

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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(ii)

Columns

- (ii) Need for restoring direct flight from New Delhi to Dibrugarh (Assam) and back and connecting Vayudoot flight from Dibrugarh to Lilabari airport

467-468

Shri Wangpha Lowang

- (iii) Need to open a Central School in Faizabad city (Uttar Pradesh)

468

Shri Nirmal Khattri

- (iv) Need to construct a railway bridge at Pahleja Ghat in North Bihar

468-469

Shri Krishna Pratap Singh

- (v) Need to import sufficient phosphatic acid for uninterrupted running of all the four units of Phosphatic Fertilizer Plant

469

Shri Lakshman Mallick

- (vi) Need to set up a T.V. Station in Kanpur (UP)

469-470

Shri Jagdish Awasthi

- (vii) Need to look into the working of National School of Drama, New Delhi

470-471

Shri Hannan Mollah

- (viii) Need to improve the working of telephone system in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh

471

Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao

**Motion *Re*: Report of the Commission on Centre-State Relations**

471-610

Shri P. Kolandaivelu

471-483

Prof. Narain Chand Parashar

484-494

Shri P. Selvendran

494-501

Shri Sharad Dighe

501-510

	510-518
Shri K.S. Rao	518-523
Shri Het Ram	523-527
Shri Y.S. Mahajan	527-532
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	533-536
Shri Charanjit Singh Walia	536-542
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	542-545
Shri N. Tombi Singh	545-550
Shri Amar Roypradhan	550-554
Dr. Digvijay Sinh	554-562
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	562-569
Shri N. Sundararaj	569-574
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	574-577
Shri Vijay N. Patil	578-583
Shri C. Janga Reddy	583-588
Shri Harish Rawat	588-593
Dr. Datta Samant	593-597
Shri Mahabir Prasad Yadav	597-602
Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao	602-607
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	607-610
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	



## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 4 1989/ Chaitra 14, 1911  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Simplification of Procedures for Setting up of Small Scale Industries

\*471. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to simplify the procedures to give a boost to the setting up of small scale industries; 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). A statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. Simplification of procedures for promoting the small scale sector is a continuous process.

(b) In the following areas, procedures

for various clearances/ approvals needed by small scale industrial undertakings have been simplified in the past few years.

- (a) Excise Laws.
- (b) Sanction of credit by financial institutions
- (c) Labour Laws
- (d) Forms for registration
- (e) Clearance from pollution control angle.

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether undue emphasis is being given to setting up of large scale industries as a result of which only a few areas in the country are developing while many parts of the country remain backward. This is contributing to regional imbalances. Hence, I would like to know what steps the Government has taken to set up small scale industries in the Government sector in economically backward areas.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The development of small scale industries is basically the concern of the State Governments and the Central Government is assisting their programmes. I request the hon. Member to approach the State Governments for the development of small scale industries in the backward areas.

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Small entrepreneurs who want to set up small scale units in industrial areas like NOIDA find it extremely difficult to get the certificates needed to set up the small scale industries. As a result corruption is rampant to get these

certificates. Hence, I would like to know what steps have been taken to streamline the procedure in NOIDA and other such authorities so that the entrepreneurs can have the benefit of the concessions.

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM:** The registration of small scale industry is basically done by the State Director of Industries. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI C. MAHDAV REDDI:** He is talking about Delhi. In Delhi it is your job.

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM:** Sir, NOIDA is under the control of U.P. State Government. There is a Chairman of NOIDA.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT:** This is a very important problem. Out of 12 lakh small scale industries in the country, nearly 10 per cent of them, 1.2 lakh industries have been closed and about 10 to 15 per cent are on the verge of closure. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to see that the affected people get some relief: Marketing is an important issue for the small scale industries. Therefore, some guidelines are required to be framed. Again the Government has encouraged the big industrial houses like Reliance. They are producing Rs. 1000 crores worth of products. What happens to small scale industries? They are not competent enough to run on their own. Therefore, the spirit of socialism and helping the poor man in setting up small scale industries has to be considered by the Government. .. *(Interruptions)* The hon. Minister Mr. Sathe knows that 9000 small scale industries have been closed down in Maharashtra. To encourage the small scale industrialists or young graduates, will the Government frame some guidelines in regard to marketing? The small scale industrialists cannot compete with the big industrial houses. Therefore, some such procedure will have to be laid down by the Government and strictly implemented, instead of saying that they leave it to the State Governments. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** Mr. Speaker Sir, Question No. 480 is also related to this

subject. Can you club it?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not now.

*[Translation]*

You are late and you have missed the train.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** There has been delay in laying the Report. Similarly he is late.

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO):** Sir, there are 16 lakhs of small industries through out the country and not 12 lakhs as mentioned by Dr. Datta Samant... *(Interruptions)*

**DR. DATTA SAMANT:** 1.5 lakh industries were closed... *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** There are some sick industries. There is a National Equity Fund. It is with the IDBI. For the rehabilitation of sick industries, IDBI will finance upto Rs. 75,000 from the National Equity Fund. That is how, the rehabilitation schemes are going on.

**SHRI A. CHARLES:** Sir, in the answer it is stated that simplification of procedures for promoting the small scale sector is a continuous process. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one particular point that has been mentioned here the sickness of the industry in the small scale sector. In Keraia, more than sixty per cent of the small scale industries are already sick and there are a number of reasons. Even though the Government have given a number of package schemes, there is nobody to assist the small scale industries in getting the benefits. May I know from the hon. Minister whether a thorough study will be made under the guidance of the Central Government to help these units to enable them to get these benefits and to close the industries which are not viable? And also I want to know whether the Government will consider fa-



vourably the question of giving industrial subsidy, that has been recently stopped by the Central Government which had put a number of industries in difficulty. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the industrial subsidy will also be given, as was being done some six months back?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, for the benefit of small scale industries 835 industries are reserved. The big business houses should not come into this sector. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: Multi-nationals are coming...(*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Multi-nationals are starting small industries...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please answer the question. Do not take note of what they say.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We are not allowing big industries to enter in this area. There are many reasons for the sickness of the units like siphoning of funds. For the rehabilitation of these industries, we have started the National Equity Fund. It is under the control of IDBI. We have provided Rs. 10 crores for the rehabilitation of sick industries.

SHRI A. CHARLES: He has not answered the question regarding subsidy.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: No subsidy is given. Subsidy was over on September 30, 1988.

[*Translation*]

#### Oil Refineries in Assam

\*473. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

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

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up another oil refinery and

expand the existing oil refineries in Assam;

(b) if so, whether this is pursuant to the Assam Accord; and

(c) the steps taken by Government so far to implement the proposal?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). Pursuant to the Assam Accord the Government has decided to set up in the Central Public Sector a refinery of 2.00 MTPA capacity in Assam with a provision to expand it to 3.00 MTPA if additional crude is available. It has also been agreed recently to set up the refinery as a subsidiary of an existing Oil Company with some capital participation by the State Government. There is currently no proposal to expand the capacity of the existing refineries in Assam.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: In the answer the Minister has informed of the decision of setting up a refinery in the public sector, but no details have been given. Will the Minister apprise the House of the effective steps which have been taken in this regard?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: We have taken all the effective steps. I may inform the hon. Member that first of all it was suggested that this refinery should be in the private sector. That was part of the Assam Accord. When no party came forward, we decided to have it in the public sector. Then Assam Chief Minister, several other Ministers and some public representatives met me and suggested that we should have it in the joint sector. We agreed to that also. Now we are taking all the steps for the formation of the company, studying feasibility report and going to PIB. But two factors remain. First of all, I would advise the Assam Government to have money allocated in the annual plan and create conditions where oil will flow to the refinery. If oil will not flow to the refinery, then there will be the problem of

running the refinery itself. They have assured us on that. I hope they will find money and they will create proper atmosphere. We ourselves are interested in putting up this refinery because we want to increase the production of crude from 5.5 million tonnes to about 9 million tones in the next five years.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:** The Minister at a meeting which was organized by ONGC to celebrate the birth centenary of Pt Jawaharlal Nehru where Mr. H.K. Khan and Mr. S.P. Wahi were also present, has said that his Ministry is committed to increase the oil production by 85 per cent. On the one hand, you say that you are committed to increase the oil production by 85 per cent from indigenous sources, on the other hand, when the Assam Government approached you to have a new company to build a refinery, you rejected their plea. Actually they were cooperating with you to double the target. Now you say that you are rejecting it because you did not give it in Karnal in Haryana. There is a lot of difference between Karnal's claim and Assam's claim. While Assam has oil reserves, Haryana has no oil reserves. Why are you treating the Assam Government pleas in this way?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** I think, the hon. Member's friends have not properly briefed him. We have never rejected that. As I have already submitted, the refinery was to be in the private sector. It is not my fault if no private party came forward to set up a refinery there. Then I offered to have it in the public sector. The Assam Government did not agree to that. Then they came forward with the proposal that the Assam Government should be involved in it with some public sector undertaking. We have accepted that also. But the primary conditions remain that the Assam Government must find money, they should not ask us to contribute their share also and moreover, the atmosphere should be such that the free flow of oil will be there. They have assured us also and we are accepting all their proposals.

As regards Karnal, it is not important

where the source of oil is. Bombay High has got the source of oil but we cannot have a refinery in Bombay High. Karnal refinery is being put up because there is a high demand in the State of the hon. Member also. To meet the demand of Punjab, Haryana and Western U. P., it is easier to transport the crude oil through pipeline. We are laying the Kandla-Bhatinda pipeline and also another line for Karnal Refinery. So this consumption point of view also is very important.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** Sir, before I put my supplementary, I think I must put the records straight. The hon. Minister is not correct when he says that in the Assam Accord, the refinery was to be in the private sector. There is nothing in the Assam Accord that the refinery was to be in the private sector. But leaving aside that, he has said that the atmosphere should be for free flow of oil to the refinery. That question will come after the refinery is established. Three and a half years have already passed. I would like to know what steps are they taking now to form the subsidiary and what is the time frame within which they will start the work and they hope to complete the refinery.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** Sir, first of all, I would like to clarify what was in the Assam Accord. I am quoting: "In order to accelerate the industrial and educational development of Assam, the Government of India had agreed to establish an oil refinery in Assam. Government will render all possible assistance in terms of institutional and bank finance to facilitate the establishment of a refinery in the private sector." These words are there.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** You are probably referring to a statement made by the Home Minister. In the Assam Accord it is not there but there was a subsequent statement made by the Home Minister. You are not quoting from the Assam Accord because I have gone through the Accord very carefully.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** But Now that if irrelevant. Suppose it is not coming up in the

private sector, I myself offered and sought the approval of the Cabinet to have it in the public sector. Then the Chief Minister and perhaps all our hon. M. Ps. from Assam met me and then we conceded that demand also. We agreed to set up the refinery in the public sector. Now we are taking all parallel steps. We are doing our job of preparation of the feasibility report, formation of the company, etc. So, at the earliest we want to be ready to refine the oil when the oil production starts.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** You must put a time frame.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** I think any refinery will take not less than four years to be completed.

**SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG:** Sir, at present the crude oil from Arunachal is being taken to Assam Refinery in Digboi. Now there is a planning to take the crude oil by a pipeline from Arunachal to Digboi, instead of setting up a refinery in Arunachal Pradesh itself. There is a genuine demand from Arunachal today to set up a refinery in Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal is a very backward State and there are unemployment and other problems. So, considering all these aspects, will the Government set up a refinery in Arunachal Pradesh, and stop taking of crude oil from Arunachal to Digboi refinery in Assam by pipeline?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** Sir, first of all, I would like to say this: kindly treat this industry as a national industry. It is not a regional industry. Moreover, Arunachal is a very prospective area for us. But we are in the first stage. We have started the production. If time comes when the production will be sufficient and if we establish the fact that in such and such time-frame, the production will be such and such, we will definitely go in for the refinery anywhere where prospects are bright because the refinery capacity has to be increased.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** Sir, I want to know from the Government whether their experience of having refineries in the joint

sector or in the private sector is a happy one because earlier the private sector was showing a great enthusiasm in joining hands with the public sector in setting up refineries. For instance, in Karnal and in Mangalore so many days they stood in queue before the Government and were very anxious to grab this project as partners. I am told, it is for the Minister to say, that so far as the private sector partner in Mangalore refinery is concerned, he has developed cold feet and he is soft-peddalling now and at this stage the Government has to go in search of another partner, that means, another *de novo* exercise. I want to know whether in regard to private sector partner in Karnal and also in Mangalore refinery, they are showing the same interest which they were showing while grabbing this project or are they soft-pending? If they are soft pending, what is the remedy that the Government is thinking of?

**SHRI BRAHMA DATT:** As far as I know, they are not at all softpedalling. They are very much interested in putting up refineries and joining hands with us. About Mangalore refinery, particularly, we asked them to prepare a feasibility report and we have received it last week and it is under examination. Simultaneously we have taken all steps to create infrastructure so that actually the construction work starts. We have acquired the land and rehabilitation is taking place. We have asked the Karnataka Government to give us power and steps are being taken.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** I have asked whether the private sector is taking the same interest in this project.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** Yes, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question- Shri Bhadreswar Tanti.

**SHRI PARAG CHALIHA:** Sir, I want to put a question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Bhadreswar Tanti.

**SHRI PARAG CHALIHA:** Sir, they rise

daily and they are allowed to speak. But I rise to speak after a great interval...

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Sir, you are not kind to us. I am very much interested in putting a question. But you seem to neglect us. You seem to neglect the people who take interest. (*Interruptions*) I present this attitude.

MR. SPEAKER: All right; present it.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: You seem to be attentive to those people only who raise their hands every day. You never give us an opportunity to express ourselves. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: He deals with petroleum product.

MR. SPEAKER: I gave you a chance. Even an aged man can get worked up like this!

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't shout,

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: I want to ..(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Then you withdraw from the House.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: All right, I go out.

*Shri Parag Chaliha then left the House*

AN. HON. MINISTER: This is not a misbehaviour, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Much more than misbehaviour, misdemeanour.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: He hardly speaks in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He should not lose his

temper like that.

### Supply of Gas to Lakwa Thermal Power Station by ONGC

\*474. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is supplying gas to Lakwa Thermal Power Station;

(b) if so, whether ONGC is asking higher price for additional supply of gas;

(c) if so, whether Assam Government had, in this context, written to Union Government to supply additional requirement of gas at concessional rate; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) to (d). The Government had fixed the prices of natural gas in 1987. The Price in the North Eastern states was fixed at Rs. 1000/1000 M<sup>3</sup>, exclusive of royalty, taxes, duties and other statutory levies etc. There was also a provision for discount of upto Rs. 500/1000 M<sup>3</sup>. The Government of Assam had requested for concessional prices for the various projects of the state Government. The maximum discount of Rs. 500/1000 M<sup>3</sup> had been given to all supplies of natural gas to the Assam State Electricity Board.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, I am surprised to see the answer given by the hon. Minister. His reply to part (a) of my question is all right, accepted. But so far as his replies to parts (b), (c) and (d) are concerned, he has evaded the main issue. Sir, parts (b), (c) and (d) of my question were:

(b) if so, whether ONGC is asking higher price for additional supply of gas;

(c) if so, whether Assam Government had, in this context, written to Union Government to supply additional requirement of gas at concessional rate; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?"

You will not find any reply on the basis of my question. The reply has been like this:

"The Government had fixed the price of natural gas in 1987."

But the question is whether the Government of Assam had asked the gas to be supplied to Lakwa Thermal Power station on a concessional basis. He has not replied to that. So, I want the Minister to give a specific reply to my question.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, I have already submitted in my answer that the Government of Assam had requested for concessional prices for the various projects of the State Government. And we have given the maximum concession, which was permissible.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, before I put my second Supplementary, I would like to say that gas is a national product which is available amply in Assam and every day crores of rupees have been burnt, it has not been utilised properly by the Government of India. (*Interruptions*). It is not under the Government of Assam, it is under the Government of India, under the ONGC, under the Ministry of Petroleum. But it is in the Assam soil.

Sir, the Government of India is not taking Assam as part and parcel of the country and that is why there this neglecting attitude, step-motherly attitude. And if the gas is properly utilised, there would have been a number of industries and many problems of unemployment could have been solved. But because of the neglecting attitude, it has not been utilised properly.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Now, you are burning

you gas.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: And you are responsible for that. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the quantum of gas the ONGC is committed to supply for Lakwa Thermal Power Station.

Secondly, while the Government of India is supplying the same, what are the reasons for asking the Government of Assam a higher price of gas? The decision is not yet finalised got supplying the gas at a concessional rate. The ONGC should not supply gas at a higher rate. This is not at all at a concessional rate. It should be supplied at a reasonable and concessional rate. I would like to know about this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, I have already submitted that the ONGC is not asking a higher price. The maximum concession is being given, that is allowed. The situation is otherwise. The ONGC is committed to supply 4.5 lacs M<sup>3</sup> a day while the lifting is only 2.7 lacs M<sup>3</sup> per day. O.I.L. is committed to supply 8 lacs M<sup>3</sup> a day, the lifting is near about 4 lacs M<sup>3</sup>. More cover our arrears of payment amounted to Rs. 26 crores. But even then the Harings came down substantially.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: After 30 years.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTTA: No no. It is not our fault, Sir. They are not lifting according to what all commitments we have made. And we have made commitments for 7.06 lacs M<sup>3</sup> a day and we have already gone ahead to find money and to prepare a feasibility report for connecting all the gas sources of Assam and then also requested them to put the subsidiary pipeline. Everything is going on. I do not know why the hon. Member accuses us of neglecting and not treating them as part of India. You are very much part of India prestigious part of India.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Are you going to take up the project?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** That is already under preparation. We have approached the World Bank for financing. We are helping the Assam Government to set up a power plant also.

**SHRI HAREN BHUMJ:** The Minister in his reply has stated that the maximum discount of Rs. 500 per 1,000 cubic metre has been given to all supplies of natural gas to the Assam State Electricity Board. Besides this, Lakwa project, Namrup Thermal project as well as hundreds of tea gardens and others are consumers of this natural gas in the State of Assam. It is also a fact that large quantities of natural gas is being flared up day and night in the State of Assam in the oil field.

May I request through you to the hon. Minister, whether he would see that the Government make endeavor to supply natural gas to these industries and to these projects at a most concessional price, as desired by the State Government of Assam.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** About Assam, I have already submitted that they have not suggested any further concession. Whatever maximum concession that is permissible has been already given. In fact, tea plantation companies have welcomed these prices. Only one tea company had approached the court. The best way to utilise the gas will be to expedite putting up of downstream industry and we are helping them in the process.

#### **Training in Operation and Maintenance of Power Plant Equipments**

\*475. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT†:**  
**PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited proposes to train personnel from developing countries in operation and maintenance of power plant equipment.

(b) if so, whether similar training is being given to Indian personnel also; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO):** (a) Five persons from Nepal were trained for a period of 4 weeks in the Operation and Maintenance of Turbines and Generators. Assistance in training has also been offered to personnel from some developing countries like Malaysia, Indonesia, Guyana, Gambia and Swaziland.

(b) and (c). Training to personnel of utilities and industries in India is being given by BHEL as a regular practice. During 1988-89 about 300 persons have availed of training in various BHEL Units. In addition, experts are deputed to various sites for discussions/familiarisation on requests from the customers.

[Translation]

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total strength of the employees and workers of the BHEL group of industries and the total number of personnel from foreign countries trained by BHEL during the year 1988. Regarding Nepal, it has been stated that 5 persons from that country were imparted training but I would like to know the total number of foreign personnel trained by BHEL and the norms in this regard. Is training imparted to the personnel of only those countries to which BHEL equipments are exported or is such training imparted under some agreement?

[English]

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** Those who buy BHEL equipments-only to them, we have given training. For others, we will not give training. As I said, in answer to part (a), we have already trained 4 to 5 persons of Nepal. We have offered the same facilities to Malaysia and other countries.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to my supplementary. I wanted to know the total strength of the employees and workers of the BHEL group but no reply has been given.

[*English*]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, the total strength of the BHEL all over India is 63,000 workers and 12,000 engineers and officers. The total is 75,000

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that about 80 thousand people are employed in different units of BHEL and about 300 persons have availed of the training facilities. Instead of imparting training to the foreign personnel, the Government should train its own personnel first and about 2000 such personnel should be given training. Will the Government consider enlarging the scope of this scheme?

[*English*]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: He is misled by this question and his supplementary is not correct.

S.No.	Station	From	To	Estimated Expenditure (in lakhs)
1.	Allahabad 'A'	1 KW MW	20 KW MW	162.00
2.	Lucknow (VB)	1 KW MW	10 KW MW	111.55
3.	Varanasi	10 KW MW	100 KW MW	159.50
4.	Lucknow	10 KW SW	50 KW SW	254.74

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I respect Shri Krishna Kumar. But I am

We are giving training to the employees of the Electricity Boards and the Corporation. Our BHEL people are already trained experts.

[*Translation*]

#### Broadcasting Range of A.I.R. Stations in Uttar Pradesh

\*477. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to enhance the broadcasting range of some low power A.I.R. Stations in Uttar Pradesh during the next three years,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). The approved 7th Plan schemes of upgradation of powers of AIR transmitters at 4 Centres in Uttar Pradesh are envisaged to be completed in the next three years. Details regarding upgradation and the estimated expenditure to be incurred on each project are given below:

pained to note that the senior Minister, who also holds the portfolio of Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, is not present in the House to reply to the question although he is in

town. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is equally responsible. Don't worry about that. He is bound to answer according to the norms.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: He is competent. I know that.

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be questioned like that. Any Minister from these benches can reply to any question. They are authorised. It does not matter

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: When the senior Minister is present in Delhi, why is he not present here to reply to the question?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the point here. He can.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He is referring to propriety.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Absolutely.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Technically it may be correct

[*Translatic.*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many such low-powered radio transmitters in Uttar Pradesh the range which is limited to a radius of 5 Kms as is the case of transmitters at Agra and Almorah. I would like to know the steps being taken to upgrade such transmitters will these transmitters be upgraded during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: My senior Minister is unavoidably engaged. That is why, he could not come. Ten new transmitters are being put up in Uttar Pradesh in the

Seventh Plan. We have answered in the main question that four transmitters are being upgraded. There is no proposal at the moment to upgrade the particular transmitter which the hon. Member has mentioned.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: There are many areas in Uttar Pradesh where the transmissions of All India Radio do not reach but Chinese transmission is clear. Is there any proposal to install new transmitters in such areas where the transmissions of All India do not reach and if yes, how many such transmitters will be installed in U.P.?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, if I may add, at Almorah the power could not be increased due to technical reasons and so also at Agra. The State of Uttar Pradesh is covered 87 per cent by area and 96 per cent by population by the existing Radio Station. When the Seventh Plan Schemes are completed i.e. when the four Radio Stations are upgraded and 10 new Radio Stations are put up, the coverage will increase to 93 per cent by area and 98 per cent by population. It is true that some of the outside transmissions do reach India. That is a separate question altogether. We have a very comprehensive scheme for monitoring outside transmissions as also strengthening the transmission network in our border areas and for meeting any adverse propaganda against our country through the external transmission.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, the transmission in Calcutta is one of the weakest systems. In the border districts, the All-India Radio transmission from Calcutta cannot be heard. It clashes with the Bangladesh Radio and transmission from Bangladesh Radio is more audible than that of Calcutta. Further, from Delhi, we never get the news items transmitted from Calcutta. The fact is that Calcutta is a big city with very weak transmission system. Will the hon. Minister improve the transmission system so that we can hear the news item?



**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Only after the change of Government in West bengal it is possible. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIS. KRISHNA KUMAR:** At present, there are two transmitter existing in Calcutta- one is a 2.5 kilowatt medium transmitter to be upgraded to 10 kilowatt medium transmitter. This has already been done. Secondly, the 50 kilowatt medium-wave transmitter will be upgraded to 100 kilowatt medium-wave transmitter.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** When?

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:** Before the completion of the Seventh Plan period, it will be done. As the hon. Member is aware, the ranges of the various transmitters vary. That is the technical constraint. It is not necessary that everywhere in India each transmission has to be heard. That is not possible.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to install a low power Air Station at Berhampur in Ganjam District of Orissa. Sir, Berhampur happens to be the outskirts of Ganjam District. On the one side there is the ocean and on the other side there are these problems. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government instead of installing this station at Berhampur, would think of installing it at Aska which is centrally situated so that all the Districts will be benefited by this AIR Station.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I don't think it is possible.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI K. KRISHNA KUMAR:** I would like to inform the hon. Minister that the location of the new additional infrastructure of All India Radio has been decided after carefully considering the reach of the existing infrastructure and the transmission as also the uncovered areas. I am sure that the location about which the hon. Minister is mentioning has also been decided in that manner. However, we have no objection to look into any particu-

lar grievance the hon. Member has got. If the change of location will improve the overall transmission network and the availability of signals, we are open to his suggestions.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:** There is a problem relating to Bhubaneswar. If you open Delhi Television, you can see Dhaka. I do not know as to how it can be rectified. But the fact remains. It is disgusting that whenever you open, you can see Dhaka and not Delhi. May I know whether anything could be done here?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Whenever we open, we see the Prime Minister.

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:** As the hon. Member is aware, television or broadcasting signals do not respect international boundaries. But we do have a very comprehensive scheme for strengthening the border telecast system as well as the border broadcasting system. And more than Rs. 100 crores in being spent in the Seventh Plan through three sets of schemes for upgrading the T.V. transmitters in our border areas. Apart from hardware expansion Schemes are being implemented for improving our programmes for the external transmission so that any propaganda from the neighboring countries can be effectively responded to.

### Use of Foreign Trade Marks

\*478. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30 August, 1988 to Starred Question No. 416 regarding use of Foreign Trade Marks and state:

(a) Whether Government have completed the review of the policy of regulating the use of Foreign Trade Marks in the domestic market and taken a decision in the matter;

(b) what is the present policy in this regard; and

(c) the steps proposed to develop and

encourage Indian brand names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The policy for regulating the use of foreign trade marks for sale of goods in the domestic market is under review in all its aspects. No decision has been taken in the matter so far.

(b) and (c). The Government's policy is not to encourage the use of foreign brand names on products meant for sale in the domestic market. While approving foreign collaborations, a standard condition in therefore laid down that the use of foreign brand names will not be allowed on products meant for internal sales.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister, in spite of Government's guidelines for not allowing use of foreign trade marks or names in the products meant for indigenous use, everyday we have been listening about new foreign brand names in so many articles which are mainly used in the country, what is the reason for that? And what action has the Government taken to prevent such use of foreign brand names? You will kindly see that Section 28 (1) (c) of FERA does not allow use of such foreign brand names which involve any consideration, direct or indirect. What is the meaning of this consideration when the Government, in spite of FERA, is not paying attention to prevent it? Is it not the FERA violation? So, may I know from the Government what is the intention of the Government and whether they are thinking to bring any such Bill to prevent it or to issue such guidelines to prevent it?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Under the present Trade Marks and Merchandise Act of 1958, the Central Government has powers to direct the Registrar of Trade Marks to refuse registration to the proposed user of trade mark. We cannot prevent the use of any trade marks including the foreign trade names. Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, permission of the Reserve Bank of

India is required for use of foreign trade marks if such use involves direct or indirect consideration. Otherwise, we have no provision in the Act.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: In Part 'C' of my question, I have asked about the steps proposed to be taken to develop and encourage Indian brand names. The hon. Minister has not answered to my question. I want an answer on that issue. Besides that, on 30th August 1988, hon. Minister Shri Vengal Raoji while replying to a Starred Question No. 416 to Mr. Anand Pathak and Mr. Indrajit Gupta, had categorically stated and I quote;

"Now we are constrained to bring a Bill before the Session to restrict foreign brand trade marks."

After a lapse of 8 or 9 months what action has the Government taken? I think the Government has not taken any action. So I want a categorical answer from the Hon. Minister to the question as to when this Bill is to be brought; whether it will be in this session or not; and if not, when.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The issue is a complex one. We are studying the issue. We will take action when the study is complete.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: The question of foreign trade names has been discussed in this House earlier also. Using a foreign brand name also implies foreign collaboration. Time and again we have been given assurances in this House that the Government will not allow the use of foreign brand names and that they also will not allow technical collaborations in areas where we have indigenous technology.

What is happening today is that in areas where we have indigenous technology like for example tomato sauce, etc. we are getting foreign brand names and collaborations. This also drains our exchequer and we lose a lot of foreign exchange. That apart, it also hampers the growth of our home industry. Therefore I would like the Hon. Minister to give an assurance that foreign technology

licences will not be given in areas where we have indigenous technologies and even in areas where we require this technology, the Government will take necessary steps to ensure that foreign brand names are not used to just sell the goods irrespective of the quality of production. What steps will the Government take to see that this is immediately controlled?

SHRI J VENGAL RAO While issuing letters of intent and licences we are imposing a condition. But some companies are still using the foreign brand names. One difficulty is that in the international scene our country is not a member of the Paris convention. It is very difficult to implement this foreign trade mark. We are considering all the legal aspects and we will certainly look into it.

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY There are many cases where even collaboration arrangement is not available. Even in those conditions big advertisements are appearing in the Press in regard to the goods available abroad relating to such sectors as automobile sector, TV sector, eatables, drinks, cigarettes and so on and so forth. Therefore, will the Government take steps to see that propoganda in the Indian Press and in the media through advertisements is not allowed to be given to products not produced in India?

SHRI J VENGAL RAO We take note of the Hon. Member's suggestion.

#### Clearance to Projects of Orissa

\*479 SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY.  
SHRI K. PRADHANI

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the details of projects of Orissa awaiting clearance of Union Government,

(b) the steps taken to clear these projects;

(c) whether any industry in the central sector has been located in Orissa during the Seventh Plan, and

(d) whether there is any such proposal for Eighth Plan, if so, the details thereof?

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) As on 31st March, 1989, 11 (Eleven) applications for grant of Letters of Intent for Orissa are at various stages of processing. The details of such pending proposals are not divulged till the final decision of the Government is taken thereon. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all the licensing applications as expeditiously as possible.

(c) No new Central Public Sector Undertaking has been set up in Orissa during the seventh Five Year Plan so far.

(d) The Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY The Minister in his answer has said that details of such pending proposals are not divulged till the final decision of the Government is taken thereon. I am not insisting on this either.

I would like to know whether any exercise has been made in the Industry Minister to see that the letters of intent cleared during the 7th Plan period and investment made will bring about any perceptible change in the regional imbalance of which Orissa is suffering from.

SHRI J VENGAL RAO In Orissa in the 7th Plan period investment has gone up. In Bauxite Mine our investment is Rs. 62.70 crores. In NALCO our investment is Rs. 2476.90 crores. In Silicon Steel Project it is Rs. 186 crores and odd. In Captive Power

Plant of Rourkela it s Rs. 209 crores. And in the modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant, Phase-I it is Rs. 415 crores. So more than Rs. 3000 crores are in Orissa now.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:** The hon. Minister wants to create some smoke around everything. NALCO is a project of 1980. It was cleared in Sixth Plan. My question is about Seventh Plan. Whatever it may be may I know whether while granting the letter of intent and approving the investment proposal the backwardness of the State and the regional imbalance as taken into consideration? If so, give details thereof.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** In Seventh Plan itself we invested Rs. 2195.7 crores in Orissa.

**SHRI K. PRADHANI:** The Minister in he reply stated that it is not advisable to give detail in respect of applications pending for grat of licence. Sir, in my areas maize is grown in large area and it is under distress sale for want to starch factory. One private industrialist was given a licence to start a starch factory at Umerkot but he is not taking any step to establish this industry. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he can pursue this licensee to establish the factory early or cancel his licence to enable another applicant to establish this industry?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** We can consider this point.

#### **Problem of Same all Scale Industries**

\*480. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED†:**  
**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the findings of a study undertaken by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) on the problems of small scale industries in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to solve their problems?

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

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study focusses attention on marketing problems of small scale industries. The survey results reveal that the extent of marketing problem is higher for those products that are directly marketed by small scale units and that the problems are lesser in case of products sold as ancillary items or through other marketing companies. Causes of marketing problems mentioned in the study include lack of resources with small scale industries, inability of offer complete product ranges and competitive terms of trade, lack of demand, emergence of substitutes, etc. It also mentions that the small entrepreneurs should have the marketing judgement and competence to carefully build their marketing strategy; but, in view of their small size which gives rise to marketing problems, there is a very strong case for continues assistance and protection to small scale units.

Marketing is an entrepreneurial function and small scale units have been undertaking marketing operations on their own. However, Government, in keeping with its policy of providing support to small scale industries, have been extending marketing assistance to the small scale sector through Central Govt. Stores Purchase Programme, programmes for ancillary and sub-contracting linkages, buyer-seller meets, programme of exhibitions, reservation of items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector, and assistance in obtaining scarce<sup>1/</sup> imported raw materials. Marketing support is also provided by National Small Industries Corporation and State Small Industries Development Corporations.

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** The Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has conducted a survey in which they have brought out the case of the small industries and especially on the marketing side these units find it very difficult. Therefore they have given a number of suggestions. The survey results reveal that the extent of marketing problem is higher for those products that are directly marketed by small scale units and that the problems are lesser in case of products sold as ancillary items or through other marketing companies. They also say that lack of resources and their inability to offer complete products range and competitive terms of trade, etc are there.

Sir, we have got the National Small Industries Corporation and the State Small Industries Development Corporation. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the survey conducted by this agency is approved by the Government or are they in agreement with the findings of the survey. If so, what are the specific measures that Government contemplates to remove this bottleneck?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** The survey conducted by IFCCI is only in respect of 2000 units out of the 16 lakh small scale units in the country. Out of 2000 units they get response from only 204 units. Fifteen percent of the industries they covered mentioned there is no marketing problem. They have mentioned something about sickness. We are taking action. It is not a mandate to the Government. It is a representation to the Government and we are considering all the points.

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#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### **Cost of Power Generation by National Thermal Power Corporation**

\*476. **SHRI VISHNU MODI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation is incurring a substan-

tially higher cost on power generation than what is specified in the tariff agreements with the various Regional Boards; and

(b) whether the increased cost of power generation is being compensated through a hike in the tariff; if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the increased cost of power generation by the National Thermal Power Corporation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):**

(a) and (b). The existing tariff agreements between the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and the various State Electricity Boards—which are based on the cost of generation of 200 MW units—call for revision following the completion of 500 MW units by the Corporation. The NTPC have forwarded the proposals in this regard to the Electricity Boards concerned.

##### **Technological Developments In Consumer Goods**

\*481. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the goal set out in Seventh Plan document of bringing about technological developments in domestic industry to achieve excellence in product design as also reduction in price through mass production has been achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons due to which consumer items like razors, blades and dry battery cells are neither quality products nor low priced and the consumer complaints received if any, in this regard; and

(d) the remedial steps taken or contemplated by Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). It is the Government's assessment that in specified industries like wrist watches, razor blades, dry battery cells etc. the various policy packages implemented by the Government for technological development have enabled the concerned industries to achieve a reasonable level of excellence in the quality of their products.

#### Foreign Capital Investment

\*482. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 1527 regarding for-

foreign investment and state:

(a) the foreign capital actually invested in the country in respect of approved proposals during 1987 and 1988, separately;

(b) the number of proposals approved during the last three years, year-wise and the total value for each year; and

(c) whether Government monitor the progress of implementation of the approved proposals?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (c). The total number of foreign collaborations and the number of foreign collaborations involving foreign investment approved by the Government during the last three years: 1986, 1987 and 1988 are given below:—

Year	Total number of foreign collaborations approved	No. of cases involving foreign investment	Foreign Investment approved (Amount Rs. Lakhs)
1986	957	240	10695.15
1987	853	242	10770.57
1988	926	282	23975.75

Actual investment figures are available only upto 1987. The actual additional investment in India (excluding investment by NRIs) for the year 1987 is Rs. 3864 lakhs. There is generally a time lag between approval of foreign collaboration and the actual implementation of the project. Monitoring of progress of implementation of approved proposals is the responsibility of the State Government/ various Administrative Ministries.

#### Production of Calcined Petroleum Coke

483. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of refineries which are producing Calcined Petroleum Coke; and

(b) their existing production capacities and actual production of Calcined Petroleum Coke during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). Barauni and Bongaigaon refineries are producing Calcined Petroleum Coke (CPC) as under:

	<i>Production Capacity (In tonnes)</i>	<i>Actual Production (In tonnes)</i>		
	<i>(Per annum)</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Barauni refinery	45,000	32,300	32,200	32,900
Bongaigaon refinery	52,500	12,550	7,136	15,281

### **BHEL's entry into Armament Business**

\*484. SHRI H. A. DORA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited proposes to enter into armament business; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). As part of its diversification programme, BHEL has plans to take up manufacture of defence related items such as field guns, electronic equipment, etc.

### **Purchase of Cement from North Korea by WBECSC**

\*485. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a complaint against the West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation (WBECSE), about the purchase in 1984 of cement worth Rs. 30 crores from North Korea in violation of tender rules;

(b) whether the Department for the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act has enquired into this transaction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) a complaint was received from Secretary, public Interest Litigation Legal Aid Services Society (PILLASS), seeking enquiry into the transaction relating to the import of cement made by the West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation (WBECSC) from North Korea.

(b) and (c). The Enforcement Directorate of the Ministry of Finance are looking into the complaint. It is not, therefore, possible at this stage to state whether any contravention of provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) is involved in the deal.

### **Regarding Drilling Work In West Bengal**

\*486. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drilling work for finding oil and gas is going on in many parts of Birbhum and Burdwan districts of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the number of drilling platforms working at present; and

(c) the result of this drilling work so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). At present 3 rigs are drilling in the on-shore areas of West Bengal. Of these two are drilling wells namely Palasi-1 and Main-

agar-1 in the Burdwan District. No drilling is being done in the Birbhum District.

(c) The results of this exploratory drilling will be known only after completion of drilling and production testing.

#### Loss of Industrial Production Due to Power Cuts

\*487. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:  
SHRI S. M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial production in the country has been greatly affected due to power cuts; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Union Government to ensure adequate power supply to the States?

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

(a) The industrial production is dependent of several factors like availability of raw material, demand for the product, industrial relations, forced outage of equipments, management efficiency, etc. Therefore, loss in production on account of power shortage alone cannot be quantified.

(b) With a view to improve the availability of power in the country, various measures, such as, expediting commissioning of new capacity, maximising generation from the existing thermal capacity, early stabilisation of newly commissioned units, improving the performance of the existing thermal power stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures, and implementing short gestation projects are being undertaken.

#### Pilferage of Coal in ECL

\*489. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal pilferage is reported on a huge scale in the Eastern Coalfields Limited;

(b) if so, the estimated loss on this count;

(c) the instances of pilferage which came to notice of Government during the last two years; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Sporadic attempts are made by miscreants and antisocial elements to pilfer coal from wagons, stockyards, depots etc.

(b) It is difficult to make any accurate estimate of loss due to pilferage of coal; but the incidence of pilferage is not sizeable. During the last three years, the following quantity of pilfered coal was recovered:—

Year	Quantity (In M. T.)	Value (Rs. in Lakh)
1987	7,053	19.61
1988	8,227	23.86
1989	2,303	7.85

(Up to 25.3.89)

(c) The instances of pilferage and number of persons arrested since 1987 are as follows:—



Year	Instances of Pilferage	No. of persons arrested
1987	812	209
1988	1,019	133
1989	116	35

(Up to 25.3.89)

(d) Effective steps in coordination with the State Government authorities are taken to check pilferage of coal. These include (i) Constant surveillance in the areas and intensification of mobile patrolling by security forces of the company and the CISF personnel. (ii) Constant liaison with the police and district authorities. (iii) Installation of check posts at strategic points.

[Translation]

#### Supply of Drinking Water in Coal Mine Areas

\*490. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made for the supply of drinking water in coal mine areas;

(b) whether drinking water is also supplied in colonies through tankers in order to meet water scarcity;

(c) if so, the amount spent by the Coal India Limited on supply of water through tankers every year;

(d) the estimated-expenditure on providing water through taps on regular basis; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for making permanent arrangement there in place of water supply through tankers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

- (a) Arrangements exist in the various coal companies for regular supply of potable drinking water through the Integrated Water Supply Schemes, deep tubewells, pumps and open wells.
- (b) Yes, Sir. Occasionally, when there is break-down of the regular system or there is increased demand of water during peak summer period, water is also supplied through tankers to augment the depleting supplies.
- (c) The Coal India Limited companies spent about Rs. 37 Lakhs on supply of water through tankers during 1988-89.
- (d) The expenditure of providing water through taps on regular basis to entire work-force and their family members in the coalfield areas will be approximately of the order of Rs. 65 crores.
- (e) Steps taken by the coal companies to improve water supply position include: (1) Augmentation of the installed capacity of water plants through new water supply schemes (2) Participation in relevant water supply schemes of the agencies of the State Governments (3) Adoption of deep bore hole system and digging of more open tubewells.

[English]

#### Assistance by French Industries in Gas Sector

\*491 SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-  
WARI:

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

(a) whether French industries have evinced keen interest in investing in the gas sector;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (c). Some French Companies have shown interest in taking up work in various projects relating to natural gas. Based on techno-economic evaluation of the offers, a few of them have been awarded contracts for consultancy, supply of equipment and construction activities in various projects relating to natural gas.

[*Translation*]

#### **Use of Cable Television In Metropolitan Cities**

4555. SHRI S. D. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Catvision (cable television) is rapidly catching on in metropolitan cities;

(b) the estimated number of private companies engaged in it;

(c) the extent of income earned by Government every year from these companies and the basis thereof;

(d) whether prior permission of Government is required in this regard and if not, the reason thereof; and

(e) whether these companies are trying to import European T.V. culture by installing disc antennae?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

#### **Projects undertaken by Gas Authority of India Limited**

4556. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to transfer more gas producing facilities from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to the Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL);

(b) if not, how the Gas Authority of India Ltd. will survive beyond the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur pipeline project;

(c) the future plan of the Gas Authority of India Ltd. and whether it propose to diversify; and

(d) if so, its broad features, the capital outlay involved and how the Gas Authority of India Ltd propose to meet the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (d). It is proposed to vest responsibility of processing, marketing and transportation of natural gas to Gas Authority of India Ltd. in phases. GAIL are already implementing the HBJ gas pipeline project and are supplying gas to various consumers along the pipeline. Gas Authority of India Limited has proposed to take up new schemes. It is at present constructing an LPG extraction plant at Bijaipur, Madhya Pradesh at an approximate cost of Rs. 297 crores. This will be financed largely from GAIL's internal re-

source generation.

### **Amendment to laws for Protection of Interests of Bhopal Gas Victims**

**4557. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister OF INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a pressing demand from the organisations of the victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy that necessary amendments should be made in the concerned laws to ensure the protection of the interests of the Bhopal gas victims; and

(b) if so, the response of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). A few Special Leave petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court of India challenging the validity of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985. These petitions are being heard by a Special Bench constituted for this purpose and the matter is subjudice.

### **S.T.D. Facility in Maharashtra**

**4558. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of the cities and towns in Maharashtra which are likely to be provided with STD facility during 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): The following stations are planned to be provided with STD facility in the remaining part of 1989:—

Alibagh, Bhiwandi, Barshi, Ichalkaranji, & Latur.

### **Call Completion Rate of Delhi Tele-phones**

**4559. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:** will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate call completion rate of Delhi Telephone at the time of the formation of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited in 1986;

(b) whether the call completion rate has now been increased; and

(c) if so, the details of present rate of call completion of Delhi Telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Call completion rate of local network for the month of March, 1986 was 79.1% (77.1%).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The call completion rate during the month of February 1989 was 96.9%, the improvement being mainly due to

(i) introduction of electronic exchanges in Delhi network; and

(ii) Exclusion of calls to and from Faridabad and Ghaziabad networks in the assessment.

### **Electrification of Colonies of Group Housing Societies**

**4560. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the group housing societies which have been given loan by the DDA in the Pocket IV, Pitam Pura, Delhi have deposited the required amount with the DESU for electrification of the housing complexes of these Societies;

(b) if so, when the electrification work will be completed by DESU in these colonies;

(c) whether it is proposed to give tempo-

rary connections in these colonies pending the completion of the electrification work for the housing complexes particularly when the houses are ready for occupation; and

(d) if so, the formalities which the individual Group Housing societies/individual flat holders have to complete in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The status of electrification of each colony of the Group Housing Societies depends on the payments made by them. The DESU has already framed electrification schemes of 25 colonies of the Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Pitampura and released them for execution on receipt of necessary payment from them. The electrification work in respect of 19 such colonies has already been completed and the electrification work of 4 colonies is expected to be completed by July, 1989. The work in the remaining two colonies is proposed to be taken in hand in due course for progressive completion by Dec., 1989, subject to the availability of clear sites and fulfilment of other conditions etc.

(c) and (d). The facility of temporary connections through a common service line to be laid and maintained by the concerned society can be extended in a colony, whose electrification scheme has already been released for execution at the specific request of the concerned society on completion of usual commercial formalities and after ascertaining the technical feasibility of the load from the nearby existing mains of DESU.

#### **Representation to Physically Handicapped on the Telephone Advisory Boards**

4561. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether representation has been given to physically handicapped persons on the Advisory Boards of Telephones in metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). No exclusive representation to physically handicapped persons has been reserved in the Telephone Advisory Committees because of limited number of vacancies available. However, physically handicapped persons can be nominated to represent interests in categories like press medical profession, legal profession, Trade, Commerce & Industry, & public workers etc.

#### **Production of Plastic and Plastic Goods**

4562. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to accelerate the production of plastic and plastic goods;

(b) the number of units engaged in plastic manufacture which are economically viable; and

(c) whether Government propose to give any incentives to the entrepreneurs to increase the production of plastic and plastic goods?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY ( SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Additional capacities for the manufacture of plastic raw materials have been approved and are in the process of being established. This is a continuous process. Thus the Maharashtra has Cracker

Complex is scheduled for mechanical completion in 1989. With its commissioning, the domestic availability of plastics raw materials will almost be doubled. Similarly a letter of intent has been issued for setting up a cracker complex at Hazira in Gujarat State; in this complex also various plastic raw materials will be produced.

In the meanwhile the gap between demand and availability of plastic raw materials is being met through imports which are allowed on OGL.

(b) No census in this regard have been carried out. Such information is not compiled by this Ministry. However, increase in international prices of plastic raw material together with their inadequate availability have reportedly been adversely affecting the visibility of some plastic processing units.

(c). Incentives allowed to Small Scale Units and for setting up industries in backward areas, etc. are available to plastic and plastic processed goods industries also.

### Increase of Power in Thermal Power Stations

4563. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which power generation of each thermal power station, after modernisation is likely to be increased; and

(b) the estimated amount to be spent on the implementation of the power schemes?

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

(a) and (b). An additional generation of about 7000 million units per year is expected to accrue after the completion of the Renovation and Modernisation programme in respect of thermal stations. The sanctioned cost of the Programme is Rs. 1083.26 crores, comprising Rs. 455.09 crores under Central Loan Assistance and Rs. 628.17 crores under State Plan/Own Resources. The additional generation which is expected to accrue, station-wise, per year and the sanctioned costs, station-wise, are given in the Statement below.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Expected yearly benefits after completion of R & M Programme	Sanctioned Estimated Costs of R & M Programme			Total
			Under Central Loan Assistance (Rs. lakhs)	Under State Plan/ Own Resources (Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Badarpur	373	—	2870.60	2870.60	2870.60
2.	I.P.	213	2451.00	2929.95	5380.95	5380.95
3.	Faridabad	134	2300.00	2000.00	4300.00	4300.00
4.	Panipat	116	872.00	1183.00	2055.00	2055.00
5.	Bhatinda	250	2366.00	2035.70	4401.70	4401.70
6.	Panki	172	2514.00	951.00	3465.00	3465.00
7.	Obra	1150	3870.00	2700.00	6570.00	6570.00
8.	Harduaganj	518	3655.00	4640.00	8295.00	8295.00
9.	Korba	122	400.00	1314.06	1714.06	1714.06
10.	Amarkantak	69	55.03	989.95	1044.98	1044.98
11.	Satpura	283	1772.74	2212.40	3985.14	3985.14

Si. No.	Name of TPSE	Expected yearly	Sanctioned Estimated Costs of R & M Programme			Total
			benefits after completion of R & M Programme	Under Central Loan Assistance (Rs. lakhs)	Under State Plan/ Own Resources (Rs. lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
12.	Gandhinagar	99	1111.87	809.60	1921.47	
13.	Dhuvaran	122	692.79	1255.90	1948.69	
14.	Ukai	122	621.13	2766.69	3387.82	
15.	Koradi	152	1942.00	1387.80	3329.80	
16.	Nasik	85	721.00	126.00	847.00	
17.	Bhusawal	12	79.78	8.72	88.50	
18.	Paras	31	217.00	42.75	259.75	
19.	Kothagudem	685	3240.57	4811.00	8051.57	
20.	Ramagundem 'B'	—	—	297.00	297.00	
21.	Ennore	380	3016.78	6064.70	9081.48	
22.	Tuticorin	515	592.25	120.51	712.76	

Sl. No. Name of TPSE expected yearly	Sanctioned Estimated Costs of R & M Programme					Total (Rs. lakhs)
	benefits after completion of R & M Programme	Under Central Loan Assistance (Rs. lakhs)	4	5	6	
23. Neyveli	61	—	4970.78	4970.78	4970.78	
24. Talcher	145	2451.66	1163.84	1163.84	3615.50	
25. Chandrapura (DVC)	205	1953.00	4810.00	4810.00	6763.00	
26. Bokaro (DVC)	42	1088.00	184.00	184.00	1272.00	
27. Durgapur (DVC)	49	226.00	609.20	609.20	835.20	
28. Patratu	175	813.00	3449.00	3449.00	4262.00	
29. Barauni	56	1273.35	672.65	672.65	1946.00	
30. Karbigahia	14	494.58	23.42	23.42	518.00	
31. Santaldih	185	1188.67	1003.33	1003.33	2192.00	
32. Bandel	125	1118.15	2462.85	2462.85	3581.00	



Sl. No.	Name of TPSE	Expected yearly	Sanctioned Estimated Costs of R & M Programme				Total
			Sanctioned Estimated Costs of R & M Programme benefits after completion of R & M Programme	Under Central Loan Assistance (Rs. lakhs)	Under State Plan/ Own Resources (Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
33.	DPL	205	2166.00	1386.00	3552.00		
34.	Namrup	135	246.00	564.00	810.00		
	Total	7000	45509.35	62816.40	108325.75		

**New Thermal Power Station In Andhra Pradesh**

4564. SHRI C. SAMBHU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to install a new thermal power station in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much power is produced at Ramagundam Thermal power station to meet the demand of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER F STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). the details of the thermal power projects under execution in Andhra Pradesh are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity	Present commissioning schedule
<i>Central Sector</i>			
(i)	Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station, Unit 6.	500	1990-91
<i>State Sector</i>			
(i)	Vijayawada Thermal Power Stations Stage—II, Units 3 & 4.	2 X 210	1989-90
(ii)	Combined Cycle Thermal Power Station at Vijjeswaram Gas Turbine, Units- 1&2	2 X 33	1989-90
	Steam Turbine Unit-1	1 x 33	1990-91
(iii)	Rayalaseema (Muddanur) Thermal Power Station, Units 1 & 2.	2 x 210	Not firmed up.

