repeatedly in party meetings and before the House that if a man form any corner of the country belonging to any state, language of community wants to discuss problem after leaving the path of violence and within the parameters of the constitution, we are prepare to talk to him to find solution of his problems. He has solved many problems in this way, for example problem of Assam, Mizoram, Tripura and Gorkhaland. The Prime Minister reiterated it even in relation to Punjab, Jammu-Kashmir and other parts of the country. He has said that where there is agitation, doors of the House, the Government and the Prime Minister are always open for these elements. It was the only message of Shrimati Indira Gandhi for all of us that unity and integrity of this country should be preserved. Secular form of Government in this country should be endangered because greatest guarantee of the survival of this country is secularism. India will not be able to remain united if it is endangered. We are happy that our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Ghandi has led the country on the path of progress by following in the footsteps of Pt. Jawahar Lani Nehru and for it, the entire nation is indebted to him.

Many things have been said here about the Thakkar Commission. I would like to make only one points i.e. the point of a big conspiracy which has been mentioned here. Since I have come to know from the various documents received by us since the time of Blue Star that about three hundred whiteness have been recorded and about two hundred documents have been submitted and the case has been referred to the court. As regards the report of the S.I.T. my colleague, Shri Chidambaram has just stated about it that it has been presented to the court. The case of another conspiracy was also brought to us which was not all required. Many eminent lawyers are sitting here. They know it that whenever a case is investigated, it is not essential for a police officer to submit his report to the Government, he can file it

[S. Buta Singh]

directly in the court but there are provisions in the law under which it is mandatory to seek concurrence of the Central or State Governments. The report was received by us in this connection on the basis of which challan was to be filed in the court. Report was discussed through out the country, by the opposition parties and when it was stated that it did not mention the names of those persons who had been brought to the light. The they started talking in sings and a needle of suspicion, conjectures and many other things was pointed at Shri R.K. Dhawan against whom special Investigation Team was pursuing the case and perhaps it needs no mention what methods they might have adopted to find out the truth. It was a regourous investigation which continued for a period of 3-4 years. Complete enquiries were made abut the movements of his own, his family members, relatives, friends and all the people with whom he had contacts. No Member of the opposition has been able to say about it. In this regard, no leniency or relaxation was shown by the Government. But they found no proof against him. I need not go into the details of these proofs which find a mention in his diary because no body would write in his diary that he is a C.I.A. agent and is getting money from some foreign agency. However, Thakkar Commission Report had covered under their investigation all those things which were reported to the Commission. The case was fully investigated as per the provisions of law. after this investigation, when the entire case was submitted to me for approval of the Government of India, it was naturally my duty to enquire about the points covered under the investigation of this case of conspiracy and scrutinize every aspect minutely against whom the challans were to be filed. On the basis of proper investigation in regard to the point of suspicion and conjection. I was told that Shri R.K. Dhawan has been found to be having no connection with any part of the crime. Therefore, we cannot involve his name in this conspiracy.

Hon. Sir, I have been fortunate to see

that though Shri R.K. Dhawan is a mere Government servant as per the terms of his appointment, but in those days of 1977 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was out of power for some days, only one individual could be seen at her residence. Not carrying for his service and carrier, Shri R.K. Dhawan dedicated his whole life and services for her. He himself, his respected father, brothers and sisters had to face harassment at the hands of Central Government through Commission, courts and police. Harsh steps were taken against him. But this person, inspite of all this, turned out to be sterling gold. Unfortunately, he is again made to pass through the same difficulties. I have had a chance to work with him in those days as humble worker of the party. Whatever I saw under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I can say on that basis that Shri R.K. Dhawan is a man of that metal that none but only he could pass through such strains. I pray to God that he should not test any other man in that way because howsoever strong he may be he could have shattered and collapsed but she stood firm like a true man. He had trust in himself, and his leader and I feel that it is his soul which has rescued him through this crisis. Therefore, there is no point of justification for some people to have doubts against him because they have only one aim of capturing power through some conspiracy. Just see their activities. Even being the Finance Minister of the country he had relations with the Foreign agency without the knowledge of the cabinet, the Prime Minister and this house. What sc't of politician he claims himself to be. If such people raise their fingers against Shri Dhawan who had dedicated his entire life to the country, to his leader and to the party, then it has no meaning. I feel that even if I have not got any other thing from the Thakkar Commission report, at least this much I have found that the report has exposed the faces of such people. Now people have come to know that they can stoop too low to achieve their political ends. That is why, hon. Sir, I want this House to pay tributes specially to Shri Rajiv Gandhi and to Shrimati Indira Gandhi who saved the country with the sacrifice of her life. We should preserve for ever the memory of her good

deeds and her sacrifices so that our country may remain united and integrated forever and it maintains its sovereignty.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House

stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 12, 1989/Chaitra 22, 1911 (Saka)