(c) Andhra Pradesh has an allocation of 295 MW from out of the 1100 MW capacity which is presently under commercial operation at the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station.

[Translation]

**D.A.V.P. Advertisements to Newspapers In Bihar**

4565. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (D.A.V.P.) has given advertisements to some daily newspapers published from Patna (Bihar); and

(b) if so, the amount paid therefor from January, 1987 to February, 1989.

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

(b) Advertisements amounting to Rs.

47,84,754/- were released to newspapers published from Patna during the period January, 1987 to February, 1989.

[English]

#### **Emoluments of Extra Departmental Branch post Masters**

4566. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any disparity in fixing the emoluments of Extra Departmental employees (other than ED Branch Post Masters) and ED Branch Post masters;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove this disparity; and

(c) the basic factors taken into account for fixing the emoluments of different categories of Extra Departmental employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) to (c) Basic allowance of Extra Departmental employees is fixed on the uniform principle of workload. The workload of all categories of Extra Departmental employees (other than Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters) is determined on the basis of norms applicable to corresponding types of work performed by regular staff. The Workload of Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters is calculated on the basis of a point system.

#### **Release of Advertisements and Newsprint to newspapers Publishing Scientific Developments.**

4567. SHRI JAGANNATH  
PATTNAIK:  
SHRI R. M. BHOYE:

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

(a) the steps being taken to release Government advertisements and newsprint quota to newspapers and periodicals on the basis of space devoted to scientific developments, views of scholars on non-political problems and the news reflecting the traditional human higher values;

(b) whether there is any proposal for convening any conference of intellectuals in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Government advertisements and newsprint are released to newspapers in accordance with the Governments' Advertising Policy and the Newsprint Allocation Policy and not with reference to space devoted by the newspapers and magazines to different subjects.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Generation of Power Using Natural Gas from Krishna-Godavari Basin**

4568. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are contemplating to generate power using abundant natural gas available in Krishna-Godavari basin; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). A 3 X 33 MW gas-based power plant at Narsapur-Razole (based on gas

from the Krishna Godavari Basin) was sanctioned in February, 1988. Subsequently, the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (APSEB) informed the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) of the proposal to locate this power plant at Vijjeswaram near Kovvur. The scheme for locating the gas turbine plant at Vijjeswaram was techno-economically approved by the Central Electricity Authority in February, 1989. Environmental clearance to the project has been accorded in March, 1989.

The NTPC propose to set up a gas-based power plant of 800 MW capacity at Kakinada, based on gas from the Krishna Godavari basin. The APSEB have sent a Feasibility Report to the CEA for a gas-based power plant of 3 x 90/100 MW capacity at Vijjeswaram. These proposals could be processed further keeping in view the availability of gas and the power requirements.

#### Setting up of Waste Heat Power Plants by Oil Companies

4569. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some oil companies have set up waste heat power plants;

(b) if so, the details in that regard;

(c) whether the Oil India Limited has also taken any steps in that direction;

(d) if so, the place where waste heat power plant has been set up by the Oil India Ltd.,

(e) whether any such waste heat power plant has been made operational; and

(f) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (f). Steam generated from waste heat is utilised in Cochin and Madras refineries for power generation to some extent.

Oil India Ltd. has set up a 7.5 MW Waste Heat Recovery Plant at Duliajan in Assam. It utilises the waste heat from the exhaust gases from the two existing 14.45 MW gas turbines of OIL's Duliajan Captive Power Plant without consuming any extra fuel. It was commissioned in January 1989 and is working satisfactorily.

#### Introduction of Extra Departmental System

4570. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how, when and for what purpose the Extra Departmental system was introduced in the country;

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of Savor Committee to abolish the ED System in urban areas and regularise the services of such ED employees;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how many ED officials are working in urban areas as on 31 December, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) ED system which dates prior to 1866, has been introduced to cater to the limited postal traffic in various parts of the country where the justification for establishing a regular departmental post office does not exist.

(b) and (c). The Savor Committee recommendation that no ED agent should

be employed in urban areas has been accepted in general terms. However, in Press Sorting Offices the engagement of ED Sorters is to continue as the cost is to be recovered from press owners. It has also been proposed to continue the category of ED Stamp Vendors, employment of ED Delivery Agents, ED Mail Carriers and ED Packers in sub-urban areas and small towns where there will be no justification for regular departmental employees of corresponding categories. The Committee has recommended continuance of ED system in the present form and has not recommended for making ED employees regular departmental employees.

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

#### **A.I.R. Stations Set up in 1988-89**

4571. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Radio stations which were to be opened in the country during 1988-89;

(b) the number of new Radio Stations established during the year; and

(c) the places where these have been opened?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) 25 new Radio stations were planned to be completed during 1988-89.

(b) and (c). New Radio Stations at Keonjhar (Orissa), Agra (U.P.) Kottagudam (Andhra Pradesh) and the 1000 KW MW transmitter of the National Channel at Nagpur were commissioned during 1988-89.

#### **T.V. Relay Transmitter at Narora**

4572. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Narora Parmanu Vidyut Parijojna Karmachari Union, Narora for installation of a low power TV relay transmitter at Narora; and

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

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

(b) The Narora project area falls at the fringe of the service area of the 2X 10 KW TV transmitter at Pitampura (Delhi). Strengthening of the service in the area would depend upon availability of funds for the purpose under future plans of TV expansion.

#### **Functioning of National Film Development Corporation**

4573. SHRI R. M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation has incurred losses amounting to lakhs of rupees since its inception.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of loans taken by the National Film Development Corporation during the last three years; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to re-orientate the National Film Development Corporation's entire approach and

policy in regard to film financing and overhaul its management?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-  
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING  
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Except  
during 1981-82, National Film Development  
Corporation has right from its inception

posted profits in its annual accounts. The  
details are given in the Statement below.

(c) Rs. 90.00 lakhs from the Govern-  
ment of India and Rs. 192.33 lakhs from the  
Motion Picture Export Association of Amer-  
ica.

(d) No such re-orientation/overhaul is  
contemplated.

## STATEMENT

*Profit/Loss of National Film Development Corporation from 1980-81 to 1987-88*

	(Rs. in lakhs)								
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Profit before tax	6.60	(-) 1.22	61.88	62.87	92.64	108.98	78.09	81.46	
Profit after tax	4.58	(-) 1.22	51.19	8.86	17.15	47.78	58.25	71.46	

**Telephone System in Keonjhr Garh in Orissa**

4574. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone lines in Keonjhargarh, Orissa remain out of order frequently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for better maintenance of the telephone lines there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Telephone services in Keonjhargarh, Orissa are generally satisfactory. However, for further improvement of the system, main actions taken are as follows:

(i) Telephone instruments are checked and replaced whenever they are found to be faulty; and

(ii) Regular check up of the internal equipment and external Plant are being done and any defects found are received promptly.

**Telephone Booths To Blind Persons**

4575. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar -Telephone Nigam Ltd; Delhi is providing telephone booths (P.C.Os). to the blind; and

(b) if so, the details of blind persons on the waiting list for allotment of P.C.Os?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the Statement below.

**STATEMENT**

List of blind persons on the waiting list for allotment of PCCs.

1. S/Sh. Krishnan Swaroop  
Blind Welfare Industrial Institute,  
Kalkaji,
2. Jagish Prasad  
343 Mandangir New Delhi.
3. J. K. Arora  
1227, Kashmere Gate, Opposite  
happy School,  
Delhi-6.
4. Bhagwan Singh Hans,  
345, Hakikat Nagar,  
Delhi.
5. Rajinder Kumar Oberoi.  
9915, Gali Parathe Wali, Nawab  
Ganj Azad Market,  
Delhi.
6. Dayal Rai,  
F-1/51, DDA Flat 1st Floor,  
Nand Nagari, Delhi.
7. Vijay Kumar,  
Gali No. 15 Prem Nagar,  
New Delhi.
8. Harbans Lal,  
B-55 Karam Pura,  
New Delhi.
9. Viridi chand 40, Old Nangal,  
Delhi Cantt,  
Delhi.



[Translation]

**Allotment of industrial plots to SC/ST in Patparganj Industrial area, Delhi**

4576. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in allotment of plots at Patparganj Industrial area by Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration;

(b) the number of applications received from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the maximum time likely to be taken for allotment of these plots;

(c) whether Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will be given plots at concessional rates in comparison to applicants of general category; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUN-ACHALAM): (a) According to Delhi Administration the scheme provides for 15% reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in allotment of plots at Patparganj Industrial areas.

(b) About 680 applications have been received from Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The procedure for allotment is under finalisation. Allotment is likely to be made be draw of lots.

(c) and (d). Allotment to all successful candidates will be offered on similar terms and conditions. The premium is to be charged on pre-determined rates and there is no proposal to give further concession to any class or category of applicants.

[English]

**Post Office in Nirman Vihar, Delhi**

4577. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 29 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No 5226 regarding opening of Post Office in Nirman Vihar, Delhi and State:

(a) whether the norms prescribed for opening of post offices in urban areas are now fulfilled for opening a Post office in Nirman Vihar, Delhi as the population in that area has increased very much;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in opening of post office when the required accommodation is already available; and

(c) the time by which the post office is likely to start functioning there?

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

(b) and (c). The delay was due to the fact that the DDA had raised a claim for penal interest on the payment due to them for the accommodation released for the post office. This matter has since been sorted out satisfactorily and the post office has started functioning from 31.3.1989.

**Allotment of Petrol Pumps and LPG Agencies to Scheduled Castes**

4578. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol retail outlets and LPG dealerships allotted in the various States and Union Territories by IDC;

(b) whether the Scheduled Castes have

been given proper quota in the allotment of petrol pumps and LPG dealerships;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether it would be ensured that while allotting new petrol pumps and LPG dealerships, the backlog is made up and the Scheduled Castes are given proper representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The number of Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships from the Annual Marketing Plan 1980-81 to the Annual Marketing Plan 1987-88, and LPG distributorships from the Annual Marketing Plan 1980-81 to the Annual Marketing Plan 1988-89 awarded by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. are as follows:

Retail Outlets = 1167

LPG distributorships = 1076

(b) Since the introduction of reservation in the allotment for SC/St candidates, the Annual Marketing Plans of the Oil Industry have provided for the requisite allocation for this categories;

(c) The number out of the above awarded to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes is as follows:

Retail Outlets = 234

LPG distributorships = 215

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

**Rent and Guarantee Terms for Opening of Public Call Offices in Himachal Pradesh**

4579. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications had communicated Rent and Guarantee terms for the opening of Public Call Offices in various parts of Himachal Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of the Public Call offices, districtwise, for which the terms were quoted to the State Government during the past 5 years year-wise, separately;

(c) the names or such places, district-wise for the State Government agreed to pay the Rent and Guarantee terms and the Public Cell Offices were sanctioned subsequently along with the date of sanction and the amount in each case;

(d) the names of places where the Public Call Offices have since been installed; and

(e) the names of places, district-wise, where the remaining Public Call Offices would be installed?

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

(b) to (c) The information is given in the Statement below.

**STATEMENT**

(b) The districtwise and yearwise names of Public Call Offices for which P&G terms were quoted to State Government during past 5 years are given below.

*District Kangra*

1984-85

1. Sara Dogri
2. Bari

3. Suddun Bargan
4. Gahlian
5. Thakur Dwara
6. Massal
7. Lohara
8. Kiarwan
9. Kosri.

1985-86

1. Nahlian
2. Gagdohi
3. Niar
4. Sakri
5. Bni
6. Kandrori
7. Key
8. Mangwal
9. Lahru
10. Gaggal Kholi
11. Naura
12. Spail

1986-87

1. Aloh
2. Dol Khariana
3. Bagli

4. Badubi
5. Paleti
6. Lagiana
7. Nandrol
8. Mehla
9. Singwa
10. Remehra
11. Trei

12. Kohela
13. Moomda
14. Jalag
15. Manjhera
16. Harnera.

1987-88

1. Maliana
2. Muhal
3. Piesa
4. Jambal
5. Seuhalkhad
6. Beh
7. Amblela
8. Sakri
9. Bhaleta
10. Thoda Bhallon

11. Uperikhoti

12. Nander

13. Koono

14. Duhak

15. Tamber

16. Harer

17. Rajhoo

18. Dhanotu

19. Khawali

20. Reet

21. Dhandol

22. Mahalpat

23. Nohra

24. Sansal

25. Kandral

26. Spail

27. Chandpur

28. Salehra

1988-89

1. Sill

2. Kandi

3. Seorpian

4. Harsar

5. Dakwan

6. Amdreta

7. Machhyal

8. Dol

9. Karanghat

10. Kamleher

11. Rajol

12. Sansai

13. Badhukhar

*District Una*

1984-85

1. Daloh

2. kathiari

3. Prithipur

4. Arlu.

1985-86

1. Dangoh

2. Damandri

3. Katneehar

4. Bhlluun

5. Talmera

6. Mairi

1986-87

1. Bhadder Kali

2. Kuriala

3. Badeda

6. Ranikotta

4. Doog Lahar

1986-87

5. Raipur.

1. Nakhlehra

1987-88

2. Talwara

1. Sapor

3. Kothi

2. Madanpur Basoli

4. Samoh

3. Poliheat

5. Jablu

4. Chaksaria

6. Panteher

5.. Nagrain.

7. Nichli Bathter

1988-89

8. Amarpur

1. Pranoh

1987-88

2. Sohin

1. Taliana

*District Bilaspur*

2. Thautha

1984-85

3. Behra Jattan

1. Risnikesh

4. Saboun

2. Mesour

5. Kapara

3. Dhanipakhar

6. Tanbol

4. Panch

7. Pangain

1985-86

8. Tanbol

1. Bargran

9. Harlog.

2. Karloti

1988-89

3. Rouraseceor

1. Chharol

4. Legiar

2. Deoth

5. lakhanpur

3. Mehri Kathala (Nalte)

4. Soldha.

*Distict Chamba*

1984-85

1. Holi

1985-86

1. Masroond

1986-87

Nil

1987-88

1. Tundah

2. Chaklu

3. Mane

4. Durgathi

5. Garola

1988-89

1. Rajnagar

2. Darbhalla

3. Bhadel

4. Raipur

5. Chhatrari

6. Khadamukh

7. Koti

*District Hamirpur*

1984-85

1. Tarak Bai

2. Badhera

3. Maharal

4. Bheera

1985-86

1. Kot

2. College Hamirpur

3. Jagbehni

4. Karara

5. Ukhli

6. Sour

7. Uhal

8. Luddar Mahadev

9. Bahina

10. Badhani

1986-87

1. Boru

2. Lahar

1987-88

1. Tippir

2. Bagrota Ganziana

3. Boombloo

4. Amroh

1988-89

1. Dhangota

2. Baripharnol

3. Harsour

4. Ootpur

5. Harta

*District Mandi*

1984-85

1. Kotkhamar

2. Thone

3. Gorl

4. Tanoh

1985-86

1. Bhadarwar

2. Khalnu

1986-87

1. Dal

2. Upperli Bahli

3. Kot

4. Gahar

5. Seri

6. Bagsaid

7. Talai

8. Mera Maseed

9. Marathu

1987-88

1. Pingla

2. Drahal

3. Panole

4. Guru Kotha

5. Khaddar.

1988-89

1. Bangrotu

2. Tikru

3. Matru

4. Mather

5. Urla

6. Chock

7. Taleli

8. Gehre

9. Balu

10. Gharan

11. Rohanda

12. Seri Kothi

13. Golwa

14. Khadiar Thara

15. Tilli

16. Panjalag

17. Tullah

18. Kathon

19. Barsu

20. Talyuar

21. Darahal

22. Balag

23. Jhangi

24. Baroti

25. Darwar

26. Tarohla

27. Garh Bars

28. Kamlahfort

29. Sidhpur

30. Majhwar

31. Mandap

32. Chambanaun

33. Balthikkar

34. Kapahi

35. Jhandru Kalan

36. Kalenhru

*District Kullu*

1984-85

1. Kaloth

1985-86

Nil

1986-87

1. Fijjal

2. Dobhi

3. Bhandrole

4. Kothi Chon

5. Larelkhela

6. Karodsoo

1987-88

1. Sahi

2. Jibi

3. Photti

4. Gushani

5. Chanour

6. Hurla

1988-89

1. Seri

2. Mohal

*District Shimla*

1984-85

1. Kholighat

2. Kiarkoti

1985-86

Nil

1986-87

1. Deoti

(c) The names of Public Call office District wise for which state Government agreed to pay Rent and Guarantee terms and those sanctioned, with date of sanction and the amount in each case are given below:—



S. No.	Name of Public Call Office	Date of Sanction	Amount
1	2	3	4
<i>District Kangra</i>			
1.	Harnera	27.4.87	1200.00
2.	Spail	15.1.87	750.00
3.	Naura	3.2.87	750.00
4.	Manjehra	2.6.87	750.00
5.	Chandpur	7.3.88	750.00
6.	Kiarwan	25.1.85	1650.00
7.	Harsi	26.2.86	1050.00
8.	Kosri	4.12.84	2350.00
9.	Jalag	6.2.87	750.00
10.	Lagbhaliana	15.1.88	750.00
11.	Dhanotu	29.6.87	750.00
12.	Harer	27.10.88	750.00
13.	Salehra	16.10.87	750.00
14.	Majhin	14.2.85	2100.00
15.	Lagru	26.8.85	2250.00
16.	Kandral	19.11.88	900.00
<i>Disirict Hamirpur</i>			
1.	Ludder Mahadev	24.11.86	750.00
2.	Bahina	8.5.86	750.00
3.	Badhani	18.3.87	750.00
4.	Amroh	30.8.88	2040.00

1	2	3	4
5.	Boru	20.6.88	750.00
6.	Pathliar	8.3.85	950.00
7.	Dhaned	14.8.85	1950.00
<i>District Una</i>			
1.	Arlo	23.3.88	1650.00
2.	Madanpur Basoli	18.8.88	750.00
3.	Nagrain	18.8.88	750.00
4.	Chaksari	18.8.88	750.00
5.	Thathal	5.5.84	1050.00
6.	Bathri	30.8.84	4647.00
<i>District Bilaspur</i>			
1.	Panjgain	25.1.88	750.00
2.	Amarpur	15.1.88	900.00
3.	Tanbaul	12.2.88	750.00
4.	Salwar	3.10.85	9620.00
5.	Harlog	14.4.88	1950.00
6.	Kapara	6.9.88	750.00
7.	Salaun	6.9.88	750.00
<i>District Chamba</i>			
1.	Durgathi	23.3.88	5193.00
2.	Garcla	23.3.88	13907.00
<i>District Mandi</i>			
1.	Khaddar	1.6.88	750.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Panjalag	30.3.88	750.00
3.	Tullah	31.8.88	3600.00
4.	Matehr	26.5.88	2700.00
5.	Chack	8.7.88	750.00
6.	Talai	1.7.88	1950.00
7.	Mara Maseed	17.6.88	750.00
8.	Balu	1.7.88	750.00
9.	Gharan	30.7.87	1050.00
10.	Rehanda	27.5.88	750.00
11.	Tilli	20.10.87	750.00
12.	Guru Kotha	19.2.86	2750.00
13.	Gehra	17.11.88	750.00
14.	Sidhyani	11.9.86	1350.00
15.	Kamand	18.2.86	1350.00
16.	Kalkhar	4.9.85	750.00
17.	Ootpur	25.3.85	450.00
18.	Gaddal	28.12.84	750.00
19.	Dhawan	13.9.85	1950.00
20.	Sardwar	26.3.85	1450.00
21.	Kanti Nadi	30.9.85	1950.00
22.	Mari	31.3.84	11453.00
23.	Drubbal	19.1.85	17665.00
24.	Langna	9.1.85	27542.00

1	2	3	4
<i>District Kullu</i>			
1.	Mohal	5.8.88	750.00
<i>District Shimla</i>			
1.	Deatjhi	17.1.86	25582.00
2.	Kholighat	26.11.85	25500.00
3.	Kiarkothi	28.1.86	12600.00

(d) Name of place where Public Call Offices have since been installed.

3. Dhaned

*District Kangra*

*District Una*

1. Harnera

1. Bathri

2. Naura

2. Thathal

3. Chandpur

*District Bilaspur*

4. Kiarwan

1. Ponjgain

5. Harsi

*District Chamba: Nil.*

6. Kosri

*District Shimla*

7. jalag

1. Deothi

8. Salhera

2. Kjholighat

9. Majhin

3. Kairkothi

10. Manjhera

*District Mandi*

11. Dhanotu

1. Khaddar

*District Hamirpur*

2. panjalag

1. Bahina

3. Tullah

2. Pathliar

4. Rohanda

5. Tili
6. Guru Ketha
7. Sidhyanai
8. Kamand
9. Kalkhar
10. Ootpur
11. Gaggal
12. Dhawan
13. Sardwar
14. Kantinadi
15. Mari
16. Drubbal
17. Langna

*District Kulu: Nill*

(e) the names of places where Public Call offices would be installed:—

*District kangra:*

1. Spail
2. Lagbhaliana
3. Harer
4. Lagroo
5. Kandral.

*District Hamirpur:*

1. Luddar Mahadev
2. Bedhani

3. Amroh
4. Boru

*District Una:*

1. Arloo
2. Madanpur Basoli
3. Nagraim
4. Chaksaria

*District Bilaspur:*

1. amarpur
2. Tanbaul
3. Salwar
4. Harlog
5. kapra
6. Salaun

*District Chamba*

1. Durgathi
2. Garola

*District Shimla:*

Nill

*District Mandi*

1. Matehr
2. Chock
3. Talai
4. Mera Massed

5. Balu  
6. Gharan  
7. Gehra.

*District Kullu*

1. Mohal

**Installation of Long Distance Telephone  
In Karnataka**

4580. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Karnataka where long distance telephones are proposed to be installed during the next few years district-wise; and

(b) the names of the places where such telephones were installed during 1988-89, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The names of places in Karnataka where long distance Public Telephones are proposed to be installed during the next two years is given in Annexure-I. These will be installed subject to technical feasibility and availability of equipment.

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

**STATEMENT-I**

*Names of places in Karnataka where Long Distance Public Telephones are Proposed to be installed during the next two years District-wise are given below*

*District: Kolar 1989-90*

Thimmampalli, Billur, Hunsanahalli,

Badamakaras, Badamakanahalli, Kodical, Kathriguppe, Kuruburu, Doddakurugodu, Hamapasandra, Ghatrakodihalli, Bantahalli, V. Guittahalli, Seegahalli and Kothrapet.

*1990-91*

Sathupalli, Paddapalli, Nailaguttapalli, Kadirangappalli, Ugranamapalli, Hudukula, Yerra Marenahalli, Baiundlahalli, Korlparthi, Chowthakuntahalli, Madenahalli, Thrunasi, Tornahalli, Kolalari, Srisanahalli, Doddatekkalli and Takayalbeta.

*District: Hassan*

*1989-90*

Lalanakere, Karagada, Gowdagere, Ugane, Mela Odu, Sankanahalli, Doddakadanur, Koddahalli, Moodalahippe, Badrakka, Mudlamippe, Kurubatthur & Kadumane Estate.

*1990-91*

Hirhalli, Yagati, Kammaragatt, Kala-sadarahalli, Kanike, Balaghatta, mellakihalli and Bhaganahalli.

*Kodagu District*

*1989-90*

Galibeedu, Mathoklu, Betoli and Bellur.

*1990-91*

Bhembu, Konjila, Kiggalu, Yevakapadi, Kedamallur and Parkatageri.

*District: Shimoga*

*1989-90*

Donabagatta, Antharagange, Hiriyur, Kogalur, Doddabbigere, Dandomathi, Haronahalli, Chinnikatte, Soolagoodu, Govaruru,

Shiravanthe, Gowthampura, Tumari, Maravalli, Hosuru, Harogoppa, Konagavlli, Kommanalu, Beeranahalli, Tattur, Udri.

1990-91

Bandigudda, Marabanahalli, Malahild, Madenahalli, Mathikai, Karimane, Belur, Kannurim, Chikkamattur, Thimkapura, Thuppur, Tavanandi & Gubbege.

*District Mandya*

1989-90

Madapura, Ganigere, Mittanahalli, Ankushapur, Karadahalli, Betadamahalli & Jakkinahalli

1990-91

Plenahalli, Tichanapura, Thuirumalappura & Hongahalli.

*Chitradurga Distt*

1989-90

Mallappanahalli & Thammanahalli

1990-91

Narikunte, Pagadala Bande, Doddachekur, Dyadigunti, Kurumaradikere, Hutchavanahalli, Gulya, Kindasakatte, Megasandra, Terehalli, Huchhanaipura, Kelagote, Siddainakote and Chikkobanahally.

*District: Dakshina Kanada*

1989-90

Heroor.

1990-91

Shishila & Manila

*District Uttara Kannada*

1989-90

Alkod, Analebail, , Shivalli, Asu, Anamod & Katheli.

1990-91

Kaitre, Kavalwad, Devalli, Kalkere, Mainalli, Godlabil, Shiralgi, Hebre, Kodnagadde, Adnalli, Kampi, Tarahalli, Hiriyal & Kalche.

*District Mysore*

Homaragahalli, Bachagaupanhalli, Doppayranaguppe, Alalahally, Kolaviga & Gowdahalli.

*District: Tumkur*

1989-90

Thirthapura, Handiganadu, Gopalapura, Averahalli, Ankasandra, Yaladabagi, Ragalahalli, Sorekunte, Toremavinahalli.

1990-91

Manachaladore, Kondli, Byragondalu, Nagalala, Setti-Beedu, Mallanayakanahalli, Besatuur, Jajurayaahalli, Srirangapura, Kyathaganacherlu, Kyathaganahalli, Nagalapura, Sasalukunte, Virupasamudra. Karemadanahalli, Sakadadu, Chikkaagrahara, Hommenahalli & Hunsehalli.

*District Raichur*

1989-90

Hirebuddur, Chikbdu, Karegud, Mundaragi, Gandhal, Buddinni, Maladkal, Ramdurga, Kyadigera, Marlanhalli, Maslapur, Hulihyder, Maslapur, Venkatgiri, Kumpapalli, Ledgera, Kowlur, Muddenur, Nilogal, Talugeri, Gowdur, Nagrhal, Ashihal,

Nagalapu, Janekal, Korvi, Kadlur, Jegarkal, Sagamkunte, Bijaneera, Heggadinni, Ragalaparvi, Badarli, Chikkankoppa, Sirur, Sanganhali & Chikkamyager & Bandi.

1990-91

Jarbani, Hirerai Kumpi, Khanapur, Tegihal, Bommanahalli, Alkod, Nagadinni, Herundi, Echanhal, Marrlanhalli, Ajakalkumpi, Jeeral Kalgudi, Medinal Kalan, Manner Hal, Tekkalabi, Navalhalli, Honahalli, Hunkunti, Tirhabavi, Kamal Dinni, Adapur, Desai, Bogapur, Kalamger, Atnur, Jambaldinni, Sunkanur, Chikkotankal, Yappal Dinni, Potbal, Manjerla, Lin Gankhandoddi, Naddigaddimalukpur, Gadarthagi, Kanur, Thippanhatti, Ramathanpal, Kardchellami, Kalmangil, Madsirwar, Dadesurgur, Huda, Kallur & Mandalhari.

*District: Bellary*

1989-90

Rvpangudi, Venepur, Kolar, Halakundi, Kagathibasapur, Mangalam, Arakanahal, Kunchor, Madihalli, Ragima, Salwa, Sanapura, Devasamudra, Sugginahalli, Moraha, Kayanahalli, Ramdurg, Alur, Toolahalli, Vittalapur, Bagewadi, Ravihal, Rarav, Mupatnur and Jalur.

1990-91

Sindigeri, Belagal, Sanjeevarayana, Makarabbi, Nichapur, Pulikatti, Amalapura, Belligatta, Gonderommanal Chirathgundu, Byinthumar guddi, Managpur, Sowladahalli, Hakandi, Bannigola, Varadapura & Kodal.

*District: Belgaum*

1989-90

Handagaon, Yedwad, Bugatealur, Kanapur, Nagaragli, Linganmelky, Sindogi, Handigod, Avaradi.

1990-91

Kittagar

*District: Gulbarga*

1989-90

Belurgi, Banderwad, Alanga, Kudrawadi, Mudadga, ainapur, Salebeeranahalli, Hebbal, Awarao, Kalhenger, Halcher, Garagapalli, Kununda, Chminal, Halgera, Kadamgerd, Bendebembli, Devapur, Yedhalli, Kollur, Azalapur.

1990-91

Jevargi, Chinamagera, Sowleshwar, Jidga, Ikkalki, Kamanhalli, Salgar, Dharmasagar, Pastapur, Chintapalli, Mangalgi, Hadagilharuthi, Minagiji, Jamiwur, Balwandagi, Soan, Yelwar, Sathkhed, Desangi, Kachapur, Megenger, Udgi, Bomdepalli, Kalkham, Gundahalli, Madervi & Rajapur.

*District: Bangalore*

1989-90

Seekote, Manasiganahalli, Alur Duddanahalli, Kongatta, Gollahalli, Hosahalli, Nedagatta, Motegondanahalli.

1990-91

Kemliganahalli, Chudahalli, Lakkenahalli, Harokyathanahilli, Kylanacha, Doddasulekere.

*District: Bidar*

1989-90

Masimadu, Sonala, Ambesagani.

1990-91

Chikliuder, Ujane, Jambagi, Walkhad.



**Udamnali***District: Bijapur*

1989-90

Layadagundi, Neerabudihal, Hebballi, Nainegali, Donur, Hommutagi, Gunadal, Korti, Tumbagi, Kodaganur, Ingalgeri, Bijjur & Uttur.

1990-91

Jalager, Takkakahaki, Kauzagi, Kamagi, Devaragennur, Padgi Ganjihai, Chikkadapur, Umraj, Taddewadi, Banatpur, Arasanal, Kokku, Bandal, Honalli.

*District: Dharwar*

1989-90

Alageri, Arawatgi, Uppanshi, Chennalli, Madalgeri, Hiribendigeri.

1989-90

Muthur, Mrewad, Balhod, Masanakatti, Hirekagi, Asapur, Kachani, Mevandi, Horogeri, Bidarahall, Hirekop, Hotanahalli & Doddur.

*District: Chickamagalur*

1989-90

Hyrambi, Devadana, Allampura, Malaur, Balliganur, Chavalmene, Kanabur, Kakkachi, Belanahalli & Amrupura.

1990-91

Jodimachanahalli, Nagarahalli, Hiriyur, Chikkadevanur, Hiregadda, Tanudi, Konadi, Karakeshwar, Meega, Rushyshringupure and Thigada.

**STATEMENT—II**

*Names of Public Call Offices installed during 1988-89 upto 27.3.89 are given below:*

*District Gulbarg*

Himmatagi, Kanapur, Yelgod, Nade-palli, Nandikur, Konakal, Ibrahimpur, Hebbal, Hattiguder, Kukunda, Bankalga Hulgera, Ashtagi, Kadaboora, Madhawar, Hothpet, Keroli, Annuri and Mangal.

*District Hassan*

Adagur, Bagewalu, Arkere, Dindigur, Kalyadi, Jammanahalli, Heb Ale, Donanakate, Singonhalli, Donigal, Doddakuncha, Malagere, Mattanvile.

*District Kolab*

Hulimangala, Hosakote, Sulekunte, Donimadgu, Jathavara, Mudimadagu

*District Mandya*

Bollenahalli, Nelemanee, Mayigonahalli, Narayanapura, Sonkathonur, Ragimuddanahalli, Dalavaikodihalli, Kadukothnahalli & Bheemanahalli.

*District Mysore*

Marchalli, Anandur, N. Belathur, Metikuppe, Padavakote Matakere, Chikkabeechanahalli, Maliyur.

*District North Kanara*

Shambur, Harsekatta, Onikeri, Koligar, Pra Hani, Yedalli Shivalli, Nagabastikeri, Buzar Kanchnahalli, Gotegalli.

*District Raichur*

Mavinbhavi, Mataldinni, Santekallur,

**Goljalagatta, Merchatal & Hirebanagal.**

*District Shimoga*

Melinabesige, Kannagi, Chandraguti, Tavarkere, Arabasgatta, Kaginalli, Gudavi, Barandur, Ullur Hitla, Nitur, Shigga, Maruthipura, Harish, Hosabele, Haridra-vathi & Yedigilemance.

*District Belgaum*

Kot, Abbihal, Sidnal, Islampur and Kile-gaon

*District Bellary*

Neelagund, Taranagar, Yalp-Kaag-galu, Joladakudugi, Albur, Dharma-Sagar, Bommagatta, Poojarahalli, Hi rekai, Hudem, Yedihalli, D. Kaggalu, Timmalapura, Bindri, Kattebennur Metri

*District Bidar*

Talwad, Chandori, Madakatti.

*District Bijapur*

Mannur, Tonashyal, Albal, Ingalgi, Madabal, Herur, Dhulked Hadlasang, Hire-sanganagutti, Bodanayakanddinni & Kun-tankunkeri.

*District Chickmagalur*

Sindigere, Chikkahanagal, Kalkere, Eshwarahalli, Begar Halmathur, narasipure-Bannur.

*District Chitradurga*

Chitrahalli, Tekkalavatti, Athimage, Somagudda, Chikkagondanahalli, Kurubarahalli, Gurusiddapura, Naraganahalli, Gowrasamudra, Thinma-Nayakanakote.

*District Coorg*

Kadanga, Parane Sannapulikote

*District Dharwar*

Arekurahatti, Banagittigudihal, Har-lapur, Sulikatti

*District Tumkur*

Kamalapur, Theriyur, Santhemathur & Hussainpura.

*District North Kanara*

Nellurkanmaje, Survey, Paltady & Ava-rse.

*District Bangalore*

Lakshmipura, Bannikuppe & Chakrabhavi

**Permanent employment to unskilled workers in BHEL**

4581. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unskilled in the BHEL units whose services are terminated after 45 days of continuous employment and are re-employed;

(b) whether it is proposed to employ those workers on permanent basis; and

(c) if so, when if not, the reasons there-for?

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

**Polyester Fibre Plants in Phulbani,  
Orissa**

4582. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) The number of polyester fibre plants set up in Orissa so far;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up a polyester fibre plant in Phulbani district; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) At present, there is one unit in District Dhenkanal in Orissa for manufacture of Polyester Staple Fibre.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Implementation of self employment  
scheme for educated unemployed  
youth in Bihar**

4583. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the self employment scheme for the educated unemployed youth is being implemented throughout the Bihar State; and

(b) if so, the number of beneficiaries under this scheme in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since inception of the scheme i.e. 1983-84, 89997 persons were sanctioned loan by Banks in Bihar upto 31st March, 1988.

**Provision of Street Lights In Rural  
Areas, Delhi**

4584. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no street lights on roads from Nangloi to Dhansa via Najafgarh, from Nangloi to Teekri Border, from Ghevara to Narela, from Samaypur to Narela via Bawana and from Mangolpur Kalan to Ochandi Border via Kanjhawala; and

(b) if so, the time by which street lights will be provided on these roads?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) DESU provides street lighting on the specific request of the concerned departments. DESU has already submitted a revised estimate of Rs. 46,49,450/- to P.W.D., Delhi Administration, for providing improved type of street lighting on National Highway No. 10 from Nangloi crossing to Tikree Border in April, 1988 for making payment to DESU. P.W.D. has not so far made the payment to DESU. The normal time for completion of work is 6 months from the date it is taken up on receipt of the requisite payment and release of the work order. No other requests for providing street lighting on the roads in question from the P.W.D. or any other agency has been received by D.E.S.U.

[English]

### **Licences for Opening New Companies**

4585. SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences granted for opening of new companies in collaboration with foreign countries during 1986 to 1988 State-wise;

(b) the number of licences granted to multinationals within six months in respect of applications received after 1987;

(c) the number of cases which were originated before 1986 and are pending for more than two years; and

(d) the reasons for not clearing pending cases for issue of licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Presumably, Hon'ble member, desires information regarding foreign collaborations approved during 1986 to 1988. Government have approved 957, 853 and 926 proposals for foreign collaborations during 1986, 1987 and 1988 respectively. State-wise statistical information of approved foreign collaboration proposals is not maintained. Details of all approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and foreign firms, items of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

(b) During 1988, 823 foreign collaboration applications were received in Secretariat for Industrial Approvals for consideration of Foreign Investment Board. Out of 823,

758 applications were disposed off during the year. All efforts are made to dispose foreign collaborations applications expeditiously.

(c) No proposals which originated before 1986 is pending consideration before Foreign Investment Board.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Pensionary Benefits to Public Sector Employees**

4586. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide pensionary and other benefits to the employees of the public sector undertakings at par with Union Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to extend pensionary benefits to the employees of public sector enterprises at par with Union Government employees.

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

### **Handing Over of Travancore House to Kerala Government**

4587. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Travancore House, New Delhi has been vacated by the MRTP Commission and handed over to Kerala Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when it will be handed over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Office of the MRTP Commission has not so far handed over the Travancore House to the Kerala Government.

(b) On the basis of the estimates furnished by the C.P.W.D. for carrying out partitions and other civil work in the new premises allotted to the MRTP Commission, administrative approval has been accorded for the work. The Commission would shift to the new premises after they are fit for occupation on completion of the work relating to partitioning, fixtures, lighting, etc.

#### Issue of Industrial Licences to Assam

4588. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued by Union Government for setting up medium and large scale industries in Assam during 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(b) the details of proposals received by Union Government during above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 2 industrial licences have been issued during 1987-88 and 1988-89 (upto February, 1989) for location of units in Assam. Apart from this, a total of 33 applications for grant of Letters of Intent have been received during the said period. Out of these, 11 Letters of Intent have been granted, 17 have been rejected/

otherwise disposed of and 5 (five) are at various stages of processing.

#### Setting up of Automatic Telephone Exchanges at Madhupur and Godda in Bihar

4589. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up automatic telephone exchanges at Madhupur and Godda in Bihar; and

(b) if so, when these exchanges will be set up there?

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

(b) Godda is planned to be automatized during 1989-90 and Madhupur during the Eighth Plan period.

#### Investment in Backward Districts of Kerala

4590. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total amount by way of investment subsidy and other concessions spent by Union Government for setting up industries in backward district of Kerala during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): A total amount of Rs. 7.79 crores has been reimbursed to the Government of Kerala as Central Investment Subsidy for setting up industries in Centrally declared industrially backward districts in the State during the financial years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

### Prices of Tractors

4591. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH:  
SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-  
WARA RAO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate price of a tractor of 20 H.P. 25 H.P. range in the country;

(b) whether it is within the reach of middle level farmers; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to have the price of such tractors sliced so as to suit the pocket of middle level farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to the information available for the industry, the approximate ex-factory price of a tractor of 20-25 H.P. range, depending on the make and model, varies between Rs. 70070/- and Rs. 84,700 as on 1.2.89.

(b) and (c). Government do not exercise price control on agricultural tractors. The price depends on the cost of inputs and interplay of market forces. Credit facilities have been provided to the farmers through Commercial Banks, Land Development Banks, Co-operative Banks and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for financing the purchase of tractors. As per the present policy of the Government, existing manufacturers can produce any range of tractors within their licensed capacity. There is sufficient competition in the tractor industry to keep a check on prices. Moreover, Government have ex-

empted tractors upto 1800 CC engine capacity from the level of excise duty.

### Power Production

4592. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of power at present in the country with source-wise; breakup; and

(b) the names of deficit states, their demand and the steps being taken to meet the Power deficit in these States, State-wise?

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

(a) The requisite information is as under:—

Source	Energy Generation (MU)
(April, 1988-Feb. 1989)	
Thermal	14205
Nuclear	5558
Hydro	52979
Total	200585

(b) State-wise power supply position during April, 1988 to February, 1989 is given in the statement below. Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new generation capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

## STATEMENT

Actual Power supply position for April, 88—February, 89

Region/State/System	(Figures in MU Net)				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Requirement	Availability	Shortage		(%)
<b>Northern Region</b>					
Chandigarh	436	436	0		0.0%
Delhi	6531	6487	44		0.7%
Haryana	6408	6179	229		3.6%
Himachal Pradesh	1043	1037	6		0.6%
Jammu & Kashmir	2510	1990	520		20.7%
Punjab incl. NFF	12304	12098	206		1.7%
Rajasthan	8477	8272	205		2.4%
Uttar Pradesh	22050	19680	2370		10.7%
Total (N.R.)	59759	56179	3580		6.0%
<b>Western Region</b>					
Gujarat	17014	16799	215		1.3%

Region/State/System	Requirement			Availability (%)			Shortage		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh		13470	12983				487		3.6%
Maharashtra		29365	28486				879		3.0%
Goa		486	486				0		0.0%
Total (W.R.)		60335	58754				1581		2.6%
<i>Southern Region</i>									
Andhra Pradesh		16151	14552				1599		9.9%
Karnataka		14695	10712				3983		27.1%
Kerala		6020	5281				739		12.3%
Tamil Nadu		17365	16274				1091		6.3%
Total (S.R.)		54231	46819				7412		13.7%
<i>Eastern Region</i>									
Bihar		5155	4731				424		8.2%
D.V.C.		6540	5687				853		13.0%
Orissa		6550	5358				1192		18.2%



<i>Region/State/System</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Shortage</i>	<i>(%)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
West Bengal	7890	7336	554	7.0%
Total (E.R.)	26135	23112	3023	11.6%
N. Eastern Region	2251	2174	77	3.4%
All India	202711	187038	15673	7.7%

**Telephone connection in Patparganj  
Housing Complexes, Delhi**

4593. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for Telephone Connections in the Co-operative Group Housing societies in the Patparganj area, Delhi, Society-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide telephone connections in the Patparganj Cooperative Group Housing Societies Complexes in Delhi; and

(c) the likely date by which these residents would be provided with telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The required information is furnished in the statement below.

(b) The areas is covered by the Laxminagar Telephone Exchange at present where the waiting list has been cleared as under on 1.3.89:—

OYT- General	2.9.88
OYT- Special	2.9.88
Non-OYT- SS	16.9.88
Non- OYT- Special	13.9.88
Non-OYT - General	5.2.85

(c) It is expected that waiting list upto 30.9.1986 in the Non-OYT General Category would be cleared by April, 1990. The rest of the applicants are likely to be provided telephone connections progressively.

No. of persons on the Waiting list for telephone connections in the Patparganj group Housing complex (society-wise).

<i>Name of the Society:</i>	<i>No. of persons on W/L</i>
1	2
Nirwana Co-operative Group Housing Society.	34

*Other Societies in Patparganj Group Housing Complex.*

1.	Compose Co-operative Group Housing	Society	01
2.	Maurya	"	03
3.	Vikalp	"	01
4.	Bathla	" "	06
5.	Dhruva	" "	128
6.	Anand Lok	" "	24
7.	Nav Nirman	" "	01

		1		2	
8.	Manas Vihar	"	"		01
9.	Kakatiya	"	"		03
10.	Kallal	"	"		10
11.	CEL Housing	"	"		02
12.	Desh Bandhu	"	"		23
13.	Oxford	"	"		06
14.	Engineers	"	"		19
15.	Sara	"	"		40
16.	Takshila	"	"		49
17.	Nagarjun	"	"		11
18.	Mithla	"	"		03
19.	Deluxe	"	"		07
20.	New Young	"	"		01
21.	Balco	"	"		09
22.	Parivar	"	"		02
23.	Nav Kranti	"	"		01
24.	Link House	"	"		01
25.	Rajdhani	"	"		02
26.	Pharmaceutical	"	"		11
27.	Kirpal	"	"		04
28.	New Kiran	"	"		01
29.	Udyogic Karamchari	"	"		05
30.	Shikha	"	"		04

		1		2	
31.	Friends	"	"		21
32.	Door Samachar	"	"		01
33.	Okhla	"	"		01
34.	Janseva	"	"		01
35.	Chetna	"	"		06
36.	Gaurav	"	"		01
37.	Adarsh	"	"		03
38.	AGCR	"	"		01
39.	Shree Ganesh	"	"		10
40.	New Surya Kiran	"	"		10
41.	Delhi	"	"		48
42.	Nav Bharat Times	"	"		07
43.	Mayur Dhawaj	"	"		08
44.	Himalaya	"	"		05
45.	Shivaji	"	"		01
46.	Paradise	"	"		08
47.	Company law	"	"		12
48.	N. D. U.C.	"	"		01
49.	New Delhi	"	"		02
50.	Ekata Vihar	"	"		36
51.	Everest Himalaya	"	"		04
52.	Him Varsha	"	"		01
53.	HRC (BRC)	"	"		01

	1	2
54.	Samrat	05
55.	Milan Vihar	03
56.	General	01
57.	Delhi Govt. Officers	01
58.	Golden	06
59.	Hinkon	01
60.	Vandana	01
61.	Iruna	08
62.	Everest	01
63.	Rosewood	01
64.	Mod	01
65.	Jagriti	01
66.	Shubham	01
67.	Amarapli	02
68.	Prince	08
69.	Parnatiya Vikas	01
70.	Aditi	05
71.	Mitra Dweep	03
72.	Waterpower Engineer	02
73.	Hindustan Times	02
74.	Delhi Police	02
75.	Kirti	01
76.	Baboo	03

		1	2	
77.	Jai Lakshmi	"	"	08
78.	Purvasa	"	"	06
79.	Fire Home	"	"	04
80.	Province	"	"	01
81.	IFS Co. Op. Group Housing Society	"	"	22
82.	Nav Niti	"	"	01
83.	D7E	"	"	01
84.	HIG Chitra	"	"	01
85.	Amarijyoti	"	"	02
86.	Moon Light	"	"	03
87.	Shivani	"	"	02
88.	South Delhi Teachers	"	"	03
89.	Videsha	"	"	02
90.	SRM	"	"	01
91.	Nidhi	"	"	05
92.	Retreat	"	"	01
93.	Central Govt. Servants	"	"	01
94.	Agarsain	"	"	02
95.	Nav Kunj	"	"	03
96.	Aruna	"	"	01
97.	Aditya Vardhana	"	"	01
98.	Sports Co-Op	"	"	01
99.	Navkala	"	"	01

	1	2
100.	Indian Naval Employees " "	01
101.	Central ware " "	01
102.	Nakala " "	01
103.	Associated Companies " "	04
104.	Retiree & Retiring Govt. E " "	02
105.	Power Engineers " "	01
106.	Deepa " "	02
107.	Abdul Fazal " "	01
108.	Delhi Prasashan Adhikari " "	01
109.	Utranchal " "	07
110.	Neel Kanth " "	01
111.	Manav Shakti " "	02
112.	Ved Janak " "	03
113.	Doordarshan " "	01
114.	Overseas " "	02
115.	Neena " "	01
116.	Capital " "	01
117.	Arshirwad " "	01
118.	Parvitya Vikas " "	01
119.	The Una " "	01
120.	Nigar " "	01
121.	Prashant " "	01
122.	Vidyut " "	01

	1	2
123. Nigam	" "	01
124. Kanoon	" "	01
125. Indraprastha	" "	01
126. Kohinoor	" "	01
Grand Total		1743

Note:—The number of persons in the waiting list in various Group Housing Societies given above includes the persons who have registered their applications in their individual name for provision of telephones at the address which fall in the above group housing society complex as also the application registered.

4594. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU:  
SHRI DAULATSINHJI  
JADEJA:  
SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-  
WARA RAO:

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

(a) whether Government propose to allot more funds to the oil and Natural Gas Commission for exploring all the river basins for oil and natural gas;

(b) if so, the river basins selected for extraction of oil and natural gas;

(c) the amount spent by the ONGC for exploration purposes since 1986, year-wise; and

(d) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). Government propose to allot more funds to ONGC for the exploration of sedimentary basins. Regular extraction of hydrocarbons is being done from Upper Assam, Assam-Arakan, Cambay, Bombay-Offshore, Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery Basins.

(c) The amount spent by the ONGC for exploratory drilling since 1986-87 is as under

Rs. in crores

	1986-87	1987-88
Expenditure:	419.83	452.22

(d) Since 1986 drilling on identified prospects has led to establishment of 39 Hydrocarbon finds.

[Translation]

Printing of Act and Rules and Regulation by KVIC

4595. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI

CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any booklet containing the Act and Rules and Regulations concerning their employees has been printed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;



(b) if so, whether this booklet is printed in English only; and

(c) if so, whether Government will direct the commission to print such booklets in Hindi along with English in future?

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

(b) and (c). KVIC is taking necessary action for printing Hindi version of the booklet containing the amended KVIC Act and Rules.

[English]

#### Flaring of Natural Gas

4596. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantity of gas (natural and associated) produced in the country is still being flared due to lack of compression facilities for bottling;

(b) if so, the value of gas flared, so far, calculated on the basis of retail consumer prices;

(c) the steps taken to stop flaring; and

(d) whether arrangements would be made for marketing of this gas to rural areas at a nominal cost to save vanishing forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The production and flaring of natural gas in the country during the last four years have been as given below:

(in MMCMD)

Year	Production	Flaring % of gas flared
1984-85	19.8	42%
1985-86	22.2	38%
1986-87	27.0	28%
1987-88	31.3	30%

The major reasons for flaring of gas are:

(i) Failure of consumers to lift the committed quantity of gas.

(ii) Mismatch between production and compression facilities for transportation of gas.

(b) In 1987-88 about 3423 million cubic metres of gas was flared; the notional value of this gas, based on the minimum price of Rs. 500/1000 M<sup>3</sup> works out to Rs. 171.15 crores.

(c) Following steps have been taken to reduce flaring:

(i) Compression facilities have been augmented and are proposed to be augmented further.

(ii) Fall-back consumers are being encouraged so that they can take the gas when the regular consumers fail to do so. 15% discount on the basic price of gas for the fall-back consumers is available.

(iii) Additional consumers have been developed to improve the low offtake caused by low/delayed offtake of committed consumers.

(d) Natural gas is supplied for various projects depending upon its availability bearing in mind techno-economic considerations underlying its optimum utilisation. Concessional prices have been fixed in the North-East and in certain areas where the fields are in the development stage.

#### **Dues Against State Electricity Boards**

4597. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Electricity Boards which owe heavy amount as dues to the Central undertakings;

(b) the details of the amount due; and

(c) the steps being taken to realise the dues?

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Delhi**

4598. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections released by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Delhi during the last three years and the number of applications on the waiting list at present, exchange-wise; and

(b) the number of applicants likely to get telephone connections during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of telephone connections released during the last three years is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of telephones released.</i>
1986-87	76683
1987-88	78527
1988-89	43658

(till 1.3.89)

A statement showing the number of applicants in the waiting list as on 1.3.89 is given below.

(b) It is expected that during the next three years new telephone connections to the extent indicated below are likely to be released:

1989-90	40,000
1990-91	50,000
1991-92	60,000

## STATEMENT

Number of applications on the waiting lists as on 1.3.1989

Exchange	OYT Genl.	OYT Spl.	Non-OYT 'SS	Non-OYT Special	Non-OYT General	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
Janpath (31, 34, 35)	—	—	—	—	484	484
Jorbagh (61, 62, 69)	341	159	61	74	4637	5272
Kidwai Bhawan (331, 332)	838	428	7	46	1763	3082
Rajpath (38)	206	546	—	70	1070	1892
Lodi Road (PRX-36)	—	57	3	1	90	151
Sena Bhawan (301)	70	182	21	8	490	771
Alipur (7202)	—	—	—	—	37	37
Badli (729)	155	5	—	106	1363	1629
Tis Hazari (23, 251, 252, 291, 292)	22	3	—	—	7111	7136
Narela (7282)	34	15	1	32	668	750
Shakti Nagar (74, 711, 712, 721, 722)	1205	7	—	317	30463	31992
Rohini (727)	—	—	—	—	5014	5014

Exchange	OYT	OYT					Total
		Genl.	Non-OYT Spl.	Non-OYT 'SS	Non-OYT Special	General	
		2	3	4	5	6	7
1							
Delhi Gate (26, 27)		357	8	1	73	7614	8053
Idgah (51, 52, 77, 73)		290	20	—	99	12021	12530
Laxminagar (221, 220, 224)		548	74	22	181	21650	22475
Shahdara (228)		859	67	1	812	9217	10956
Chanakyapuri (60, 67, 687)		848	667	152	384	7363	9414
Hauz Khas (65, 66, 686)		1301	357	126	434	9708	11926
Nehru Place (641, 643, 644, 646)		2215	351	23	168	17638	20395
Okhla (63, 683, 684)		131	20	5	44	3872	4072
Delhi Cantt. (39, 5452)		69	55	36	38	1097	1295
Janakpuri (55, 549)		943	230	132	503	9559	11367

Exchange	OYT Genl.	Non-OYT Spl.	Non-OYT 'SS	Non-OYT Special	Total General	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
					7	
Karolbagh (58, 571, 572, 573)	198	3	6	22	10771	11000
Majalgarh (5456)	37	16	—	4	815	872
Nangloi (547)	233	1	1	98	2527	2860
Rajouri Garden (50, 53, 59, 541, 543, 545)	3605	396	209	1492	35173	40875
						226300

**Computerised system in Telephone Exchanges**

4599. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recording of telephone calls on computers is done at present in some electronic telephone exchanges;

(b) how far this system is successful; and

(c) the places where this facility is available at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. Recording of telephone calls is done in all electronic exchanges using computer, provided for operation & maintenance of the exchange.

(b) The system is working satisfactorily.

(c) The facility is available in all the electronic exchanges.

**Setting up of Gas Based Projects in States**

4600. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-  
WARI:

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

(a) whether some State Governments have requested Union Government for setting up gas projects in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the requests of State Governments have been considered by Union Government; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). Requests have been made from time to time by various states for supply of gas for various purposes like fertilizer, power, sponge iron projects, industrial and domestic fuel.

(c) and (d). Allocation of gas to projects in various States is made depending upon the availability of gas and techno-economic considerations underlying the need to optimise the use of gas.

**R & D Activities by ONGC in Eighth Plan**

4601. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission plan to give a new thrust on research and development activities during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to take up more than 2000 research and development projects/jobs through its research institutes, covering the areas of exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons and related activities during the VIII Plan. ONGC will also continue its research activities on underground coal gassification.

### Setting up of Small Scale Industries Units

4602. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industrial units set up during 1988-89;

(b) the percentage of growth in the number of small scale industries during this year; and

(c) how does it compare with the growth in the previous three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to latest available information furnished by State/Union Territory Governments, the number of small scale industrial (SSI) units falling under the purview of Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) registered as at the end of December, 1987 was about 10.48 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The percentage growth of number of registered SSI units under the purview of SIDO during 1987 was 9.5% as against growth rate of 10.2%, 12.9% and 12.0% during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 respectively.

### Funds for Installation of Solar Power Station

4603. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage allocation, out of the total budget, towards the Non-Conventional energy sources;

(b) the allocation made therefor during 1988-89; and

(c) the funds allotted this year for installing solar power stations?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The percentage allocation, out of the total Plan allocation for 1988-89 towards Non-conventional energy Sources works out to 0.27 percent only.

(b) An allocation of Rs. 105.00 crores was made in the Central Sector for non-conventional energy sources during 1988-89, while the corresponding figures for the States and Union Territories are R. 28.92 crores and Rs. 1.06 crores respectively.

(c) No separate allocations were made for solar power stations during 1988-89. However, the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources has undertaken programmes for providing decentralised energy systems for meeting the needs of lighting etc. under its Solar Photovoltaic Programme for which an allocation of Rs. 9.50 crores was made in the Central sector for 1988-89.

[Translation]

### Acquisition of Land for Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project Bihar

4604. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons from Bhagalpur district who have been appointed in Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project in Bihar and the total number of persons from Bihar who are working there at present;

(b) the number of persons whose land has been acquired for this project by the N.T.P.C. and whether out of those families at least one person has been provided employment;

(c) whether the payment for the ac-

quired land has been made in full; and

(d) if not, the time by which the full payment would be made?

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

(a) The number of persons from Bihar and from the Bhagalpur district, who have been appointed in the Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project, are 206 and 109 respectively.

(b) The lands of about 2600 persons have been acquired for the project. The possibilities of providing employment to one person from each of the displaced families are restricted by the limited employment potential of the project and the non-availability of suitable skilled personnel amongst the land oustees.

(c) and (d). As per the available information, about Rs. 9 crores have been disbursed from out of Rs. 10.99 crores deposited by the National Thermal Power Corporation with the State Government towards the cost of land acquisition.

#### **Implementation of Ancillary Industry Programme by CCI Units in Madhya Pradesh**

4605. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ancillary industry programme by the various units of the Cement Corporation of India in Madhya Pradesh has been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Cement Industry is basically a process industry which does not require support from ancillary units

for the supply of the main inputs like limestone, gypsum, coal etc. With regard to the requirements of spares, adequate capacity is available within the country. Cement is packed in jute, synthetic woven or union bags. Adequate capacity for manufacturing these types of bags is available in the country. In view of this Cement Corporation of India has no programme for ancillarisation.

[English]

#### **Clearance to R.E.C. Schemes of Madhya Pradesh**

4606. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (MPEB) sent some new proposals under the Rural Electrification Scheme to the Rural Electrification Corporation during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such schemes cleared by the Rural Electrification Corporation so far?

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

(a) and (b). During 1988-89, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board submitted 402 schemes to the Rural Electrification Corporation.

(b) As on 29.3.1989, the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 269 rural electrification schemes during 1988-89.

#### **House building Loan Conditions in Public Sector Undertakings**

4607. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:



(a) the names of public sector undertakings following Central Government Dearness Allowance pattern which have amended their different loan schemes/rules including the conditions for grant of house building loans and brought them at par with the rules applicable to Government employees; and

(b) the names of such public sector undertakings which have not yet amended/liberalized their house building rules/conditions in line with Government guidelines and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALARAO): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by 57 public enterprises out of 68, who are on Government DA pattern, 17 have informed that they do not have any House Building Advance Scheme. 29 enterprises have reported that they have not carried out any changes in their House Building Advance Scheme. Four enterprises have adopted Interest Subsidy Scheme in respect of the house building advances taken by their employees from other authorities, seven public enterprises have intimated that the house building advance schemes framed by them have been modified by them enhancing the quantum of advance admissible to their employees.

#### Wind Energy Potential in Tamil Nadu

4608. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu has good wind energy potential;

(b) which are the other States without much natural resources for hydro power but with more wind energy potential;

(c) whether Union Government have chalked out any special programme to en-

courage tapping of more power from available wind energy;

(d) whether Tamil Nadu will be given any priority in providing financial assistance by Union Government for this purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Yes, Sir. According to present information, good wind potential also exists in the State of Gujarat, and to certain extent in Maharashtra, Orissa, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Detailed investigations are in progress in 17 States/UTs for a more precise estimation of the wind energy potential.

(b) The Department of Non-conventional energy Sources is implementing a broad-based wind energy programme covering water pumping, battery charging and power generation. Over 2300 water pumping windmills have been installed in different parts of the country. Wind farm projects of aggregate capacity 6.85 MW have been established which have so far fed over 155 lakh units of electricity to the respective State grids. More wind power units can be established in more funds are made available.

(d) On account of good wind energy potential in Tamil Nadu, several major projects have been sponsored with financial assistance from the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in this area.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Opening of New Post Offices in Ahmednagar in Maharashtra

4609. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to open new post offices in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the places where the new post offices are proposed to be opened and when?

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

(b) Post Offices have been sanctioned for Pimpal Gaon Nakvinda, Edara and Somsad Brandgaon villages. The dates of opening are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Revision in Rental Charges of Telephones in Bangalore**

4610. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rental changes for OYT and Non-OYT, Central or Special telephone connections connected to the Bangalore telephones local system have been revised consequent on the increase in the capacity of local telephones system; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. the capacity of Bangalore Telephone system exceeded on lakh lines on 11.2.89. Therefore, from 12.2.89 the rental charges for telephone connections working in Bangalore were revised as per the existing provisions of the Indian Telegraph Rules.

#### **Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Gujarat**

4611. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals to set up electronic telephone exchanges in Gujarat during the Seventh Plan and the amount earmarked for the purpose; and

(b) the physical achievement made and amount spent thereon against the allocation, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The requisite information given in statements I and II below.

#### **STATEMENT-I**

##### *Para (a)*

*1. The following electronic exchanges of different types have been installed in Gujarat during the Seventh Five Year Plan, so far:*

S. No.	Name of place/exchange	Type	Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Mehsana	PRX/A	3000( 3000)
2.	"	"	1000(Exp)

1	2	3	4
3.	Porbandar	"	3000
4.	"	"	1000 (Exp)
5.	Gandhinagar	"	3000
6.	"	"	1000 (Exp)
7.	Gandhidham	"	1000 (Exp)
8.	"	"	1000 "
9.	Veraval	"	1000 "
10.	Kodinar	NEAX	400 "
11.	"	"	100 ((Exp)
12.	Ras	128 Port C DOT	85 (Exp)
13.	Sandesan	"	85
14.	Balisana	128 Port C DOT	85
15.	Chittal	"	85
16.	Liliyamota	"	85
17.	Dhilwal	"	85
18.	Ahmedabad-Railwaypura	E-10B	10.000
19.	" Naranpura	E-10B	8.000
20.	"	"	1000 (Exp)
21.	" 39 Unit-II	"	5000
22.	" Vatwa RLV	"	3000
23.	" Vatwa RLU	"	1000 (Exp.)
24.	" Naranpura	"	1000 (Exp)
25.	" Railwaypura	"	1000 (Exp)

1	2	3	4
26.	" 59 Unit-II	"	3000 (Exp)
27.	" Naranpura	"	1000 "
28.	" RajkotRILU	"	2000
29.	Surat "	"	4000

### STATEMENT—II

*During the rest of the plan period i.e. 1989-90 the following different types of electronic exchanges are proposed to be in stalled in Gujarat.*

S. No.	Name of Place/exchange	Type	Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Kevadia colony	512 Port ILT (Indigenous)	380
2.	Bhanvad	-do-	380
3.	Gadhoda	-do-	380
4.	Palaj	-do-	380
5.	Balasinoor	-do-	380
6.	Rajula	-do-	380
7.	Vanakbori	128 Port C-DOT	85
8.	Dungar	-do-	85
9.	Kunkavav	-do-	85
10.	Vaghodia	NEAX	500
11.	Palitana	-do-	700
12.	Pandi	-do-	400

1	2	3	4
13.	Ambaji	-do-	600
14.	Hazira (Kawan)	-do-	600
15.	Okha	ESAX PAM	190
16.	Udvada	-do-	190
17.	Kanjari	-do-	190
18.	Matar	-do-	190
19.	Chalala	-do-	190
20.	Damnagar	-do-	190
21.	Vadia	-do-	190
22.	Nardipur	-do-	190
23.	Kanodar	-do-	190
24.	Surat	E-10B	500 (Exp.)
25.	Rajkot	-do-	500 (Exp.)

In addition to above, 15 nos. of C-DOT RAXs and 26 units of Mini ILT 64 Parts have also been planned.

during this period. Funds allocation for the fifth year i.e. 1989-90 has not yet been finalised.

III. An amount of Rs. 73.71 crores was earmarked for the first four years of the 7th Plan. As against this, Rs. 76.81 crores was spent to commission about 56,000 lines

*Annexure-II*

(b) Year-wise achievement and the amount spent thereon is as under:—

Year	Capacity (No. of lines)	Amount (in Crores)	
		Allotted	Spent
1985-86	16,000	19.19	17.86
1986-87	12,000	13.67	18.52
1987-88	2,400	2.62	1.89
1988-89	25,610	37.83	38.56
1989-90	10,500	(To be allotted)	

[*Translation*]

**Complaints of National Film Development Corporation**

4612. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from the National Film Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon; and

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

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

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

**Drilling Platform in Bombay High Offshore Region**

4613. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drilling platforms in Bombay High Offshore Region at present;

(b) whether all these drilling platforms are equipped with fire fighting arrangements; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). There are 83 platforms in the Bombay High

region where wells have been drilled. 78 of these are equipped with fire-fighting facilities. Five new platforms functioning with temporary decks have systems for automatic shut off and disconnection of the wells from the pipelines in case of any emergency. The temporary decks are to be replaced with permanent decks incorporating full fire fighting facilities.

In addition to these well platforms, there are nine process complexes which are fully equipped with fire-fighting facilities.

[*English*]

**Representation to Kerala State Coir Corporation on Coir Board**

4614. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Coir Corporation and the Cooperative Coir Federation have been given representation in the newly reconstituted Coir Board;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to give representation to these two important institutions on the Coir Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Kerala State Coir Corporation and the Coir Cooperative Federation have not been included in the recently constituted Coir Board.

(b) and (c). The Coir Board was reconstituted as per the provisions of Coir Industry Act, 1953 and Coir Industry Rules, 1954. Representation is given to the categories specified in the Act and the Rules. The

selection of individual members has been done according to these rules. In doing so, representation has been given to various coal producing States including Kerala. Apart from the Chairman, there are 23 members. 3 are elected by the Parliament, 5 represent various State Governments including Kerala and 3 represent Central Government Departments/Organisations. Of the other 12 members, 5 are from Kerala.

#### **World Bank Assistance to N.T.P.C.**

4615. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank assistance had been extended to the National Thermal Power Corporation in the part for its power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to seek the World Bank assistance for some new power projects by the National Thermal Power Corporation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. World Bank assistance has been obtained for thirteen projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd., the details of which are given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). Farakka STPP Stage-III (1x 500 MW) and Additional Transmission system under Vindhyaachal STPP Stage-I (6 x 210 MW) are posed for World Bank assistance. A World Bank mission also appraised these projects in January-February, 1989.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Project	Source of External assistance	Amount of Loan	Date of Signing of Loan Agreement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Singrauli TPP (Stage- I)	IDA	US\$ 150 ml	01.04.77
2.	Singrauli Super TPP (St-II)	IDA	US\$ 300 ml	05.06.80
3.	Korba TPP (Stage- I)	IDA	US\$ 200 ml	12.05.78
4.	Korba Super TPP (Stage-II)	IDA	SDR 325.6 ml	04.02.82
5.	Ramagundam TPP (Stage- I)	IDA	US\$ 200 ml	02.02.79
		IBRD	US\$ 50 ml	02.02.79
6.	Ramagundam Super TPP (Stage- II)	IBRD	US\$ 300 ml	06.01.82
7.	Farakka TPP (Stage- I)	IDA	US\$ 225 ml	11.07.80
		IBRD	US\$ 25 ml	11.07.80
8.	Farakka Super TPP (Stage- II)	IBRD	US\$ 300.8 ml	29.06.84
9.	Central Power Transmission Lines	IBRD	US\$ 250.7 ml	08.06.83
10.	Rihand Transmission Lines	IBRD	US\$ 250 ml	16.09.85



S. No.	Name of Project	Source of External	Amount of Loan	Date of Signing of Loan Agreement
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Talcher Super TPP	IBRD	US\$ 375 ml	21.12.87
12.	Gas based combined cycle Power Projects (Anta, Auraiya & Kawas)	IBRD	US\$ 485 ml	27.10.86
13.	National Capital Thermal Power Project.	IBRD	US\$ 425 ml	21.12.87

IDA - International Development Association.

IBRD - International Bank for Re-construction and development.

**Allotment of Second LPG Cylinder to Consumers**

4616. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether issue of a second LPG cylinder to consumers has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government contemplate issuing second LPG cylinder to consumers in the near future; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (d). The distributors are under instructions to release DBC to the consumers in the country as and when the consumers desire. However, when there is a backlog in LPG supplies or product constraint, etc., release of new DBCs is temporarily curtailed till the situation normalises.

**STD Facility in Anantapur District in Andhra Pradesh**

4617. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of telephone exchanges in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh provided with STD facility;

(b) the steps taken to provide STD facility in all the telephone exchanges in Anantapur district; and

(c) the time by which all the exchanges are likely to be provided with STD facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The name of telephone exchanges in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh provided with STD facility are:

Anantapur, Guntakal, Pamidi, Tadpatri, Hindupur.

(b) Dharmavaram telephone exchange in Anantapur District is planned for provision of STD facility during the year 1989-90.

(c) Due to limitation of the sources there is no proposal at present to provide STD facility in other telephone exchanges of Anantapur district.

[*Translation*]

**Assistance for Development of Water Mills and Solar Energy**

4618. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States have asked for the additional central assistance for the development of water mills and solar energy;

(b) if so, the extent of energy being generated at present in the country through these sources;

(c) whether these sources of energy have proved to be commendable; and

(d) if so, the details of additional Central assistance proposed to be provided for this purpose: state-wise?

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

(b) to (d). The Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources receives requests from time to time for increased central assis-

tance for development and utilisation of non-conventional sources of energy including water mills (mini and micro hydel) and Solar Energy. The Department provides assistance based on the availability of financial resources. The energy generated/ saving from non-conventional energy sources comprise 155 lakh units of electricity from wind farms established since 1986, energy equivalent of about 5,700 million Kwhr. per annum including about 312 million Kwhr. Per annum from Solar Energy. Under the improved chulhas programme, it is estimated that an annual saving of 42 lakh tonnes of fuel wood per annum are being made. These sources have proved commendable since they have already started giving significant benefits to the users. States are provided Central assistance annually on the basis of past performance, requirement and availability of funds. Further expansion of programmes and Central assistance will depend on finances made available.

[English]

#### Application for Telephone Connections In Trivandrum, Kerala

4619. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for new telephone connections pending with different exchanges in Trivandrum, Kerala as on 31 December, 1988 exchange-wise;

(b) the number of telephone connections proposed to be given during the 1989-90; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the allotment of telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI  
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of

applications for new telephone connections pending with different exchanges in Trivandrum, Kerala as on 31st December, 1988 is as under:—

Name of Exchange	W/L as on 31-12-88
Cross Bar	3257
Kaithamukku	4278
Sreekarim	1329

(b) All the three exchanges are loaded beyond 95% of their capacities and hence it will not be possible to give any bulk connections during 1989-90.

(c) 20,000 lines of E10-B exchanges are allotted for 1989-90 and these are likely to be commissioned during early eighth plan period. Connections will be provided on commissioning of these exchanges.

[Translation]

#### Desert Drilling Rigs for Oil Exploration in Rajasthan

4620. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Oil India Limited in the field of Exploration of oil and natural gas during the last three years;

(b) whether progress in Western desert areas of Rajasthan is slow due to non-supply of proper desert type drilling rigs there; and

(c) if so, the arrangements proposed to be made to make available the requisite number of rigs to expedite the drilling work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS ( BRAHM DUTT): (a) the efforts made by ONGC and OIL during the period 1.1.86 to 31.12.88 have resulted in the discovery of hydrocarbons as under:

<i>Company</i>	<i>No. of Places</i>
ONGC	37
OIL	8

During the period 1.1.1985 to 1.1.1988, the addition to geological reserves of oil and oil equivalent of gas by these companies was as under :-

(Million tonnes)

	1985	1986	1987
ONGC	112.64	298.54	411.69
OIL	39.55	27.22	38.74

(b) and (c). There is no delay in the progress of exploration in the Western desert areas of Rajasthan on account of special type of rigs required for the area.

[English]

#### Setting up of Major Central Industry in Kerala

4621. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major industry has been set up in Kerala under the Central Public Sector during the Sixth and Seventh Plans periods;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to set up any new major Central industry in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Out of the 5 Central Public Sector Enterprises with their registered Offices in Kerala only one Central Public Sector Enterprise namely Hindustan Newsprints Ltd. has been set up in the State during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans.

#### Introduction of Demand Trunk Service

4622. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities to which the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. Delhi has introduced Demand Trunk Service; and

(b) the other cities proposed to be linked by Demand Trunk Service as per plan of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. Delhi during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is given in the Statement below.

(b). The plans for 1989-90 have not yet been finalised.

#### STATEMENT

*The names of the cities to which Demand Trunk Service has been introduced from Delhi are given below:*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Code</i>
1	2	3
1.	Abohar	1579

1	2	3	1	2	3
2.	Agartala	1592	25.	Gurgaon	1572
3.	Aizawl	1593	26.	Guwahati	1590
4.	Agra	1563	27.	Gwalior	1563
5.	Ahmedabad	1598	28.	Hapur	1533
6.	Aligarh	1531	29.	Hissar	1573
7.	Allahabad	1564	30.	Hyderabad	1599
8.	Ambala	1575	31.	Imphal	1592
9.	Amritsar	1578	32.	Itanagar	1593
10.	Bangalore	1597	33.	Jagadhari	1575
11.	Bareilly	1531	34.	Jaipur	1594
12.	Baroda	1598	35.	Jalandhar	1581
13.	Batinda	1579	36.	Jammu Tawi	1580
14.	Bikaner	1534	37.	Jodhpur	1594
15.	Bhiwani	1574	38.	Kanpur	1561
16.	Bhopal	1530	39.	Bhubneshwar	1591
17.	Bombay	150	40.	Karnal	1532
18.	Bullandshahr	1567	41.	Kotah	1594
19.	Calcutta	151	42.	Khima	1593
20.	Chandigarh	1570	43.	Lucknow	1560
21.	Dehradun	1565	44.	Ludhiana	1577
22.	Ernakulam	1535	45.	Madras	152
23.	Faridabad	1571	46.	Mathura	1533
24.	Gangtok	1592	47.	Meerut	1562

1	2	3
48.	Modinagar	1566
49.	Moradabad	1566
50.	Mussoorie	1565
51.	Muzaffarnagar	1568
52.	Panipat	1532
53.	Patiala	1579
54.	Patna	1591
55.	Pune	1535
56.	Panjim	1599
57.	Pathankot	1576
58.	Raibareilly	1567
59.	Ranchi	1536
60.	Rewari	1572
61.	Rohtak	1573
62.	Roorkee	1568
63.	Saharanpur	1568
64.	Shillong	1590
65.	Siliguri	1536
66.	Shimla	1576
67.	Sirsa	1574
68.	Sonipat	1532
69.	Sriganga Nagar	1534
70.	Srinagar	1580

1	2	3
71.	Trivendrum	1597
72.	Udaipur	1534
73.	Varanasi	1564
74.	Gandhinagar	
	<i>Speed Trunk Service</i>	
1.	Indore	1596
2.	Nagpur	1595

#### S.T.D. Facility in Kerala

4628. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Kerala having S.T.D. facility;

(b) the Telephone exchanges which are proposed to be linked by S.T.D. facility and

(c) the time by which S.T.D. facility will be introduced in those exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) 94 Telephone Exchanges in Kerala have been provided with S.T.D. facility.

(b) and (c). the following telephone exchanges in Kerala are planned for provision of STD facility by March, 1990.

Chelari, Haripad, Kasargod (DHQ), Kanjirapally, Kunnamangalam, Kondotti, Konniyapuram, Kandassankadavu, Koothattu Kulam, Mavelikara, Manjeswar, Mundoor,

Mulankunathukavu, Pampady, Parappan-gudi, Ponkunnam, Qualandy, Uppala, Vadakkancherry, and Valappad.

RAL GAS be pleased to state the number of LPG agencies and petrol pumps allotted to West Bengal during 1986, 1987 and 1988?

**Allotment of LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps in West Bengal**

4624. SHRI PHULRĒNU GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATU-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): The number of LPG distributorships and Retail Outlet dealerships allotted in West Bengal during 1986, 1987 and 1988 are as follows:

	<i>LPG distributorships</i>	<i>Retail Outlet Dealerships</i>
1986	20	22
1987	7	11
1988	23	19

**Development of Sources of Energy in Punjab**

4625. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for the development of sources of energy in Punjab during the Seventh Plan till date:

(b) whether the amount spent in Punjab is less as compared to its population and energy requirements; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and measures adopted to provide more funds for the development of energy in Punjab?

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

(a) The likely expenditure on the development of the power sector in Punjab during the first four years of the 7th Plan (1985-89) is anticipated to be Rs. 1578 crores.

(b) and (c). The provision of funds for the development of various sectors is made by the State Government in its Annual Plans according to the relative priority accorded by it to each sector and the availability of resources. While determining the sectoral outlays for 1989-90, top priority has been accorded by Punjab to the power sector for which an allocation of Rs. 317.52 crores has been made within the State's total Annual Plan of Rs. 786 crores.

### **Industrial Licences to SC/ST Communi- ties**

4626. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reservation in the matter of issuing industrial licences to the persons belonging to the SC/ST persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) to (c). Industrial Licences are given liberally to all eligible applicants. Further, in respect of a number of items there is total delicensing in respect of most other items upto Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 50 crores, depending upon the location there is no need for any licence. The question of reservation, therefore, does not arise.

### **Facilities to Subscribers on S.T.D. Calls**

4627. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. Delhi, in celebration of the consumers day, has introduced certain facilities to its subscribers on STD calls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce such facilities to subscribers outside Delhi also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An STD/ISD call control facility has been introduced in some digital electronic exchanges (E-10B) on an experimental basis. Under the system, STD/ISD call facility can be activated/deactivated by the subscriber himself by dialling a code chosen and known to him.

(c) and (d). This facility has also been introduced on experimental basis in some E-10B exchanges outside Delhi. It will be extended to all E-10B exchanges gradually after the success of the experiment.

### **Telephone Connections from Janpath Telephone Exchange**

4628. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections released from the Janpath Telephone Exchange during the last 3 months;

(b) the date of priority in each category covered from Janpath exchange; and

(c) by when the waiting list will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of telephone connections released from the waiting list of Janpath Exchange during the last three months (from 1.12.88 to 28.2.89) is 318.

(b) The dates upto which waiting list in Janpath Exchange has been cleared for various categories are given below:



OYT-Special	16.3.89
OYT-General	16.3.89
Non-OYT-SS	06.3.89
Non-OYT-Special	06.3.89
Non-OYT-General	13.3.89

(c) Waiting list for new telephone connections will be cleared progressively.

#### Cost of Overruns in Hydro-Electric Projects

4629. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are heavy cost of overruns over the original estimates of hydroelectric projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the factors responsible therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise the cost overruns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY: (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Generally, there are cost overruns over the original estimates of Hydro-electric Projects due to various reasons such as general escalation of prices during the construction period, delays in the execution of the projects, changes in the design on account of geological reasons, changes in the scope of works, etc.

(c) Some of the steps being taken to minimise the cost overruns of hydroelectric projects are: regular monitoring of projects

during construction; better coordination through periodic meetings with major equipment suppliers, Central Electricity Authority, Project Authorities and other concerned agencies; and visits to the project sites by senior officers of Central Electricity Authority to sort our problems that arise from time to time.

#### Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Maharashtra

4630. SHRI PRAKASH. V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for new telephone connections pending in Maharashtra, town-wise;

(b) whether the time for getting a telephone connection in other towns of Maharashtra is much more than in Bombay;

(c) whether it is proposed to have a proper development programme for the various towns of Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information Exchange-wise is given in the Statement -I below.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The development programme has been drawn to meet the objectives outlined, for the Seventh Five Year Plan. These are indicated in Statement-II below.

## STATEMENT - I

## ANNEXURE - I

*Part (a)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchanges</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No. of application on waiting list of Telephones as on 31.12.88</i>
1	2	3	4
<b>AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT</b>			
1.	Ahmednagar	Group of Exge's.	2100
2.	Kopergaon	MAX II	199
3.	Rahuri	CBM	41
4.	Sangamner	CBM	290
5.	Shrirampur	MAX-II	303
<b>AKOLA DISTRICT</b>			
6.	Akola	MAX-I	2135
7.	Akot	CBM	16
8.	Balapur	CBNM	1
9.	Karanja	CBM	22
10.	Murtizapur	CBNM	13
11.	Mangrulpir	CBNM	8
12.	Patur	MAX-II	Nil
13.	Telhara	CBNM	7
14.	Washim	CBM	21
<b>AMRAVATI DISTRICT</b>			
15.	Achalpur	CBM	156
16.	Amravati	MAX-I	2369

1	2	3	4
17.	Badnera	MAX-III	114
18.	Anjangaon	CBNM	17
19.	Chandur Bazar	CBNM	2
20.	Chandur Railway	CBNM	2
21.	Dhamangaon	CBNM	56
22.	Chikhaldara	MAX-II	
23.	Daryapur	CBNM	43
24.	Morshi	CBNM	23
25.	Shendur Janaghat	MAX-III	12
26.	Warud	CBNM	32

*AURANGABAD DISTRICT*

27.	Aurangabad	Group of Exch's.	6089
28.	Gangapur	MAX-III	23
29.	Kannad	CBNM	44
30.	Khultabad	MAX-III	28
31.	Vijapur	CBNM	27

*BHANDARA DISTRICT*

32.	Bhandara	MAX-II	311
33.	Warthi	MAX-III	5
34.	Gondia	MAX-II	657
35.	Mohadi	MAX-III	11
36.	Pauni (BHV)	MAX-III	5
37.	Tumsar	MAX-II	111

1	2	3	4
38.	Tirora	CBNM	11
<i>BHIR DISTRICT</i>			
39.	Ambejogai	CBM	68
40.	Parali-Vaijnath	CBM	78
41.	Ashti	CBNM	2
42.	Beed	MAX-II	341
43.	Gobrai	CBNM	32
44.	Dharur	MAX-II	6
45.	Manjalegaor	CBNM	36
<i>BULDANA DISTRICT</i>			
46.	Buldana	MAX-II	262
47.	Chikhali	CBNM	29
48.	Deulgaon Raja	CBNM	10
49.	Jalgaon Jamod	CBNM	-
50.	Malkapur	CBM	63
51.	Mehkar	CBNM	16
52.	Nandura	CBNM	29
53.	Shegaon	CBNM	16
54.	Khamgaon	MAX-II	233
<i>CHANDRAPUR DISTRICT</i>			
55.	Chandrapur	Group of Exge's	969
56.	Rajura	CBNM	19
57.	Wadora	CBNM	17

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1	2	3	4
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*DHULIA DISTRICT*

58.	Dhule	MAX-I	1487
59.	Nabapur	CBNM	35
60.	Nandurbar	MAX-II	201
61.	Donhaicha	CBM	10
62.	Shirpur	CBM	16
63.	Shahada	CBM	69
64.	Taloda	CBNM	12

*GADCHIROLI DISTRICT*

65.	Desaiganj.	CBNM	4
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*JALGAON DISTRICT*

66.	Amalgaon	MAX-III	2
67.	Bhusawal	MAX-II	435
68.	Vavangaon	CBNM	2
69.	Chalisgaon	CBM	296
70.	Chopda	CBM	6
71.	Dharangaon	CBNM	3
72.	Erandol	CBNM	14
73.	Jalgaon	MAX-I	2250
74.	Pachora	CBM	70
75.	Parola	CBNM	25
76.	Savda-Faizpur	CBNM	44
77.	Raver	CBNM	27

1	2	3	4
78.	Yawol	CBNM	10
<i>JALNA DISTRICT</i>			
80.	Ambad	CBHM	2
81.	Bhokardan	MAX III	2
82.	Jalna	MAX II	1236
83.	Partur	CBNM	5
<i>KOLHAPUR DISTRICT</i>			
84.	Gandhinaglaj	CBM	37
85.	Vadgaon	CBNM	17
86.	Kolhapur	Group of Exge's	4521
87.	Ichalkaranji	MAX-II	2374
88.	Kagal	CBNM	9
89.	Murgud	CBNM	5
90.	Panhala	MAX III	17
91.	Kalkapur	CBNM	1
92.	Jaysingpur	MAX II	250
93.	Kurundwali	CBNM	12
<i>LATUR DISTRICT</i>			
94.	Latur	MAX II	936
95.	Ahmedpur	CBNM	14
96.	Ausa	MAX III	10
97.	Nilanga	CBNM	
98.	Udgir	CBM	249

1	2	3	4
<b>NAGPUR DISTRICT</b>			
99.	Katol	CBNM	18
100.	Kalmeshwar	MAX III	52
101.	Mohpa	MAX III	3
102.	Nagpur	Group of Exch.	16567
103.	Mowad	MAX III	1
104.	Narkhed	CBNM	7
105.	Pauni ((RMT)	MAX III	7
106.	Ramtek	CBNM	12
107.	Saoner	- do -	2
108.	Umrer	- do -	15
<b>NANDED DISTRICT</b>			
109.	Nanded	MAX II	234-0
110.	Mudkhed	MAX III	1
111.	Mukhed	CBNM	14
112.	Billoli	MAX III	4
113.	Dharmabad	CBNM	7
114.	Kundalwadi	MAX III	
115.	Kinwat	CBNM	5
116.	Umari	MAX III	11
117.	Mukrambad	MAX III	1
118.	Hadgaon	CBNM	9
119.	Kandhar	- do -	

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1	2	3	4
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**NASIK DISTRICT**

120.	Chandwad	CBNM	4
121.	Igatpuri	- do -	20
122.	Malegaon	CBM	977.
123.	Ravalgaon	MAX III	
124.	Manmad	NEAX	66
125.	Nandgaon	CBNM	4
126.	Ozar	CBM	10
127.	Trimbak	MAX III	5
128.	Nasik	Group of Exge.	5703
129.	Lasalgaon	CBM	2
130.	Sinnar	- do -	64
131.	satana	- do -	11
132.	Yeola	- do -	26

**OSMANABAD DISTRICT**

133.	Bhcom	CBNM	16
134.	Kallam	- do -	25
135.	Murum	MAXIII	24
136.	Omerga	CBNM	75
137.	Osmanabad	MAX II	146
138.	Paranda	CBNM	4
139.	Naldurg	MAX III	4
140.	Tulgapur	CBNM	1



1	2	3	4
<i>PARBHANI DISTRICT</i>			
141.	Kalamnuri	CBNM	1
142.	Jaintur	CBNM	15
143.	Basmatnagar	- do -	17
144.	Gangakhed	- do -	-
145.	Sonpeth	MAX III	1
146.	Hingoli	CBM	8
147.	Manwat	CBNM	15
148.	Pathri	MAX III	5
149.	Saliu	CBM	30
150.	Parbhani	- do -	482
151.	Purna	MAX III	5
<i>PUNE DISTRICT</i>			
152.	Daramati	MAX II	310
153.	Bhor	CBNM	5
154.	Daund	- do -	100
155.	Dehuroad	MAX II	160
156.	Pune	Group of exchgs.	37445
157.	Indapur	CBNM	44
158.	Junnar	- do -	94
159.	Lonavala	MAX II	687
160.	Talegaon	MAX II	222

1	2	3	4
161.	Jejuri	MAX KKK	36
162.	Nira	CBNM	4
163.	Saswad	- do -	44
164.	Kadus	MAX III	5
165.	Alandi	MAX II	52
166.	Godnadi	CBNM	81

**RAIGAD DISTRICT**

167.	Alibag	CBM	133
168.	Ravandanda	MAX III	16
169.	Karjat	CBNM	76
170.	Neral	CBNM	33
171.	Matheran	CBNM	13
172.	Khopoli	MAX-III	168
173.	Mohad	CBM	126
174.	Goregaon	CBNM	4
175.	Mhesla	MAX-III	22
176.	Patalganga	MAX-II	63
177.	Pen	CBM	63
178.	Roha	NEAX	35
179.	Shitvardhan	CBNM	23

**RATNAGIRI DISTRICT**

180.	Alore	MAX-III	Nil
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1	2	3	4
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181	Chiplun	CBM	279
182	Dabhol	MAX-III	13
183.	Dapoli	CBM	37
184.	Harnal	MAX-III	41
185.	Kned	CBM	63
186.	Ratnagiri	MAX-II	481

*SANGLI DISTRICT*

187	Vita	CBM	148
188	Miraj	MAX-II	1010
189	Sangli	MAX-I	1863
190	Kirloskarwadi	CBNM	106
191	Tasgaon	CBNM	65
192	Ashta	CBNM	36
193	Islampur	CBM	82

*SATARA DISTRICT*

194	Koregaon	MAX-II	102
195	Rahimatpur	MAX-III	25
196.	Karad	MAX-II	765
197.	Mhaswad	MAX-III	19
198.	Mahabalushwar	MAX-II	68
199.	Panchgani	MAX-II	77
200.	Pholtan	MAX-II	201
201.	Batara	Group of Exge.	1382

1	2	3	4
202.	Wai	CBM	108
<i>SIDHUDURGA DISTRICT</i>			
203.	Kankavali	CBNM	45
204.	Malvan	CBNM	27
205.	Rajapur	CBNM	27
206.	Sawantwadi	CBM	117
207.	Venguria	CBNM	9
<i>SOLAPUR DISTRICT</i>			
208.	Akkalkot	MAX-II	32
209.	Dudhani	MAX-III	
210.	Maindargi	MAX-III	1
211.	Barsi	MAX-II	339
212.	Kurdwadi	MAX III	27
213.	Mangalwadha	CBNM	4
214.	Pandharpur	CBM	185
215.	Karmala	CBNM	9
216.	Sangola	CBNM	45
217.	Solapur	MAX I	2715
<i>THANA DISTRICT</i>			
218.	Bassein	CBM	2258
219.	Nalasopara	CBM	445
220.	Virar	MAX II	467
221.	Bhayandar	MAX II	3187

1	2	3	4
222.	Bhiwandi	MAX II	4067
223.	Dabanu	MAX II	195
224.	Jawahar	CBNM	39
225.	Dombivli	MAX II	4164
226.	Kolyan	MAX I	2203
227.	Palghat	CBM	407
228.	Shahapur	CBNM	58
229.	Ambarnath	MAX II	729
230.	Kulgaon	CBNM	387
231.	Ulhansnagar	MAX I	3258
232.	Woda	CBNM	33
<i>WARDHA DISTRICT</i>			
233.	Arvi	CBM	17
234.	Deoli	CBNM	Nil
235.	Pulgaon	CBNM	14
236.	Hinganghat	CBM	57
237.	Sindi	MAX-III	
238.	Wardha	MAX-II	580
<i>YEOTMAL DISTRICT</i>			
239.	Darwha	CBNM	
240.	Digras	CBNM	5
241.	Ghatanji	CBNM	6
242.	Pandharkawada	CBNM	8

1	2	3	4
243.	Pusad	CBM	56
244.	Umerkhed	CBNM	6
245.	Wani	CBM	59
246.	Yeotmal	MAX II	626
247.	Bombay	Group of Excha.	206959
248.	New Bombay	"	8669
249.	Pune (Distt)	"	41208

## STATEMENT - II

As per 7th plan objectives and subject to timely availability of Exchange equipment and associated stores, it is proposed to clear the average registered demand by 31.3.1990 as follows:-

Unit	Meeting the average demand registered upto
1. Metro Telephone Distt.	30.9.1986
2. Major Telephone Distt.	30.9.1986
3. Minor Telephone Distt.	1.4.1987
4. Remaining Places	
a) MAX-I (Large Exchanges more than 2000 lines)	1.4.1987
b) MAX-II (Medium EXchanges between 200-2000 lines.)	1.4.1988
c) MAX-II (small Exchanges less than 200 lines).	1.4.1990

[ Translation]

**Setting up of Industries in Joint Sector**

4631. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:  
Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the time of Festival of France in India held recently, an agreement was signed between the two countries for setting up any industries in the joint sector;

(b) If so, the details of the agreement

and the capital to be invested by France; and

(c) when the said agreement is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). A Joint Venture Agreement for setting up a Public Limited company in India with equity participation of Government of India (Department of Bio-Technology), Indian Petrochemicals Corporation of India (IPCL) and Institute Merieux of France (IM) was signed on 1st February, 1989 in New Delhi by the representatives of the three promoters of the Company. The three promoters and general public will have 25% shareholding each in the company. Under this agreement France will transfer technology for the production of IPV, Quadruple (DPTP), Measles Vaccine, and Rabies Vaccine. Necessary approvals have been obtained for the speedy implementation of the project.

[English]

#### Opening of New Coal Divisions

4632. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken administrative decision to open some new coal divisions in the country;

(b) if so, the number of coal divisions proposed to be opened; State-wise;

(c) whether Government have also taken a decision to set up a coal division exclusively for Orissa; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to establish that coal division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A Chief General Manager in the grade of E 9 has been posted to be incharge of the coalfields in the State of Orissa. The creation of a post of Director (Technical) with headquarters at Sambalpur, having both operational and planning responsibilities, for Orissa coalfields is under consideration.

#### Industrial Sickness

4633. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions have been made by the Life Insurance Corporation of India for removal of Industrial sickness;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have accepted these suggestions;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Sambalpur, Berhampur, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Rourkela Cities

4634. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants in Sambalpur, Berhampur, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Rourkela cities on the waiting list for telephone connection as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) the steps taken to clear the waiting list; and

(c) the number of applicants in those cities likely to get telephone connections by the end of December, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Waiting list as on 31.12.1988 is as follows:-

i)	Sambalpur	-	171
ii)	Berhampur	-	556
iii)	Cuttack	-	2216
iv)	Bhubaneswar	-	2566
v)	Rourkela	-	125

(b) The Exchanges are being expanded suitably to gradually clear the waiting list.

(c) It is proposed to provide 580 new telephones in Sambalpur, 570 in Berhampur, 2700 in Cuttack, 4000 in Bhubaneswar and 600 in Rourkela by December, 1989.

#### **Discussions with International Chamber of Commerce**

4635. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions have been held with officials of International Chamber of Commerce recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any discussions on multilateral business issues of developing countries were also held; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d): Mr. Faulkner, who will be taking over as Secretary-General of International Chamber of Commerce shortly, visited India and made courtesy calls on Ministers of Industry, Finance and Commerce. No formal discussion was held on multilateral business issues.

#### **Shortage of LPG**

4636. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

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

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of LPG in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of LPG; and

(d) the time by which the LPG shortfall will be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (d). A backlog in supply of LPG refills had developed temporarily in several parts of the country, recently on account of shortfall in the bulk availability of LPG, apart from movement, industrial relations and other operational constraints. With the measures already initiated, the situation has since considerably improved. Efforts are being



made to maximise indigenous LPG production and also augment supplies through imports to the extent feasible. The situation is being closely monitored by the oil industry with a view to ensuring regular supplies to the consumers.

#### **Gas-Based Power Plants in Andhra Pradesh**

4637. SHRI BHATTAM ASRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposals for setting up gas based power plants with a cumulative capacity of about 3000 MW.

(b) if so, the details of proposals submitted by State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the details of the plant proposed to Yerguvanilanka by Andhra Pradesh Government?

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

(a) and (b). Gas-based thermal power projects of an aggregate capacity of 3303.5 MW have been sanctioned for commissioning during the Seventh Plan period and beyond. The details are given in the Statement below.

(c) A feasibility Report for the setting up of 3x3 MW Mobile Gas Turbine Sets at Yeruguvai lanka, at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.40 crores, was received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) but the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board have since withdrawn the proposal.

## STATEMENT

## Regarding Gas-based Power Plants in Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Actual/Expected commissioning schedule
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Central Sector:</b>			
<b>A-NTPC:</b>			
1.	Anta Combined Cycle Project (Rajasthan)	3 x 88 GT + 1 x 149 ST	The first and the second GT Units were commissioned in January, 1989 and March, 1989 respectively. The third GT unit and the ST unit are expected to be commissioned during 1989-90.
2.	Auraiya Combined Cycle Project (U.P.)	4 x 112 GT + 2 x 102 ST	The first GT unit was commissioned in March, 1989. The other GT units are expected to be commissioned in 1989-90. The first ST unit is expected to be commissioned in March, 1990 and the second in July, 1990.
3.	Kawas Gas-based Combined Cycle Project (Gujarat)	4 x 110 GT + 2 x 100 ST	Not firmed up.
<b>B-Damodar Valley Corporation</b>			
4.	Maitihon Gas Turbine Project (Bihar)	3 x 30	All the units were commissioned in March, 1989.
<b>C-North Eastern Council</b>			
5.	Baramura Gas Turbine Project (Tripura)	1 x 6.5	Expected to be commissioned in 1989-90.

S. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Actual/Expected commissioning schedule
1	2	3	4
	D-North Eastern Power Corpn. Ltd.		
6.	Kathaliguri Gas-based Combined Cycle Project (Assam)	6 x 30 GT + 3 x 30 ST	Not firmied up.
<b>II. State Sector:</b>			
1.	DESU Gas Turbines (Delhi)	6 x 30	All the units were commissioned in 1986-87.
2.	Gas Turbine Project at Pampore (Jammu & Kashmir)	3 x 25	The first unit has been synchronised in March, 1989. The other units are expected to be commissioned in 1989-90.
3.	Ramgarh Gas Turbine Project (Rajasthan)	3	Not firmied up.
4.	Uran Gas Turbine Project (Maharashtra)	4 x 108 GT	The GT units were commissioned in 1985-86.
5.	Uran Waste Heat (Maharashtra)	2 x 120 ST	Not firmied up.
6.	Vijjeswaram Combined Cycle Thermal Power Station (AP)	2 x 33 GT + 1 x 33 ST	The GT units are expected to be commissioned in 1989-90 and the ST unit in 1990-91.
7.	Basin Bridge Gas Turbine Project (Tamil Nadu)	4 x 30	Not firmied up.
8.	Lakwa Gas Turbine Project (Assam)	1 x 15 GT	Commissioned in October, 1986.

S. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Actual/Expected commissioning schedule
1	2	3	4
9.	Lakwa Gas Turbine Project Phase-II (Assam)	3 x 20	Expected to be commissioned in 1990-91
10.	Lakwa Waste Heat Project (Assam)	22	Not firmed up.
11.	Rokhia Gas Turbine Project (Tripura)	2 x 8	Expected to be commissioned in 1989-90.
12.	Baramura Gas Turbine Project (Tripura)	2 x 5	Commissioned in 1986-87.

[Translation]

**Amount spent on Treatment of Bhopal Gas Victims**

4638. SHRI S.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount being spent on the treatment of Bhopal gas victims each year;

(b) the number of persons likely to be cured completely and by what time they are likely to be cured; and

(c) the means of livelihood of the gas victims and their families?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) According to available information about Rs. 20 crores have been spent on providing medical facilities and for the medical treatment of the victims.

(b) and (c). Detailed medical documentation of the victims has been undertaken. In the meanwhile those requiring medical attention are receiving treatment in the special facilities that have been set-up for dealing with such cases.

Ex-gratia relief has been provided to the next of kin of the dead and to the affected families. Monthly pension is being provided to widows and destitutes who are also now receiving free food-grains. In addition, several worksheds have been set-up to provide training and employment to the needy victims. Financial assistance is also provided by the State Government under the Special Training and Employment Programme for Urban-Poor (STEP-UP). Till 31.1.1989, 22,169 families have received such assistance. Health and nutritional support is being provided to children and lactating mothers. Every effort is thus being made to provide means of livelihood to those gas victims and their families who require such assistance.

[English]

**Setting up of Petrochemical Complexes**

4639. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARSIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas based petrochemical complexes proposed to be set up during 1989-90, Statewise; and

(b) the investment proposed to be made by Union Government in those projects, projectwise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). One gas based petrochemical complex is under implementation at Nagothane in Maharashtra by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., a public sector undertaking under this Ministry. The estimated capital cost of this complex is Rs. 1390 crores.

**Manufacture of Tyres for Aeroplanes**

4640. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether rubber producers are permitted to manufacture tyres for the aeroplanes; and

(b) if so, the firms which have been permitted to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). There is no separate provision for grant of permission to rubber producers to manufacture any type of tyres. Two tyre manufacturing companies viz M/s Dunlop India Limited and M/s MRF Limited, have been permitted to manufacture tyres for aeroplanes.

**Completion of National Thermal Station Storage points in Tamil Nadu**

4641. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister (ENERGY) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of National Thermal Station storage points on the Madras-Conjeevaram route in Tamil Nadu has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have completed the construction of a 400 KV Sub-Station at Sriperumbundur (between Madras and Kanchipura) on behalf of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation who own the installation.

**Benzene Project of Cochin Refineries Ltd**

4642. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Benzene project for the Cochin Refineries Ltd. has been successfully commissioned;

(b) whether the project has achieved the additional employment envisaged;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total outlay of the project?

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

(b) and (c). The project envisaged

employment of 120 persons. Out of this 51 persons are already in position. Recruitment is on for filling the balance vacancies.

(d) The approved cost of the Project is Rs. 75.8 crores.

**Licence to Maruti Udyog Limited to manufacture New Cars**

4643. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any fresh licence during 1988 or 1989 to the Maruti Udyog Limited for the manufacture of new model cars or other vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target for the manufacture and export by the Maruti Udyog Limited during 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However Government have approved the proposal of Maruti Udyog Limited for manufacture of a 1000-cc 3-box car at an estimated cost of Rs. 97.9 crores within the existing licensed capacity of Maruti Udyog Ltd.

(c) The target for the manufacture and export by the Maruti Udyog Limited during 1989-90 is 1,15,000 and 3,250 vehicles respectively.

**Expansion of Telecommunication Facilities during Seventh Plan**

4644. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for expansion of telecommunication facilities in each State

and Union Territory out of the allocation made in the Seventh Plan as on 31st January, 1989; and

(b) the number of telephones per thousand persons in each State, particularly in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Funds are

allocated to territorial circles which are not always coterminous with States/Union Territories. Besides, allocations are also made to functional circles with functions extending over the area of more than one territorial circle. Territorial circle wise expenditure on expansion of Telecommunications facilities during the Seventh Plan period upto 31.1.89 is shown in statement - I below.

(b) Information is given in Statement II. below.

#### STATEMENT - I

(In Crores of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Expenditure in the Seventh Plan paid upto 31.1.89.	Remarks
1.	Andhra	263.99	
2.	Assam	14.94	
3.	Bihar	72.30	
4.	Gujarat	332.80	including Darda and Nagar Haveli.
5.	Haryana	36.00	
6.	Himachal	14.98	
7.	J & K	26.26	
8.	Karnataka	290.27	
9.	Kerala	237.03	including Lakshadweep
10.	M.P.	147.51	
11.	*Maharashtra	391.10	including Goa includes Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram
12.	North East	34.29	

*(In Crores of Rs.)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Circle</i>	<i>Expenditure in the Seventh Plan paid upto 31.1.89.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
13.	Orissa	53.07	
14.	Punjab	154.00	including Chandigarh
15.	Rajasthan	124.85	
16.	Tamil Nadu Circle and Madras Telephones	416.08	includes Pondicherry
17.	U.P.	205.49	
18.	West Bengal Circle and Calcutta Telephones	224.22	includes Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
19.*	Delhi	82.85	
		3122.03	
	Funds allocated to twelve functional circles entrusted with installation and maintenance of Long Distance Communication network, two training centres three Telecom Factories and a Centralised Stores Organisation	671.00 3793.03	

\*Figures include expenditure of Delhi & Bombay Telephones District upto 85-86. Since 1.4.86 Bombay/Delhi Tele phones District have formed a part of MTNL.

## STATEMENT—II

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of telephones per thousand person (as on 31.1.89)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.1
2.	Assam	1.7



1	2	3
3.	Bihar	1.2
4.	Gujarat (including Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu)	10.7
5.	Haryana	5.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.2
8.	Karnataka	6.8
9.	Kerala (including Lakshadweep & Pondicherry)	7.4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.6
11.	Maharashtra (including Goa)	13.3
12.	Orissa	1.8
13.	Punjab (including Chandigarh)	9.0
14.	Rajasthan	3.5
15.	Tamil Nadu	7.9
17.	West Bengal (including Sikkim & Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	5.0
18.	North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura)	3.1

#### TV Transmitter At Kambham, A.P.

4645. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is proposed to set up another TV transmitter in Kambham Town of Prakasam district, (A.P.) as the existing

transmitter at Ongole Prakasam district (A.P) is not powerful enough to relay the T.V. programmes to surrounding hill areas; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-  
FORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI

H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Besides the low power TV transmitter functioning at Ongole, parts of Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh receive TV service from the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter functioning at Vijayawada. There is, however, no proposal to establish another TV transmitter in Prakasam district under the Seventh Plan.

#### **Second Oil Refinery in Andhra Pradesh**

4646. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start second oil refinery in Andhra Pradesh besides Visakhapatnam;

(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 BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (c). At present there is no proposal to set up a second Oil Refinery in Andhra Pradesh. However, a Working Group has been constituted for formulation of Eighth Plan which would make appropriate recommendation for creation of new refining capacity, if any, in the country.

#### **Clearance of Thermal Power Project Funded by USSR in West Bengal**

4648. SHRI SANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the clearance of a 840 MW capacity thermal power project to be located in West Bengal with soviet assistance under the terms of the Indo-soviet agreement of November, 1987.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to identify this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The USSR authorities have offered assistance for the construction of a thermal power project of 840 MW capacity in terms of the Indo-Soviet Agreement concluded at New Delhi in November, 1987. However, there was no stipulation to the effect that this credit would be utilised specifically for a thermal power project to be located in West Bengal. A project will be identified, keeping in view, inter alia, the capacity induction plans, regional power requirement, and other techno-economic considerations.

#### **Global Tender for Import of Cable by DESU**

4649. SHRI SANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking had floated global tenders for the import of 220 KV XLPE cables of 45 km. length;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof in terms of foreign exchange;

(c) the use to which these cables will be put to; and

(d) the name of the foreign company which has been awarded the contract for the supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). A press tender was floated by the

DESU for the procurement of 45 Km. length of 220 KV XLPE cable. The estimated cost in terms of foreign exchange is between Rs. 25-30 crores.

(c) 220 KV XLPE cable is to be laid between the I.P. Station Extension and Park Street Sub-Station.

(d) The tenders have been evaluated and are being processed by the DESU for placement of orders.

#### Telephone Facilities in Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh

4650. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh likely to be provided with telephone facilities during 1989-90; and

(b) the amount allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Three villages.

(b) No separate funds are allocated for the purpose. Funds for these works are met from the lump sum grant placed at the disposal of Circles.

#### Postman Population Ratio in Villages

4651. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the present postman population ratio for villages in the country;

(b) whether this ratio is maintained in all the villages; and

(c) if not, the villages where the prescribed ratio is not maintained and the action proposed to be taken by Government to provide postman in all such villages according to the prescribed ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANG): (a) to (c). The ratio of postman to population for the country as a whole is 1.1343. This data of postman to population for the villages separately is not maintained. The posts of postmen are sanctioned on the basis of traffic handled and not on the basis of population served. Uniformity in postman population ration is not maintained in all places over the country.

#### Gas Grid in Krishna-Godavari Basin

4652. SHRI T. BALA GOUD:  
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA  
REDDY:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to form a gas grid in Andhra Pradesh to make full use of the abundant gas reserves in Krishna-Godavari basin, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). A pipeline from Narasapur to Kovur has been constructed for supplying gas to various consumers. There is no proposal for construction of a gas grid as such; additional pipelines would be laid as and when required.

**Opening of Public Call Officers and Sub Post Offices in Nalgonda District of A.P.**

4653. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new public call offices and sub post offices opened in Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) whether Government propose to

open new public call officers and sub post offices in Nalgonda district during 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of new public Call Offices and Sub Post Offices opened in Nalgonda District are given below:

		Year	
		87-88	88-89
1.	New Public Call Offices	2	Nil
2.	Sub-Post Offices	Nil	Nil

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Three Public Call Offices are proposed to be opened. No separate funds are allocated for the purpose. Funds for Public Call Offices are met from the lump sum grant placed at the disposal of circles.

As regards sub Post Offices, One sub-post office is to be opened at Srisailam left bank Canal (SLBC) Colony, Gandhambarigudem (Nalgonda) in 1989-90. The budget allocation of Postal circles for 1989-90 have not yet been finalised.

**Newsprint factories in Orissa**

4654. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newsprint factories in Orissa at present;

(b) whether there is plenty of raw mate-

rial available there; and

(c) if so, whether any industrial licences/letters of intent have been issued by Government to establish newsprint factories in Orissa to meet the increasing demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There is no unit in the State of Orissa engaged in manufacture of newsprint at present.

(b) There are four large/medium paper mills in the State of Orissa, which are mainly based on forest raw materials. Exact information about the availability of forest-based or other raw materials on a sustained basis to support a newsprint factory in Orissa is not available.

(c) A Letter of Intent was granted in April, 1984 to a Non-Resident Indian for

establishment of a new undertaking in the State of Orissa for manufacture of newsprint and writing and printing paper for an annual capacity of 50,000 tonnes, based on utilisation of imported newspaper-wastes. The Letter of Intent lapsed in April, 1986.

#### Wage Agreements in Public Sector Undertakings

4655. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-  
WARI:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the INTUC working Committee has threatened direct action and to go to indefinite strike if the wage agreements in public sector undertakings are not finalised immediately; and

(b) If so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Union government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The INTUC Working Committee in a Resolution adopted on 30.1.1989 called upon the Government to take immediate steps to ensure the finalisation of the wage agreements without further delay failing which the INTUC will be constrained to give a call to its affiliated unions to take direct action. Whether the contemplated direct action includes indefinite strike is not known.

(b) Government have already laid down a Wage Policy and the management of public sector enterprises and the workers have to finalise wage settlements within the parameters of the wage policy bilaterally. However, Government have also emphasised the need for the PSUs to finalise the Wage Settlements quickly.

[Translation]

#### Medical Check Up of Coal Mines

4656. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:  
SHRIMATI MANORAMA  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are regular and adequate arrangements for medical check-up of coal miners; and

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COAL (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir. There are 77 hospitals, with 4,533 beds 417 dispensaries and 1,241 medical officers in Coal India Limited companies. In addition, there are 200 medical specialists to offer specialised treatment in fields, like, oncology, cardiology, ophthalmology etc. During the last five (upto June, 1988), more than 2,52,814 workers of underground mines and 51,286 working on surface and in opencast mines were examined.

(b) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Scheme to review the working of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

4657. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission during 1988;

(b) the names of big industrial houses that have been referred to MRTP Commission during last five years and with what

results;

(c) whether multinational companies in collaboration with many monopoly houses are hitting the provisions of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(d) if so, whether Government have any Scheme to review the working of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act; and

(e) If not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) During the period from 1.1.84 to 31.3.89, two references were made by the Central Government to the MRTP Commission. While one reference was under Section 22(3) (b) of the MRTP Act, 1969 relating to the application of M/s Hindustan Dorr-Oliver Ltd. for the manufacture of glass lined equipments, the other was regarding prevalence of monopolistic trade practices in safety razor blades industry in India in terms of Section 31(1) of the Act.

The case relating to M/s Hindustan Dorr-Oliver Ltd. was closed as the applicant company subsequently withdrew the application. In the other case, the Commission has not been able to proceed with the enquiry because of the stay granted by the High Court at Bombay in favour of the petitioners— T.T. Blades and another.

(c) Proposals of companies registered under the MRTP Act either for substantial expansion or for setting up of new units involve in foreign collaboration are subject to the provisions of the MRTP Act. Any non-compliance in this regard attracts penal provisions contained in the Act.

(d) and (e). Does not arise in view of (C) above.

### **Taking over of companies by Big Business Houses**

4658. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the scramble of a few big business houses to take over various concerns;

(b) if so, the number of companies taken over by big business houses during 1988,

(c) whether the take over is according to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are taking to check the growing tendency of a few big houses or take over of large number of companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). 'Take-over' as contemplated in Section 23(4) of the MRTP Act, 1969, requires that every owner of an undertaking to which Part A of Chapter III of the said Act applies shall, before effecting take-over of any other undertaking, obtain approval of Central Government by making an application in the prescribed form. The Central Government approved 25 such applications during 1988.

(d) The MRTP Act, 1969 already contains provisions in Sections 23(4) and 28 to regulate the take-overs, and Section 46 of the Act also provides for penalty for contravention of these provisions.

### Production Targets for Bulk Drugs

4659. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target set in the Seventh Plan for the production of bulk drugs and formulations has been achieved;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the progress made in developing indigenous technology for the manufacture of various drugs and formulations as also the life saving drugs from basic stages?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The main reason for shortfall in production in case of several items was due to the fact that demand did not pick up as was anticipated.

(d) The country has developed technology for production of a wide variety of bulk drugs and formulations. A large number of drugs such as Dapsone, Aspirin, PAS and its Salts Chloramphenicol, Ibuprofen, Trimethoprim etc. are produced from basic stage.

### Setting up of Industries in Public Sector in Andhra Pradesh

4660. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up industries in the central public sector in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) There is no proposal

to set up any Central Public Sector Undertakings in Andhra Pradesh in the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Conversion of Ayodhya Telephone Exchange Into an Electronic Exchange

4661. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Ayodhya (U.P.) telephone exchange is likely to be converted into an electronic exchange; and

(b) the proposed capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). An electronic exchange of 200 lines capacity is planned to be commissioned at Ayodhya during 1989-90.

[English]

### Sound and Light Programme of 'Ramkatha'

4662. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sound and Light programme on the script of 'Ramkatha' is proposed to be prepared;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to play it in Ayodhya also?

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

**FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):** (a) A Sound & Light programme on 'Ramcharitmanas' is already available with Song & Drama Division.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Details of the Sound and Light programme 'Ramcharitmans'*

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1.	Script	:	By Shri B. Narayan based on 'Ramcharit Manas' written by Tulsi Das
2.	Duration of the programme	:	2 hours 10 minutes
3.	Contents of the programme	:	It starts from Ram Janam and ends Raj Tilak
4.	Total artists participated in the performance	:	125 artists
5.	Number of platforms	:	14 Nos.
6.	Electrical load required for the performance.	:	100 K. Watt in 3 phase.
7.	Area required for erection of platforms, light & sound booths green rooms, workshop & Stores etc:	:	300 Sq. metres approximately.

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[Translation]

refined indigenously during the period;

#### **Increase in Refining Capacity**

(c) whether a time bound scheme to achieve this target has been formulated;

4663. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:  
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

(e) the refining capacity during the year 1988-89 and the percentage of oil actually refined in the country?

(a) whether the refining capacity of oil produced in the country is proposed to be increased by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, It is proposed to refine the indigenously produced crudes entirely at indigenous refineries.

(b) if so, the percentage of oil likely to be



(c) and (d). In order to meet the increasing demand of petroleum products in future years, it is planned to install three new grass root refineries at Karnal, Mangalore and Assam of 6.0 MTPA, 3.0 MTPA and 2.0 MTPA respectively.

(e) The refining capacity as on 1.4.1988 was 48.70 MTPA including 2 MTPA swing capacity at HPCL, Bombay refinery. It is expected to achieve capacity utilisation of 99.8% by processing 48.60 million tonnes of indigenous and imported crude oil during 1988-89.

[English]

#### Setting up of Tool Rooms in Assam

4664. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for setting up tool rooms at Guwahati in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what would be the financial implications; 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) and (b). A Mini Tool Room is being set up by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. at their Demonstration-cum-Training Centre at Guwahati. The building of the Centre is almost ready and an expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs approximately has been incurred for plant and equipment for the Mini Tool Room.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Setting Up of Refinery in Assam

4665. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government has requested Union Government to set up a 3 million tonnes refinery with Naptha Cracking facilities; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) It has been agreed to set up a new grass root refinery in Assam of 2 MTPA capacity with provision to increase it to 3 MTPA subject to availability of crude oil in Assam.

#### Installation of Computerised Mail sorting Machines in Metropolitan cities

4666. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether highly sophisticated computerised mechanical mail sorting machines are proposed to be installed in the metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, including their cost, capacity and the source of supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. to start with in south Bombay.

(b) The mail mechanisation project will consist of letter sorting machines, coding desks stamp cancelling machines and conveyors for bags and letters. The process of automated sorting may be done in two stages i.e. reading of post code and converting into bar code which will be followed by sorting in the letters sorting machines on the basis of bar code. The coding operation is expected to achieve an output of 2,000 to 3,000 articles per hour and the final sorting at the rate of 30,000 articles per hour. The total project may cost Rs. 16.91 crores, including customs duty. The machinery is to be imported and the source of supply will be determined after global tenders are finalised.

#### **New Telephone Connections in Guwahati**

4667. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing telecommunication system in Guwahati;

(b) the number of new telephones installed in 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(c) the number of applications on the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Guwahati is a minor telephone district having a (i) 9000 line MAX-I exchange with 8071 Direct Exchange lines (DEL) and (ii) 2500 lines MAX-II exchanges with 2148 Direct Exchange Lines as on 28.2.89. It has an electronic telex exchange of 500 lines. The city is well connected to the National Transmission Network and has direct dialling—both national and international. It has a CTO and 2 DTOs

for telegraph traffic.

(b) 462 new telephone connections during 1987-88 and 237 during 1988-89 (upto 28.2.1989) were provided in Guwahati.

(c) As on 28.2.89, there were 6102 applicants on the waiting list for telephones.

#### **Power Projects in Rajasthan**

4668. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the survey conducted by the Central Electricity Authority, Rajasthan is likely to face acute power shortage by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Rajasthan Government has submitted any proposals for setting up certain power projects in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when these are like to be approved by Union Government?

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

(a) According to the 13th Electric Power Survey of India, Rajasthan is likely to face a peaking deficit of about 41% and energy deficit of about 35% at the end of the Eighth Plan period.

(b) and (c). The present status of the proposals received in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) from the State Government for setting up of power projects in Rajasthan is given below.

Sl. No.	Name	Capacity (MW)	Present Status
1.	Jawai Mini (H)	4 x 0.6	Reply from State Govt. is awaited on certain comments given by the CEA.
2.	Kota Pumped Storage (H)	2 x 100	Reply of State Govt. is awaited on certain comments by the CEA.
3.	Suratgarh (T)	2 x 210	Coal linkage is yet to be tied up.
4.	Dhaulpur (T)	2 x 210	Ministry of Environment and Forests have rejected the project site as it was likely to have adverse effect on environment and on Taj Mahal. Project authorities have to locate alternative site and submit a revised report.
5.	Chittorgarh (T)	2 x 210	Further investigations are to be carried out by Project authorities to tie up water and other inputs.
6.	Mandalgarh (T)	3 x 210	
7.	Rahughat (H)	4 x 40	Inter-state aspects need to be resolved.
8.	Jakham (H)	1 x 5.5	Certain additional information is awaited from project authorities.
9.	Mount Abu Multipurpose (H)	2 x 5	Being a multi-purpose project the scheme would first be required to be cleared by Technical Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources. Replies on certain comments of CEA are awaited.

The schemes could be appraised for techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority after receipt of requisite information/revised report, linkage of fuel or the resolution of inter-State aspects, as the case may be.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Telephone Exchanges  
and Public Call Offices in Almora  
District**

4669. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges and Public Call Offices in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether most of the Public Call Offices are situated at a distance of more than 10 kms from each other; and

(c) if so, whether more telephone exchanges and Public Call Offices are proposed to be opened in the district, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) At present there are 27 telephone exchanges, 48 public call offices and 53 Long Distance Public Telephones in Almora Distt. of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Yes Sir, most of the long distance public telephones are more than 10 kms. apart.

(c) Yes Sir.

(i) More telephone exchanges on existence of minimum paid demand as per liberalised policy of the department.

(ii) LDPTs proposed to be opened are 1 (one) in 1989-90 and Thirty

two (32) in 1990-91.

[*English*]

**Post and Telegraph Offices In Rented  
Buildings**

4670. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Post and Telegraph Offices are functioning in Private buildings on rental basis;

(b) whether a large number of cases for vacating the buildings/premises rented for the Post and Telegraph Offices are pending in different courts; if so, their number, State-wise; and

(c) what is the Government's policy in regard to construction of their own buildings for the Post and Telegraph Offices in the country and particularly in Orissa?

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

(b) Several cases for vacating the building/premises rented for the Post Offices are pending in different courts. State-wise number is given in statement-I for the Department of Posts and the information for the Department of Telecom. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The present policy of the Department of Posts in regard to construction of departmental building is given in statement-II below and the policy of the Department of Telecom. for construction of Telegraph Offices is given in statement-III below.

**STATEMENT-I**

*List of Cases Pending in Different Courts for Vacating Post Offices Buildings/Premises-  
State wise*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	25
5.	Goa	2
6.	Gujarat	47
7.	Haryana	15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
10.	Karnataka	23
11.	Kerala	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	65
13.	Maharashtra	58
14.	Manipur	—
15.	Meghalaya	—
16.	Mizoram	—
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	5
19.	Punjab	12
20.	Rajasthan	42

1	2	3
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	51
23.	Tripura	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	67
25.	West Bengal	6
Total:		460*

\*provisional.

### STATEMENT-II

*Policy of the Department of Posts in regard to construction of departmental buildings*

While determining inter-se priority for construction of departmental buildings, the following factors are generally taken into consideration:-

- I. Whether the office is situated in high rental areas;
- II. Large operative buildings like Head Post Offices, Postal Stores Depots, Mail Motor Service garages/workshops etc. and large administrative offices like PMG's offices etc. are generally given over-riding priority in construction.
- III. Operative buildings for small Post Offices. The building policy is subject to constraints viz:-
  - (i) The availability of lands, and
  - (ii) Availability of funds.

The same policy applies for the whole country including Orissa State.

### STATEMENT-III

*Policy of the Department of Telecom. in regard to construction of departmental buildings*

In view of lack of funds and to avoid blocking of capital, certain guidelines were issued vide letter no. 501-10/87-TPS (BT) dated 5.9.85 (copy enclosed) relating to renting of buildings for departmental exchanges, telegraph and administrative offices.

Accordingly all DTOs and Administrative offices shall be housed in rented buildings and departmental buildings may not be constructed for them for the present.

However in relaxation of these guidelines if it is felt that any building should be constructed, the case shall be referred to and cleared by the Head of the Circle/Telephone district personally for all cases within his powers. Cases beyond the powers of Heads of Circles and districts shall be referred to this offices (Telecom. Directorate).

No. 501-10/81-TPS (BT)  
 Government of India  
 Ministry of Communications  
 Department of Telecommunications  
 Sanchar Bhawan, New Delhi-110001.

Dated: 5-9-1985

To

All Heads of Telecom. Circles/Districts

Sub: Renting of buildings for departmental exchanges, Telegraph and Administrative Offices.

The Planning Commission has fixed an allocation of Rs. 4010 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan of the Department as against our original requirement of Rs. 12,500 crores. This has necessitated a review of our entire strategy for creation of various assets for providing different services. It is necessary that the funds available should be utilised to the maximum advantage on works which can be handled by department alone. We must make maximum use of facilities which can be leased or rented out and will not therefore, require investment of source capital resources.

2. Buildings for various departmental installations are one such asset/facility which could be secured with advantage on lease or rent basis. It has accordingly been decided that every effort be made to secure suitable rented/leased buildings for all MAX-II, MAX-III, manual exchanges and DTOs and administrative offices. Suitable negotiations may be opened with prospective builders who may be prepared to construct buildings as per our requirement and give them to us on long term lease almost in perpetuity. As an incentive for securing buildings on long term lease suitable provision could be made in the lease agreement for periodical review and increase of rental from time to time.

3. While it may be difficult to secure buildings for MAX-I installations, efforts may be made to secure suitable buildings in these cases also particularly in the multistoried office/commercial complexes in major cities at present served by the major and metro telephone districts.

4. In the light of above decisions, the following guidelines may be followed by Heads of Circles and Districts in processing building cases for departmental exchanges, DTOs and administrative offices:-

- i) all exchanges of MAX-II, MAX-III and manual type shall be housed, as far as possible, in rented buildings and no departmental buildings be constructed for the time being for these exchanges except where such construction is already in progress or has been processed to an advanced stage.
- ii) all DTOs and administrative offices shall also be housed in rented buildings and departmental buildings may not be constructed for them for the present.
- iii) In case of MAX-I exchanges, departmental construction may be undertaken for the main exchange and Transmission Centre in every city. However, in case of large cities (major and metro Telephone Districts) where large multistoried/commercial buildings are being constructed, efforts may be made to secure suitable floors for exchanges & RLU's.

Schedule of accommodation for taking the buildings on rent should not exceed the norms as indicated in this office circulars mentioned below:

- a) 482-6/81-TPS (BG) dt. 28.7.83  
(for MAX-I")
- b) 482-3/75-TPS (BG)/pt. dt.  
11.4.84 (for MAX-II)
- c) 151-11/73-TPS (CP) dt. 7.3.74  
(for DTOs, CTOs)
- d) 461-38/77-TPS (BG) dt. 13.4.82  
(for administrative bldgs)

In relaxation of these guidelines if it is felt that a building should be constructed, the case shall be referred to and cleared by the Head of Circle/Telephone District personally for all cases within his powers. Cases beyond the powers of Heads of Circles and Districts shall be referred to this office.

This issues with the concurrence of Finance U.O. No. 1126-Fall/85/T dated 28.8.85.

Receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged to DDG (S).

Sd/-

(D.K. Sangal)

Member (TD)

Copy to:

1. All Dy. Directors General in the Deptt. of Telecom.
2. DDG (EF) / DDG (PF)

**Setting up of T.V. Studios**

4671. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

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

(a) the number of TV studios so far established in the country and their location and

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish more TV studios in the country; if so, the names of the places and when these are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) TV Programme Production Facilities are, at present avail- able at the following 18 places:-

1. Ahmedabad
2. Bombay
3. Bangalore
4. Cuttack
5. Calcutta
6. Delhi
7. Gorakhpur
8. Guwahati
9. Hyderabad
10. Jaipur
11. Jalandhar
12. Lucknow
13. Madras
14. Nagpur
15. Rajkot
16. Ranchi



- |     |             |     |        |
|-----|-------------|-----|--------|
| 17. | Srinagar    | 19. | Panaji |
| 18. | Trivandrum. | 20. | Patna  |

(b) Besides augmentation of the Programme Production Facilities at Guwahati, Ranchi, Rajkot, Srinagar, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi, new Programme Production Centres are proposed to be set up at the following 30 (thirty) places:-

- |     |              |     |             |
|-----|--------------|-----|-------------|
| 1.  | Agartala     | 21. | Pondicherry |
| 2.  | Aizawl       | 22. | Port Blair  |
| 3.  | Allahabad    | 23. | Pune        |
| 4.  | Bareilly     | 24. | Raipur      |
| 5.  | Bhopal       | 25. | Shillong    |
| 6.  | Bhubaneshwar | 26. | Shimla      |
| 7.  | Chandigarh   | 27. | Silchar     |
| 8.  | Daltonganj   | 28. | Siliguri    |
| 9.  | Dibrugarh    | 29. | Tura        |
| 10. | Gangtok      | 30. | Vijayawada  |

Implementation of these projects would depend on availability of infrastructural facilities and allocation of resources in the Annual Plans of Doordarshan.

**Review of R&D Programme In Petroleum Sector**

4672. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- |     |          |   |
|-----|----------|---|
| 13. | Imphal   | (a) whether a review was carried out of Research and Development programme in Petroleum Sector in the Sixth Plan and it was proposed to strengthen the existing institutes and increase efforts in the areas considered deficient in the light of the review; |
| 14. | Itanagar |   |
| 15. | Jammu    |   |
| 16. | Kohima   |   |

(b) if so, the details of steps taken in that direction including the progress made in the R&D programme; and

- |     |             |                                      |
|-----|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18. | Mazaffarpur | (c) whether any survey has been car- |
|-----|-------------|--------------------------------------|

ried out in the Seventh Plan or is proposed in Eighth Plan to strengthen the institutes to such an extent that the country becomes self-sufficient in petroleum sector?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT):** (a) to (c). Research and Development is a continuous process and most of the oil companies have their own in-house R&D units and their programmes are reviewed from time to time by their management.

ONGC has set up five research institutes i.e. KD Malaviya Institute of Petroleum Exploration, Dehradun; Institute of Drilling Technology, Dehradun; Institute of Reservoir Studies, Ahmedabad; Institute of Engineering and Ocean Development and Institute of Production Technology at Bombay. They are also setting up an Institute of Petroleum Safety & Environment at Goa. IOC has a separate R&D Centre at Faridabad, Engineers India Ltd., and IBP Co. have set up their R&D Centres near Gurgaon in Haryana.

A High-Powered Review Committee for assessment of research potential in the field of petroleum was set up in December, 1983 under the chairmanship of Dr. G.S. Sidhu, former Director General of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to identify the gaps in the research effort, where fresh effort should be made or existing arrangements strengthened and to make suitable recommendations.

The Report of the Committee was considered in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas by the Scientific Advisory Committee relating to processing of hydrocarbons, and Scientific Advisory Committee for Geosciences, relating to oil exploration and production. Based on careful consideration, having full regard to the suggestions made by the two Scientific Advisory Committees, Government have written to the various

Public Sector Undertakings in the Oil Sector and the other concerned agencies for implementation of those recommendations which were accepted.

Further, the two Scientific Advisory Committees of the Ministry namely, the Scientific Advisory Committee relating to processing of hydrocarbons, and the Scientific Advisory Committee for Geo-Sciences, review the various R&D Programmes in the Oil Sector from time to time and their recommendations are taken up for implementation by the oil companies.

To assess the futuristic requirements, acquire, develop and adopt technologies in the field of refinery processes, petroleum products including lubricants and additives and their application, storage, handling and transportation of crude oil, products and gas and work relating to modernisation of technologies the Centre for High Technology was established in May, 1987. This Centre would,

- (a) develop detailed programmes of work in the gaps identified by the High Powered Committee and extend financial assistance to the projects recommended by the Scientific Advisory Committee and monitor their progress.
- (b) develop effective linkage between the laboratories, user organisations and the design organisations.

While all these efforts are geared to increase the country's capabilities, self-sufficiency in the petroleum sector does not seem feasible in the foreseeable future.

#### **Post Offices in Jaunpur District (U.P.)**

4673. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in U.P. having the least and the highest percentage of Post Offices,

(b) where does Jaunpur district stand,

(c) whether the Post Offices in Jaunpur district have not been provided with telephone facility, and

(d) if so, the time by which telephone facility will be provided in these post offices?

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

(c) 102 Post offices in Jaunpur district have been provided with telephone facility

(d) Policy of the Department is to provide telecom facility within about 5 Kms of every inhabited place. For this purpose, the country has been divided into hexagons of 5 Kms sides each and a principal village preferably a Gram Panchayat headquarter in it is earmarked for providing telecom facility progressively. This facility can be provided in the post office or at Grocer Shop etc. which ever is most suitable.

This policy is applicable in case of Jaunpur district also.

#### **Afforestation plantation for paper Industry**

4674 SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there was a proposal for undertaking a programme of afforestation plantation to supply raw material to the paper industry on long term basis, and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

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

(b) Does not arise

#### **Raising Power of Transmitters of Ongole and Markapuram Radio Stations in A.P.**

4675 SHRIC SAMBU Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise the power of transmitters of Ongole and Markapuram Radio stations in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh which have low power transmitters at present, and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) (a) At present there is no Radio Station existing either at Ongole or Markapuram in Prakasham district of Andhra Pradesh. However, the approved 7th Plan includes a scheme for setting up a radio station with 2x3 KW FM transmitters, multi-purpose studios etc. at Markapuram.

(b) Does not arise

#### **Setting up of Wind Electric Generator in Kerala**

4676 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether any wind electric generators have been set up in Kerala,

(b) if so, the details of their location and

capacity;

(c) whether Government propose to set up more wind electric generators along the West Coast;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) how many units are generating power for wind; and

(f) the total output of energy through wind electric generators during 1988?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A 100 KW wind electric generator has been installed in December 1988 at Kottamala in Palghat district of Kerala.

(c) and (d). A wind power capacity of 3.5 MW is already operational along the west coast, in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka. A further aggregate capacity of about 14 MW is under installation in Gujarat State which according to present information, has the best potential along the west coast.

(e) and (f). At present, the total installed wind farm capacity is 5.85 MW. Nearly 65 lakh units of electricity were fed to the respective State grids during 1988 from these projects.

#### **Autonomy to Public Sector Undertakings**

4677. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant full autonomy to certain public sector undertakings;

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

(c) The names of public sector undertakings proposed to be made autonomous this year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). It is the Government's policy to grant greater autonomy to public sector undertakings consistent with accountability. The Government has delegated enhanced powers, administrative and financial, to public sector undertakings who are signing Memorandum of Understanding with the Government.

(c) Eighteen public sector undertakings viz. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd., Maruti Udyog Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd., Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., HMT Ltd., State Trading Corporation Ltd., Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn. Ltd., Indian Airlines, Air India, Bharat Earth Movers, Bharat Electronics Ltd., Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd., Oil & Natural Gas Commission, National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd., Coal India Ltd., Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., are to sign MOU for the year 1989-90.

#### **Consumption of Electricity**

4678. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Electricity Boards have been called for efficient use of electricity in order to tide over the power deficit;

(b) whether the consumption of electricity in India is double as compared to Japan; and

(c) if so, the details of programme chalked out for efficient use of electricity?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The State Electricity Boards have been requested to take steps for conservation and efficient use of electricity.

(b) The consumption of electricity per unit of production in certain industrial sectors in India is considerably more as compared to that in Japan.

(c) The programme for efficient use of electricity envisages fixation of targets for reduction in specific energy consumption, training programmes, energy audits, awareness campaign, standardisation of electric appliances, grant of fiscal incentives on energy saving devices, and demonstration projects on rectification of inefficient agricultural pumpsets etc.

#### Gas-based Power Plant in Tripura

4679. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have signed an agreement with the French Government for setting up a gas based power plant in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). A contract has been signed between the Government of Tripura and M/s. Hispano—Suiza of France for an amount of FF 27,644,258/- for the supply of and services for the 1 x 9250 KW gas turbine (3rd Unit) at Baramura, Tripura, under the Indo-French Protocol for the year 1983-84 which provides for an equal mix of soft credit and export credit.

[Translation]

#### Supply of Contract forms for Advertisements to Hindi Newspapers

4680. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the questionnaire for contract forms and advertisements orders which used to be sent in Hindi by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to Hindi newspapers and magazines being published from the Hindi speaking States are now being sent to them in English;

(b) if so, whether it conforms to the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not complying with the provisions?

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

(a) to (c). Hindi newspapers/journals applying for empanelment for the first time are given media particular forms/questionnaire in Hindi by DAVP. However, in the cases involving a renewal of contract the requisite application form and the contract form are presently being given in English only because of unavoidable technical reasons due to computerisation. Action has already been initiated to make available these documents also in Hindi in computerised format to the Hindi newspapers/journals.

[English]

#### LPG Agencies in Kerala

4681. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies at present in Kerala;

(b) the number of agencies forwarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the number of agencies planned to be awarded in Kerala this year; and

(d) the number of such agencies earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). There are at present 137 LPG distributorships in the State of Kerala, out of which 31 belong to 'SC/ST' categories.

(c) and (d). In addition to the above, the oil industry has planned, upto its Annual Marketing Plan 1988-89, to establish 47 more distributorships in Kerala, out of which 11 have been earmarked for candidates under 'SC/ST' categories.

#### **Promotional Avenues for Farm Radio Officers**

4682. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH:  
SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-  
WARA RAO:

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

(a) when the Farm and House Radio Section was started in Akashvani programmes;

(b) the number of farm radio officers working in this section as on date;

(c) whether there are no promotional avenues for this cadre of employees working for more than 15 years; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Farm and Home Units in All India Radio were first established in 1966.

(b) Seventy-seven.

(c) and (d). Farm Radio Officers are presently eligible for promotion to one post of Joint Director (Farm & Home). However, a provision has been made in the proposed Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service to amalgamate the cadre of Farm Radio Officers with that of Programme Executive to provide them better promotional avenues.

#### **Selection grade for A.I.R. Farm Radio Officers**

4683. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH:  
SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-  
WARA RAO:

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

(a) the cadres of programme officers that are given benefits of selection grade;

(b) the reason for not extending the benefit of selection grade to the Farm Radio officers and Family Welfare Extension officers who are also the programme officers in practice; and

(c) the steps being taken to give selec- tion grade to all such Farm Radio officers and Family Welfare Extension officers who have completed 14 years service in their respective grades?

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

**FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):** (a) After implementation of the IV Central Pay Commission recommendations, all non-functional Selection Grades in the Programme cadres of AIR as well stand abolished.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, the question of extending the benefit of non-functional selection grade to the Farm Radio Officers and Extension Officers in All India Radio does not arise.

**Electrification of Narwana Cooperative Group Housing Society Complex Delhi**

4685. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question 4243 regarding electrification of Narwana Cooperative Group Housing Society in Patparganj area and state:

(a) the progress made so far with regard to internal electrification there; and

(b) the time by which DESU will be able to complete the remaining electrification work and supply of electricity to the Society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). 85% work of electrification including construction of the sub-station, in the Colony of Narwana Cooperative Group Housing Society is complete. The balance electrification work is expected to be completed by 30th April, 1989. Thereafter, permanent electric connections can be taken by the prospective consumers on completion of usual commercial formalities.

**World Bank Loan for Hydel Power Project**

4686. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big hydro electric power project in Northern Region is in the offing;

(b) if so, the location and the other details thereof;

(c) the total estimated cost of the project and the time by which it is likely to start producing electricity; and

(d) whether the World Bank has sanctioned a loan for construction of its structure and if so, the details thereof including the terms on which the loan has been agreed to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). Nathpa Jhakri Hydroelectric Project, with an installed capacity of 1500 M.W., located in Kinnaur and Shimla districts of Himachal Pradesh has been sanctioned for execution as a joint venture of the Government of India and Government of Himachal Pradesh. The total cost of the generation project is Rs. 1472 Crores. The Project is expected to yield benefits in the Ninth Five Year Plan. The World Bank has agreed to finance the Nathpa Jhakri Hydroelectric Project to the extent of US \$ 444 Million, for which a formal agreement with detailed terms and conditions, is to be concluded.

[Translation]

**Construction of Bhel Pahari Dam by D.V.C.**

4687. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has conducted a survey to construct Bhel Pahari Dam in Girdih district of Bihar; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken by D.V.C. so far and the time by which it is proposed to complete

the construction of this dam?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) had conducted topographical survey of the catchment area, geo-technical and soil investigation and hydrological studies in connection with the preparation of a detailed project feasibility report for Balpahari Dam. The proposed dam would augment flood storage capacity, provide increased water for irrigation, industrial and domestic purposes, and have potential for hydro power generation of 20 MW capacity. The participating State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal, to whom the Project Feasibility Report had been sent by DVC, have not conveyed their concurrence to the project proposal.

#### Costs of Generation/Supply of Power

4688. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the average costs of generation/supply of electricity in various States at present; and

(b) the average agricultural tariffs, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The details are given in the statement below.

#### STATEMENT

*State-wise estimated average cost of generation/supply of electricity and average agricultural tariffs as on 31.3.1989.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Average cost of generation/supply (Ps/kwh)</i>	<i>Average agricultural tariff (5 HP, 10% L.F. 272 Kwh/Month) (Ps/kwh)</i>
1		2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.52	9.50
2.	Bihar	126.35	36.00
3.	Gujarat	108.63	17.65
4.	Haryana	84.56	37.35
5.	Himachal Pradesh	119.79	21.94
6.	Karnataka	81.74	11.49 (a) 13.79 (b)
7.	Kerala	73.36	15.22



1		2	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	90.02	16.00
9.	Maharashtra	91.73	15.32
10.	Orissa	83.25	24.06
11.	Punjab	98.40	13.50
12.	Rajasthan	92.42	33.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	86.14	11.49
14.	Uttar Pradesh	103.69	41.36
15.	West Bengal	123.92	35.00
16.	Assam	236.83	50.00
17.	Meghalaya	85.96	21.00

Note: (a) —with installation of capacitors.

(b) —without installation of capacitors.

#### Production of Lubricating Oils in Barauni Refinery

4689. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barauni Refinery was designed to produce lubricating oils but due to the non-suitability of Assam crude for this purpose lubricating oils are not produced; and

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to produce lubricating oils in the country instead of importing it?

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

(b) Lubricating oils are being made at other refineries in the country.

#### Capacity of Barauni Refinery

4690. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barauni Refinery has been operating at below capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how it is proposed to utilise the facilities provided there to process crude;

(c) whether any feasibility report was prepared for increasing the capacity of the Barauni Refinery; and

(d) if so, the rate of return on the

investment for the enterprise and the reasons for not deciding the refining capacity expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Owing to lower availability of Assam crude. The crude oil production from the North Eastern sector is expected to increase in future and the Barauni refinery is expected to receive adequate crude for processing.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A Feasibility Report was prepared in 1983 and the rate of return was estimated at 17.02% on the investment proposed (at December, 1982 price level) at that time. It was not considered necessary to expand the capacity of Barauni refinery taking into account the availability of crude oil.

#### Refund by Private Housing Company

4691. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the action proposed/initiated against a private housing company which have duped large number of people by swindling their large deposits as reported in the Sunday Mail of 18.10.1987;

(b) the number of the depositors, total amount of deposits, total interest amount on the deposits as on date, the number of refund applications and deposit amount for refund along with interest and the refunds so far made; and

(c) the steps proposed for the refund to the depositors?

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

Complaints have been received against M/s. Nahi dco Housing Private Ltd. regarding unfair trade practices being indulged by the company and also regarding non refund of money to the members who had deposited the money with the company for getting the allotment of Flats. Finding that the firm has indulged in unfair trade practice within the meaning of Section 36A of the MRTP Act, 1969, the MRTP Commission has instituted enquires and also issued an ad-interim injunction restraining the firm from continuing with the unfair trade practices and from disposing of the property which is comprised in NAHIDCO Development Scheme without settling the claims of those who deposited money with them for taking benefit of the scheme till further orders.

(b) and (c). The total amount of deposits as per the applications received in the Commission is Rs. 13,58,812. Sixty three depositors have applied for compensation under Section 12B of the MRTP Act, 1969. The compensation applications will be disposed of as per the provisions of the MRTP Act. The Commission, being a quasi-judicial body, is competent to pass appropriate orders under the MRTP Act, 1969.

#### Telecast of Malayalam Films

4692. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Malayalam films shown on the national T.V. hook up during the post one year;

(b) the criteria for selection of these films;

(c) whether the films to be telecast are empanelled; and

(d) if so, the criteria of empanelment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF  
INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING  
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The information  
is given in the statement below.

(b) Doordarshan considers for telecast  
in its National Network (on Sunday after-  
noon) only such regional language feature  
films which have won the Best or the Second  
Best Awards of the Year (in all languages  
combined) or the President's Silver Medal  
as the Best Film in a regional language or  
Nargis Dutt Award for National Integration or  
Indira Gandhi Award for Best First Film of a  
Director or have been included in the Indian  
Panorama Section of any International Film

Festival of India/Filmotsav.

For Late Night slots, films of high cine-  
matic value/artistic excellence are selected.  
All the Malayalam films mentioned in the  
Annexure were selected for telecast on the  
basis of the above eligibility criteria.

(c) and (d). On receipt of the offer from  
the producer/TV right holder, all the films  
fulfilling the eligibility criteria, after having  
been previewed and graded 'A' at the con-  
cerned regional Kendra of Doordarshan, are  
enlisted for telecast by the Directorate Gen-  
eral, Doordarshan. While drawing the tele-  
cast schedule, preference is given to the  
latest films.

#### STATEMENT

*List of Malayalam Film Telecast from 1988 till date in the Sunday afternoon slot*

##### **FILMS TELECAST DURING 1988**

		<i>Date of telecast</i>
1.	KANAMARAYATHU	3.1.88
2.	CHIDAMBARAM	27.3.88
3.	AKKARE	8.5.88
4.	KATTATHE KILLIKOODU	24.7.88
5.	PURUSHARTHAM	18.9.88
6.	VEENA POOVU	20.11.88

##### **FILMS TELECAST DURING 1989**

1.	HRITHUBHEDAM	12.2.89
2.	THULABHARAM	26.2.89

##### **LIST OF MALAYALAM FILMS TELECAST IN THE LATE NIGHT SLOT DURING THE YEAR 1988**

1.	EENAADU	19.8.88
2.	IRAKAL	30.12.88

**Opening of Telecom Division at Cochin**

4693. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom. Division is proposed to be opened at Cochin;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Calicut Sub-Division is also proposed to be brought under the Tri-vandrum Division; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Regarding Price Reduction of Anti TB and Leprosy Drugs**

4694. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the

Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced the prices of certain medicines for the treatment of TB and Leprosy;

(b) if so, when and details of the reduced prices;

(c) whether the reduced prices have been implemented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). Consequent on the reduction of price of bulk drug Rifampicin from Rs. 3000/- per Kg. to Rs. 2500/- per Kg. revised prices were fixed for various formulation packs based on Rifampicin. The details of revised ceiling prices notified on 15th November, 1988 are given in the statement below. The State Government and the State Drug Controllers have already been requested to ensure compliance of the drug prices notified by the Central Government from time to time.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Formulation	Strength	Pack Size	Earlier ceiling price (Rs.)	Revised ceiling price (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rifampicin Capsules	150mg/Capsule	4' s Bottle/Strip	4.25	3.66
2.	Rifampicin Capsules	150mg/Capsule	12' s Bottle/Strip	12.72	10.96
3.	Rifampicin Capsules	150mg/Capsule	100' s Bottle/Strip	103.46	88.76
4.	Rifampicin Capsules	300mg/Capsule	4' s Bottle/Strip	7.82	6.64
5.	Rifampicin Capsules	300mg/Capsule	100' s Bottle/Strip	192.83	148.53
6.	Rifampicin Capsules	450mg/Capsule	3' s Bottle/Strip	8.70	7.37
7.	Rifampicin Capsules	450mg/Capsule	4' s Bottle/Strip	—	9.78*
8.	Rifampicin Capsules	600mg/Capsule	3' s Bottle/Strip	—	9.50*
9.	Rifampicin and Isoniazid Capsules	Rifampicin 450mg and Isoniazid 300mg per Capsule	3' s Bottle/Strip	9.00	7.67

Sl. No.	Name of the Formulation	Strength	Pack Size	Earlier ceiling price (Rs.)	Revised ceiling price (Rs.)
1		3	4	5	6
10.	Rifampicin and Isoniazid Capsules	Rifampicin 450mg and Isoniazid 300mg/Capsule	4' s Bottle/Strip	12.01	10.24
11.	Rifampicin and Isoniazid Capsules	Rifampicin 450mg and Isoniazid 300mg per Capsule	10' s Bottle/Strip	30.00	25.57

(\*Notified for the first time.)

### Car Telephone in Cities

4695. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications had started allotting car telephones in Delhi;

(b) the number of car telephones so far allotted in Delhi; and

(c) which other cities are proposed to be considered for allotment of car telephones?

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

(b) 77 have already been allotted.

(c) There is a proposal under consideration for installing cellular Mobile Radio Telephone system in Bombay. This is the latest version of mobile telephone system. In the light of experience gained, Mobile Radio system may be later introduced in other major cities in the country.

### Complaints of Excess Billing

4696. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for a large number of complaints from telephone subscribers about highly excessive billing;

(b) whether the complaints of excessive billing are entertained only after full payment of the excessive bills is made by the subscribers;

(c) whether Government propose to

allow the subscribers in case of such heavy and unprecedented bills to pay an average amount of earlier five or six months and investigate the matter later on; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Telephone Bills are prepared on the basis of actual calls recorded in the meters installed in Exchanges. The ratio of number of complaints of excessive bills to the bills issued all over India is about 1%. Complaints may arise due to the following factors:-

(i) clerical errors viz. wrong computations, wrong feeding to Computers, wrong transcription of meter-readings etc.

(ii) Technical faults viz. meter-faults, faulty circuit conditions, held up conditions—when line is not disconnected after STD calls etc. etc.

(iii) The apprehensions of subscribers, when they are not monitoring their own calls closely. It has been found that 80% of the complaints received are not found to be substantiated by fact on observation of the lines.

(b) to (d). When a complaint regarding excess charge is received and such a charge is found to exceed the highest one prevailing during the past six bi-monthly periods by more than 100% at STD stations and 50% at Non-STD stations, the subscriber is allowed to pay a split bill for local call charges limited to the average of local calls billed in the proceeding six bi-monthly periods plus 10% thereof, and the balance amount is kept in abeyance till the conclusion of the investigations of the complaint.

### **Abolition of Licensing System**

4697. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to abolish the licensing system with a view to attract foreign investment in the country; 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) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

### **Gas-Based Power Project in Krishna-Godavari Basin**

4698. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to set up a gas-based power project in Krishna-Godavari Basin in the Central sector; and  
 (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). A gas based power plant of 800 MW capacity (based on gas from the Krishna-Godavari Basin) is proposed to be located at Kakinada for which the National Thermal Power Corporation have been entrusted with the preparation of a feasibility report.

### **Automation of Kadiri Telephone Exchange in Andhra Pradesh**

4699. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether automation of Telephone exchange in Kadiri Town of Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh is being delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; when the automation of this telephone exchange is likely to be taken up and completed; and

(c) whether S.T.D. facility will also be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). There is no existing plan for automatization of Kadiri exchange. However, it is being considered for automatization during Eighth Plan.

(c) STD facility will be provided after automatization subject to availability of equipment.

### **Installation of U.H.F. System between Telephone Exchanges in Kerala**

4700. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to install an U.H.F. system between between the telephone exchanges in Alleppey and Pulincunoo in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether it will be commissioned during the current year?

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

(b) The Alleppey-Pulincunoo UHF system is planned to be commissioned during 1989-90.



**Ratio of LPG Connections and Cylinders**

4701. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the number of new LPG connections given during the last three years;

(b) the corresponding increase in the number of gas cylinders both manufactured

in India and imported; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the shortfall, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). The number of new LPG connections released and LPG cylinders procured by the oil industry during the last 3 years in given below:

(in lakhs)

Year	No. of new LPG connections released	No. of cylinders procured
1985-86	16.32	41.17 (including imports of 2.53)
1986-87	17.08	36.50
1987-88	14.37	27.26

(c) The LPG cylinders requirement of the oil industry is being adequately met with the capacity already available with the existing cylinder manufacturing units.

purview of the HPPC are given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

**Public Sector Undertakings Following Central Government DA Formula**

*List of Public Enterprises on Central D.A.*

4702. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

the names of the public sector undertakings following Central Government Dearness Allowance formula whose employees are covered in the Mishra Committee Report?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): The names of the 68 public enterprises which come within the

Sl. No.	Name of Enterprises
1	2
I.	WHERE ALL EMPLOYEES ARE ON CDA
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Island Forests & Plantation Development Corporation Limited.
2.	Bharat Leather Corporation Limited.

1	2
3.	Delhi Transport Corporation.
4.	Educational Consultants India Limited.
5.	Engineering Projects (India) Limited.
6.	Food Corporation of India.
7.	Hindustan Salts Limited.
8.	Sambhar Salts Limited.
9.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited.
10.	Hospital Services Consultancy Corpn. (India) Ltd.
11.	Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corpn. Ltd.
12.	Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd.
13.	Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited.
14.	The Jute Corporation of India Limited.
15.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited.
16.	National Airport Authority.
17.	National Building Constn. Corporation Limited.
18.	National Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.
19.	National Instruments Ltd.

1	2
20.	National Research Development Corpn. of India
21.	National Seeds Corporation Limited.
22.	National Small Industries Corporation Limited.
23.	North Eastern Electric Power Corpn. Ltd.
24.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handlooms Development Corporation Limited.
25.*	North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited.
26.	Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd.
27.	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited.
28.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited.
29.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.
30.*	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Limited.
31.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited.
32.	Water & Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited.
II.	WHERE ONLY EXECUTIVES ARE ON CDA
33.	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited.

1	2
34.	Bharat Gold Mines Limited.
35.**	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited.
36.	Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited.
37.**	Cement Corporation of India Limited.
38.	Cotton Corporation of India Limited.
39.*	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Limited.
40.**	Central Warehousing Corporation.
41.	Engineers India Limited.
42.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited.
43.**	Indian Tourism Development Corporation Limited.
44.	Manganese Ore (India) Limited.
45.*	Mazagaon Dock Limited
46.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited.
47.**	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Limited.
48.**	Modern Food Industries (India) Limited.
49.*	National Aluminium Company Limited.
50.**	National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Limited.
51.	National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.

1	2
52.**	National Projects construction Corpn. Limited.
53.**	National Textiles Corporation Limited.
54.**	National Textile Corpn. (A.P., Karnataka, Kerala, & Mahe) Limited.
55.**	National Textile Corpn. (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Limited.
56.**	National Textile Corporation (Gujarat) Limited.
57.**	National Textile Corpn. (Madhya Pradesh) Limited.
58.**	National Textile Corpn. (Maharashtra North) Ltd.
59.**	National Textile Corpn. (South Maharashtra) Limited.
60.**	National Textile Corpn. (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Limited.
61.**	National Textile Corpn. (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.
62.**	National Textile Corpn. (W.B., Assam, Bihar & Orissa, Limited.
63.*	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Limited.
64.	Rajasthan Drugs * Pharmaceuticals Limited.
65.**	Uttar Pradesh Drugs & Pharmaceuticals co. Ltd.
66.*	Uranium Corporation of India Limited. Medical Officers of Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.

1	2
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III. **WHERE ONLY NON-EXECUTIVES ARE ON CDA**

67. Hindustan Prefab Limited.
68. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited.

- \* Some Executives are on IDA  
 \*\* Some Non-executives are also on  
 † CDA

**Courler Services**

4703. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
 Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a host of private messenger companies have joined the foreign courier service causing loss to the Indian Postal Department; and

(b) if so, how these companies are administering overseas remittances for services rendered there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) It is a fact that private courier companies operate international courier services in collaboration with their foreign counterparts. This Ministry does not exercise any control over these companies nor is there any provision in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 for the regulation of the functioning of such companies. According to the information received from the Reserve Bank of India which grants licences to these companies under Section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 9 companies were operating international courier service in collaboration with their foreign counter parts in 1988.

(b) This Ministry has no information regarding the overseas remittances by such courier companies as permission to operate courier service is granted to these companies by the Reserve Bank of India under the FERA.

**Exploration in Mahanadi Basin**

4704. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
 Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the offshore and on-shore areas of Mahanadi basin surveyed in the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the extent of oil deposits found in those offshore and onshore areas; and

(c) the details of the programme of different oil companies in Orissa for exploring oil in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) During the Seventh Plan period Oil India Limited (OIL) have carried out survey in selected blocks of Orissa offshore (North East Coast) as follows:

2-Dimensional seismic survey	: 2820 line kms.
3-Dimensional seismic survey	: 3343 line kms.
Geo-chemical survey	: 6500 line kms.

In addition, a foreign oil Company, M/s. Chevron International Ltd. and Texaco Exploration India Inc. have completed about 495 line kms. of seismic survey in the area allotted to them.

(b) Though there are indications of hydrocarbon deposits, drilling by OIL so far has not resulted in discovery of oil or gas of commercial significance in the area.

(c) OIL are carefully studying drilling and seismic data of North East Coast for reviewing and re-evaluating the hydrocarbon prospects. Further exploratory drilling will depend on the results of the review and re-evaluation of data. The foreign company will consider the possibilities of carrying out exploratory drilling in the area allotted to them, based on the results of the seismic survey processing and interpretation.

#### Utilisation of Power Plant Equipment capacity by BHEL

4705. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is facing grim prospects of gross under-utilisation of its installed capacity for designing and manufacturing power plants equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons why the share of the indigenous power plant equipment for generating additional power has shown a declining trend; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to entrust more projects to BHEL before finalisation of the English Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The capacity utilisation of BHEL for the manufacture of power generation equipment is fairly satisfactory during the current year. The capacity utilisation will be satisfactory if there is adequate inflow of orders for the 8th Plan projects.

(c) BHEL sets constituted approximately 62.7% of the total installed capacity in 88-89 as against 61% in the year.

(d) The capacity utilisation of BHEL for the 8th Plan projects is under constant review by the Government in order to ensure that the manufacturing facilities available with the company are adequately utilised.

#### Financial assistance and supply of raw materials to Small and Cottage Industries

4706. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entrepreneurs running small and cottage industries have demanded better facilities like financial assistance and supply of raw materials at concessional rates;

(b) if so, the details of facilities and assistance proposed to be taken to them; and

(c) the steps taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. From time to time, proposals/suggestions are received by Government in this regard.

(b) and (c). Villages and small scale industries have been accorded high priority for the purpose of institutional assistance and bank finance along with concessional rates of interest extended to them as per following details:

	<i>Rate of interest with effect from 8.10.1988 (% per annum)</i>
<b>1. Composite loans upto Rs. 25,000/- sanctioned to artisans, village and cottage industries under the composite loan scheme.</b>	
a) Backward area	10.00
b) Other areas	12.00
<b>II. Short-term advances</b>	
a) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 2 lakhs	12.50 to 14.00
b) Over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs	14.00 to 15.50
c) Above Rs. 25 lakhs	16.00 (Minimum)
<b>III. Term loans of not less than 3 years:</b>	
a) Backward areas	12.5
b) Other areas	13.5

Schemes are also being operated by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) tailored to meet the medium and long term credit requirements of the sector in which assistance is available at substantially concessional rates compared to the normal rates of IDBI.

scarce and controlled raw materials are allocated to small scale units through state level agencies, particularly the Small Industries Development Corporations. Central/ State Govts. have also arrangements to supply raw materials to small scale industrial units registered with the State Dte. of Industries. In order to help artisans, village and cottage industries to get raw materials at cheaper rates as also to help them market their products, Reserve Bank of India has prescribed a concessional rate of interest of 12.5% p.a. on advances to state level corporations for purchase and supply of inputs to

artisans, village and cottage industries and/or marketing their output.

With the setting up of the Small Industries Development Fund in May 1986, IDBI has started extending resource support to State Small Industries Development Corporations (SIDCs) to enable them to finance among other things sale of raw materials. Such assistance to SIDCs is given at a concessional rate of 11.5% as against normal rate of 14%.

#### **Electrification of Villages in M.P.**

4707. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cent percent electrification schemes for villages of Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore districts of Madhya Pradesh have

been approved by the Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress of rural electrification made in these districts;

(d) whether some schemes of left out villages are still pending with REC, and

(e) if so, when these are proposed to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (e). Cent present village electrification scheme for Sehore (4 schemes), Raisen (11 schemes) and Vidisha (17 schemes) districts have been approved by the Rural Electrification Corporation except for 2 villages of Raisen and 11 villages of Vidisha Districts (reported to be under submergence). However, a few schemes were closed as the scheme period was over. Since targets could not be achieved by the MPEB, they have submitted during 1988-89, 6 replacement schemes (Raisen 4, Sehore 1 and Vidisha 1) to cover electrification of left over villages. Out of 6 schemes, 2 schemes of Raisen district have been sanctioned. The remaining schemes will be sanctioned, if found feasible. As on 28.2.89, 927, 959 and

1021 villages have been electrified in Sehore, Raisen and Vidisha districts respectively.

#### Introduction of STD Facility

4708. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of Government to expand telecommunication network during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the towns and cities identified for the introduction of S.T.D. facility during the plan period; and

(c) the cities and towns provided with S.T.D. facility during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Seventh Plan proposal envisages addition of 16 lakh Direct Exchange Lines in the local network, extension of STD facility to all district Headquarters and to all Telephone Exchanges greater than 1000 lines equipped capacity.

(c) The list is given in the statement below.

#### STATEMENT

#### ANNEXURE

*List of Stations Provided with NSD/STD during the last Three Years.*

1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (upto 28.3.89)
1	2	3
Morena	Orai	Bhind
Etah	Pithoragarh	Tundla

---

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Mainpuri</b>	<b>Pauri</b>	<b>Etawah</b>
<b>Mathura</b>	<b>Unjha</b>	<b>Ujjhiani</b>
<b>Talod</b>	<b>Godhra</b>	<b>Shikohabad</b>
<b>Savarkundla</b>	<b>Palanpur</b>	<b>Datia</b>
<b>Mahuva</b>	<b>Cambay</b>	<b>Banda</b>
<b>Kalol</b>	<b>Kheda</b>	<b>Lalitpur</b>
<b>Junagarh</b>	<b>Kapadwanj</b>	<b>Petlad</b>
<b>Gandhidham</b>	<b>Patan</b>	<b>Dabhol</b>
<b>Billimora</b>	<b>Sainthia</b>	<b>Anand/V.V. Nagar</b>
<b>Dholka</b>	<b>Nanjangud</b>	<b>Srirampur</b>
<b>Dharangdhra</b>	<b>Belwadi</b>	<b>Manmad</b>
<b>Visnagar</b>	<b>Hebbagudi</b>	<b>Dhulia</b>
<b>Surendranagar</b>	<b>Bangarpet</b>	<b>Jalna</b>
<b>Jhamkambalia</b>	<b>Channapatnam</b>	<b>Nanded</b>
<b>Pathankot</b>	<b>Chikbalapur</b>	<b>Hiriyur</b>
<b>Khanna</b>	<b>K.G.F.</b>	<b>Virajpet</b>
<b>Kalka</b>	<b>Guladgud</b>	<b>Ramnagaram</b>
<b>Purlia</b>	<b>Havari</b>	<b>Bhatkal</b>
<b>Kundapur</b>	<b>Satna</b>	<b>Gonikoppal</b>
<b>Bajpe</b>	<b>Bijnore</b>	<b>Hoshangabad</b>
<b>Kolar</b>	<b>Silchar</b>	<b>Bijapur</b>
<b>Kittur</b>	<b>Dhenkennal</b>	<b>Itarsi</b>
<b>Margoa</b>	<b>Sambalpur</b>	<b>Furidkot</b>



1	2	3
Parvel	Chaibasa	Eazilka
Kalamboli	Sindri	Diamondhabour
Navaseva	Hazipur	Baripada
Bhatpara	Bhilai	Balasore
Portblair	Bhagalpur	Berhampur
Satara	Sommanur	Paradip
Karad	Roorkee	Purl
Avinashi	Surajpur	Angul
Vellacoil	Kalady	Bhadrak
Musiri	Oranganur	Chatrapur
Hospet	Vaikom	Jeypore
Koppal	Alathur	Koraput
Kothagudam	Mannar	Sunaieda
Mandsur	Minicoy	Dharapuram
Joara	Perrur	Kelanchery
Dewas	Mela	Tadpatri
Partappgarh	Armoor	Sriganganagar
Ambasamudram	Dhar	Pali
Tenkasi	Nagaur	Dharamshala
Shenkotah	Bikaner	Perithalmanna
Shankarankoil	Gurdaspur	Ottapalam
Sivakasi	Fatehpur	Nilember
Kanyakumari	Tirur	Nileshwar

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Valiyur	Telipramba	Kottakal
Sivaganga	Payyannur	Ramnathpuram
Ambur	Karhangod	Palani
Vaniyambadi	Ponani	Mariamalainagar
Trivellore	Sultanpur	Gummidipoondi
Arni	Mannarghat	Madhubani
Molivesharam	Shoraneor	Purnia
Kavali	Lakhimpurkheri	Begusarai
Chandrapur	Jagraon	Nawadah
Seoni	Chinalapatti	Baroat
Siwan	Sirivilliputhur	Tarapore
Munghyr	Ronneri	Latur
Porebandar	Kavarathy	Sylvasa
Perundurai	Nellikupam	Khamgaon
Karaikal	Rewa	Osmanabad
Pudukottai	Raigarh	Kopergaon
Sirkali	Daltonganj	Bongaigaon
Thanjavur	Bettiah	Daman
Punalur	Dawarka	Ahva
Vizhinjim	Wankaner	Panaruti
Eluro	Uthukuli	Tindivanam
Baramati	Sattyamanglam	Aduthurai
Veraval	Lungleh	Thiruvaiyaru

1	2	3
Hazaribagh	Tinsukia	Nedumangad
Chickmanglore	Jorhat	Vuyyuru
Kovur	Sibsagar	Chirala
Sankridurg	Naharlagan	Yenam
Kosiji	Kulithalai	Amudalavalasa
Kariamanickam		Ambikapur
	Papnasam	Jagdapur
	Pathanamthita	Bhadohi
	Kayamkulam	Basti
	Pandalam	Khamaria
	Ramchandrapuram	Deoghar
	Annaparathi	Giridih
	Tuni	Chirkunda
	Samalkot	Chas
	Peddupuram	Bundi
	Dowelshwaram (I/C)	Kalapardi
	Ravalpalam	Vallam
	Dhamtari	Sundergarh
	Jaunpur	Chitoor
	Solan	Vakrala
	Hamirpur	Falta
	Bilaspur	Gourbindnur
	Nahan	Deaakettai

1	2	3
	Khopoli	Melur
	Tallichery	Cheruvathur
		Shankarnagar
		Meder-Metla
		Kovurru
		Bhadrachalan
		Kudal
		Kuttalam
		Mahe
		Nanguneri
		Phulbani
		Jharsguda
		Keonjhar.

### Transfer of AIR/TV Employees

4709. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of officers and employees working in different AIR stations and Doordarshan kendras are not transferred from one place to another;

(b) if so, the number of officers and employees posted at Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta AIR stations and Doordarshan Kendras who have not been transferred for the last 15 to 20 years;

(c) whether any criteria has been laid

down by the Government to transfer officers and employees from one place to another; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and when the officers and employees posted at a particular station for more than 4 years are likely to be transferred to another place?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). The transfer of staff in All India Radio and Doordarshan is governed by the transfer policy guidelines of the Government. Under these guidelines Group 'D' and low paid employees are generally not transferred. For Group

'C' officers, the transfer is normally to the Stations /Kendras within the zone. Such employees constitute a substantial number of employees in these stations/kendras.

Officers with all India transfer liability are transferred keeping in view the service needs of the stations/kendras, specialisation of the officer concerned and other administrative constraints.

#### Extension of Local Call Facility in Bombay

4710. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposals to extend the local call facility from Bombay to New Bombay, Kalyan, Dombiwali, Ambarnath, Bhiwandi, Panvel and Vasai as has been done in the case of Delhi;

(b) if so, the places likely to be covered by this facility; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). No, Sir. These areas come under the jurisdiction of separate local bodies. Therefore the telephone systems serving them are treated as separate systems. The calls between Bombay and these places are charged according to the distance between them.

#### Telephone System in Bombay

4711. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to enlarge the telephone communication system in Bombay city; and

(b) if so, the number of new telephone exchanges likely to be opened in 1989-90?

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

(b) Three new telephone exchanges are likely to be opened and eight existing telephone exchanges are expected to be expanded during 1989-90.

#### Opening of Telephone Exchanges in Rural Areas of Ahmednagar District

4712. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand telephone facilities in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the number of telephone exchanges likely to be opened in rural areas of Ahmednagar district (Maharashtra) in the current year?

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

(b) It is proposed to commission 17 numbers during 1989. Out of these 4 exchanges have been commissioned since January 1989.

#### S.T.D. Facility in States

4713. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to provide STD facility to more towns in the current year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-

wise; and

(c) the time by which various centres in Ahmednagar district such as Sangamner, Kopargaon, Newasa, Rahuri, Jamkhed and Parner are likely to be provided with S.T.D. facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The state-wise break up is given the statement below.

(c) Subject to availability of equipment, Sangamner, Kopargaon, Newasa, Rahuri, Jamkhed and Parner are proposed to be provided with STD facility during the Eighth Plan period.

#### STATEMENT

*Statewise Break up of Towns Planned to be Provided with STD Facility During 1989-90*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Towns</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27
2.	Assam	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
4.	Bihar	15
5.	Goa	2
6.	Gujarat	22
7.	Haryana	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11
10.	Karnataka	13
11.	Kerala	27
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22
13.	Maharashtra	21
14.	Manipur	7
15.	Meghalaya	2

1	2	3
16.	Mizoram	1
17.	Nagaland	6
18.	Orissa	4
19.	Punjab	3
20.	Rajasthan	15
21.	Sikkim	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	17
23.	Tripura	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21
25.	West Bengal	9
26.	Union Territory	3

**Anta Combined Cycle Gas Power Project**

4714. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-WARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second gas turbine of the Anta combined cycle gas power project of NTPC was synchronised in March 1989; and

(b) if so, the results achieved therefrom?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The unit has performed satisfactorily and has demonstrated its capability to

operate at full load.

**Manufacture of Gas Based Power Plants by BHEL**

4715. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-WARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has stepped up its capacity to manufacture the gas-based power plants;

(b) if so, the number of gas based power plants proposed to be manufactured by the BHEL;

(c) whether any concrete proposals have been formulated in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). BHEL has already established capacity to manufacture about 200 MW per annum of gas-based power plants. The Company has planned the manufacture of nine gas-based Turbo-Generator sets during 1989-90.

**International Subscriber Dialling  
Facility from Kerala**

4716. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries to which International Subscriber Dialling system is available from Kerala;

(b) the telephone exchanges in Kerala which have International Subscriber Dialling system facility; and

(c) the telephone exchanges which will be provided with International Subscriber Dialling facility within the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The countries to which International Subscriber Dialling is available from Kerala is given in the Statement-I below.

(b) The telephone exchanges in Kerala which have International Subscriber Dialling system facility are given in the Statement-II below.

(c) The telephone exchanges which are likely to be provided with International Subscriber Dialling facility within the next 3 years are given in the Statement-III below.

**STATEMENT-I**

*List of Countries Available on ISD*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>
1	2
1.	Albania
2.	Algeria
3.	Andorra
4.	Angloa
5.	Anguilla
6.	Antigua
7.	Argentina
8.	Aruba
9.	Ascension Island
10.	Australia
11.	Austria
12.	Azores
13.	Bahmas
14.	Bahrain
15.	Bangladesh
16.	Barbados
17.	Belgium
18.	Belize
19.	Benin
20.	Bermuda



<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
21.	Bolivia	44.	Denmark
22.	Botswana	45.	Djibouti
23.	Brazil	46.	Demonican
24.	Brunei	47.	Demonican Republic
25.	Bulgaria	48.	Ecuador
26.	Burkina	49.	Egypt
27.	Burma	50.	Ethiopia
28.	Burundi	51.	Falkland Islands
29.	Cameroon	52.	Fiji
30.	Canada	53.	Finland
31.	Canary Islands	54.	France
32.	Cayman Islands	55.	Gabon
33.	Central African Rep.	56.	Gambia
34.	Chad Republic	57.	Germany East GDR
35.	Chile	58.	Germany West FRG
36.	Christmas Islands	59.	Ghana
37.	Colombia	60.	Gibraltar
38.	Congo People's Rep.	61.	Greece
39.	Cook Islands	62.	Grenada
40.	Costa Rica	63.	Guadeloupe
41.	Cuba	64.	Guam
42.	Cyprus	65.	Guatemala
43.	Czechoslovakia	66.	Guyana

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
67.	Haiti	90.	Madeira
68.	Honduras	91.	Malagasy
69.	Hongkong	92.	Malawi
70.	Hungary	93.	Malaysia
71.	Iceland	94.	Maldives
72.	Indonesia	95.	Mali
73.	Iran	96.	Malta
74.	Iraq	97.	Marshal Island
75.	Ireland	98.	Martinique
76.	Italy	99.	Mauritius
77.	Ivory Coast	100.	Microneisa
78.	Jamaica	101.	Mexico
79.	Japan	102.	Monaco
80.	Jordan	103.	Mentaerrat
81.	Kenya	104.	Morocco
82.	Kiribati	105.	Mozambique
83.	Kuwait	106.	Nambia
84.	Lebanon	107.	Nauru
85.	Lesotho	108.	Nepal
86.	Liberia	109.	Netherlands
87.	Libya	110.	Netherlands Antilles
88.	Luxembourg	111.	Newzealand
89.	Macao	112.	Nicarauga

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
113.	Niger	136.	Sierraleone
114.	Nigeria	137.	Singapore
115.	Norfolk Island	138.	Solomon Islands
116.	Norway	139.	Somalia
117.	Oman	140.	South Korea
118.	Pakistan	141.	Spain
119.	Palau	142.	Srilanka
120.	Panama	143.	St. Chrittopher
121.	Papua New Guinea	144.	St. Lucia
122.	Paraguay	145.	St. Vincent
123.	Peru	146.	Sudan
124.	Phillipines	147.	Surinam
125.	Poland	148.	Swaziland
126.	Portugal	149.	Sweedden
127.	Puerto Rico	150.	Switzerland
128.	Qatar	151.	Syria
129.	Romania	152.	Taiwan
130.	Rwanda	153.	Tanzania
131.	Samoa West	154.	Thailand
132.	San Marion	155.	Togolese Republic
133.	Saudi Arabia	156.	Tonga
134.	Senegal	157.	Trinidad and Tobago
135.	Seychelles	158.	Tunisia

1	2
159.	Turkey
160.	U.A.E.
161.	U.S.S.R.
162.	Uganda
163.	United Kingdom
164.	United States
165.	Uruguay
166.	Vanuata (New Hebrides)
167.	Venezuela
168.	Virgin Is. (B)
169.	Yemen Arab Republic
170.	Yugoslavia
171.	Zaire
172.	Zambia
173.	Zimbabwe
174.	China

*List of destinations (Separate Telecommunication entities)*

175.	Alakka
176.	Hawaii
177.	Vatican City.

**STATEMENT-II**

*List of Telephone Exchanges in Kerala which have International Subscriber Dialling Facility*

Trivandrum X-Bar, TVM-Kaithammukku, Sreekaniam, Quilon, Quilon-Chinnakkada, Kottayam I, Kottayam II, Kanjikuzhi, Gandhinagar, Ernakulam I, Ernakulam II, West Island, Palarivattem, Cochin, Tripunithura, Udayamperoor, Kalamassery, Chittoor-Cochin, Guruvayur, Chowghat, Calicut Calicut-Vellayil, Ferrok, Cannanore, Bala-pattom, Adoor, Alathur, Alleppey, Alwaye Angamaly, Attingal, Badagara, Chalakudy Changanacherry, Chengannur, Chingavanam, Cranganore, Idikki, Irinjalakuda Kalady, Kalpetta, Kayamkulam, Kavarathy Kanhangad, Kothamangalam, Kottarakara Kundara, Palai, Malappuram, Manjeri, Mannar, Minicoy, Muvattupuzha, Narakkal, Neyyattinkara, Parur, Pathanamthitta Payyannur, Perumbavoor, Pennani, Punalur, Shertalai, Alagappanagar, Cherpu Ollur, Trichur, Thaliparamba, Tellicherry, Thedupuzha, Tirur, Thiruvalla, Vaikom, Mala, Pandalam, Nilambur, Perinthalmanna, Mannarghat, Munnar, Nedumangad, Kolenchery, Nileswar, Ottappalam Shornur, Mulanthuruthy, Vizhinjam, Chittur-PGT, Varkala, Thrikkakara, Aroed Palghat, Olavakkot, and Kunnamkulam.

**STATEMENT-III**

*List of Telephone Exchanges in Kerala Likely to be Provided International Subscriber Dialling Facility during the next three years*

1.	Kasargod
2.	Haripad
3.	Kanjirapally
4.	Mavelikara

5. **Vadakanchery** **Orders for Off-shore Structures by ONGC**
6. **Quilandy**
7. **Kunnanangalam** 4717. PROF K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:
8. **Blathur**
9. **Chelari** (a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission are placing orders for Off-shore structures on the Indian shipyards, particularly the Cochin Shipyards; and
10. **Parappangadi**
11. **Karunalapally** (b) if not, the reasons therefore?
12. **Varkala** THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and
13. **Kondotti** (b). ONGC have placed orders for fabrication of platforms etc. on Indian shipyards, namely, Mazagon Docks Limited Hindustan Shipyard Limited and Brun Standard Co. Ltd.
14. **Manjeswar**
15. **Uppala**
16. **Chengala**
17. **Ambalathera** M/s. Cochin Shipyard Limited do not have the infrastructure to undertake the fabrication of platforms. However, Cochin Shipyard Limited have completed an order of ONGC for dry docking and repairs of an offshore drilling rig. Another such order for dry docking and repair of another rig is currently under execution by them.
18. **Trikarpur**
19. **Pampady**
20. **Kaniyapuram**
21. **Kandassankadavu** **Extra Departmental Employees in Karnataka**
22. **Ponkonnam** 4718. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:
23. **Valappad**
24. **Mondoor** (a) whether Extra-Departmental employees in the Department of Posts with three years service are qualified to take the test for recruitment to the grade of Group 'D' in Karnataka Postal Circle;
25. **Koothattukulam**
26. **Mulankunnathukavu**
27. **Cheruvathur** (b) whether any test was held in 1988 to recruit them to the cadre of Group 'D'; and

(c) if not, when the test is proposed to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir, subject to the condition that the number of candidates for an examination is restricted to 5 times the number of vacancies.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No specific time can be mentioned at this stage.

#### **STD Facility at Nelamangala and Doddaballapur in Bangalore**

4719. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether S.T.D. facility has been provided at Nelamangala and Doddaballapur in Bangalore District; and

(b) if not, the time by which S.T.D. facility will be provided at these places?

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

(b) Subject to the availability of adequate resources, these stations could be considered for STD facility during the Eighth Plan period.

#### **Installation of Digital Electronic Auto Exchange at Cuttack, Orissa**

4720. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any digital electronic auto exchange has been installed at Cuttack

Orissa;

(b) if so, what facilities would be available to the people by this auto exchange; and

(c) the total amount spent on this auto exchange so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. One Digital trunk automatic exchange has been installed at Cuttack in Orissa.

(b) This digital trunk auto exchange enables the people of Orissa to get access to National and International Subscriber Trunk Dialling Services

(c) Approximately Rs. 2.5 Crores.

#### **Capital Output Ratio of IDPL**

4721. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the capital output ratio in respect of bulk drugs and formulations of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, separately in respect of each drug;

(b) whether this ratio is the lowest in respect of the IDPL as compared to other companies;

(c) if so, the details of improvement/deterioration in this ratio for the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to improve this ration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Electrification of Villages with Solar Energy**

4722. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Orissa proposed to be electrified with the help of solar energy; and

(b) the arrangements made to supervise the work of electrification of these villages through solar energy?

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 206 villages in Orissa have already been provided with solar photovoltaic street lighting systems as a measure of initial electrification of these villages. About 200 more villages are expected to be provided with solar street lights/photovoltaic power packs during the Seventh Plan. About 90 Solar power packs for powering pumps, community TV and lights have also been set up at different locations in Orissa. A Centralised Solar Photovoltaic system of about 25 kw (peak) is under installation at a Forest Lodge at Lulung.

(b) Supervision of the work relating to solar energy installations including maintenance, training of persons has been entrusted to the State Nodal Agency, namely, Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency and Orissa State Electricity Board.

### **Computerised Telephone Directory Enquiry Service**

4723. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities where computerised telephone directory enquiry service is in operation;

(b) when Bhubaneshwar will have

computerised telephone directory enquiry service;

(c) whether Government propose to open customer service centres and computerised fault control system in Delhi and other cities; and

(d) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The names of cities in the country where computerised Telephone Directory Enquiry Service is in operation is given in the Statement below.

(b) Bhubaneshwar is likely to have computerised telephone directory enquiry service in about two years time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Delhi and a few other cities have already been provided with these services. Other cities are being provided with these system progressively. These are likely to be completed during Eighth Plan.

### **STATEMENT**

*Names of cities in the country where computerised Telephone directory enquiry service is in operation*

1. / Bombay
2. New Delhi
3. Calcutta
4. Madras
5. Lucknow
6. Hyderabad
7. Dindigul

8. Coimbatore
9. Ahmedabad
10. Ambala
11. Baroda
12. Faridabad
13. Pondicherry
14. Vijaywada
15. Trichy
16. Ghaziabad
17. Kolhapur.

#### **Telephone Connections in Vadodara**

4724. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWARD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the anticipated demand for telephone connections in Vadodara by the end of Seventh Plan;

(b) the total number of telephone connections given during the first four years of the Plan and the number of telephone connections likely to be given in Vadodara during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan;

(c) the total allocation made and the amount likely to be spent during the terminal year of the Plan for the purpose;

(d) whether the existing waiting list for telephone connections will be wiped out during Eighth Plan;

(e) if so, the details of expansion projects likely to be undertaken by Baroda Tele-

phones; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The anticipated demand (working connection + Waiting List) for telephone connections in Vadodara is likely to be about 53,000 by the end of Seventh Plan i.e. 31.3.1990.

(b) During the first four years (1985-89) of the Seventh Plan a total No. of 13,000 telephone connection were provided. About 7,500 telephone connection are proposed to be provided during 1989-90.

(c) The total allocation made for Seventh Plan is about 70 crores and the amount likely to be spent during 1989-90 for the purpose is about 25 crores.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). The details of installation programme for telephone exchanges in Vadodara is given below:

(i) 10,000 lines (Main) E-10B at Alkapuri during 1989-90.

(ii) 6,000 lines expansion of ICP X-Bar at Makarpura during 1990-91.

(iii) 4,000 lines Electronic (RLU) at Panigate during 1990-91.

(iv) 5,000 lines (Main) Electronic at Jail Road during 1991-92.

(v) 3,500 lines Expansion at Alkapuri during 1991-92.

(vi) 5,000 lines (main) Electronic at Panigate during 1992-93.



**Excess Telephone Billing in Baroda  
Telephones**

4725. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the subscribers receiving exhorbitant telephone bills every now and then from in Baroda Telephones in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received but these are not considered abnormal in view of the magnitude of bills issued in Baroda Telephones.

(b) and (c). The details of the complaints received and steps taken to settle those are as under:

- (i) No. of bills issued from 4/87 to 3/89...3,51,148.
- (ii) No. of complaints of excess billing received from 4/87 to 3/89...4420.
- (iii) Percentage of complaints to bills issued 1.25%.
- (iv) No. of complaints settled so for 4420.
- (v) No. of complaints in which no justification for grant of any rebate was found...4281.
- (vi) No. of complaints in respect of which rebate was granted during

4/87 to 3/89.....139.

(vii) Amount of rebate granted...Rs. 4,26,756.

**Training to Oil Industry Employees in  
Safety Measures**

4726. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for the training of employees of petroleum industry like these working in LPG bottling plants etc., in safety measures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMDATT): (a) and (b). Government have not formulated any scheme in this regard since the public sector oil companies have their own schemes for such training programme.

**Power Generation by Captive Power  
Plants**

4727. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total generation of power of the captive power plants during the last three years;

(b) whether it has relieved the pressure on the power supply of the National Thermal Power Corporation and the State Electricity Boards; and

(c) the estimated power generation through captive power plants during 1989-90 and the break up thereof in different States?

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

**Financial Assistance for Power Project from Abroad**

4728. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the power projects at present under execution in the country for which financial assistance or credit from abroad is involved;

(b) the name of financing agency and the credits given for each such project;

(c) the name of foreign company, its business, quantum and contract value being handled by it in each project with the support of such external financing arrangement; and

(d) the new power projects for which financial assistance from abroad either in

part or in full is being considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):  
(a) and (b). The details of power projects under implementation with external assistance are given in the statement below.

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

(d) The new power projects for which external financial assistance, either in part or in full, may be obtained include Nathpa Jhakri HEP, Dulhasti HEP, Uri HEP, Chamera stage-II HEP, Larji HEP, Uhl Stage-III HEP, Yamunanagar TPS, Gas Turbine Project at Dadri, Rihand STPS Stage-II, Panam mini hydel project, Farakka STPP Stage-III, Muddanur TPS, Tenughtat TPS, North Madras TPS, Koyna Stage-IV HEP, Chandrapur Extn. TPS, Gandhar Gas Turbine Project, Basin bridge Gas based projejct, Vishnuprayag HEP, Bhawani Kattalai HEP etc.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Project	Source of external assistance	Amount of Loan	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Second Ramagundam Thermal Power Project	World Bank co-financed by FRG	US \$ 300 Million DM 140 Million	
2.	Second Farakka Thermal Power Project	World Bank co-financed by FRG	US \$ 300 Million DM 70 Million	
3.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Project	World Bank	US \$ 300 Million	
4.	Combined Cycle Gas Project at Anta, Auraiya and Kawas	World Bank	US \$ 485 Million	
5.	National Capital Power Supply Project	World Bank	US \$ 485 Million	
6.	Talcher Thermal Power Project	World Bank	US \$ 375 Million	
7.	Second Korba Thermal Power Project	World Bank co-financed by FRG	US \$ 400 Million DM 190 Million	
8.	North Madras Thermal Power Project	Asian Development Bank	US \$ 150 Million	
9.	Unchahar Thermal Power Project	—do—	US \$ 160 Million	
10.	Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Project (UPSEB) (2 x 500 MW)	OECD, Japan	24,100 Yen Million 14,295 Yen Million	

S. No.	Name of Project	Source of	Amount of Loan external assistance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Raichur Thermal Power Project Unit-IV (1 x 210 MW) (Karnataka Power Corpn.)	OECD, Japan	38,395 Yen Million	
12.	Waste Heat recovery plant for Uran Combined Cycle Power Station (Unit I & II)	FRG	DM 198 Million	Agreement not yet signed.
13.	Rihand Super Thermal Power Station—I	U.K.	171 Million £	
14.	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station St. I	USSR	356.26 Million Roubles (incl. Transmission Lines)	
15.	Kahalgaoon Super Thermal Power Station	USSR	219.16 Million Roubles	
16.	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project St. II	USSR	400 million Roubles	
17.	Maithon Thermal Power Project	USSR	400 Million Roubles	XX
18.	Kayamkulam (Multi Fuel Thermal Power Project St. I)	USSR		XX
19.	Manglore (Multi Fuel Thermal Power Project Stage I)	USSR		XX

S. No.	Name of Project	Source of	Amount of Loan external assistance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
XX	As per Inter-Governmental Agreement signed on 20.11.88 these three Thermal Projects are to be set up with Soviet assistance for which Credit Agreements have not yet been signed.			
20.	Indira Sarovar HEP	World Bank	US \$ 25 Million	
21.	Kerala Power Project	World Bank	US \$ 176 Million	
22.	Karnataka-I Power Project	World Bank	US \$ 330 Million	
23.	Karnataka Power Project-II	World Bank	US \$ 260 Million	
24.	U.P. Power Project	World Bank	US \$ 350 Million	
25.	Upper Indrawati HEP	World Bank	US \$ 326.40 Million	
26.	Kathalguri Gas Turbine & Transmission Line Construction Project	OECF, Japan	43.52 Billion Yen	
27.	Teesta Canal HEP	OECF, Japan	8.025 Billion Yen	
28.	Lower Borpani HEP	OECF, Japan	1.7 Billion Yen	
29.	Ujjaini HEP	OECF, Japan	1.5 Billion Yen	
30.	Srisailem Left Bank HEP	OECF, Japan	26.101 Billion Yen	
31.	Ghatghar Pumped Storage Scheme	OECF, Japan	11.414 Million Yen	

S. No.	Name of Project	Source of	Amount of Loan external assistance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
32.	Tehri HEP	USSR	1,000 Million Roubles	
33.	Kol Dam HEP	USSR	XX	
34.	Chamera HEP	Canada	CIDA Loan of 217 M C\$ + EDC Loan of 403 M C\$	

**Group Dialling Integrated Digital Network Scheme in Himachal Pradesh**

4729 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the introduction of Group Dialling, Integrated Digital Network Schemes, installation of MARRs Public Call Offices and C-Dot Exchanges even in a few selected areas of Himachal Pradesh,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the targets fixed for implementation by the end of March, 1989 are atleast fulfilled by April, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) There has been some delay in introduction of MARR PCOs and C-DOT exchanges in Himachal Pradesh Group dialling and IDN schemes were planned to be implemented progressively during Seventh and Eighth Plan period

(b) The schemes have been delayed due to non availability of equipment

(c) Details are given in this statement below

**STATEMENT**

- (i) Equipment has been received by Himachal Pradesh Circle recently for six (6) C-DOT exchanges which are planned to be commissioned by April, 1989 Balance C-DOT exchanges will be commissioned during 1989-90 on supply of equipment by ITI

(ii) MARR PCOs are proposed to be commissioned during 1989-90.

(iii) Group dialling and IDN schemes are proposed to be progressively introduced during 1989-90 and the 8th five year plan

**Expansion of Telecom. Network in Rural Areas**

4730 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is inordinate delay in the achievement of targets in the expansion of Telecom network in rural areas because of the imposition of ban on the recruitment of staff even on daily wages and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to allow the recruitment of labour on daily wages or execute the works on contractual basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) So far there is no inordinate delay in the achievement of targets in the expansion of Telecom Network in rural areas because of imposition of ban on the recruitment of staff

(b) Wherever the necessity arises, the work is done by existing regular/daily wage staff or through contractors

**Postal Services in Rural Areas**

4731 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Department of Posts has issued orders for the review of even the permanent Branch Post Office, every three

years scrapping thereby the age old concept of permanency of these post offices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the step would be withdrawn and status quo ante would be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). According to the present policy a financial review of all branch offices is carried out once in three years. This exercise is intended to see whether the minimum percentage income as prescribed in the norms is actually realised.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Norms for Calculation of Workload and Time Factor in Postal Transactions**

4732. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Staff Inspection Units have changed the norms for the calculation of workload and time factor on various postal transactions and other items during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) if so, the exact change in the norms introduced alongwith the dates of its introduction and the reasons for change; and

(c) whether the Department has taken into account its adverse impact on the existing postal personnel which is likely to lead to retrenchment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The norms for calculation of workload and time factor for

certain items of postal transactions and other items have been changed as a result of studies done by Staff Inspection Unit/Internal Work Study Unit.

(b) The details are being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) According to instructions the departmental staff rendered surplus is not to be retrenched. The employees are absorbed in future/alternative vacancies and till then they continue to work against the surplus posts. In respect of Extra Departmental employees as per the then existing instructions prior to 15.7.87, the Extra Departmental employees rendered surplus due to revision of norms were to be absorbed in alternate vacancies that become available. These instructions were modified subsequently permitting Extra Departmental employees to be retained in their posts till they are absorbed in alternate posts.

#### **Telephone Service in Kadiri Taluk in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh**

4733. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone service in Kadiri Taluk of Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh is faulty; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the telephone service in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The telephone services in Kadiri are found to be generally satisfactory.

(b) It is proposed to automatise Kadiri telephone exchange in the Eighth Plan period.



[Translation]

### Manufacture of Newsprint

4734. SHRI SHANTIDHARIWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Government so far from the existing paper mills to manufacture newsprint; unit-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government have fixed any limit for the production of newsprint by these mills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) In the recent past, five existing paper mills had sought permission to take up manufacture of newsprint. Details are given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Government have announced the following guidelines in September, 1988 for grant of permission to existing

Industrial undertakings engaged in manufacture of paper and paper board to take up manufacture of newsprint:-

- (i) The facility will be allowed to paper mills having a licensed capacity of 33,000 tonnes per annum or above and within their existing capacity. Out of this, a capacity of atleast 20,000 tonnes should be available for production of newsprint.
- (ii) The mills having less than a capacity of 33,000 tonnes per annum at present, could be given permission to take up manufacture of newsprint with a minimum capacity of 20,000 tonnes per annum, in case they will expand their total capacity to atleast 33,000 tonnes per annum.
- (iii) The source of raw material should be established in advance.

Keeping in view these guidelines, permission has been granted to two units for taking up manufacture of newsprint.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the applicant	Location	Licensed/Registered/ Installed capacity for manufacture of Paper (tonnes per annum)	Capacity sought for Newsprint (tonnes per annum)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nira Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.	Distt: Satara (Maharashtra)	18,000	39,600 (Additional)
2.	Ellora Paper Mills Ltd.	Distt: Bhandara (Maharashtra)	13,200	5,000 (within overall existing capacity)
3.	Delta Paper Mills Ltd.	Distt: West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh)	18,000	4,500 (within overall existing capacity)
4.	Aurangabad Paper Mills Ltd.	Distt: Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	16,500	20,000 (Additional)
5.	Shree Padma Paper Mills Ltd.	Distt: Alwar (Rajasthan)	9,000	5,000 (within overall existing capacity)

**Thermal Power Station at Jaisalmer,  
Rajasthan**

4735. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN.

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the gas prices fixed for gas based thermal power stations,

(b) the production cost of electricity in these plants, State-wise,

(c) the reasons for which the electricity obtained by Rajasthan State Electricity Board from gas based thermal power stations is costlier,

(i) Offshore gas at landfall point and onshore gas	Rs 1400/1000 M <sup>3</sup>
(ii) Gas sold along the HBJ pipeline	Rs 2250/1000 M <sup>3</sup>
(iii) Gas sold in the North Eastern Region	Rs 1000/1000 M <sup>3</sup> (With a provision for discount of upto Rs 500/1000 M <sup>3</sup> in individual cases)

There is a provision for 15% discount for fall-back users and for concessional prices in the developing fields

(b) and (c) The cost of production of electricity at the gas-based plants depends, inter alia, on the price of gas. The tariff being charged for the electricity supplied to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board from the gas-based projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation is the same as for the other Electricity Boards in the Northern Region

(d) and (e) 50,000 M<sup>3</sup> of gas per day from Manehar Tibba fields has been committed to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board for the 3 MW Ramgarh Gas Turbine Project, and a concessional price of Rs 350/1000 M<sup>3</sup> has been fixed for the gas, considering the low calorific value and the remote

(d) whether any decision has been taken about the Ramgarh (District Jaisalmer) Thermal Power Project;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(f) whether Union Government propose to reduce the price of gas to help in making gas based Thermal Power plants successful?

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

(a) The prices of natural gas, exclusive of royalty, taxes and other levies, etc., were fixed by the Government in January, 1987 as follows -

location

(f) The prices of natural gas, as indicated above, are presently being continued.

[English]

**Allocation of Power of Kerala**

4736 PROF P J KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has demanded a higher share in power allocation from Central sector power stations in the Southern region, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Urban Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

**DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allocation of power from the Central Stations is made in accordance with an agreed formula which if in force in this behalf. Kerala has an allocation of 333 MW from the Central thermal/atomic power stations in the Southern Region and keeping in view the availability of power in the State, about 25% of the unallocated portion of the generation at these Central Stations is made available to it.

**Agitation by Public Sector Employees**

4737. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of various public sector units held a rally at his residence recently and presented a memorandum of demands;

(b) if so, the main demands of the employees; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (c). A memoranda was presented by the Joint Action Committee of Public Sector Unions to the I.M. on 9.3.1989 for implementation of the recommendations made by the High Power Pay

Committee in their final report submitted to the Government on 24.11.1988. The Recommendations of the HPPC are under active consideration of the Government.

**Commissioning of Ramagundam-Salem-Udumapet-Trichur Line**

4738. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of Ramagundam-Salem-Udumapet-Trichur 400 KV line;

(b) whether the line has been partially commissioned and if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the whole line is expected to be commissioned;

(d) the estimated cost of the project; and

(e) the amount so far spent thereon and the funds required to complete this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (e). The Ramagundam-Salem Section of the line is being constructed by the National Thermal Power Corporation and Salem-Udumalpet-Trichur Section by Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The length of the line, the estimated cost, the amount spent so far, the amount required to complete the balance work, are given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Section of the line</i>	<i>Length (in Kms.)</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Amount spent upto 2/89</i>	<i>Requirement of funds estimated to complete the balance work</i>
Ramagundam-Salem	1084	153.23	144.50	8.73
Salem-Udumalpet-Trichur	413	92.96	18.10	74.86

The Ramagundam-Salem section of the line has been commissioned and the Salem-Udumalpet-Trichur Section is scheduled for commissioning in 1990-91.

#### Public Telephones in Calcutta

4739. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public telephones in Calcutta at present;

(b) whether there is a proposal for providing more public telephones in that city; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The total No. of public telephones in Calcutta as on 28.2.89 is 1592.

(b) and (c). There is a proposal to increase the availability of public telephones to 4000 by the end of the year 1990, subject to suitable equipment and other materials becoming available.

#### Export of Scooters

4740. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scooters exported in 1986, 1987 and 1988 alongwith the names of countries to which exported, year-wise; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned during these years, year-wise?

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

## STATEMENT

Export by major scooter manufacturers as reported by them are as under

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Export year	No. of vehicles exported	Foreign exchange earned	Countries of export
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd.	1986	3451	Rs. 2,37,80,205/-	Bangladesh, Egypt, Madagascar, Nigeria, Qatar, Sudan, Oman, UAE, Greece, Liberia and Tahiti.
		1987	3077	Rs 2,29,02,009/-	
		1988	1093	Rs 77,47,219/-	
2	M/s. LML Ltd.	1986	—	—	—
		1987	670	Rs 47 31 lakhs	Bangladesh, Yugoslavia, Singapore.
		1988	2377	Rs 195 00 lakhs	Bangladesh, Singapore, Hongkong, Malaysia, Australia, Sudan, Togo, Japan, Srilanka, Madagascar, Kuwait, Nigeria, Mexico, Turkey, Canada, Oman.
3.	M/s. Kinetic Honda Motors Ltd.	1986	5	Rs 57,945/-	Japan.
		1987	32	Rs. 3,07,523/-	Japan, Ivory Coast, Nepal.
		1988	213	Rs 24,05,057/-	Japan, Singapore, Srilanka, Nepal.

### Number of Postmen and Post Offices

4741. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of postmen working in the country in 1986, 1987 and 1988; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal for increasing the number of post offices and postmen as population has increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of Postmen working during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 was 53,905, 51,707 and 52,719 respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

### Setting up of Auto-Complex in Orissa

4742. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a proposal for setting up an auto-complex at Rairangpur in Orissa; 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) Central Govt. have not approved any proposal for setting up an auto-complex at Rairangpur in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

### Industrial Investment in Orissa

4743. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in setting up public sector industries in Orissa during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the details of industries set up in that State in public sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The total investment in terms of gross block made in the Central Public Sector Enterprises in the State of Orissa during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan for which period only the information is available is Rs. 2109.48 crores.

(b) The following Central Public Sector Enterprises with their registered offices in the State of Orissa have been set up.

- (i) Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.
- (ii) National Aluminium Co. Ltd.
- (iii) Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.
- (iv) Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.
- (v) Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.

### Pay Scales of Inspector and Assistant Superintendents in Department of Posts

4744. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:  
SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD  
YOGESH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of Inspectors and Assistant Superintendents in the Department of Posts have been revised as recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission in para 10.44 of the Report and accepted by Government; and

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

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

(b) The proposal for a further revision of pay scales of Inspector is under examination. Since a number of departments are concerned, no time limit can be indicated.

#### Construction of Telephone Exchange Buildings in Orissa

4745. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the construction of telephone exchange buildings in the country;

(b) if so, the number of telephone exchange buildings constructed at different places in Orissa so far;

(c) whether it is proposed to construct some more telephone exchange buildings in Orissa during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In Orissa Teleco Circle Telephone Exchange Buildings have been constructed

at 30 places so far.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to construct buildings for 6 telephone exchanges during the remaining period of Seventh Plan. The details are given below:

<i>Telephone Exchange</i>	<i>No. of Lines</i>
1. Rayagada (C-DOT)	400
2. Talcher (MAX-II)	400
3. Joda (MAX-II)	200
4. Nowrangpur (ESAX)	200
5. Bhanjanagar (MAX-II)	300
6. Nalconagar (MAX-II)	300

#### Telephone Connections during Eighth Plan Period

4746. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to provide more telephone connections in the country during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the total number of telephone connections expected to be given in the country by the end of the Eighth Plan; and

(c) the State and Union Territory-wise projections made and programme drawn up therefor?

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

(b) Eighth Plan proposals envisage addition of 50 lakh Direct Exchange Lines.

(c) Subject to the availability of re-



sources, the programme includes provision of:-

— Telephone on demand by 31st March, 1995 in rural, backward, hilly and tribal areas and other areas served by telephone systems with capacity below 5000 lines;

— to meet on an average the registered demand upto 31.3.94 by 1.4.95 in areas served by telephone systems having capacity of 5000 lines and above.

#### **Supply of Carbon Feed Stock to Small Scale Units**

4747. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil companies are manufacturing the Carbon Black feed stock which is presently being used in bulk quantity only by the large scale units manufacturing the Product Carbon Black; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to release this feed stock to the small scale units manufacturing the products other than the Carbon Black as a substitute of imported raw material like Plam Fatty Acid in small quantities on the recommendations of Directors of Industries of the States to save foreign exchange?

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

(b) There is no such proposal under Government's consideration.

#### **Memorandum of Understanding with Public Sector Undertakings**

4748. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector undertakings which have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with their administrative Ministries;

(b) the concept and parameters of the Memorandum;

(c) whether such public undertakings enjoy greater measure of autonomy as compared to the others and if so, in what respects; and

(d) whether these undertakings have shown better results, in terms of quantum of production as well as financial results since the Memorandum of Understanding came into force?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Four public sector undertakings viz. Steel Authority of India Ltd., Oil & Natural Gas Commission, National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd. and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. signed Memorandum of Understanding with their administrative Ministries for the year 1987-88 and eleven undertakings viz. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Maruti Udyog Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd., HMT Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd., Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Indian Airlines, Air India, State Trading Corpn. Ltd., Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn. Ltd. and National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. signed Memorandum of Understanding for the year 1988-89.

(b) The MOU is a written document which contains the mutually agreed commitments of both the public sector undertakings and the administrative Ministry. There are no fixed parameters applicable to all public sector enterprises and the MOU is enterprise-specific.

(c) Yes, Sir. The MOU signing enterprises has been delegated enhanced administrative and financial powers.

(d) The enterprises who signed MOU for the year 1987-88, have shown better results in term of turnover, gross margin and net profit as seen from the accounts for 1987-88, the latest year for which finalised accounts are available.

#### **Supply of Telephone Directory in Keonjhargarh, Orissa**

4749. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone Directories have not been printed and supplied to the telephone subscribers in Keonjhargarh district, Orissa since 1984;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The last issue of Telephone Directory of Keonjhargarh was supplied in March 1985 when it was in Balasor Telegraph Division.

(b) and (c). The new telephone Directory of Dhenkanal Secondary Area which includes Keonjhargarh has since been published in February, 1989 and is being distributed to the subscribers.

There has been delay in publishing the new telephone directory due to reorganisation on the basis of Secondary Switching Area. There was also delay in supply of printing paper by DGS&D.

#### **Setting up of Industries in collaboration with Malaysia**

4750. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved any proposal for setting up some industries in collaboration with Malaysia;

(b) whether those industries will be export oriented; and

(c) if so, the amount of assistance proposed to be extended by Malaysia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). From 1986 to 1988, 3 proposals for setting up joint ventures have been approved by Government with Malaysia. The proposals were for setting up projects under 100% Export Oriented Scheme and involved financial participation by Malaysian Companies, amounting to Rs. 71 lakhs. Details of all approved foreign collaborations, showing the names of Indian and foreign firms, item of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi as a supplement to its monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

#### **Sick Units in Non-SSI and SSI Sectors**

4751. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sick units in non-SSI and SSI sectors in the country, State-wise according to the latest information available;

(b) the total number of industrial units in each category on the corresponding date;

(c) the total amount of Government and bank funds involving the sick units, State-wise;

(d) the total number of workers in the sick units, State-wise; and

(e) the number of sick units nursed back to health from the date of collection of the above data so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (c). Data on sick industrial units is collected by Reserve Bank of India. According to the

latest data available from the RBI, State-wise data on sick industrial units under the SSI and Non-SSI categories alongwith amount outstanding against them as at the end of June, 1987 is given in the statement below.

(b) and (d). This data is not being centrally maintained.

(e) Viability position in respect of Non-SSI as well as SSI industrial units alongwith amount outstanding against them is as follows:-

(As at the end of June, 1987)

	<i>No. of Non-SSI sick units</i>	<i>Amount out- standing (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>No. of SSI sick units</i>	<i>Amount out- standing (Rs. crores)</i>
1. Potentially viable	341	1180.28	12062	342.74
2. Non-viable	521	999.20	139346	1059.91
3. Viability not decided	195	500.87	6818	139.60
4. Units put under nursing programme.	233	847.55	4980	232.96

## STATEMENT

State-wise data on sick industrial units as at the end of June, 1987

(Source: Reserve Bank of India)

Name of the State/ Union Territory	1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh		66	113.36	14064	108.19
Assam		6	3.00	3542	12.66
Bihar		26	55.48	7870	61.12
Gujarat		115	318.28	5211	114.99
Haryana		41	63.39	1819	38.44
Himachal Pradesh		7	8.22	665	8.08
Jammu & Kashmir		—	—	2290	9.66
Karnataka		62	105.30	5105	95.64
Kerala		27	147.60	11805	92.76
Maharashtra		238	834.43	11457	277.55
Madhya Pradesh		30	79.95	11053	45.49

Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Non-SSI sick units		Amount outstanding (Rs. in crores)	No. of SSI sick units		Amount outstanding (Rs. in crores)
	2	3		4	5	
Orissa	10	23.84	7229	32.50		
Punjab	30	32.72	1834	35.51		
Rajasthan	36	70.99	8657	39.61		
Tamil Nadu	105	210.53	25146	167.48		
Uttar Pradesh	67	168.31	16287	125.74		
West Bengal	146	374.91	18129	167.37		
Goa	15	21.51	1261	13.57		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0.58	5	0.14		
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	22	0.02		
Nagaland	—	—	14	0.13		
Chandigarh	3	5.66	204	5.72		
Delhi	19	35.24	2577	83.49		
Manipur	—	—	932	0.86		

Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Non-SSI sick units	Amount outstanding (Rs. in crores)	No. of SSI sick units	Amount outstanding (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	1	1.24	122	1.56
Pondicherry	4	3.32	366	3.31
Daman & Diu	1	1.93	3	0.12
Tripura	1	0.65	556	0.53
Sikkim	—	—	1	0.01
TOTAL	1057	2680.44	158226	1542.25

**Issue of Letters of Intent**

**4752. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:**  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for grant of letters of intent for setting up industries pending as on 1-4-1986, 1-4-1987 and 1-4-1988, State-wise;

(b) the number of additional applications received during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, State-wise;

(c) the number of letters of intent issued during the above periods State-wise;

(d) the number of applications rejected,

or otherwise disposed of, during the above periods, State-wise; and

(e) the number of application pending as on 31-12-1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). Statistics in respect of applications for grant of industrial licence (other than NRI, Fertilizers cases) under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 are maintained calendar year-wise. Statements showing State-wise position of the application brought forward at the beginning of the years 1986, 1987, 1988 and additional applications received as also disposed of in the respective years are given in statement I to III below.

## STATEMENT-I

*State-wise position of applications brought forward, received, disposed of and under process for the year 1986*

Name of the State	Brought forward as on 1.1.86	No. of Addl. appl. recd. during 1986	No. of LOIs issued during 1986	No. of Rejection/ Otherwise disposals	No. of applications under Process
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	83	221	80	159	65
Assam	15	36	11		14
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	2	—	2	—
Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	1
Bihar	7	48	22	33	—
Chandigarh	—	4	1	3	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	13	6	8	1
Delhi	3	30	13	18	2
Gujarat	49	201	88	123	39
Goa, Daman & Diu	11	17	12	6	10
Haryana	19	109	51	64	13
Himachal Pradesh	13	50	23	32	8



Name of the State	Brought forward as on 1.1.86	No. of Addl. appl. recd. during 1986	No. of LOIs issued during 1986	No. of Rejection/ Otherwise disposals	No. of applications under Process
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu & Kashmir	4	24	4	19	5
Karnataka	37	110	66	53	28
Kerala	11	34	17	18	10
Madhya Pradesh	33	207	65	152	23
Maharashtra	82	319	159	180	62
Meghalaya	1	1	—	1	1
Mizoram	—	1	—	—	1
Nagaland	1	5	3	2	1
Orissa	5	49	17	36	1
Pondicherry	9	24	11	14	8
Punjab	28	113	59	65	17
Rajasthan	22	73	46	44	5
Sikkim	—	3	—	2	1

Name of the State	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Brought forward as on 1.1.86	No. of Addl. appl. recd. during 1986	No. of LOIs issued during 1986	No. of Rejection/ Otherwise disposals	No. of applications under Process	
Tamil Nadu	24	265	113	160	16	
Tripura	1	—	—	—	1	
Uttar Pradesh	78	346	124	255	45	
West Bengal	19	105	29	77	18	
More than one State	10	40	11	31	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>2450</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>1583</b>	<b>404</b>	

## STATEMENT-II

*State-wise position of applications brought forward, received, disposed of and under process for the year 1987*

Name of the State	Brought forward as on 1.1.87	No. of Addl. appl. recd. during 1987	No. of LOIs issued during 1987	No. of Rejection/ disposed of	No. of applications under Process
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	65	152	79	82	56
Assam	14	17	13	3	15
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	1	1	1
Bihar	—	23	14	9	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	4	2	—	3
Delhi	2	11	5	5	3
Gujarat	39	94	68	40	25
Goa, Daman & Due	10	20	7	10	13
Haryana	13	64	35	21	21
Himachal Pradesh	8	46	20	25	9

Name of the State	Brought forward as on 1.1.87	No. of Addl. appl. recd. during 1987	No. of LOIs issued during 1987	No. of Rejection/ disposed of	No. of applications under Process
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu & Kashmir	5	16	9	5	7
Karnataka	28	106	74	44	16
Kerala	10	20	16	5	9
Madhya Pradesh	23	83	45	49	12
Meghalaya	1	4	1	3	1
Maharashtra	62	198	120	77	63
Mizoram	1	1	1	—	1
Manipur	—	2	—	1	1
Nagaland	1	—	1	—	—
Orissa	1	34	14	19	2
Pondicherry	8	20	9	12	7
Punjab	17	68	41	31	13
Rajasthan	5	74	42	30	7

Name of the State	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Brought forward as on 1.1.87	No. of Addl. appl. recd. during 1987	No. of LOIs issued during 1987	No. of Rejection/ disposed of	No. of applications under Process	
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tamilnadu	16	141	117	37	3	3
Tripura	1	—	—	—	—	1
Uttar Pradesh	45	179	91	93	40	40
West Bengal	18	48	26	22	18	18
More than one State	8	16	10	10	4	4
TOTAL	404	1443	861	634	352	352

## STATEMENT-III

State-wise position of applications brought forward, received, disposed of and under process for the year 1988

Name of the State	Brought forward as on 1.1.88	No. of Addl. appl. recd. during 1988	No. of LOIs issued during 1988	No. of Rejection/ Otherwise disposals	No. of applications under Process
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	56	157	68	58	87
Assam	15	18	10	4	19
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	1	—	1	—
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	—	1
Bihar	—	45	17	21	7
Chandigarh	—	1	—	1	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	7	2	3	5
Delhi	3	7	3	5	2
Daman & Diu	—	6	2	2	2
Gujarat	25	132	68	53	36
Goa	13	13	6	4	16
Haryana	21	78	28	17	54

Name of the State	No. of applications under Process					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	9	60	23	13	33	33
Jammu & Kashmir	7	26	10	11	12	12
Karnataka	16	137	63	33	57	57
Kerala	9	25	14	5	15	15
Madhya Pradesh	12	153	46	38	81	81
Maharashtra	63	315	152	89	137	137
Manipur	1	1	2	—	—	—
Meghalaya	1	5	—	—	6	6
Mizoram	1	—	1	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	2	—	1	1	1
Orissa	2	34	14	11	11	11
Pondicherry	7	18	6	4	15	15
Punjab	13	100	45	39	29	29

Name of the State	Brought forward as on 1.1.88	No. of Addl. appl. recd. during 1988	No. of LOIs issued during 1988	No. of Rejection/ Otherwise disposals	No. of applications under Process
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	7	73	32	20	28
Sikkim	1	2	—	—	3
Tamil Nadu	3	146	78	32	39
Tripura	1	2	1	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	40	366	140	89	177
West Bengal	18	66	35	25	24
More than one State	4	21	2	13	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>908*</b>

Note:— This includes 412 applications for potable alcohol/beer etc.



### **Electrification Schemes for Purnea District in Bihar**

4753 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the criteria adopted for distribution of rural electrification funds allocated to the States among the various districts and of the funds allocated to a district to various blocks/panchayats, and

(b) the number of schemes approved for the Purnea district of Bihar, the number of villages electrified during 1988-89 and the number of villages to be taken up during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI)

(a) The districtwise and blockwise financial outlays are decided at the State level

(b) As on 29.3.1989, Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 43 rural electrification schemes in Purnea district of Bihar during 1988-89. 18 villages (Provisional) are reported to have been electrified by the end of December, 1988. For the year 1989-90, a target of electrification of 2300 villages has been fixed for the State of Bihar. Districtwise targets are decided at the State level.

### **Telephone Services Between Delhi and Faridabad**

4754 PROF RAMKRISHNA MORE

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the telephone services between Delhi and Faridabad mostly remain out of order,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps envisaged to improve telephone services between Delhi and Faridabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) and (b). The telephone services between Delhi and Faridabad are generally satisfactory.

(c) The steps envisaged to further improve telephone service between Delhi and Faridabad are detailed below:

1. Commissioning of a 10,000 line digital electronic exchange at Faridabad.
2. Commissioning of additional PCM systems between Delhi and Faridabad on junction cables, and
3. Introduction of Digital coaxial system between Delhi and Faridabad.

### **Telex Services in Karnataka**

4755 SHRI H G RAMULU Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to provide telex services in the major towns of Karnataka, and

(b) if so, the names of the towns where such facilities are proposed to be provided in the near future?

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

(b) A number of major towns including district Headquarters and other important towns are already having telex services. It is proposed to extend the Telex facilities to the

following district Headquarters in the near future, provided a minimum firm demand of 4 connections is registered, at the following places:-

(i) Bijapur (ii) Chitradurga (iii) Chickmagalur (iv) Mandya and (v) Madikeri.

**Memorandum from Employees of  
Bharat Process and Mechanical  
Engineers Limited**

4756. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a memorandum from the employees of the Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Limited; New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) Points raised in the memorandum relate to:

(i) Categorisation of the employees at New Delhi Branch of BPMEL.

(ii) Disparity in salaries of employees posted at Calcutta and Delhi.

(iii) Payment of travelling allowance for Delhi staff.

(c) The revised pay structure of staff and sub-staff of BPMEL including Ministries of Delhi Branch of BPMEL was implemented after due Govt. approval with effect from April 1, 1987, after negotiations with the then recognised union, i.e. Bird Heilgers Employees Union, Delhi Branch. The wage structure of Calcutta workers of BPMEL is gov-

erned by the West Bengal Tripartite Engineering Wage Settlement dated January 28, 1988.

**Pit-Head Price of Coal**

4757. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pit-head price of coal as a percentage of the landed price of coal at a power station has come down between February, 1981 and January, 1987 and the share of railway freight has gone up considerably; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present position as in January, 1989 of the percentages of landed price of coal and the railway freight?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The shares of pit-head price of coal and the railway freight as a percentage of landed price of coal will vary from one power station to another as it will depend on the grade of coal and the distance between production point of coal and the power station. It will also depend on the State where coal is produced as the impact of cesses/levies varies from one State to another. For the year 1987-88 the average distance over which coal was transported by the Railways was of the order of 655 Kms. It is estimated that for E grade of coal supplied from Bihar/West Bengal coalfield to a power station 655 Kms. away, the share of pithead price has come down from about 55 per cent in Feb. '81 to about 37 per cent in January, 1987; the share of railway freight having gone up from about 36 per cent in February 1981 to about 47 per cent in January, 1987.

In January, 1989, for E grade coal supplied from Bihar/West Bengal coalfields to a power station located 655 Kms. away, the shares of pithead price and railway freight as

a percentage of landed price of coal are estimated to be about 41 and 38 per cent respectively.

[Translation]

### Improvement in condition of Coal Workers

4758. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have proposed effective measures to improve the condition of labourers/employees in the coal industry, to change the functioning and structure of coal industry/collieries and to

give benefit to the workers under the pension scheme;

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

(c) the time by which the proposed pension scheme for coal workers is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COAL (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The CIL coal companies make constant efforts to improve the quality of life of their employees by upgradation of facilities like, housing, water supply, medical and educational facilities etc. This will be evident from the following table:-

Item	Position at the time of nationalisation.	Position at the end of 1988	%age increase
Housing	1,18,366 (No. of houses)	2,94,570 (No. of houses)	149%
Water Supply	2,27,300 (Population covered)	19,41,378 (Population covered)	754%

Within the geographical spread of CIL coal companies, there are 602 primary schools, 231 middle schools, 152 high schools, 9 colleges and 25 Central Schools. The coal companies make suitable grants-in-aid to these educational institutions and help them in other ways to augment their educational facilities which are availed of by the wards of their employees. The coal companies are also encouraging establishment of cooperative institutions, bank branches etc. for benefit of their workforce. The coal companies run 77 hospitals, with 4,533 beds, and 417 dispensaries and have 1,241 Medical Officers and 200 Specialists who provide uninterrupted medical attention to their employees.

(b) and (c). Coal India Limited is work-

ing on a retirement benefit scheme for its employees. The details of the scheme are yet to be finalised.

[English]

### Electrification of Villages in Rajasthan

4759. SHRI VIRDHJI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentages of villages electrified in Rajasthan till date, district-wise;

(b) whether Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan is lagging behind all the districts in electrification;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(d) the programme of the Rural Electrification Corporation for electrification of villages in Rajasthan especially in Jaisalmer district;

(c) The slow progress of village electrification in Jaisalmer district can be attributed to desert conditions, remoteness of the areas to be electrified, low density of population, etc.

(e) whether any special attention is proposed to be given to this border district of Rajasthan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

(d) to (f). The Planning Commission has set a target of electrification of 942 villages in Rajasthan during 1989-90. The Rajasthan State Electricity Board has proposed to electrify 5 villages in Jaisalmer district during 1988-89. Eleven schemes envisaging electrification of 118 villages and 8 pumpsets have so far been sanctioned by REC for this District. Financial assistance had also been provided by REC for two single phase schemes during 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):  
(a) Details of district-wise number and percentage of villages electrified in Rajasthan as on 31st January, 1989 are given in the Statement below.

#### STATEMENT

Districtwise Villages Electrified in Rajasthan as on 31.1.1989.

SL.NO.	Districts	Villages Electrified as on 31.1.1989 (%AGE Covered)
1	2	3
1.	Ajmer	713 (77.2)
2.	Alwar	1526 (80.7)
3.	Banswara	809 (56.0)
4.	Barmer	478 (56.0)
5.	Bharatpur	895 (67.4)
6.	Dholpur	313 (58.2)
7.	Bhilwara	1387 (91.7)
8.	Bikaner	448 (78.5)
9.	Bundi	591 (81.5)
10.	Chittorgarh	1467 (68.4)

1	2	3
11.	Churu	560 (65.5)
12.	Dungarpur	566 (68.0)
13.	Jaipur	2153 (79.6)
14.	Jaisalmer	83 (18.0)
15.	Jalore	534 (88.7)
16.	Jhunjhunun	663 (96.2)
17.	Jhalawar	811 (56.2)
18.	Jodhpur	642 (91.1)
19.	Kota	1367 (71.9)
20.	Nagaur	993 (81.2)
21.	Pali	798 (97.6)
22.	Sawai-Madhapur	991 (64.6)
23.	Sikar	813 (100.0)
24.	Sirohi	429 (99.1)
25.	Sri Ganganagar	1325 (35.0)
26.	Tonk	561 (55.2)
27.	Udaipur	2027 (65.0)

**Allocation of Gas for Thermal Power Station at Vypeen, Cochin**

600 MW gas Turbine Thermal Power Station at Vypeen, Cochin; and

4760. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether Government of Kerala has sought commitment from Union Government for allocation of gas for the proposed

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

(b) Government of Kerala has been informed that as no natural gas is available in Kerala, it would not be possible to commit gas for the power station at present.

#### **STD Facility in Towns of West Bengal**

4761. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide STD facility in more towns and sub-divisions in West Bengal in 1989 and 1990; and

(b) if so, the names of the towns and sub-divisions to be provided with STD facility during the above period?

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

(b) Memari, Kurseong, Balurghat, Jalpaiguri, Berhampore, Bankura, Palta, Contai and Alipurduar.

#### **Setting up of Growth Centres**

4762. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme and the comprehensive guidelines as well as the action plan for setting up 100 growth centres in the backward areas were prepared;

(b) whether the implementation of the programme has been delayed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Government have allocated 61 Growth Centres in the first phase to State Govern-

ments/ Union Territories. Comprehensive guidelines were issued to State Governments/Union Territories in December, 1988. They have been requested to send their proposals preferably by 30th April, 1989. There is no delay in the implementation of the Scheme.

#### **Indo-French Cooperation in the Field of Telecommunication**

4763. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Indo-French cooperation in the field of telecommunication was established in 1982;

(b) if so, the services made available to Indian since 1982 under the agreement;

(c) whether France has reviewed the bilateral cooperation agreement this year; and

(d) if so, the details of latest technology proposed to be provided by France in the field of telecommunication?

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

(b) The services made available are given in the Statement below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no such proposal under the bilateral Agreement.

The following services have been made available:

- (i) Assistance in setting up training facilities in India for E-10B System.

(ii) Assistance in setting up a reliability centre for testing the components used in E-10B manufacture

[English]

**Loss to Telecommunication Department in Kerala**

(iii) Assistance in the introduction of E-10B system in the country, in the field of management, operation and maintenance testing and computer applications for network planning

4765 PROF K V THOMAS Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(iv) Assistance in setting up a factory to produce E-10B equipment

(a) the loss to the Department of Telecommunications during the last two years due to the agitation of workers in Kerala, and

[Translation]

(b) what action has been taken against the employees who have damaged the communication equipments in Kerala?

**Upgradation of Bhandaro Branch Office in Bihar**

4764 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) As the agitation was only by a section of the staff there has been no loss of revenue. Revenue has in fact gone up during the last two years

(a) whether there is a demand for the bifurcation of Rajdhanwar P&T Sub office of Giridih district in Bihar and upgradation of Bhandaro branch office as a Sub-office,

(b) One employee concerned was suspended and transferred and disciplinary proceedings from major penalty are in progress

(b) whether it has been clarified that no extra expenditure is required in upgrading Bhandaro branch as a Sub-office, and

**Pending Applications of Telephone Connections in Kerala**

(c) if reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in affirmative the time by which Government proposed to issue orders for upgradation of Bhandaro branch office as Sub office?

4766 PROF K V THOMAS  
PROF P J KURIEN  
SHRI V S VIJAYARAGHAVAN

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

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(b) and (c) Additional expenditure by way of rent for accommodation would have to be incurred. Further, the existing work load of the branch office does not also justify its upgradation. Therefore, the proposal is not being considered at present

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in Kerala till 31 December, 1988 district wise, and

(b) the steps taken to give telephone connections to these applicants in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) The number of applications for telephone connections

pending in Kerala as on 31st December, 1988 district-wise is given as under:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Waiting list as on 31.12.88</i>
1.	Alleppy	5239
2.	Calicut	11215
3.	Cannanore	8945
4.	Ernakulam	19690
5.	Idukki	3271
6.	Kasaragod	5659
7.	Kottayam	12016
8.	Malappuram	7271
9.	Palghat	4732
10.	Pathanamthitta	5992
11.	Quilon	6696
12.	Trichur	12996
13.	Trivandrum	12227
14.	Wynad	1759

(b) It is proposed to provide about 15000 new connections during 1989-90. The remaining applicants will be provided telephone connections progressively during the Eighth Plan Period.

**Doordarshan Media for New National Education Policy**

4767. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to use the

media of Doordarshan to cater to the needs of far-off distance student joining the open universities under the new National Education Policy; and

(b) if so, the deadline fixed by Doordarshan to have 100 per cent coverage in the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)



had approached Doordarshan for allotment of fixed time for telecast of special programmes prepared by the University for the benefit of their students. This was considered and Doordarshan had expressed its willingness to spare a suitable time chunk for telecast of these programmes. It is, therefore, for the University authorities to avail of this opportunity.

so far as extension of Doordarshan's services to cover the entire country is concerned, it requires a massive mobilisation of resources and can, therefore, be undertaken only in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources for this purpose in the future plans of TV Expansion.

[Translation]

**Arrears payable by State Electricity Boards to Public Sector Undertakings**

4768. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears payable by the State Electricity Board to various Public Sector Undertakings, State-wise;

(b) the States which have cleared their dues on this account upto 1988-89;

(c) the reasons for not clearing the arrears by remaining States; and

(d) the steps taken so far by Government in this regard?

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

[English]

**Restaurant at T.V. Tower, Pitampura**

4769. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revolving restaurant at T.V. Tower, Pitampura has started functioning;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any tentative programme has been drawn up to open this restaurant to the public;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). The restaurant at the tower can be established only after certain pending ancillary works are completed. The time frame for its establishment is also dependent on a suitable agency willing to run the restaurant and on provision of sufficient security arrangements to ensure the safety of the tower.

**Teleprinter, Telex Connection**

4770. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited provides the facilities of teleprinter, telex etc. in addition to telephone connections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria for provision of these connections and charges thereof;

(d) the formalities required to be fulfilled by the subscribers for having these facilities;

(e) whether the criteria and charges for those facilities are the same all over the country; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Telecom. Services like telex, teleprinter, data lines and leased speech lines etc. are provided by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam in addition to Telephone connections.

(c) and (d). The information is given in the Statement below

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

1. These Telecom. Services are provided on receipt of application on prescribed form subject to availability and technical feasibility.
2. The charges for various services are given below:
  1. *Telex Connections:*

The connections are provided on demand. There is no waiting list for the telex connections.

The charges for the telex connections are as under :-

A. Cost of application form	-	Rs. 25/-
B. Security deposit charged once only	-	Rs. 10,000/-
C. Annual rent for the telex machine:-		
i) Electromechanical	-	Rs. 4,500/-
ii) Electronic	-	Rs. 8,100/-
Annual rent for the line:		
i) Upto 5 Km. radial distance (local area).	-	Rs. 1,500/-
ii) for each additional Km. or part thereof beyond local area not exceeding 5 Kms.	-	Rs. 450/- per Km.
iii) for each additional Km. or part thereof exceeding 5 Kms. beyond local area (effective from 1.8.88) and an undertaking to retain the connection for minimum 3 years. For this in addition to the advance rent for 1 year, the hirer shall have to tender security for the rental of balance in the form of National Saving Certificate or Post Office Saving Bank deposit or a Bank Guarantee		Rs. 1,500/-

## II. Leased Circuits

The circuits are provided on demand subject to technical feasibility e.g. availability of channels, junctions cable pairs, local leads etc.

The charges are as given below:-

### (1) Long distance circuits:

#### 1. 1) Speech Circuits:

i) Annual rental for channels is Rs. 400/- per km. or part thereof.

ii) Annual rental for local leads at both ends is Rs. 1400/- for the 1st Km. or part thereof, Rs. 800/- per Km. for every additional km. and part thereof upto 5 kms. and Rs. 1500/- per km. for every additional km. and part thereof beyond 5 kms.

iii) Installation charges of Rs. 200/- at each end (chargable for both the ends).

#### 1 . 2) Data Circuits:

i) Annual rental for channels is Rs. 500/- per km.

ii) Rental for local leads and installation charges at both ends are same as those in (1.1), (ii) & (iii) above.

iii) Additional annual Licence fee of Rs. 5000/- per termination of trunk data cct. & for tie line accessible from more than one location is chargeable in case of a multi user data cct. network.

## 1.3 Teleprinter Circuits:

i) Annual rental for channel is Rs. 125/- per km. or part thereof.

ii) Annual rental for local leads at each end is Rs. 1400/- for the 1st km. or part thereof, Rs. 80 per km. for every additional km. or part thereof upto 5 kms. and Rs. 1500/- per km. for the every additional km. beyond 5 kms.

iii) Installation charges at both ends for the circuits are same as in (1.1) & (iii) above.

iv) Annual rental for electro-mechanical teleprinter machine is Rs. 4500/- per machine at each end, if provided by the department.

v) Annual rental for electronic machine is Rs. 8100/- per machine at each end, if provided by the department.

vi) Security of Rs. 10,000/- per teleprinter machine is to be deposited in advance.

## 2. Local Circuits:-

### 2.1 Non-Exchange/Hot Lines (P. Wire cct)

i) Annual rental for local leads is same as in (1.1) & (ii) above.

ii) Installation charges of Rs. 800/- at each end (chargable for both the ends).

**2.2. Data Circuits:-**

- i) Annual rental for the first km. is Rs. 1750/- or part thereof. Rs. 1000/- per km. for every additional km. or part thereof upto 5 kms. and Rs. 1875/- for every additional km. or part thereof beyond 5 kms.
- ii) Installation charges of Rs. 800/- at each end (chargeable for both ends)
- iii) In addition to above, annual licence fee of Rs. 5000/- is chargeable for per termination as in (1.2) (iii) above.

**2.3 Teleprinter Circuits:**

- i) Annual rental for the circuits is Rs. 125/- per km. or part thereof.
- ii) Installation fee is Rs. 200/- at each end (chargeable for both the ends).
- iii) Rental for teleprinter machines are same as in (1.3) (iv), (v) above and the security is same as in (1.3), (vi) above.

For both long distance circuits and local circuits, if the local lead is more than 5 kms. at any end, then the hirer has to submit undertaking for retaining the local lead portion for a minimum period of three years. Accordingly security or bank guarantee has to be given in advance to cover the rental for

the entire period of the undertaking.

**Investment in Public and Private Sector Enterprises**

4771. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in public sector enterprises;

(b) the total investment in private sector enterprises; and

(c) the export earnings from public sector enterprises vis-a-vis private sector enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) The total investment in terms of gross block in the Central Public Sector Enterprises as on 31.3.88 was Rs. 82150.16 crores.

(b) As per the available information the total invested capital in private sector by the registered factories covered under Annual Survey of Industries as on 31.3.1985 was Rs. 28849.98 crores.

(c) The total overall export earnings as on 31.3.88 were Rs. 15741.23 crores (provisionally revised) of which Rs. 4252.34 crores were earned by the Central Public Sector Enterprises.

**Reservation for Physically Handicapped in Public Undertakings**

4772. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to secure representation to the physically handicapped on the Boards of Public Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The existing guidelines of the Bureau of Public Enterprises provide for reservation to the extent of 3% of vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in public enterprises for the physically handicapped. There is no reservation for any specified category of persons including physically handicapped for appointment to Board level posts in public enterprises. The policy of Government with regard to the constitution of the Board of Directors of public enterprises is to select persons with proven record in the fields of administration, industry, commerce, etc. so as to make the Board of Directors of Public enterprises professionally and managerially competent to guide the affairs of the public enterprises. Within these parameters, claims of suitable physically handicapped persons can always be considered by the Government.

#### National requirement of Medicines

4773. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the drug production in the country at present with its value; and

(b) the estimate of national requirement

of medicines by the end of the 20th century when the country is pledged to achieve the goal of health for all by 200 A.D. and its value?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The value of production of bulk drugs and formulations for the year 1987-88 was Rs. 480 crores and Rs. 2350 crores respectively.

(b) As per a study got conducted by this Ministry, the estimated value of production of bulk drugs and formulations by the year 2000 A.D. is Rs. 2128 crores and Rs. 7342 crores respectively.

#### Use of Plastics in Agriculture

4774. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a pilot programme to promote the use of plastics in agriculture; and

(b) if so, the places in Karnataka identified under this programme?

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

(b) Dharwar District in Karnataka has been identified for intensive demonstration of plasticulture.

12.00 hrs.

MOTION RE: SUMMONING THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

[English]

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Arising out of your action, I want to say something so that we can implement it. You had referred the matter to the Attorney-General. We learn that the Home Minister had written to both the Presiding authorities of the Parliament that they had already consulted the Attorney-General; and then you sought the opinion. Therefore, since your ruling is based on the opinion that you privately secured from the Attorney-General, I want to seek your permission to move a motion which you allowed yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You told Mr. Jaipal Reddy that he can seek to move a motion inviting the Attorney-General.

MR. SPEAKER: Not in this connection.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I have also tabled a motion. (Interruptions)

PROF P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): In Kerala, the lives of three MLAs are in danger because of the utterly callous attitude of the Marxist Government and agitation is going on. It is something against Parliamentary democracy. You should do something. You should express concern for the lives of those MLA. The Home Minister is here. You direct the Home Minister to make a statement. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Government had already consulted the Attorney-General.

MR. SPEAKER: Might be... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you get angry? I will look into it. Please sit down.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Did you receive my motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes Sir, I did.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Yesterday after giving the ruling. ....\*\*...

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): This is the greatest insult on the Chair. I take very serious objection to this remark. He cannot comment on the Chair like that. This is devoid of decency. This is highly unparliamentary. This should not be allowed to go on record. This is not a question of your person. This is an insult on the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do about it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be calm.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot bring him to his senses. It is something which he should have realised as to what he is talking about. This is something derogatory.

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\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You should have a little bit of understanding. It makes no difference to me.

*(English)*

I am not me; I am you. I am representing you. I might be doing something which I think is right. If I do something wrong, you throw me out. But as long as I am here, I have to do according to what I think and not what you think. It is so simple.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I was making a submission. Yesterday you had explained that if the Attorney-General has to be invited here, there is a procedure.

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: Yesterday you assured us. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I never assured anything. I can only say about the Attorney-General also, that there is a method; there are simple rules. I never challenged that. I am doing something. Let me do it. Let us be peaceful. I have got that motion. You asked me yesterday whether the Government has done it or not. I am not responsible for the Government. I am only responsible for my action. I can only seek the advice according to the Constitution.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Whether the Government had written to the Presiding Officers of Parliament that they have already consulted the Attorney-General?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned with that. I do not know.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. Nothing doing. If I

have got it in my office, I would have put it straight there.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: That letter was shown to the Leaders of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha,

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. It is not to me. You should take my word here. If I have got, I would have put it before you. Why should I hide it? There is no question.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbunagar): Thank for your clarifying.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is discrimination between the two Presiding Authorities.

MR. SPEAKER: Might be. I am the least concerned about this. I am concerned with what I am doing. Now the question is there are four ways to call the Attorney-General. Firstly, he can come to the House himself, if he wants to, on any question. Secondly, the Government can call him to give his advice to the House on any matter. Thirdly, the House can call him by adopting a motion to that effect. That is now with you, if you want to call him. The fourth one is for me, whether I call him or take his advice. That is for me to do it. That I have already done. Now, if you want him for any other action, it is for you, because on this I have given my ruling. I heard all about it in the House. I consulted whatsoever books or precedents or rules I could. I consulted the Attorney General on my own. I had written to him; I have got it in writing. That is with me. I have gone according to that. Now if you want to do it, you put a motion. Let the House decide.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have given a motion...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have given a motion.

SHRIBASUDEBACHARIA: On certain points, we want to seek clarifications from the Attorney-General.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing, on that score you cannot, but otherwise you can.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: With due respect, the Attorney-General giving his advice to the Parliament is not the same as his advice given privately to you. that you can do, you can also ask him, but he must come in the Parliament. I have given a motion for that...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S BUTA SINGH): Sir, before this motion is moved in this House, I would like to make a brief submission. This is a matter which has been gone into by this very august House yesterday in the form of a breach of privilege. All the aspects of this matter have been gone into...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MANDHU DANDAVATE: Privilege is different; that is for misleading the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: That is different.

S. BUTA SINGH: The House has expressed itself yesterday in a greater detail and at the end, you were kind enough to give your ruling which is final; You have already consulted the Attorney General and according to the rules, you have given your ruling yesterday. Now, for this House to send for the Attorney General and getting his opinion will tantamount to upsetting the ruling given by the hon. Speaker. Therefore, at this point of time, we are not in favour of calling the Attorney General. After having consulted him, you have given a ruling which is final in this House. Therefore, it is another political move of the opposition parties to reopen the issue which has been finally settled through the ruling of the hon. Speaker... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Home Minister is apprehending that if the Attorney General comes here and gives his advice, it may lead to upsetting your ruling. Why is he making a presumption like that? It may lead to upholding your ruling and strengthening your ruling. Why is he saying like that?

MR. SPEAKER: Please move your motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I beg to move:

"That the House resolves to invite the Attorney General to the House to give his considered opinion as to whether or not the Thakkar Commission documents laid on the Table so far, constitute the full Report, as claimed by the Government."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the House resolves to invite the Attorney General to the House to give his considered opinion as to whether or not the Thakkar Commission documents laid on the Table so far, constitute the full Report, as claimed by the Government."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Since he has moved his motion, within one minute I want to quote five precedents. They are very important.

MR. SPEAKER: I accept that they have been called earlier.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not only that, on the issue on which ruling had been given by the Speaker....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion.



SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Please allow us to make submissions.

MR. SPEAKER: No submissions, nothing doing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: This discussion has to precede the motion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why we want the Attorney General to be called that needs to be explained..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you admitting it under Rule 184? If a motion is admitted under Rule 184, in that case when the motion is moved, we have a right to say something in support of the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I had asked him, not you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is all right. Whosoever moves the motion...(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Under rule 184 and Article 88 of the constitution...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, before the Motion is put to vote allow us to make submissions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have given an identical Motion. Please permit me to make a few observations in support of the Motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why don't you allow some Members to express themselves on this?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: How is the House to form an opinion if Members are not allowed?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Under what rule I am denied the opportunity to make a few observations in support of the Motion? I have given an identical Motion and I want to argue it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted his Motion.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You cannot shut us down like that.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not shutting you down. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If I had to shut down, why should I have allowed it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In order that the House might apply its mind, we want to argue it...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Under what Rule are you preventing us from making observations?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have a right to tell the House as to why the Motion should be supported. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is allowed.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, when you permitted the Home Minister to oppose the Motion then you must permit the Members on this side to speak in support of the Motion. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I have admitted it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Just for a minute order, order, I am working. Why are you disturbing me? Let me handle the situation.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Singh, will you do me a favour. What has to be done now. I have already admitted it, what more do you want now?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I want to express my views.

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say, I give you two minutes.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down. I will listen to you also.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, before Prof. Dandavate speaks, I may only point out that you were not only kind enough to admit my motion, but you permitted the Home Minister to oppose it. Therefore, why should you not allow some Members on this side to speak? *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Two minutes have been given to him.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please sit down for two minutes. Pleases it down.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am thankful to you for having confirmed the rules. There is reason why I am supporting the motion moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I have given an identical motion...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): What is he supporting when the motion is yet to be moved?

MR. SPEAKER: No, He has already moved the motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Kindly tell the Home Minister that the motion is already moved.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. He has already moved his motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I want to point out to you that there are certain issues involved in this motion which will set up a precedent for the future. Firstly, while opposing this motion, the Home Minister has said that you have already consulted the Attorney General and you have given the ruling. Let me go on record that as far as the speaker consulting the Attorney General is concerned, it is his private affair—affair in a good sense, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let him say whatever he likes. It is his view, not mine. Why are you

shouting?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Therefore, the House as a House has the right to adopt the motion inviting the Attorney General to come over here and elucidate his views and allow us to seek clarifications. Sir, in support of my contention I would like to bring it to the notice of the House through you that on 25.2.1950 when Shri M.C. Setalvad was the Attorney General, he was here when the Preventive Detention Bill was discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it. I knew it. It is all right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On 9.5.1953 also Shri Setalvad was here when the Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill was discussed. Again on 28.2.1956, Shri Setalvad came to the House to give his opinion on the Sales Tax Validation Bill. Shri Daphtary also came here on 29.4.1963 in connection with the Compulsory Deposits Bill. So, my contention is that independent of the rulings given by the Speaker, independent of the views held by the Government and independent of the views held by the members of the Opposition, he has been invited here not only to express his views but also to answer when the members want his clarifications. Even that is permitted.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have accepted it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Therefore, through you I want to persuade the majority in the House not to reject the motion but to accept it in the best traditions of this House. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): Sir, I am on a point of order. Prof. Madhu Dandavate was allowed a point of order and in the guise of that point of order, he was questioning your ruling. This is unprecedented. This has never happened in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No please. It was not a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you keep quiet. I will myself listen to all the things.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tewari, for your information, my dear friend, it was not a point of order. I allowed him to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. Mr. Acharia, do you have anything more to add?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: How can I allow every body? Professor Sahib has already had his say.

[*English*]

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, we are not discussing your ruling here. Yesterday also, before you gave your ruling, we pointed out that the Attorney General must be invited.

MR. SPEAKER: That is over. Do you have anything more to add?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): How long will they take the time of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to make it longer? Please sit down.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Under what rule is he permitted? Have you framed some other rules for the Opposition?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have allowed him. You take your seats.

SHRI T. BASHEER: No Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What no Sir? I ask you to sit down. I want you to take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: There are many important matters to be discussed. The discussion on Bodo Agitation has been postponed. How long will they go on wasting the time of the House? *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Listen, you are insisting. It was to take 5 minutes, now it will take 5 hours.

*[English]*

The question is that I know perfectly well that we are not discussing the things that we ought to. We have got the Budget also. But the time is passing away. But I also know which is important. I know everything. Still I have to act accordingly and see that this House might run. Please help me in it.

SHRI T. BASHEER: But you have al-

ready disposed of that matter. That are still persisting...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I know it. I am trying to do it. And let me do it.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Under what rule are they permitted? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I overruled you. What is this? Mr. Minister, can you ask him to sit down? Yes Mr. Acharia, do you have anything more to add?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, in support of the Motion moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta, I want to make a submission. Yesterday also we pointed out that the Attorney General of India be invited...

MR. SPEAKER: That has been already said. Say if there is something more.

*[Translation]*

You do not talk about commission. You have to talk about motion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He should be invited. Before you gave your ruling I pointed out that there are some points on which we want to seek clarifications from him.

MR. SPEAKER: That is over now.

*[Translation]*

Bhatiaji please sit down calmly. Shri Bhatiaji, why are you doing like this?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, there are a number of precedents.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you. There is nothing more you are adding.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, before you had consulted the Attorney General, the Government had consulted him.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: For God sake, please sit down now. Why are you wasting the time?

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: That letter was not shown to you.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Why should it be shown to me? I don't understand.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: But it was shown to the Chairman of the other House.

MR. SPEAKER: Might be. I do not know. I am concerned with myself.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): I have given a notice also for summoning the Attorney General to the House in exercise of our rights under Article 88 of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you. What is the point?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The legal point is whether the Parliament has the right to ask the Government to place the documents of a Report on which the discussion is based. After all the...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Tell something new.

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: You have

given a ruling that this is the only Report. I want to know from the Attorney General this legal point where the executive is accountable...

MR. SPEAKER: That is what the Motion is for.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have concluded.

Now I put the question...

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am not questioning your ruling. I am only pointing out the inherent power of the Parliament to call the executive.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you that I have read it. There is not problem. Why are you repeating it all the time?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Therefore, the Motion should be put to vote.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am doing. You are not letting me to do it. I am doing it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But Sir, your judgement should not be prejudiced by the Home Minister saying that if the Attorney General is called here, your ruling may be upset.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prejudiced by anybody. I am leaving it to the House because now it is the property of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why are they afraid that the Attorney General will upset your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. Please sit down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He said it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not judging anybody. Nor do I want the Parliament to be judged. It is all right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has not taken him seriously.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any other point? Please speak, what have you to say?

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You have the ruling yesterday. But today...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please let me know, what you want to say.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Today, we want to seek clarifications...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard it. Tell something new.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Not in regard to your ruling Sir, but in regard to the inherent power of Parliament to have access to the documents on the basis of which that Report was prepared.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already seen it.

You are wasting time for nothing.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I want to know whether any discussion by the House would be intelligible, without referring to those documents. We would like to seek certain clarifications from the Attorney General.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is

"That the House resolves to invite the Attorney General to the House to give us considered opinion as to whether or not the Thakkar Commission documents laid on the Table so far, constitute the full Report, as claimed by the Government".

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No: 2

12.29 hrs.

AYES

Abdul Hamid, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Athwal, Shri Charnjit Singh

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Basu, Shri Anil

Bhattam, Shri S.M.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Datta, Shri Amal

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.	Reddy, Shri C. Janga
Dora, Shri H.A.	Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Gill, Shri M.S.	Roy, Dr. Sudhir
Goswami, Shri Dinesh	Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Saba, Shri Ajit Kumar
Hannan Mollah, Shri	Saikia, Shri Muhiram
Het Ram Shri	Samant, Dr. Datta
Iyer, Shri V.S. Krishna	Selvendran, Shri P.
Kurup, Shri Suresh	Shahabuddin, Shri Syed
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed	Singh, Shri Ram Narain
Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar	Somu, Shri N.V.N.
Misra, Shri Satyagopal	Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta	Thota, Shri Gopal Krishna
Patel, Dr. A.K.	Tulsiram, Shri V.
Pathak, Shri Ananda	Walia, Shri Charanjit Singh
Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri	NOES
Ramaiah, Shri B.B.	Abbasi, Shri K.J.
Ramaiah, Shri Sode	Adbul Ghafoor, Shri
Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara	Abdullah, Begum
Rao, Shri Srihari	Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav	Akhtar Hasan, Shri
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi	Alkha Ram, Shri
Reddy, Shri B.N.	Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Charles, Shri A.

Anthony, Shri P.A.

Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankar Rao

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai K.

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Chokka Rao, Shri J.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Choudhary, Shri Jagannath

Balaraman, Shri L.

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Basavaraju, Shri G.S.

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Basheer, Shri T.

Das, Shri Sudarsan

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Dennis, Shri N.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Deora, Shri Murli

Bharat Singh, Shri

Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Dhariwal, Shri Shanti

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Dhillon, Dr. G.S.

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Digal, Shri Radhakanta

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Birinder Singh, Shri

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Budania, Shri Narendra

Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila

Buta Singh, S.

Gadgil, Shri V.N.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti

Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati

Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje



Guha, Dr. Phulrenu	Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati	Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Harpal Singh, Shri	Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander	Mahalingam, Shri M.
Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur	Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Jena, Shri Chintamani	Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Jhikram, Shri M.L.	Manorma Singh, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri	Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram	Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Kamla Prasad Singh, Shri	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Kamson, Prof, Meijinglung	Mishra, Shri Shripati
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam	Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub	Misra, Shri Nityananda
Khattri, Shri Nirmal	Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Kolandaivelu, Shri P.	Motilal Singh, Shri
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri	Mundackal, Shri George Joseph
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.	Naik, Shri Shantaram
Krishna Singh, Shri	Naikar, Shri D.K.
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.	Namgyal, Shri P.
Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.	Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati
Kunjambu, Shri	Nagi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh
Kurien, Prof. P.J.	Netam, Shri Arvind
Law, Shri Asutosh	Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Pandey, Shri Damodar	Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Rao, Shri K.S.
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao	Rath, Shri Somnath
Patel, Shri U.H.	Rathawa, Shri Amarsingh
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	Rathod, Shri Uttam
Patil, Shri Prakash V.	Raut, Shri Bhola
Patil, Shri Uttamrao	Ravani, Shri Navin
Patil, Shri Veerendra	Rawat, Shri Harish
Patnaik, Shri Jagannath	Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan	Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal	Satyendra Chandra, Shri
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkon	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Rai, Shri Ramdeo	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Raj Karan Singh, Shri	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Rajhans, Dr. G.S.	Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri	Shankarlal, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Rampal Singh, Shri	Shanmugam, Shri P.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri	Shanti Devi, Shrimati
Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Ranganath, Shri K.H.	Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Shervani, Shri Saleem I

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Singaravadivel, Shri S.

Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

Singh, Shri S.D.

Vir Sen, Shri

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Sodi, Shri Mankuram

Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta

Soz, Prof. Saifuddin

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Sparrow, Shri R.S.

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,\*  
the result of the division is:

Sukh Ram, Shri

Ayes : 50

Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala

Noes : 185

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

*The Motion was negatived*

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Suman, Shri R.P.

[English]

Sundararaj, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up Pa-  
pers laid on the Table.

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Shri Buta Singh.

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao

*(Interruptions)*

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Tapeswar Singh, Shri

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I  
have given a notice of privilege against Mr.  
Jaipal Reddy for disobeying the Chair yes-  
terday. He said that he will not agree to your  
ruling. He has threatened you in this  
manner....*(Interruptions)*

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. I will  
ask Jaipalji about it *(Interruptions)*

Tigga, Shri Simon

\*The following Members also recorded their votes:-

Ayes : Sarvashri H.M. Patel, Zainul Abedin, P. Panchalliah and Aaur Rehman

Noes: Dr. Digvijay Sinh, Dr. B.L. Shailesh, Shri Jujhar Singh, Shri Bapulal Malviya, and Shri Madan Pandey.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Orissa College and University teachers are squatting before the Boat Club. They are not enjoying the benefits of the new pay scale... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur) Mr. Speaker, 'Jungle' party gathered people in the village Marchanva of district Deoria adjacent to the border of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal and shot dead 13 people. The people killed by the party belonged to Kori Caste. Mostly Yadavas are members of 'Jungle' party.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a state subject.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: It is an international issue. There is terror because of 'Jungle' party. (*Interruptions*)

12.31 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

**Detailed Demands for Grants (Volume I) of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1989-90 and Detailed Demands for Grants (Volume II) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Union Territories without Legislature) for 1989-90**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) The Detailed Demands for Grants (Volume-I) of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7668/89]

- (ii) Detailed Demands for Grants (Volume-II) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Union Territories without Legislature) for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7669/89]

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd. Bombay for 1987-88 and statement for delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) A Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, 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-7675/89]

**Review on the working of an Annual Report of Coal India Ltd; Calcutta for 1987-88 and statement for delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): On behalf of Shri C.K. Jaffar Sharief, 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 619A of

the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Coal India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Coal India Limited, Calcutta, 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-7676/89]

**Notification under Industries (Development and Regulations Act)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 172(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd March, 1989 making certain amendment to Notification No. S.O. 629(E) dated the 30th June, 1988 reserving certain items for production in the Small Scale Sector deleting certain items from the reserved list and revising nomenclature of certain items in the list, under sub-section (2H) of section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7677/89]

**Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951 and Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985; Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions for 1989-90. Annual Report, Audited Accounts and statement re review on the working of Kendriya Bhandar (Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd. New Delhi for 1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): On behalf of Shri

P. Chidambaram, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

(i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 117 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1989.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 336 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1989.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 340 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1989.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 341 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1989.

(v) G.S.R. 351(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1989 constituting for the States of Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram and Union Territories, an Indian Forest Service Cadre and abolishing the Indian Forest Service Cadre of Union Territories.

(vi) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 352(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1989.

- (vii) **The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1989** published in Notification No. G.S.R. 353(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7676/89]
- (2) **A copy of the Central Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1989** (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 120 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1989 under subsection (i) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7671/89]
- (3) **A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants** (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7672/89]
- (4) (i) **A copy of the Annual Report** (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Bhandar (Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited), New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.  
 (ii) **A statement** (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Kendriya Bhandar (Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited), New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7673/89]

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of Rehabilitation Plantations Ltd. Punalur for 1987-88 and statement for delay in laying these papers**  
 THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
 SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I beg to lay on

the Table:-

- (1) **A copy each of the following papers** (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) **Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the year 1987-88.**
- (ii) **Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, 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. 7674/89]

12.32 hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

#### Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth reports

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): I beg to present the following reports:

- (i) **68th Report** (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 58th Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts)—Postal Services in Rural Areas.
- (ii) **69th Report** (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations con-

tained in the 59th Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications)—Telecommunication Services in Rural Areas.

12.33 1/2 hrs.

CHANDIGARH DISTURBED AREAS  
(AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Chandigarh disturbed Areas Act, 1983.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Act, 1983."

*The motion was adopted.*

S. BUTA SINGH: I introduce the Bill

12.32 1/2 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: WITHDRAWAL OF  
MONEY FROM THE CONTINGENCY  
FUND OF INDIA FOR DEPOSITING IN  
THE DELHI HIGH COURT

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): An advance of Rs. 47,73,000/- is being sought from the Contingency Fund for depositing in the Delhi High Court by 9th April, 1989 in compliance of its order dated 30th Jan., 1989 passed in Execution Case No. 158/88 "Abdul Wahid & Others-Vs-Union of India". No provision could be made for this unforeseen charged expenditure in the Budget under "Demand No. 44" and it was too late for inclusion in the last batch of Supplementary Demand for the year 1988-89.

The Delhi High Court decided the case against the Government holding that the procedure followed in acquiring the land under Resettlement of Displaced persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948 was defective and void. The Department has already filed an appeal against the order before the Division Bench and the same is still pending. The court has however, directed that decretal amount should be deposited in court by 9th April, 1989 irrespective of the appeal. Hence it is proposed to withdraw an amount of Rs. 47,73,000/- from Contingency Fund.

12.34 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) **Need to open an Ordinance  
Factory at Chatra, Bihar**

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Speaker Sir, Bihar is famous in the whole of India for its mineral wealth. 41 per cent of the entire minerals of the whole of India are exploited from the area around Chotta Nagpur and scarce mineral like Uranium is found only in the Plateau of Bihar.

12.34 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Forests of Chotta Nagpur, its seasonal rivers and other natural resources are very useful for the country. Chatra is such an Parliamentary constituency which is very backward in all respects and is facing terrible poverty whereas it can be termed 'Rat-

[Sh. Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

nagarbha'. It is a very appropriate site for an ordnance factory to produce strategic arms which is proposed to be established by the Government. Neelanchal and Amjhar rivers are also quite adjacent and are continuous source of water. Therefore it will be very suitable place for setting up ordnance factory. Keeping in view the poverty and economic problems of the people of this area and availability of labour in abundance, this place is most suitable in every respect for ordnance factory. It may also be mentioned that the officials of the Department of Survey have already visited the place and inspected the area.

In view of above I urge the Government to establish an ordnance factory at Chatra.

[English]

- (II) **Need for restoring direct flight from New Delhi to Dibrugarh (Assam) and back and connecting Vayudoot flight from Dibrugarh to Lilabari Airport**

SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG (Arunachal East): Every State capital of the country is connected with the Union capital through direct flights of Indian Airlines and where it is not possible to connect any State capital with the Union capital, arrangements have been made to connect any major city/town of the concerned State with the Union capital, directly. But unfortunately, neither the capital of Arunachal i.e. Itanagar nor any other town of the State has been linked by the Indian Airlines, directly with Delhi. In the present age when a person can reach any part of the world in one day, it takes two days to reach Arunachal Pradesh from New Delhi. The strong and genuine demand of constructing a modern airport at Itanagar has not been favourably considered so far.

Instead of taking steps to improve the situation, the prevailing 3 days flights in every week upto Dibrugarh, the nearest existing airport of Arunachal Pradesh, have

also been withdrawn, adding to the miseries of people belonging to Arunachal. I, therefore, call upon the Union Government to immediately restore 3 days direct flight from New Delhi for Arunachal Pradesh upto Dibrugarh and back and connecting Vayudoot flight from Dibrugarh to Lilabari airport the nearest airport to Itanagar till a modern airport is constructed at Itanagar.

[Translation]

- (iii) **Need to open a Central School in Faizabad City (Uttar Pradesh)**

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad): Faizabad city (Uttar Pradesh) is a divisional headquarter but there are no good schools for education there. A Kendriya Vidyalaya situated in contonement area is not sufficient to meet the educational facility needed for the wards of Defence personnel. It is becoming nearly impossible for the Govt. Servants and other citizens to get their children admitted in the existing educational institutions. Keeping this in view and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Education for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya, one more Kendriya Vidyalaya can be opened in Faizabad city. I, therefore request the Ministry to take steps to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Faizabad city.

- (iv) **Need to construct a railway bridge at Pahleja Ghat in North Bihar**

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH (Maharajganj): Bihar State is divided into two parts. Area falling north to the Ganges is known as north Bihar. Because of the Ganges, a big part of the state seems to have no link with the state capital. There are no railway facilities to reach Patna. Before Gandhi Setu (A road bridge) was constructed people had to take resort to steames. Now people go by road. There has been a long persistent demand to construct a railway bridge at Pahlejo Ghat. It was expected that a provision will be made in the current railway budget but this could not be possible.



Therefore, I request that a railway bridge should be constructed at Pahleja Ghat for which survey has already been conducted.

[English]

**(v) Need to import sufficient Phosphatic Acid for interrupted running of all the four units of Phosphatic Fertilizer Plant**

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK ((Jagatsinghpur): The Phosphatic Fertiliser plant imports its raw material phosphatic acid from abroad. Now there is severe scarcity of this raw material. Due to want of proper coordination the raw materials are not being imported according to the demand of Paradeep. As a result of that 3 out of 4 units have been closed down. Only one unit is producing 30 metric tonnes (DAP) Di-Amonia Phosphate per day. If the situation remains like this, many employees particularly the poor workers will be thrown out of employment. In order to check the crisis, I urge upon the Government to establish immediate contact with the concerned country to supply phosphetic acid so that all the four units of the plant start operation and the crisis is averted.

[Translation]

**(vi) Need to set up a T.V. Station in Kanpur (U.P.)**

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to give the following information to the Government through you under rule 377.

Kanpur is an important city not only of Uttar Pradesh but also of the country as a whole. Importance of this city cannot be ignored in view of its historical, cultural, commercial, Industrial and Geographical background and also of its population. If all these things are taken into consideration then one is bound to reach at a conclusion that the absence of a T.V. Centre in this industrial city of India is nothing but a parti-

san attitude towards the people of this city. If a T.V. Centre is established in Kanpur, it will benefit not only the residents of Kanpur city but also the people living in adjacent districts like Etawah, Fatehpur, Unna, Bandao, Hamirpur, Farukhabad etc. and the entire area will have its development in a new direction. It will contribute to increase the knowledge, source of entertainment and cultural development of the people and it will also be a source of getting some information regarding agriculture and other daily subjects of common interest.

It is, therefore, my submission that the Government should arrange to establish a T.V. Centre at Kanpur in the coming eighth five year plan.

[English]

**(vii) Need to look into the working of National School of Drama, New Delhi**

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, the National School of Drama, New Delhi is one of the premier institutions in the field of training dramatic personnel in the country. At present, a total of fifty-four students from all over the country are studying there in the three year diploma course.

The students of the school have been on strike since 14th March, 1989 and four of the students have been on indefinite hunger strike (fast unto death) since March 29, 1989. The main demand of the students are (a) the restructuring of the existing academic structure of the school; (b) the reinstatement of a first year student of the school who is the victim of the faulty academic system, and (c) a high level inquiry against a teacher who is allegedly vitiating the academic atmosphere in the Institute.

The existing academic structure which includes the entrance test, the syllabus, the time table, the teaching methods and evaluation system are in urgent need of thorough restructuring so that it can be made meaningful and academically constructive. But in

[Sh. Hannan Mollah]

spite of repeated demands for the last several years for such an exercise, no action has been taken so far. As a result, the relations between the authorities and students are deteriorating, resulting in the present unfortunate situation.

I urge upon the Government to come forward in the interest of the students and the institution, and remove the genuine grievances of the students so that the institution is able to serve the nation in a better way.

**(viii) Need to improve the working of telephone system in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHES WARAO (Amalapuram): Sir, in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, the telephone exchanges are not working properly. On account of this, the subscribers are facing lot of problems. I, therefore, request the Union Government to improve the working of the telephone system in Andhra Pradesh by installing automatic dialling system. STD facilities may also be provided to these areas of Amalapuram parliamentary constituency.

12.44 hrs.

**MOTION RE: REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSION ON CENTRE-STATE  
RELATIONS—CONTD.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall go to the next item—further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Buta Singh on 30th March, 1989. Shri P. Kolandaivelu was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, on Friday I was speaking with regard to the abuse of power by the Chief Ministers of some States. On 25th of March, 1989, in the Tamil Nadu Assembly, violence

took place... (Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is always trying to bring in here the affairs of the Tamil Nadu Assembly. On that day also I protested like anything. It has no relevancy at all.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: There is a relevancy, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Refer to it as far as it is relevant to the Sarkaria Commission's Report. That is all. Don't go into the details beyond that.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, I am not going into the details. The violent incident that took place in the Tamil Nadu Assembly is a black mark in the history of Tamil Nadu and also on the country as a whole. Actually, the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu remarked on the Lok Sabha, when 63 Members of the Opposition had been suspended. He had stated that it was a black mark on the country. When he has suspended more than 29 Members of the Assembly, is it not a black mark in the history of Tamil Nadu? Not only that, Sir. Under the very nose of the Chief Minister the leader of the Opposition and the other Opposition leaders have been assaulted. (Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Sir, the Chief Minister was assaulted in the Assembly, his budget papers were snatched and his spectacles were broken. One Minister is in the hospital and another MLA is also in the hospital.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kolandaivelu, don't bring in all the details of incident that took place in the Assembly. If it has any relevance to any point in the Sarkaria Commission recommendations, then you can mention.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I am stating the relationship between the States and the Centre which must be cordial and there should not be any strained relation between the States and the Centre.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Sir, he can state in a general way. But he should not refer to the Tamil Nadu Assembly alone.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Why not? It was discussed here on 23rd February, 1988.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are to state that, it should have relevance to the Sarkaria Commission's report.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: What happened in the Assembly is not the subject of discussion here.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I am referring to the attitude of the Chief Minister. I want to know whether the Centre can take action against the Chief Minister of the State.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: It has nothing to do with what happened in the Assembly.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Sir, if he is discussing about the Centre-State relations, he has to mention those points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only those points which have been relevant to the Report can be mentioned.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: My main point is that the Chief Ministers of the non-Congress-I States are abusing their powers for their own political ends. That is what I wanted to say. That is why there was some violence in Tamil Nadu Assembly. Under the very nose of the Chief Minister, they assaulted the Opposition leader in Tamil Nadu Assembly.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Sir, the Chief Minister was assaulted and his spectacles were broken. The budget papers were snatched away from his hands. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can make limited reference to the incident, as far as they are relevant for the purpose of illustrating

any point which is connected with the Sarkaria Commission's Report.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, the lady Member has been assaulted and she has been molested in the Assembly (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: In the M.G.R. funeral procession, they kicked the lady Member. Is it not a shame, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him develop the point. If it is not relevant, then we can see whether it forms part of the record or it can be expunged.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): But what has happened inside the Legislative Assembly should not be discussed here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is relevant to illustrate a point out of the Sarkaria Commission's report, then only I will allow, Otherwise I will not allow.

12.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, my point is that the Chief Ministers of the non-Congress-I States are misusing the powers and the Police machinery for their own political ends. That is why there was violence in Tamil Nadu Assembly on March 28, 1989. The leaders of the Opposition and other Members of the Opposition were assaulted there.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House that even the Chief Minister was assaulted in the Assembly by the Opposition Members. The Chief Minister's spectacles were broken and the budget papers were snatched away from his hands by the Opposition Members. One Minister was injured and he is in the hospital now. Another DMK Member is also injured and his is hospitalised. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Another M.L.A. of AIDMK was injured.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: What is this, Sir? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About what you have said also....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Sir, the very lady Member during MGR's funeral was assaulted and kicked and thrown after the funeral cortege. In fact, she was rolling on the ground. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the point. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, the magnitude of the violence and the sinister intention of the ruling DMK party Members on that fateful day was unprecedented. Actually it has been condemned widely in the country. Not only the leaders of the Opposition, but even Mrs. Maneka Gandhi also condemned this incident particularly when a lady Member has been assaulted and molested, and even some of the Ministers in the Tamil Nadu Assembly went to the extent of...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the point. Don't go into the Assembly proceedings, come to the point.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: There are precedents, Sir. Actually on 23rd February 1988 we had discussed with regard to the Tamil Nadu Assembly, particularly the Speaker's action. Even the hon. Member, Shri N.V.N. Somu, had spoken with regard to the character of the Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Assembly here.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: No, no. I have not. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I quote, Sir, he has got a Legislature Party office at Rajaji Hall in Madras. What did the very same

Speaker do? *(Interruptions)*

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): There should be a special motion to discuss the Tamil Nadu Assembly, Sir. This House can take it up leisurely afterwards.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: What I said on that day was, the Speaker had removed our Legislature Party office from the Rajaji Hall. *(Interruptions)* I had not discussed what all happened in the Assembly. At the instigation of ...\*\*... the then Speaker removed our Legislature Party office from the Rajaji Hall. I had not discussed the happenings of the Assembly here. I only mentioned that our Party office was removed. I had not criticised anybody... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I am coming to your point. Sir, he had also stated in his speech:

"Mr. Thampan Thomas clearly stated here that the Speaker of Tamil Nadu Assembly had expelled 37 MLAs without any due notice or due process or legislative procedure."

What does it mean? Has he not spoken with regard to the Tamil Nadu Assembly here?

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I had not spoken that. Mr. Thampan Thomas might have spoken that. I would have brought it to the notice of the House about Thampan Thomas' speech. Only I had mentioned about the removal of our Party office from Rajaji Hall.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: What does it mean then? You are confirming it and affirming it and you are supporting my contention that you discussed the Tamil Nadu Assembly here. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever is the thing, you please restrict it to the point. You don't go into the details.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Yes, Sir, Actually it is a pre-planned attack on the lady Member of the Opposition

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: It is a pre-planned attack on the Chief Minister (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU You tell the House after me. It is a pre-planned attack in order to dislodge Miss Jayalalitha from the Opposition actually with a view to stifling the voice of democracy and to mollifying the Opposition with the active connivance of ...\*\*.. This incident took place in the Assembly in 1989.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU Sir, how can it go on record?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will go through the record

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU Sir, they have not spared even the Congress (I) Deputy Leader of the Opposition My Moopanar was assaulted and he was beaten, and the Deputy Leader ..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU Mr Moopanar condemned the attack on the Chief Minister now only (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER It is not relevant to Sarkaria Commission Report Why are you mentioning this thing?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER How is it relevant to Sarkaria Commission Report? Why are you saying all this?

(*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: There should be a special discussion on this (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU. He is flouting the principle of Anna. (*Interruptions*).

MR DEPUTY -SPEAKER I am not allowing your going into the detail.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU. I am not going into details, Sir Supposing I have to speak in detail, I have to mention with regard to the paper weights and other materials which have been used there inside the Assembly

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I don't want you to mention all these things. You go to the next point

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU Sir, the lady Member, the Opposition Leader, was abused in unprintable words (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You told, that is enough You told what has happened. You go to the next point

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU Sir, the lady member, opposition leader was abused in unprintable words

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You have told It is enough You go to the next point

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU The whole womanhood will never forgive these persons, particularly the DMK ruling party On the very same day

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU It was during the M.G.R.'s funeral that she was pulled away from the cartage, and she was driven away from the funeral ceremony (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Your time is up You be brief 5 minutes only

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU On the very same day one, Mr. Kumari Anandan, Deputy leader of congress-I's brother shop which is situated in Ranganathan Street, Vasan & Co., was raided

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why do you bring the State subject?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVEW: I am stating with regard to abuse of power by the Chief Minister. On the 25th March, the very same day, Mrs. Janaki MGR's house, i.e. late MGR's house was raised. The security man who was there was arrested on the same day because Mrs. Janaki went to the hospital to see her.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How you are bringing it?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I am stating with regard to abuse of power. For the very same and similar reason, Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde resigned from the Chief Ministership. It is because, he had ordered for tapping of the phone. For a very similar incident, Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde resigned. Why should Mr. Karunanidhi not do? That is why, I am asking. Even our leaders' telephones have been tapped and the...

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: On the floor of the Assembly, he has categorically stated that only during the Governor's rule, telephone was tapped and after Mr. Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister, it was not tapped. On the very floor of the Assembly, Mr. Karunanidhi said it.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): I am on a point of order.

Is it proper for the hon. Member to mention the name of the Chief Minister....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The name would not go on record.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): When we discussed the tape episode of Karnataka, the name of Ramakrishna Hegde was mentioned and so many persons who were not in the House were mentioned. Kindly reconsider it.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Is it proper to make allegations against him?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The allegations would not go on record.  
Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: First of all, Mr. Kolandaivelu does not know the subject of Centre-State relations. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The name will not go on record. I am not allowing the name.

SHRI T. BASHEER: I do not understand why Mr. Suresh Kurup is so vehement in defending Mr. Karunanidhi. What is that? (Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Now, there is no democracy at all. The report on the Centre- State relations has specifically mentioned that democracy must prevail all over the country. If there is abuse of power, actually it is a violation of democratic norms and it is against the democracy. That is what I am specifically mentioning that there is no democracy prevailing in Tamil Nadu. Only the ...\*\*...

That is why, I requested the hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government to take action against the Tamil Nadu Government for the abuse of power. Police machinery is being misused for the political ends. And immediately we have asked the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister to step down from the Chief Ministership. Somebody comes and says, it is for the Chief Minister and they are not worried. At the same time, I want to know, why the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has not taken action against the police people, those who mishandled the case...

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I will leave it to you Mr. Deputy-Speaker to decide whether all this is relevant to the Centre-State relations.

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER: Now wind up.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Actually, they have committed a breach of privilege.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: You should go to the Tamil Nadu Assembly to bring a breach of privilege. (Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Is it relevant?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It is relevant

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU. What is this \*\* ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER I will go through the record.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): The Hon Member is using the word " " Is it parliamentary word?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I am saying that " ." may not go on record It is expunged

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU How the communication got into the hands of the Speaker with regard to the resignation letter itself? That has to be investigated

SHRI N V N SOMU What is this?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Don't bring this incident I am not allowing

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister is telling even the press that the AIDMK and the Congress-I want to destabilise the Government It is not our business at all We do not want to destabilise the duly elected Government But democracy must prevail That is our aim Under the nose of the Chief Minister, many things happened but he is keeping mum He has not taken any action on the breach of privilege by the Police

SHRI N V N SOMU What is going on here?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Wind up

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU An inquiry is to be constituted against the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister

SHRI N V N SOMU It will boomerang on you one day

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Is it proper to mention it in this House?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTASINGH) It may not be proper to go on narrating the incidents inside the Assembly but hon Member from the other side has been not only mentioning but also criticising the Governors and the Chief Ministers under the report of the Sarkaria Commission. Therefore if the hon Member can mention the role of the Chief Minister with regard to Centre-State relation, there should be no objection

SHRI SURESH KURUP Can the role of a particular Chief Minister of a particular State be mentioned like this?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I will see that Please listen to me With regard to what the hon Minister also observed when Mr. Kolandaivelu spoke, I will go through record and also I want you to remember, Shri Kurup that whatever objection is there, I will see to it, but you also remember that on your side also one Member Shri Thampan Thomas criticised on that day Kerala Government, openly and said many things I allowed When we are discussing certain things, it may not be objectionable But, if it is relevant, when they are quoting, I cannot stop it If it is objectionable, I will do it. If it is objectionable, I would not allow that

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU What about Tamil Nadu Speaker also? It has been spoken about here There are precedents

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Can we adjourn for lunch?

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU. I am concluding

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER If you want to take up after lunch break, we can take up

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) Expel the Chief Minister from the records!

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: How can it be?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After you finish speech, we will have lunch.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I am finishing within one minute.

SHRI A. CHARLES: ....\*\*.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That will not go on record.

SHRI A. CHARLES: In Tamil Nadu Assembly, Chief Minister is saying that Shri Dinesh Singh is threatening.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I will conclude in a minute.

I would like to make a sincere request to the Central Government. Here is a particular case wherein the Police machinery has been misused and there is abuse of power. I would request that the Central Government has to take immediate action against the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister for having misused the power. My second request is that they have to constitute a Commission on Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 against the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister must be asked to step down from his leadership.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to take the sense of the House regarding lunch break. Can we adjourn for lunch and re-assemble?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2.05 p.m.

13.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION RE: REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSION ON CENTRE-STATE  
RELATIONS - *CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof Narain Chand Parashar to speak now.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The Sarkaria Commission report on Centre-State relations covers a very wide ranging field and it is not possible to touch all the aspects of the matter touched by him. But a few of the aspects dealt by him require clear attention on the part of the Parliament.

He has exhaustively referred to the role of the Governors and has said that the Governor should be there. He has not accepted the plea of abolishing the post of the Governors. He has also upheld some basic contentions of the farmers of the Constitution.

The Tamilnadu Government has set up the Rajamannar Committee and referring to this matter it was said that though the Constitution set up federal system, it must be admitted that there are several provisions which are inconsistent with the principle of federalism. There are unitary trends and in the allocation of powers there is strong bias and tilting of the scale in favour of the Centre.

I start with this premise. The legislative and the administrative relationship between the States and the Centre are dealt with in Part 11 of the Constitution and 19 articles from 245 to 263 deal with these relationships. In between is there Article 249 which empowers the Parliament to legislate for any matters, including the State List also, for at least one year at a time if the Rajya Sabha passes a Resolution to that effect. That can be extended from year to year. There are



some other features also which make the Centre very strong. The Centre requires to be strong because the country must be held together and the nation must move forward in the path of progress, prosperity and modernity. Not only this, but the Centre must also preserve the ancient language, culture and heritage of the country and thereby protect the interests of the minorities also.

What we have here is not the western type of federalism; the Canadian type of federalism or the US type of federalism. We are trying to evolve the cooperative federalism in which the Centre and the States cooperate for the welfare and strengthening of the nation.

Even then there are some things which have escaped the notice of Justice Sarkaria. When he refers to the role of the Governors, he forgets an important aspect. Governors are also the Chancellors of the universities. As such, they play a very prominent role in the appointment of Vice Chancellors and in the allocation of the universities. I wish this aspect should have been discussed at length by the Commission and some positive recommendations should have been made. Because though the role of the Governor cannot be discussed in the State Legislature or here in the Parliament, yet when the Governor assumes the task of the Chancellorship of a university, then he should attract some discussion or his role should be discussed because education is in the Concurrent List.

I feel that the healthy practice of consulting the Chief Ministers before appointing the Governors should be encouraged and even if it may not be essential, it is desirable that such a tradition should be developed. Because we must emphasize one thing that if there is irritation between the Centre and the States irrespective of party affiliations, this irritation is going to be developed into tension one day and the tension and irritation will ultimately lead to confrontation and not cooperation. Therefore, if we are sincere in the matter of evolution of cooperative federalism as a new form of cooperation between

the States and the Centre, we must pay attention to this aspect. Ultimately, it is the Centre which is to appoint the Governors, and it is the Centre which has to do so many things for the States. So the willing cooperation of the States and positive response from the States would be a source of strength to the Centre itself and also to the States.

Sir, I would also like to ask the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether it is a healthy tradition to make the Governor the Chancellor of the Universities of the States. Can we not find a prominent educationalist, a prominent teacher or a prominent public man who is not a Governor but who can act as the Chancellor of the Universities? The respect given to the Governor would not be reduced if the function is taken away from him.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): We agree with your proposal. Let the Chancellor be selected from the educationists.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What about the Vice-Chancellor? He is also an educationist.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: When we think of the head of the University as the Chancellor of the University, one without the gubernatorial authority then it would be better for the quality of education.

Sir, there is another aspect to which I would like to draw the attention and that is the aspect of planning. The Sarkaria Commission has dealt at length with planning at the District level and has suggested for setting up of the Planning Board at the district level. What I would further emphasize is that only setting up of Planning Boards would not do; unless we give more powers to the Panchayats and the Panchayat Samitis and the Zila Parishads and involve the representatives of the people in the process of planning, the dream of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in launching the Panchayat Raj on 2nd October 1959 from Rajasthan would not be fulfilled. So, it is in the fitness of things that

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

there is a national debate going on, on the evolution of a positive and strong Panchayat Raj and of strengthening and giving adequate powers to the Panchayat Raj institutions throughout the country.

Sir, we must also ensure that the friends in the village are also democrats. The village Pradhan or the head of the panchayat should be elected not directly but by the members, otherwise what would happen is that the members would become dependant, if you elect the Pradhan directly from the village electorates the entire village elects and ultimately, the village Pradhan a member of that panchayat, has no authority and he will be dependant on the sweetwill of the panchayat pradhan, who may act in a particular partisan manner and there is no guarantee to make him accountable to the panchayat of which he is the head. So it would be like an elected Governor and when the proposal for an elected Governor came before the Constituent Assembly, as it was, only Shri Jawaharlal Nehru rightly opposed this and said that an elected Governor would only be having provincial outlook and will be subjected to the pulls and pressures of the grass-root democratic forces in that very State. So he wanted the Governor to be from outside the State and this is a healthy practice. Similarly, the Panchayat President should not be elected directly; he should be elected by the panchas and similarly the process should go on further: the elected members of the Panchayat samithis should elect the Panchayat Samithy President and the elected members of the Zila Parishad should elect the Zila Parishad Chairman and the Chairman of the Panchayat Samithi and the -Chairman of the Zila Parishad must be given adequate power over the bureaucratic set-up so that they can enforce the scheme they can implement the scheme. It is no use calling for a Panchayat Raj set up with adequate and vast powers, financial and administrative, but making them subservient to the Deputy Commissioner or a Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any other person who is in authority from the bureaucratic side. Let

us not turn India into a bureaucratic Republic of India, but let us retain its character as a Democratic Republic of India and therein lies the strength of the Panchayat Raj institutions from the Panchayat to the Parliament. So I would emphasise this aspect of the matter that Panchayati Raj should be further developed, should be strengthened, given more powers, financial and administrative, so that there is a clear distinction.

We have at present three lists: The Union list, the Concurrent List and the State List. There are entries to each one of them. Central List has 97 subjects, State List has 66 subjects and the Concurrent List has 47 subjects. Over these Lists there had been some debate by the Commission and the Commission had issued a comprehensive questionnaire to which replies were submitted. There was a clear demand from some persons for deletion of the Concurrent List and putting all the subjects in the Concurrent List into State List. This may not be possible because in the interest of uniformity and coordination the Concurrent List which is the clear indication of cooperation between Centre and the States is a must and it should be retained. Similarly, Central and State Lists have their own importance. But my grouse is on the other side. The Central Government is not able to enforce its authority in certain matters. For example, certain powers are devolved upon the State Government by the Centre even in respect of matters which are in the Central List with the result the States have their own way. It is not a party matter but it is question of functioning of the Centre and the States and the interpretation of the two Lists. There was a demand for deletion of Entry 31 dealing with television, radio, etc. under the term wire-lines that it should be taken away from the Central List. Sarkaria Commission rightly rejected this suggestion because we cannot have a medley of broadcasts. We can give adequate powers and involve the States in the matter and take their cooperation and help but why should it be the responsibility of the State Government to promote a language or a culture in a particular State. I want that the Central Government should shoul-

der its responsibility of ensuring that even the smallest language and weakest cultural group gets adequate protection from the Centre and the Centre uses the media for the promotion of all these groups of languages because there are more than 1400 mother-tongues in this country. There are so many languages which are not recognised and even put in the Eighth Schedule but which are spoken by over one million people. Who will look after their interests? The States have no resources and time. They are busy in petty matters of law and order and dressing themselves up in the police uniform trying to enforce this thing and that thing. So, it is the Centre's duty to look after these areas which are getting nobody's attention. Therefore, I want that Sarkaria Commission should have given attention to this but now that the Commission has not given I would be going to you notice the recommendation of the Commission under this title. He has said that official language and the official language committee should be re-christened as official language and scheduled language committee. Similarly, he wants all the scheduled languages to be taken into this group but I would like to say that Eighth Schedule is not a Vedic injunction that it cannot be expanded. Twenty-first amendment to the Constitution introduced Sindhi also into this. English is not at present listed in this Scheduled yet there are many steps taken for the promotion of English in this country. Therefore, what I want is that instead of scheduled languages and non-scheduled languages, we should have the concept of Indian languages. If Sarkaria Commission's recommendations are to be accepted by the Union Government then it should not be official languages committee or official languages or scheduled languages committee but it should be official languages and other Indian languages committee in which the word 'language' should be defined comprehensively to cover the developing, developed, recognised, unrecognised, majority and the minority, etc. languages which are spoken on the sacred soil of India. Unless this is done, you cannot inspire confidence in the backward and developing regions and in the minds of

minorities.

Now, I come to a very thorny question which is rocking the country at the moment. Sarkaria Commission has referred to the three language formula without explaining as to what the three-language formula means. He has said that the three-language formula as evolved by the Chief Minister conference should be implemented in all fairness by all the States. The three-language formula is like a free-language formula which has been interpreted by everybody in his or her own way. Formerly when the Chief Ministers' conference adopted this formula, it was for the study of English, Hindi and one of the Indian languages.

Now, later on what they said was that in the Policy Resolution tabled in this House on 24th July, 1968, Government of India gave an additional word 'Modern', i.e., 'in one of the modern Indian languages' and recently, last year the Central Board of Secondary Education tried to twist the matter in such a manner that Sanskrit is excluded, though it was taught in Delhi and other neighbouring States for all these years under that very formula. The word "modern" was replaced and it was said that Sanskrit is not a modern language. The Sahitya Academy recognises 22 languages and gives awards to the creation of literature of the languages every year, for the excellent piece in each language and Sanskrit is also getting one award every year and Members are taking oath in this House in Sanskrit including the hon. Speaker who took oath in Sanskrit. Article 351 of the Constitution enjoins upon the Union to promote Hindi and to look to Sanskrit with inspiration. It is high time that this high injustice is done away with. Sanskrit is also regarded as a modern as well as an ancient Indian language. There is no doubt about it. We say Indian culture is one, whether ancient Indian culture or modern Indian culture. Similarly, we must emphasise the fact that Sanskrit is a living and continuing language and under the three language formula, it should not be discarded but accepted. The three language formula must be restored to its original form as

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

evolved by the Chief Ministers Conference in 1961 by saying that any other Indian language should also be taught in addition to Hindi and English. So, what I want to say is that Sarkaria Commission's recommendation on three language formula should be studied in depth and all the wider implications of the situation should be taken into account. At present, there are many regional languages which are recognised only by the regional academies and not by the State Governments. Though Article 347 gives ample scope for the members of a particular group to write to the President and the President may direct the States to accept these languages as official languages, that is only on paper because when there is no provision for teaching that language in a classroom, when there is no provision for carrying on its work like printing and publication of the literature, then all these things will be only imaginary in nature. Whatever provisions you have made in the Constitution or whatever recommendations are made in the Sarkaria Commission Report, they are only dealing in a shadowy situation. The real brass tacks situation will be known when we deal with it. There we must be in a position to protect and promote each and every language spoken on the sacred soil of India and for that matter, there should be no discrimination as to whether the language is patronised by a religious group or by a political group or by a regional set-up or by a State or it is ignored by anybody and everybody. If there is, any discrimination let us give it up and for that matter, the tribal languages of India are crying for justice at the hands of the Union Government. UPSC must include all these languages also in the scheme of examinations. UPSC must also give adequate protection to the development of these languages. Recently, UPSC is thinking of including Manipur also as one of the subjects of study and examination. I plead that this must be accepted and not only Manipuri, but other languages like Pahadi of Himachal Pradesh and Khasi of Meghalaya must also be accepted. Whatever be the views and feelings of the people, they must find recog-

nition and appreciation at the hands of the State. I would also like to refer to some of the other matters in the Constitution and one of these is the provision for States with special problems. When Sardar Swaran Singh was appointed as the head of a Constitutional Amendment Committee by AICC, some Members of Parliament belonging to the hill States went to him and said that like the Constitution in certain other countries of the world like Spain, Italy and Switzerland, a provision must be made for special attention of the hill States which are generally located on the border of the country because there are special geographical terrain, there are difficulties of vast population and many other things. He said that there is nothing in the Constitution that prevents the development of hill States if the Centre so desires and in due course of time, the Centre has taken note of it and the National Development Council has been set up, the Council of hilly areas has come into being, special category States have come into being but Sarkaria Commission has paid attention to these aspects. If there are States which are of special category, the Commission should have commented on them and appreciated their difficulties. So, I want that the Government should study this problem in depth. The problems of the special category States in respect of very important issues, which I will highlight briefly, should be kept in view. For example, it is possible to have a full-fledged Governor for Mizoram, it is not possible to have a Postmaster General for Mizoram; it is not possible to have a General Manager, Telecommunication for Mizoram. It is possible to give full Statehood to Goa, but it is not possible to give a Director of Postal Services Goa because the concept of workload comes in. This concept of workload which ties down the units to the norms of workload is controlled by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Finance in this country acts like a dictator, trying to throttle the throat of other executive Ministries by saying that their proposals are hereby slashed; they cannot be accepted, because they do not fulfil the norms. When the Planning Commission itself says that the norms should be relaxed for special category States, why

should the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs as nodal Ministries not accept this concept and incorporate it into their very functioning? Why should not the administrative units like the divisions and various other categories of administrative units be created in these States by relaxing norms and the norms of the neighbouring units should not be forced on them. It is a very painful matters for us to know that even for upgradation of a small postoffice or opening of a small postoffice, the Finance Secretary has to sit in judgement on the proposal of a Superintendent of Post Offices and the Secretary, Department of Posts and Telegraphs. Similarly a proposal for opening a public call office from the Department concerned has to be referred to the Ministry of Finance for sanction. It is a poor interpretation of the Centre-State relations. The State Government is having a grouse on the one hand, on the other hand, the Central Government departments themselves are having grouses against the Ministry of Finance and against this concept of totalitarian imposition of norms in respect of all the Ministries in spite of geographical situations, difficult terrains etc.

The Prime Minister and the Cabinet have been very kind to the special category States, but unless the attitude of the nodal Ministries and the various concepts all along down below are also changed, it would not matter much and ultimately their dreams cannot be translated into realities.

I plead for the acceptance of the Gandhian concept of *Gram Swaraj*. That is the true concept; all centralization to be dissolved into what is called the decentralization. Unless we have the concept of decentralization dear to our heart, the experiment of democratic functioning cannot succeed in this country.

While we think of strong Centre, we also think of strong States. But the strength cannot come from suspicion, it cannot come from dominance, it cannot come from subjugation, it can come from getting a willing cooperation from the States, and the States

should also accept the concept of Panchayati Raj devolution and give similar powers to the district level, zila parishad, panchayat samities and the gram panchayats. In this five-tier system of democratic functioning, India will emerge stronger with protection and preservation of everybody's cultural heritage, with widening of opportunities for the development of future of all concerned.

Let us us resolve to realise the dreams of freedom fighters and revolutionaries who sacrificed their lives for the good and benefit of the country through this process of decentralization and cooperative federalism. And the report of the Sarkaria Commission can have a meaning and content also for us and the future generation if we utilize all these aspects in this new horizon and new vision of India.

[Translation]

\* SHRI P. SELVENDRAN (Periyakulam): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I have extreme pleasure to share with this august House my views on the report of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre State relations. Hon. Members who spoke before we have analysed the report from different angles and expressed divergent views. In this context, I would like to remind this House of the imperative need of expressing opinion on the subject matter above party lines and political considerations. The Members here belonging to ruling party advocated the need for a strong centre. Those who missed the opportunity to sit in the treasury benches strongly advocated additional powers to the States. They with one voice pleaded for strong States with a strong Centre. If we compare Centre with the heart of mother Bharat, then the States are the eyes, limbs, head and other essential organs. A strong heart with numbed limbs and deformed eyes and head will not entail the good health of Mother Bharat. In the same manner, strong limbs and well formed eyes and head with a weak heart will not very definitely augur well for the health of Mother Bharat. Every organ in the body of Mother Bharat plays an equal and

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. P. Selvendran]

vital role for the overall well-being of our nation.

The relations between the Centre and the States should be as cordial and sacrosanct as between a mother and her daughter. Unfortunately, the relations between the Centre and the States sometimes reach such a low ebb and strain to such a low level to that of the relations between a mother-in-law and her daughter-in law. This results in embittered relations between the Centre and the State Governments and avoidable ideological differences.

Over the past 25 years, the demand for more powers for the States has been echoing in every corner of this nation. Slowly and steadily, the demand has solidified into the slogan of 'autonomy for the States.' As far back as 1963, Perarignar (the Enlightened) Shri C.N. Annadurai, a senior leader of the Dravidian Movement and a former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, described the condition of the States, in lamenting terms, as having been reduced to dole-getting Municipalities of the Central Government. The description was deemed appropriate in the context of the demand for decentralisation of powers in favour of the States. The senior most Member of the House, Prof. N.G. Ranga is sitting here. He is an able, elderly and experienced politician. On November 9, 1948, while taking part in the discussion in the Constituent Assembly, he postulated the imperative need for decentralization of powers in the following terms:-

"Mahatma Gandhi has pleaded over a period of thirty years for decentralization. We, as Congressmen, are committed to decentralization. Indeed, all the world is today in favour of decentralisation. If we want, on the other hand, centralisation, I wish to warn this House that that would only lead to Sovietisation and totalitarianisation and not democracy. Therefore, Sir, I am not in favour of the so-called slogan of strong centre." The reason for such a plea by a veteran congressman in the Constituent

Assembly was for devolving more powers on the States.

Let me point out with great anguish and pain as how the States have been made to slide down the Constitutional ladder, to the lowest of the lowest rung: Even for undertaking a developmental work of a very small order, the States have to go to the centre. The States have to await for long the approval of the Centre for building roads for short length in forest lands. For example in Ooty and Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu which have vast forest lands, for building water tanks and even for laying pipes to supply drinking water, prior approval of the Central Government is necessary. This is the pathetic condition, the States have been reduced to. In my own Parliamentary Constituency, in Periyakulam, the Sothuparai—Agamalai road scheme is for linking two places by road. The total length of the road is 22 Kms. Only 5 Kms of the road runs in forest limits. It has a width of 3.5 metres. The scheme envisages widening of this 5 Kms stretch in forest land from the present width of 3.5 metres to 5 metres. Since the stretch is situated in forest lands, prior approval of the Central Government is required. The Central Government is sitting over the clearance for an unduly long period of more than 5 years. This is an instance I cited. There are many such hill and tribal development schemes which suffer just because proposals have to await clearance by Central Government for very long periods. I, therefore, fervently plead that in such cases of developmental works more and adequate powers must be vested in the State Governments. Let me cite agriculture as another instance. The farmers in the States till the land. The farmer purchases seeds at the local price. He purchases fertilisers and other imputes at the prices prevailing in the States. The agricultural labourers are paid wages conforming to the standards of life in the State. Ironically, the prices for the produce of the farmers in the State is fixed by the Central Government here. Note this astounding anomaly. I am suddenly reminded of a folk song that used to reverberate in the paddy fields in those days of British Raj:-

"Farmer grows cucumber when, in the fields, he tills and toils;  
Two for a penny is the price, the whiteman overseas, mails and tells."

The same colonial condition is continuing. What I would like to drive home is that the price of all agricultural commodities, should be determined by the State Governments and recommended by the State Governments to the Central Government for acceptance and notification. On many such small issues, the States are deprived of their due share.

Let me next speak about the single constitutional provision which serves the Central Government with ample ammunition to knock down unwanted State Governments. Article 356 of the Constitution is such a spurious provision that it has constrained many Hon. Members here to cough up from the core of their hearts their condemnation against its abuse, misuse and overuse. The wide misuse of this provision has created an unbridgeable chasm between the States and Centre. It is this abuse of the article, that too very frequently, that has goaded the State Governments to arraign against the Centre in a diametrically opposite direction. Over the 40 years since independence, this provision has been widely misused for 80 times. This provision is supposed to be a cure for a Constitutional failure. This provision which is supposed to be used as a surgeon's knife has been malleated into a murderer's chopper to axe down opposition governments. From 1950 to 1954, 3 Governments were toppled by misusing this provision. From 1955 to 1959, 3 times it was misused. From 1960-1964, twice it was misused. From 1964 to 1969, nine times it was misused. Within a short span of two years from 1967-69, 7 State Govts. were pulled down unceremoniously. This abuse of the Constitutional provision was significant when in 7 States, the congress party suffered serious setbacks in 1967. From 1970 to 1974, nineteen Governments were toppled. From 1975 to 1979, twenty-nine Governments were toppled. In 1977 itself, nine State Govern-

ments were brought down for no reason. From 1980 to 1987, 18 Governments were pulled down ignominiously. In 1980 alone, 9 Governments were axed to political death. In 1977 when the Janata Government dismissed nine State Governments by a single stroke, there was no failure of the Constitutional machinery in the States. There was no law and order problem, there was no other conditions in the States that warranted President's rule. They were dismissed purely for political reasons. History repeats itself. The same Constitutional misdemeanour was staged again without any compacting in 1980 when nine Janata Ministries in the States were dismissed by the Congress which returned to power in the Centre. I therefore, state with anguish and pain that article 356 was massively misused by the Central Government to achieve their political ends. This provision is, therefore, inimical to the democratic scheme of our functioning. It is anti-democratic. It is autocratic. It is anachronistic. It hangs like a Damocles sword over the head of democracy and the democratically elected Chief Ministers. I, therefore, strongly and stubbornly plead for the deletion of this article from the constitution.

The role and appointment of Governors deserve serious consideration. The activities of Governors in certain States create chaotic conditions in the States. It leads to clashes between the Governor and the State Governments. The frequent clashes between the Andhra Governor and the Chief Minister of the State have become the subject matter of heated discussions in this House. Keeping this in mind, Dr. M.G.R., the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu placed certain proposals regarding the appointment and removal of governors before the Sarkaria Commission. Dr. M.G.R. urged that the Governors should be appointed in consultation with the Chief Ministers. A person from the panel of four names that may be submitted by the Chief Minister of a State may be appointed as the Governor of the State. A similar view was expressed by Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, the light of Asia, in 1948.

[Sh. P. Selvendran]

in the Constituent Assembly. He thus spoke:-

"I think it would be infinitely better if he was not so intimately connected with the local politics of the province. ...much be acceptable to the Government of the province."

I reiterate the words of Nehru "must be acceptable to the Government of the province". Why don't you live upto the words of Nehru? Why don't you live upto his expectations? Why don't you appoint a person acceptable to the State Government as the Governor.

The Office of the Governor is, today, considered to be highly ceremonial, unwanted, redundant and superflous. It is an unnecessary adjunct of the State apparatus. When such opinions are gaining currency, it would be appropriate that Governors are appointed in consultation with the Chief Ministers of the State. Governors should be made able to function in cooperation with the State Governments. Partial and partisan attitudes on the part of the Governors will indispensably trigger off confrontations between the Governors and the duly elected Chief Ministers. Dr. M.G.R. therefore placed before the Commission a valid proposal for liquidating such conflicts. In the case of a conflict between the Governor and the duly elected Government of the State, the Legislative Assembly of the State must be empowered to remove the Governor by passing a resolution to that effect. this would, in addition to curbing autocratic functioning of the Governors, also ensure accountability of the Governor to the lected Government of the State.

Justice Sarkaria has made certain recommendations regarding the appointments of the Governors. He has recommended that he should be an eminent person in some walk of life. He should be a figure detached from politics, particularly, he should not have taken active part in the local politics. He should be from another State. These recommendations are valid and therefore should be accepted.

I would like to conclude by saying a few words on the language problem. This is an emotional aspect. This has often led to clashes between the Centre and the States. Justice Sarkaria has made certain recommendations in this regard. He has recommended that the requirement of knowledge of a particular language as a precondition for recruitment in the services of the States and the Union should not be insisted upon. He has also recommended that the functions of the Union and the States should be carried on in the respective local languages. He has further stressed the need to vigorous implementation of the three language formula. I would like to give a clarion call in this August House for implementing the three language formula faithfully in all the States. The Government should accept the recommendations of Justice Sarkaria. The Government should also give Constitutional status to the assurance given by Nehru to non-Hindi speaking people.

Lastly let me urge upon the Government to come forward in concrete terms with a statement of the recommendation of Justice Sarkaria that are acceptable to the Government. Let the recommendations be presented to this august House and let an in-depth discussion take place. The recommendations should there-after be adopted so that this Government and the successive



Governments follow the recommendations diligently. Let this Government not indulge in verbal callisthenics that this Government would take into consideration on the recommendations and that this Government would suitably process the recommendations etc. Let this Government not wriggle out of this situation like an elfish eluding the net by merely making such hollow statements. They must give the recommendations the sanctity of law.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) Mr Deputy-speaker, Sir I wish to express some of my views on this Sarkaria Commission's report.

This Commission was appointed as far back as 9th June 1983 and it has produced a beautiful report as far as the various provisions of the Constitution are concerned. Our Constitution came into force on the 26th January, 1950 and during all these years as many as 61 amendments have been moved to our Constitution. And when I see a list of even the Private Members' Bills I find that 90 per cent of the Private Members' Bills are also regarding the amendment of the constitution.

So, as per the experience we gain several suggestions come to the mind of the people and particularly the elected representatives and various Governments that certain amendments are necessary to this Constitution. Therefore, having due regard to the scheme and frame of the Constitution the Sarkaria Commission was appointed to review and examine the arrangements between the Union and the States. A broad spectrum of recommendations has been made on various concepts, and different constitutional provisions have been examined by the Commission and also the issues

raised by the various State Governments and the authorities on the Constitution have also been considered by them. Therefore, it may be said that it is a very valuable document produced by the Commission in which the present issues have been practically listed and discussed and the solutions have also been suggested by the Commission.

Within this short time it is not possible to examine and comment on each and every recommendation of the Commission. Therefore I will restrict myself only to the legislative relations and also to the role of the Governor and the various suggestions made with respect to them.

Considering the various provisions of the Constitution one has mainly to keep in mind the main frame work of the Constitution and as was stated by the Second Report of the Union Powers Committee on the 5th July, 1947 the soundest framework of our Constitution is a federation with a strong Centre and that is true in view of the historical reasons also. As we see the history of the constitution, after the partition of this country the Constituent Assembly came to the conclusion that we should have a very strong Centre to defend this country and to keep the unity and integrity of this country intact. So also from the historical point of view, they were also aware that undue centralisation has often proved counter productive and triggered a chain reaction of divisive forces. Therefore, keeping both these principles in mind a balance has been struck while framing the Constitution, namely, to have a strong Centre as well as to give as much autonomy as possible to the States which have been carved out. The whole scheme of the Constitution also shows that even the States have been carved out under the Constitution by Parliament itself. Articles 2 and 3 are also clear that even the States can be formed, their boundaries can be changed and all these things are within the powers of Parliament itself.

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

Similarly there is supremacy of the legislative powers of Parliament. Even there is power given to legislate any State subject under Article 249 if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect. Therefore the whole scheme is to have a strong centre, but at the same time give autonomy in the normal times to various States which have been formed. From this point of view, we must test the various proposals that have been made by the Sarkaria Commission itself. As far as the legislative relations are concerned, I was a little bit surprised when after discussing the whole point, the Sarkaria Commission comes to the conclusion that as far as the residuary powers concerned, these residuary powers should be divided into two parts and the provisions relating to the taxation should be left to the Parliament, and as far as other residuary items are concerned, they should be kept in the concurrent list. And then it has also been stated that consultations should be made with respect to any legislation that would be brought on subject under the Concurrent List. Sir, I feel that these two recommendations are very dangerous and are not in conformity with the views expressed before them and are not in conformity with the scheme of our Constitution. For example, they have themselves stated at Page 29 Para 2.6.04 — I quote:

"Most State Governments do not seek any change in the existing provisions relating to the residuary powers. However, four State Governments have suggested that the residuary powers should be vested in the States, and two State Governments have proposed that Entry 97 of List I be transferred to the Concurrent List."

Therefore, only two State Governments have suggested that Entry 97 of List I be transferred to the Concurrent List. Further, they have themselves stated at Page 31 — I quote:

"For reasons mentioned in the preced-

ing paragraphs, we are unable to accept the suggestion that residuary powers should be vested in the States."

At this stage, they have come to the conclusion after considering all the views which were expressed before them. But then, further it states in the next paragraph — I quote

"We are of the view that residuary power of legislation in regard to taxation should advisedly remain with Parliament. But, the residuary field other than that of taxation may be transferred to the Concurrent List."

Therefore, having come to the conclusion that nothing should be given from the residuary powers to the States, it is surprising that in the next paragraph, the Commission without giving any justification further, in a short paragraph summarily changes the views and says that except taxation, the rest of the residuary powers should go to the Concurrent List. That means, they should be shared by the Centre as well as the States. Therefore, my submission is that this is basically contrary to the views expressed by them earlier, contrary to all the evidences before them and also contrary to all the arguments which they themselves have made in the same Chapter itself.

15.00 hrs.

Therefore, I say that there is no justification for transferring residuary power to the Concurrent List at all. It should continue with the Centre as it is because once you transfer Entry 97 List I i.e. really speaking last entry, to the Concurrent List, it means residuary power goes to the Concurrent List.

If there is any legislation to be introduced here, they say that there may not be any constitutional provision for consultation but a convention should be established that you should consult the States. Such a cumbersome procedure will be dangerous. They themselves have rejected it at one stage. In paragraph 2.12.04 at page 51 the Commis-

sion says:

"It will be observed that instead of facilitating this proposal if implemented, would make the working of the constitutional scheme of checks and balances with respect to the concurrent sphere of jurisdiction exceedingly cumbersome and dilatory. We cannot, therefore, commend this proposal."

Further on surprisingly they say at page

52

"We are of the view that it is not necessary to make the Union-State consultation regarding legislation on an item in the Concurrent List a constitutional requirement. This will make the process needlessly rigid. But this should be a firm convention."

It is again reiterated at page 66 in paragraph 2 23 05

"One general conclusion that can be drawn is that when there is no compulsion to occupy the field of Concurrent jurisdiction, it is necessary not to occupy the field. We, therefore, recommend that ordinarily the Union should occupy only that much field of a Concurrent subject on which uniformity of policy and action is essential in the larger interest of the nation, leaving the rest and the details for State action within the broad framework of the policy laid down in the Union law. Further, whenever the Union proposes to undertake legislation with respect to a matter in the Concurrent List, there should be prior consultation not only with the State Governments, individually, but also, collectively, with the Inter Governmental Council which, as we have recommended should be established under Article 263."

Such things will be very dangerous if they are accepted. I do not know how the Commission has recommended at the later

stage when at the earlier stage they come to the conclusion that such a proposal, if accepted, would create cumbersome procedure and we should not accept it. Therefore, I say that there is contradiction between their own discussions at one stage and further on suggestions as far as the consultation with the States is concerned. I say that it will be very dangerous to lay down that you must consult the States even while making the legislation in the Concurrent List. It is never heard of. Even such a procedure will take us such a long time that the legislation in the Concurrent List as far as this House is concerned, will come to a standstill. We cannot do it as this consultation will create several problems. This is what I want to submit as far as the legislative aspect is concerned.

Now I would like to take some time as far as the recommendations regarding Governors are concerned. I will not go into the details as far as the role of the Governor is concerned. I shall merely say that the role of a Governor is not merely that of a constitutional Head of that State but according to me, the role is that of a sentinel of the Constitution and he is also a live link between the State and the Union. Therefore, he not only performs his function as the Constitutional Head, with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, but several powers are there which he has to exercise in his discretionary capacity, and while exercising his powers in his discretionary capacity he is the sentinel of the Constitution. He has to see that the Government of the State is being run in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. He has also to keep the Central Government informed about the various activities, various legislations that are passed and about the political activities also in that State because ultimately whether the Government is being conducted in accordance with the Constitution or not is to be informed by the Governor to the State. That is very important from the point of view of our central idea of a strong Centre. He has also to supervise implementation of the provisions of the Constitution and of the laws, maintenance of law and order, implementation of the developmental plans

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

and everything. So, that role also has to be performed by the Governor. Therefore, from this point of view, my submission is that...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Unity and integrity of the nation also.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Yes, unity and integrity of the nation also. Several border States are there where the Union Government has to keep a vigil as far as these things fare concerned. It is no use saying you cannot subordinate them. There is no question of subordinating. But the unity and integrity of the country have to be maintained by the State and, therefore, the sentinel and the live link is the Governor. From that point of view, I do not agree with two suggestions which have been made by them and, therefore, I say that they should not be accepted. Firstly, I do not agree with the suggestion that a person who is very much in the politics, should not be appointed a Governor. That appears to be the trend of the whole discussion. The recommendation says that he should be a person who has not taken great part in politics generally, and particularly in the recent past. For that purpose, of course, they rely upon our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But I submit that those days were quite different. At that time several freedom fighters and very respectable personalities were available and they commanded respect. So, wherever they were appointed Governor, there was no problem. Practically everywhere there were no problems which we are facing today. Now, from today's point of view, I submit that if the Governor has to perform his function as a sentinel of the Constitution and has to keep a live link with the Centre, then I feel that it is purely a political role and for that purpose you cannot say that you must have merely men of letters and very learned people and that they should be great personalities in some walks of life. It is no use saying that. It is a political role and that has to be performed by a politician only. You can, of course, say that he must be acceptable to the State. You

cannot send persons who are inimical with that State and will create problems for that State. That should not be the idea. That I understand and agree to. But politically he is the sentinel of the Centre and he has to see that the functioning of the State is going on in accordance with the Constitutional provisions and that everything is being done according to the national policies which we are promulgating.

Therefore, Sir, from that point of view, I say that it is time now that we have to emphasise that he shall be a politician, he must know his role and from that point of view he should be selected. Of course, good people who are acceptable and who also command respect from the public, from all the political parties, may be considered. If these things are there, then there is no use saying that he should not have taken active part in politics, etc. etc. Then, Sir, a very very dangerous suggestion made is that while selecting Governors, Vice President of India and the Speaker of Lok Sabha should be consulted. I do not understand what link the selection of Governor has with the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Vice President of India. It has nothing to do with the working of the Parliament. It has nothing to do with the rights of the Members of Parliament. It has nothing to do with the procedure of parliamentary functioning. Therefore, in this onerous task of selection of Governor, the new task, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Vice President of India should not be involved at all. They have got enough onerous responsibility here and after the passing of the Anti-defection law, we have put one more responsibility of finding out whether a Member is qualified or disqualified under the anti-defection law. So, this thing should not be done at all and it is a very dangerous proposition. With all respect to the Speaker and the Vice President of India, I say that they should not be involved in the selection of the Governor at all.

Another point is that there is one more dangerous recommendation. They say that if the Governor is asked to go away before the term of five years, then the explanation

should be given to the House. Such a dangerous proposition has never been brought to my notice and I have never come across such a dangerous proposition. It says that the Government has to lay a statement before both the Houses explaining the circumstances leading to the ending of his term and also the Governor's explanation if any should be laid. That means everything will again be a subject matter of discussion. As soon as the Governor's term ends, every thing will be discussed here. We have already got enough subjects for discussion here. If you allow these things, and if these things are also brought here, then I think the whole politics of every State and every action of the executive will be subjected to malignment, discussion, defamation, etc. We will not only say 'put this on record, put that much on the Table of the House' but we will have no time for discussing other important matters. There will be no time as far as other discussions are concerned and if they are allowed we will never discuss the budgets, legislations etc. We shall be discussing all these subjects only, which are really speaking, not the duties of this House and we will be accepting a very very dangerous proposition.

My last point is this. Sir, there is one recommendation in the Report that the Governor, while sending an *ad hoc* or a fortnightly report to the President, should normally take the Chief Minister into confidence. Now the Governor has to make the report to the Centre regarding the working of the Government in that State. Therefore, there should be a confidential report. You cannot say that you also show that report to the Chief Minister. Then it will be the beginning of the further confrontation with the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister will be asking him "why do you write this, it is not true and that is not true." Therefore, there will be a further confrontation. Therefore, Sir, from this point of view also, such a proposition should not be accepted at all. These things knock at the very bottom of our Constitution, namely, the main spirit that the Centre should be strong, a strong federation should be there, etc. Of course, there should be as

much autonomy to the States as possible as far as the States are concerned and their aspirations are concerned. But every time to involve the State or to subject the Centre to the veto of the States will not be a good proposition. It will go against the whole spirit of our Constitution. That is my submission.

SHRI K S RAO (Machilipatnam) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate Mr Sarkaria for the tremendous work that he has done and for the valuable recommendations he has given in regard to the Centre-State relations. I have only a feeling that many of the recommendations do sound desirable, but possibly he must not have taken into account several of the leaders in the various States who think in a different manner and some of them forget that they are in a democratic set up.

Sir, as you all know, India is only one nation and if States are formed, it is only with a view to increase the efficiency of the functioning of various Governments or better and effective implementation of the policies and programmes laid down by the national Government as well as State Governments. In this process if federalism were to be thought of it is more as a functional arrangement. But in our experience we have seen certain Chief Ministers who think that the moment they are elected with a good mandate, that is their kingdom and they are the kings. They forget that they have to work within the framework of the Constitution and they think that they are supremos, they can do in the manner they want and to impress upon the people and to divert the attention of the people from their own failures, it has become the practice to criticise the Government of India for everything, whether it is connected with the Government of India or not. In this connection I will quote several instances. A few years back in Karamchedu when poor Harijans were hunted and then killed and when the State Government did not act properly on that, the Government of India has sent the Home Minister from here and our State Government has felt and questioned as to how the Home Minister could come into Andhra Pradesh without

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

their permission. This obviously indicates that Andhra Pradesh is a kingdom of some individual and no Central Minister can come without the permission of that King. It is a pathetic state. If this was to be the federalism that they are thinking, if they think that by virtue of federalism they can be a king of that area and nobody else can have an authority and they can forget the democratic rights of every individual, it is quite unfortunate and the liberties or the liberalism in their relations between the State and the Centre that they desire will ultimately lead to only independent kingdoms.

(Interruptions)

Sir, on many an occasion, not once—usually we all know that the clash between the State Government and the Central Government is one in regard to the share of the finances from the taxes or revenues. When you go into the details of the revenues of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh—I only talk about Andhra Pradesh—bulk of the revenue is coming from the centre. About Rs. 1100 crores of the budget of the State Government is from the Government of India's revenues. I don't say the revenue collected by the Government of India is Government of India's own and not the State Government, nor the revenue collected by the State Government is their own and the Government of India has no authority over it. It is all the more, both the State leaders and Central leaders must understand that it is a common area and both of them ought to work in cooperation for the welfare of the citizens of the State or the citizens of India. There is no citizenship particularly for a State. They forget these aspects. Though I am happy that Justice Sarkaria has arrived at several valuable conclusions, while arriving at, he must have taken into account the leaders like that are prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. There is a question about the propriety of the Governor. We are living in democracy. Democracy is nothing but checks and balances. Yes, in the process, there will always be some ten-

sion, some strain but that has to be taken in a good spirit. Possibly when you look at the Andhra Government, they think, Governor is also their servant who has to accept everything they say. I do agree that the Governor has to abide by the advice of the Council of Ministers. I am not finding fault with it. But the Council of Ministers does not mean one individual. When one individual thinks that he can pass an order, without consulting the Council of Ministers and if that is not agreed to by the Governor, then what is wrong?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Do you know what Indiraji did in Emergency?

[Translation]

When Shrimati Indira Gandhi decided to impose emergency in the country, she behaved like a dictator. She did not consult anybody. Therefore, dictatorship was started by her but you are blaming Andhra Pradesh. Not only this, she put all the opposition leaders behind the bar. Therefore Congress party started this thing in the first instance and not Andhra Pradesh. Will you take steps to curb such activities which lead to dictatorship? Thereafter we can discuss the situation prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: He finds fault with the Centre and the provokes the people of Andhra Pradesh. The whole problem is to catch the votes of the public. The political leaders are going to the extent of creating ill-will, creating suspicion on the grounds of regionalism, religion, caste, community and everything. They do not bother to what extent it leads to; to what extent the seeds of regionalism will affect, in course of time, the integration of the nation. They are not bothered about it. They are only bothered about the power which they wanted to retain for themselves, for their children and grandchildren. This is pathetic. If they are to understand and fight for the proper distribution of revenue or they are to understand the genu-

ine cause, I would certainly support them. You take the case of inter-State river dispute. When it is sharing of water between Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, it is the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh who declined to sit across the table to discuss with his own counterparts of Karnataka and Maharashtra. How can you expect better relations between a State and a State, and a State and the Centre? Even for that, the State Government finds fault with the Government of India. That has become a routine practice. In such circumstances, it becomes more important for Justice Sarkaria to go into these problems and then arrived at a conclusion, rather than on a Utopian thing, thinking of democratic set up and all that. He has not taken into account the tendencies that are coming up only with a view to gain political power and nothing else. This has to be taken into account and possibly this finding has to be reviewed by Justice Sarkaria, not in his imaginary way.

Even in regard to border issues, certain people are under the impression that it is their own property and other people think that it is their property. Nobody is the owner of a particular area. It has to be decided with the discussion across the table. It must be taken in right spirit. If they provoke people to the extent of killing each other, then it is pathetic. Then Centre State relations cannot be thought of in that purview. The Centre-State relations to the extent of decentralisation of power may be reviewed, for improving the efficiency of the State Government or for effective implementation of the policies and programmes. If they are to be discussed and arrived at the conclusions for that purpose, it is ideal.

DR DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) The State Governments are subsidiary to implement something!

SHRI K S RAO If a State Chief Minister were for improving the efficiency of the State, decentralisation, and think in the same way, I totally support him.

My dear Datta Samant, if you go to Andhra Pradesh, you will find, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh concentrates the entire power in his hands and he makes mockery of the Zilla Parishad system. Even not one Zilla Parishad can have real power, real right.

A Zilla Parishad Chairman, Andhra Pradesh, is elected by 14 lakhs or 15 lakhs voters. But he is total zero. Do you know that? He has created a Development Board headed by an MLA who is a *chamcha* under him. Do you think that that is the power? I do support anyone of you if the State Government were to ask and fight for more powers and more decentralisation but they must also think in the same terms of making the centralisation of power. If you say that the power is concentrated in Centre, I support it. But you must have the same thinking when you do it. It is not concentrating the power in Chief Minister. Ultimately when this happens every Chief Minister says that he believes in democracy. I am only saying when the Chief Ministers do not believe in democracy, when the Chief Ministers think that they are everything, they are Almighty, they are God then the problem comes. Today you find fault with the Centre. Tomorrow you have to weep not only that the power is concentrated in the State but ultimately it will lead to disintegration of the nation. Unless the State Head or the State representatives and the Central representatives were to think in a democratic way, in a real term, of sharing the powers, sharing the revenues, making laws, with a view only for the benefit of the people, there is no use of the discussion here. There is no use of discussing the Sarkaria Commission report and of fighting from side of the Opposition.

Those Members of Opposition who fought against the Defamation Bill here, who cried that the freedom of the press was being killed or taken away, they did not speak even one word when their own State Government had proposed a Bill against curbing press freedom. Do you think only in terms of the parties, or personal benefits? Should you not think in a common way? What happens

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

to us? When we think that a particular thing is right and it is in the interest of the people, the same thing must be said anywhere and everywhere.

DR. DUTTA SAMANT: No Zilla Parishad elections are held for ten years in Maharashtra.

SHRI K.S. RAO: I am talking of Andhra Pradesh. It is a mockery. It is not a Government. It is King's rule and it is a kingdom.

Day in and day out, the Andhra Pradesh Government criticises the Governor. What is it? They think that the Governor cannot visit a district without the protection of the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has gone to the extent of issuing circulars to the Collectors of various districts not to follow the Governor. How pathetic it is? Is this with this view that you want more powers to be delegated to the State? If that is true, I am not for it. I am sorry. I can certainly understand decentralisation of power more and more from the Government of India to the State Government and, in turn, from the State Government to the district, from district to the panchayati raj. If this is understood, then I support this. But, taking into account all the tendencies of the Opposition Chief Ministers, more particularly of the people living in Andhra Pradesh, I am sorry, Mr. Sarkaria has to review many of the recommendations which are made too generally. They must also take into account all the dictators. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak about Chittoor district, if you want.

SHRI K.S. RAO: As regard the Industrial Regulation Act, normally the dispute between State and Centre comes in regard to getting licences for various industries. We have been seeing that every State cries for getting more and more licences. If these were to lead to imbalances in economy, once again there is likely to be a confrontation between a rich State and a poor State. Though a rich State is a rich State, they think

that their revenues are going to a poor State over a period. Unless the regional imbalances are removed, unless every State is allowed to develop in the same way and even if one State were to grow faster, it is not in the interest of the nation. But certainly it would be viewed in a different manner. For example, take the case of even Maharashtra. But what I am saying would not be applicable to the rural areas and remote areas. But coming to Bombay and other suburbs, it is said that one third of the wealth of the nation is concentrated in Bombay. In Bombay if the slogan of the sons of the soil policy were to be raised, imagine what would be the fate of the poor people who are living in the other States in this country. I can understand that there is various geographical aspects.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): In Bombay also now people are starving like you. All the outsiders have come. Several traders have come. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.S. RAO: We know how much amount of wealth is there in Bombay. We know why people are clogging in Bombay for a better living and all that. I do agree with you that in the process there may be some difficulties. But think of Orissa which is a backward State; think of Bihar which is a backward State. please think of Royalaseema which is in my State and in my own areas, for generations, they were not developed. People had not bothered about those places. People once again go on locating the industries in Bombay and around Bombay or even in other developed areas. The areas of Royalaseema do not have even one major industry. That has not been thought of any time. This is a bad tendency. In regard to industrial regulation also, while giving the licence, Government must think it in terms of distributing it to avoid regional imbalances. The other area of normal confrontation between the Centre and the States is in respect of making Bills. I would like to quote only one example in this regard.

In regard to the Concurrent List, the



Government of India has made an Act and the State Governments are allowed to make subsequent amendments. Are these amendments to be made only for the benefit of a single individual who is ruling the State? I quote the example of the Urban Land Ceiling Act. There is a Government of India Act accepted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Later amendments are also there. A person who did not have a house of his own, who did not have 300 sq yards of land for himself who opted through a Cooperative Society to get permission for 300 sq yards of land was denied permission on the slogan that that Society is a bogus society. Not one but hundreds of Housing Societies in Andhra Pradesh are denied permission by the Chief Minister on the ground that they are bogus societies and poor people who did not own 300 sq yards were denied permission. But do you know \*\* took permission for 1,50,000 sq yards. (Interruptions)

Concurrent List doesn't mean that the State Government will make rules for its own personal ends

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will go through the records

SHRI K S RAO What I want to tell is that there must be some signs of understanding. It is all relevant. It is not irrelevant. Making an Act under the Concurrent List must be in the interest of the citizens and not for concentrating power at the hands of one's own hands. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY What is the Central Government doing? During the last two years, regarding the Urban Land Ceiling Act, there is a quarrel even within the Cabinet.

[Translation]

Somebody says abolish it and some other says something else. (Interruptions) Repeat the Urban Land Ceiling Act if N T

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

Rama Rao is to taking advantage of it.

[English]

SHRI K S RAO The Urban Land Ceiling Act amendments are not being used for the betterment of the citizens. They are being used for the personal ends of some individuals who are ruling the various areas. (Interruptions) This approach is being adopted by several heads of the State Governments in the Opposition-ruled States. It is only bogus. It is not genuine in every aspect. But wherever there is some genuineness, it can certainly be considered. I am for a better understanding. I am for the better relations, for sharing of power and revenues equally. Only when every leader of a State thinks in this manner, then there will be smooth functioning. When the expects something from the Centre, he must also give it to the Zilla Parishads and the lower institutions. Only then we will have the right type of relationship between the Centre and the State. Everyone of us should unanimously support the right kind of relationships sharing of powers and other matters.

Sir, I do not want to create an impression that I am taking more time than what you have given me in the normal course. While congratulating Justice Sarkaria, I feel that he must have also taken into account the fact that the country is not governed by one party-of course it is not wrong. But he must also take into account the tendencies of the regional parties which are provoking people in the name of religion, region and language only with a view to get the votes and to be in power and are utilising all the things for personal ends.

SHRI HET RAM (Sirsa) Sir, forty years have passed since Independence. But the poor man who is hankering for bread, shelter and proper education, is not able to get it. This shows that the Central Government is curbing the hands of the States so that the constitutional machinery does not reach the people to make them lead a proper way of life. The aim of the Constitution and of the Government was the betterment of the

[Sh. Het Ram]

common people. But when we look around us, we see people suffering from everything. This is going down and down. The basic needs are food, clothing and shelter. But these are not available to the people. Even those who are scheduled castes and who are to share the political, economic and social power, they are not given that. It is now in the air that the panchayati system is going to be developed. But why is this after forty years? Why have the Scheduled Castes not been given power? Why have they not shared power from this system. This is only to create a hoax between the Centre and the States. And they are fighting. When the Centre needs funds, it extravagantly misutilises funds. And it is not providing funds to the poor people who are suffering due to floods or natural calamities. After three or four months of the natural calamities, the Central Government sends its team to survey the affected places by aeroplane to see whether it is something enjoyable. But that is not the truth. Actually, our machinery should work in such a way that common people are benefited. But that is not done. What is the root cause of this? It is the despotic rule of the Central Government as the Central Government is now controlling today more than 80 per cent of the resources, more than 80 per cent of the total Borrowings which is going to be collected from the people. Anything grant or loan which the Central Government takes from foreign Government or from foreign agency is utilised on the wishes of the Central Government. The State Governments are at the mercy of the Central Government. They come with a begging bowl and say: "there is a calamity, please give us something, please give us so that we may feed the poor people of the State." This sort of Centre-State relationship is due to lack of imagination on the part of the Central Government. The constitutional machinery which was proposed for the people is not working in a smooth way.

15.38 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

Even today, the students in the villages do not have proper buildings and the students are going without education and people without shelter. What constitutes the Centre? The Centre comprises of the President, the Vice-President, the Parliament and the Ministries of the Centre. In between is the Governor. The Sarkaria Commission has said that the Governor should not be from any political party or a person of active politics. I do not think, politics is corrupting anybody. But Justice Sarkaria is also not at fault because nowadays we are having the Governors they are not up to the standard of what they should be. They have played havoc with the State Governments and with the people. For nothing this poor country had to face by-elections in Andhra Pradesh because of the activities of the Governor. That fund could have been utilised for the prosperity of the country and its people. The Governor of Haryana also had played a havoc with Mr. Devi Lal's Government. The State Government was hijacked. All the persons were shifted from one party to the other and someone was allowed to form the Government. This is the way the Governors are working. They are practical politicians and they have no norms. They have only pure party politics. They are shifted and posted as Governors due to politics alone and not taking into account any character, morale, good background or greatness.

A politician may be a good person also. The Governor of West Bengal Prof. Nurul Hasan, worked very smoothly and there was no problem between the West Bengal Government and the Governor. But in other States problem is going on. It was there in Jammu and Kashmir and in Punjab. We had it in West Bengal at the time of Mr. Dharma Vira. There has always been a bickering between the two. This is because a Governor thinks that he is there at the wishes of the Central Government bosses. He will be there as long as they are happy and the moment they are unhappy, they will shift him or turn him out. Security of service of the Governor is not there and so he is just a tool in the hands of the Central Government. The Central Government means only the Council

of Ministers. Though he is actually appointed by the President and in the name of the President, in the real sense he is appointed by the Council of Ministers.

We have to find a way out. Because the Constitution says that there should be some connection between the working of the State Government and him, so that the Central Government is aware of the situation of the State. That is the need and it may not be dispensed with. But a person who is above petty politics, who is a man of culture and who is acceptable to the people only should be appointed as Governor. If the Chief Minister is consulted at that, it will not do any harm because the Chief Minister is not from Pakistan or foreign land. He is a part and parcel of India. He also means the betterment of India. You cannot think that the Prime Minister alone is a patriot and the Chief Ministers are not patriots. They are also to rule the States. They also think that it should not go against the interests of national interest and integrity. Chief Ministers are equally responsible for the unity and integrity of the nation as is the Prime Minister or the Central Government. You should not doubt the integrity of the Chief Ministers that they will do something which will go against the national interest. You have to have faith in the Chief Ministers. I will say, as pointed out in the Sarkaria Commission report, that Chief Ministers should also be consulted.

We have adopted the democratic process. That democratic process is being diluted day by day at least in the matter of appointment of Chief Ministers who are the executive heads of the State. Specially in the States ruled by the Congress Party, the Chief Ministers have no time schedule. Today he is appointed as Chief Minister there and tomorrow he may be shifted to the Centre and the next day in the morning when he wakes up he will be told that he is made the Chief Minister of UP or Bihar or M.P. So he will always be thinking how to keep the Central bosses happy. He thinks that even if the interests of the State go to the hell, his Central bosses should be happy. It is happening in Bihar and UP and M.P.

In Bihar a few days ago some people belonging to Scheduled Tribes have been butchered. After entering this august House some nine months back, I have been hearing that butchering is going on in Bihar. In Bihar Congress Government is there; in the Centre also Congress Government is ruling. But even then the butchering is going on always. There is no way out. Unless and until they are given the political, social and economic power, the dream of our great leaders like Dr. Ambedkar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi will not be fulfilled. By only talking here that we are going to develop the Panchayati Raj system you will not serve their interests; you have to go back to what Mahatma Gandhi said in this regard. In India the poorest of the poor people may think that they belong to India and India belongs to them. Now as far as Haryana is concerned SYL canal is the nerve centre for Haryana agriculture. Arid land is not getting water. Target for the completion of this canal has been fixed ten times. Haryana Government has suggested changing the name of Haryana Agriculture University to that of Charan Singh Agriculture University but even that has not been agreed to although there is no involvement of funds in naming the university. I do not know what is the criteria adopted for this. When Sanjay Gandhi died many streets and places were named after his name although he was a non-entity in the Indian political system. Even the sanction for medical college at Agroha has not been cleared by the Central Government although the funds are to be provided by the State Government. Karnal refinery has been waiting since long. Land has been taken but viability and feasibility reports have not come. God knows when these reports will come and when it will get executed. This is the way the Central Government is working. It is not cooperating. India is a Union of States and not Federation of States. So the States should not be coming to the Centre with a begging bowl. They should have share in the resources of the country. Sarkaria Commission has said corporate and surcharge tax should be shared with the States to augment their resources. Main things like education,

[Sh. Het Ram]

health, etc. are with the States. Only one major department of Defence is with the Centre whereas most of the resources are with the Central Government and the State Governments have to come with a begging bowl to the Centre. I request to make it a viable relation between the Centre and the States so that the common people may have a say in the system. The relations between the Centre and the States should be cordial and it should be for the benefit of the people and not the bosses at the Centre or at the States.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, all over the world federalism is beset with problems of seeking cooperation between Union Government and its constituent units on matters of common interest. There were frictions even between the Provincial Governments and the Union Government in British regime in India. Therefore, while introducing an element of federalism they had provided machinery to settle such disputes under Section 135 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Sir, in a given polity such as ours which is characterised by bewildering variety the coordination of policies and their implementation becomes extremely important especially in view of the large areas of common interest and shared action. With economic growth, technological development and socio-political changes new areas of common concern crop up and problems which they pose cannot be solved easily at the official or even Ministerial level. Therefore, it is necessary to have the sort of machinery which is recommended by the Commission such as an inter-State Council under Section 163. It is true the power given to the President to appoint such inter-State Council has not been used except for limited purpose in the field of health, sales-tax, etc. the Sarkaria Commission is right, therefore, in suggesting the appointment of such an inter-State Council with Prime Minister as the Chairman. A similar recommendation was made by the Administrative Reforms

Commission also. Such machinery is essential since it would help evolve a satisfactory relationship between the Union and the States especially in a period when they are likely to be governed by different political parties. The Council should have independent and adequate secretarial support and should devise methods to regulate the conduct of its procedure. The suggestions made by the Commission in this regard are valuable.

The role of the Governor is of key importance in the administrative relations between the Union and the States. It has come in for vehement criticism in recent times and some people have even demanded the abolition of the post on the alleged ground that some Governors have failed to display the qualities of impartiality and sagacity expected of them or that they have not shown the necessary objectivity in the exercise of their discretionary powers.

I submit that most of this criticism is rooted in the partisan and one-sided attitude of the people making it.

The Governor's post cannot be dispensed with under our constitutional set-up. He plays, as the Sarkaria Commission says, a pivotal role in our constitutional system and in its working. He is the linchpin of the constitutional apparatus of the State. He performs various functions which are of an essential character. He chooses the Chief Minister after the first general elections. This responsibility becomes rather heavy and difficult when no party has an absolute majority. Secondly, he acts as the Head of the State and also as an agent of the Union in a few specific areas during normal times and in a number of areas during abnormal times. As such, he is a vital link between the Union Government and the State Governments. It must be admitted that a good deal of criticism is directed toward the quality and standard of the persons appointed as Governors. Allegations are made that they are partisan or unfair to parties to which they do not belong and this sort of behaviour impairs the system of Parliamentary democracy and

detracts from the autonomy of the State. In selecting persons for this august post, the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are always borne in mind. Speaking in the Constituent Assembly, he observed, 'I think it would be infinitely better if he was not so intimately connected with the local politics of the province.' He should be, in his view, a detached figure, a person from outside, who is not a part of party machinery and is eminent in some walk of life.

Financial relations play a crucial role in all types of federations with a multi-tier government. They give rise to difficult problems unless the matter is handled with understanding and accommodation. In our country, some States have complained about the paucity of their resources and have claimed a greater share from the revenues of the Union Government. Those matters are settled on the basis of recommendations made by the Finance Commission, which is a quasi-judicial body and the Planning Commission. The Finance Commission is appointed every five years whereas the Planning Commission is a permanent body though set up by an executive order of the Union Government. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, out of the total resources transferred from the Union to the States, 40 per cent were transferred on the advice of the Finance Commission, 43 per cent on the advice of the Planning Commission. Apart from these, other transfers made by the Union Government amounted to about 16 per cent of the total. This constitutional scheme of division of resources or taxing powers and the system of transfers on the advice of the Finance and Planning Commissions has worked well. What is necessary is for the States to tap their resources fully and manage their finances more carefully. If they did so, it would not be necessary for them to go in for overdrafts from the Reserve bank of India or look to the Centre for help which is always given without reference to party affiliations.

The appointment of the Sarkaria Commission was occasioned by the emer-

gence of groups or States demanding greater political autonomy and economic powers or even cessation from the Union. The Commission considered the functioning of the Constitution or Centre-State relations from this point of view, in the historical perspective and bearing in mind the needs of a developing country aspiring for a decent standard of living for its people with modernization and technological development of its economy.

The framers of the Constitution had gone through the frightful experience of the partition, when millions of people died or suffered from untold miseries, privations and atrocities. The land of the five rivers had become the scene of desolation with blood and corpses of hundreds of thousands of people spread over the land. Secondly, the framers had fortunately a strong historical sense. History is a witness to the fact that India always fell a prey to outside invaders whenever the central power in India became weak.

Thirdly, India had already a unitary Government under the British rule, though the Government of India Act 1935 had introduced certain elements of federalism.

Realizing the historical necessity and the need to counter divisive forces, the Constituent Assembly wisely decided to emphasise the federal elements and at the same time, base the Constitution on a strong Centre. The Indian Constitution was thus the result of historical experience and an environment in which the unity and integrity of India assumed serious importance, as the Commission says:

In firm consistency with their resolve to constitute a federation with a strong Centre, the framers of the Constitution made an elaborate distribution of governmental powers—legislative, administrative and financial—between the Union and the States. To make it strong, they gave weightage to the Union, allocating to it dominant and relatively larger powers."

[Sh. V.S. Mahajan]

This division of power, it should be noted, is not water-tight.

In spite of the emergence of linguistic chauvinism, report to violence and extra-constitutional methods by some groups and the ugly upsurge of sub-nationalistic forces, in some parts of the country, in the words of the Commission "...experience has demonstrated that the fundamental scheme and provisions of the Constitution have withstood reasonably well the inevitable stresses and strains of the movement of heterogeneous society towards its developmental goals."

It has a sufficient degree of diversity and elasticity and to increase it further by increasing the powers of the States will not be available. As Dr Ambedkar said: "When diversity created by division of authority in a dual polity goes beyond a certain point, it is capable of producing chaos."

Though there is no need for any drastic changes in the Constitution, the changes proposed by the Commission in the functioning of the Constitution are important. They are suggestions for the development of codes of conduct and conventions, which would reduce friction and make the functioning of the Constitution more smooth and build a stronger India. We all stand for a strong federal State, not for a strong Centre and weak States, but a strong federal State, which has strong Centre and strong States. If we follow the broad conclusions of Sarkaria Commission and not the details, to which you objected, Sir, we will be able to achieve our goal.

16.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (BARMER): Mr. Chairman, I have gone through most of the portions of the Sarkaria Commission reports presented to this House and have observed that some of

recommendations deserve appreciation. Recommendations on which the Government has no reservations, should be accepted immediately. There has been a discussion on these recommendations in the Rajya Sabha and in the Consultative Committee of the Home Ministry also. These are now being discussed here. The suggestions have been received from the 19 States. All the recommendations acceptable to the Government after discussion should be given acceptance during the Monsoon Session. Members from both the sides of the House have suggested that there should be a strong centre and the State should also be strong. I also agree that both the States and the Centre should be strong. Members from the opposition benches are trying to impress that the financial powers of the States should be increased. But will it strengthen the centre. It is a big danger. Therefore, what is needed is to think how the Centre and the State both can be made strong. It is a very serious matter. The Centre should invariably be strong even if some of the State remain weak. If the centre is not strong, the country is not safe even the freedom may be in danger. Even if some of the States are weak, centre should be strong and its financial position should be sound. If the centre is not strong, the dignity of the country as also the power of the nation will be adversely affected. We ruled the country for 20 years since 1947. There was no dispute regarding the powers of the Governors during this period because there were Congress Governments in the States. Opposition parties formed their Governments in some of the States in 1967.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: They will be centre in 1990.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: There should be no prescribed norms for the appointment of Governors. It will not be proper for us. Therefore, guide lines suggested by the Sarkaria Commission should be seriously considered. It has been recommended that the person for the office of the Governor should be an eminent and literate person with a good reputation and he should not be

a politician. Is the politician not a learned man? He knows much about the administration. He should not be such a politician who has no image and no reputation. If a person, who does not have a good reputation and who does not have any place in the Congress party, is appointed as a Governor, he is liked neither by the Congress ruled states nor by the states, where the opposition parties are in power. Therefore, it is imperative to make such appointments wisely. The Governor has several functions to discharge. At times the situation in the states may become so critical that question of dismissal of the Government may arise. Sometimes the question of majority support to the Government is doubted. In this regard the Sarkaria Commission has recommended that this matter should be solved at the floor of the House by convening a meeting of the concerned Legislative Assembly. The leader of the largest party who is appointed as the Chief Minister must seek a x vote of confidence within 30 days of his appointment. These suggestion are worthy of being accepted and should be accepted. But we cannot agree that the provisions of Article 311 of the Constitution may be invoked and a show cause notice may be issued for his dismissal. He is not a Government servant. Therefore, this recommendation cannot be accepted.

Now I would like to submit a few points about the All India Services. The manner of functioning of the officers of the All India Services in the states has led to disputes between bureaucrats belonging to the State Governments and the Centre. The officers of the All India Services do not want to submit to the discipline of the State Governments. They say that they are under the Central Government and the State Government do not have the authority of suspending them or of taking disciplinary action against them. Thus, in the absence of discipline they have also become vulnerable to corruption but as they are well organised, it becomes difficult to take action against them. This is an issue of serious concern. If the I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers become corrupt, it is very difficult to take action against them. In the first instance

the matter has to be reported to the Central Government and the Central Government is also unwilling to take action against them. If we can not enforce discipline among the officers of All India Services and do not take action against them, they are bound to drown themselves in corruption. You have vested too much powers in them with the result that there is no control over them. It is a matter of concern and we should consider as how to empower the State Governments to suspend them. Several officers of the All India Services have done commendable work in the states and they have a merit-based standing. Therefore, I want that there should be All India Services in the fields of agriculture, co-operation, education and engineering. Tamil Nadu is opposing this proposal but it should realise that the services of the officers of the All India Services, who are appointed on merit basis, will improve the administrative functioning of these sectors. I want to refer to Rajasthan in this connection. In my constituency, the posts of district education officer, additional director and the director of education are very important posts but do not come within the purview of All India Services and appointment to the above posts are made on promotion. Consequently, the standard of education is not what it should be. Similarly, there should be All India Services in the engineering sector as well. Steps should be taken immediately in this direction. The Sarkaria Commission has also suggested setting up of an Inter-State Council. It is very essential to set up such a council. There are disputes between many states in regard to rivers. As regards the setting up of public sector industries, some states have advanced much and some states are lagging behind. Rajasthan wants the coach industry to be set up there and other states want it to be set up in their own states. The Centre has obliged some states by setting up many public sector units while some states have been ignored. This position needs to be reviewed as it destroys regional balance. The recommendation for setting up of an Inter-State Council comprising of the Prime Minister as its Chairman and State Chief Ministers as its members to decide the disputes regarding Public Sector

[Sh. Virdhi Chander Jain]

industries is a welcome suggestion and I agree with it because it is very essential to settle such disputes.

If we want unity and integrity of the country, the nation must be made strong. In order to have a strong nation, it is imperative to have a powerful centre. There is no doubt that the Centre is strong because otherwise it would not have been possible to extend Rs. 585 crores to the Rajasthan Government for tackling the severe drought which gripped Rajasthan last year and the State Government could successfully deal with this natural calamity. If the responsibility of tackling natural calamities like drought, famine and floods is left to be shouldered by the State Governments, they will not be in a position to face the situation without central assistance because of lack of resources and financial constraints inspite of delegation of financial power and strengthening to their economic capacity. Natural calamities can be best handled and solved by a strong centre.

Keeping all these points in view it is essential to amend the Gadgil formula according to the need of the times because some states are making rapid progress while others are lagging behind. The Gadgil formula should be suitably amended to ensure uniform development of all the States. The area of the concerned State should be taken as the criteria because the length of roads in Rajasthan is more than other States with the result that the total cost of construction is higher. We want that drinking water should reach every village but as the villages are far flung the cost is higher. These are the works, which are essential for the development of the country and besides, it is the duty of the Government to ensure supply of drinking water to all. The area of the state should be taken as the criteria for the allotment of funds. Therefore it is essential to amend the Gadgil formula from the point of view of regional balance. Only this can ensure uniform development. Secondly, funds are provided for taking up advance works in

case of drought situation and amount spent on flood relief falls under the category of non-plan expenditure but the criteria for providing assistance in both these cases are different. In case of drought, assistance is provided in the form of 50 per cent grants and 50 per cent as loans, if the situation is very grave. I think that it is for this reason that a number of our States which are constantly affected by some natural calamity or the other are crumbling under the burden of loans and their condition is deteriorating day by day. Therefore, in view of the need of the hour, States should be provided with funds on uniform basis to face the situation arising from flood, famine or earthquake and 75 per cent expenditure should be non-plan expenditure in case of famine too.

There are several schemes which are necessary for the removal of regional imbalances, for example the Desert Development Programme which has been particularly prepared for Rajasthan. Rs. 245 crores were allocated for this scheme under the Seventh Five Year Plan but I am surprised to learn that the amount has been curtailed and hardly Rs. 100 crores have been spent on it. It is not proper to cut down expenditure on such important programmes, rather maximum allocation should be made to maintain regional balance. Similarly Rs. 200 crores were provided for the Border Areas Development Programmes but this amount has remained unspent so far. What I mean to say is that whatever steps are taken for removing regional imbalance should be concrete one and the amount allocated therefor should in no case be reduced later on. Rajasthan will be able to come at par with other State through such programme only, and be able to contribute to the progress, unity and integrity of the nation.

With these words, I welcome the recommendations made in the Sarkaria Commission's report and I want that the Centre should accept and take necessary steps to implement these recommendations at the earliest so that harmonious relations are established between the Central and the State Governments.



[English]

**SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA** (Patiala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the debate and discussion on Centre-State relations or restructuring of the relations between the Centre and the States has been engaging the attention of the people of this country for the past at least two decades because when the Constitution was framed the framers of the Constitution did everything according to the circumstances or according to the conditions prevalent at that time. Naturally, with the passage of 40 years, the social, financial, economic and political conditions of this country have gone through a big change. And that is why there is a demand from all corners and regions of this country, that the States must be given more powers because they are essential for the proper development of their respective areas.

And in this context the Government appointed the Sarkaria Commission and the Commission got a good opportunity to give its recommendations to restructure the present system. It is essential, as can be seen, that about 62 amendment have been made to the Constitution and so many changes have been brought whenever we thought it was necessary, to bring the changes in. But I am sorry to point out that the Sarkaria Commission could not make use of this opportunity and it fumbled and these recommendations are not up to the mark and are disappointing.

My friends sometimes view with concern when more powers for the States are demanded. They feel and perhaps they apprehend also, and there is a lurking fear in their minds, that when the States are stronger, when the States get more powers, that will weaken the country as a whole. But I say that their fears are unfounded. They are imaginary. If the States are strong and they are stronger, how does the country become weak? It is very astonishing.

May I ask the Government, through you, when there are so many countries in the world where the States enjoy enormous

powers—they have far more powers in their States in those countries than our States enjoy—are those countries disintegrating? Do those countries have no control over the States?

Our Government is very much vocal and it is daily harping on this point that, "We want to bring democracy to the grass-roots of this country by providing more powers to the Panchayats whether they are administrative powers or whether they are financial powers." May I ask the Government, are they sincere in it? Do they want to control the States by remote control? If they feel that by giving more powers to the Panchayats and at lower levels more development will be there, then why do they now deny the States more powers when they ask for them. Simultaneously they want more powers at the Centre. Then, what is the mistake of the States? When we ask, we want a strong centre and we want a strong country. There is no dentinal of the fact. The Centre can have External Affairs, Defence, Communications and such Departments. And for the better development of the States, they should do away with the centralisation, and they should decentralise the powers so that proper development of regions and the States can be made. For this purpose, I think, the Sarkaria Commission did not do justice. This is the concentration of powers with the centre. It has resulted in confrontation, friction between the centre and the non-Congress Governments in the States because for small things, for small sanctions, they have to approach the centre. Even the Concurrent List also is being shrinking and that is also being encroached upon by the centre, and the Bills concerning issues or subjects incorporated in the Concurrent List are being held up. I think, giving more powers to the States is in the best interest of the country and it will not harm the unity and integrity of the country, rather it will make the country stronger and the people of the States will be very happy and put more work to strengthen the States.

In regard to appointment of Governors, the Sarkaria Commission has done some-

[Sh. Charanjit Singh Walia]

thing and put forth certain conditions in selecting Governor for the States. They are correct and it should be so. Any person who is an active political leader of the party at the centre should not be appointed in a State where the Ministry of the other party is there because that will create friction, that will create disharmony and that will affect the cordial relations. Keeping in the interest of the party, he will create hurdles as is being experienced in certain States, Kerala, Bengal, etc. Governors are the representatives of the centre. They are the eyes and ears of the centre, but they are the heads of the States also. So in the best interest of the working of the States and the country, there should be mutual trust, harmony and cordiality between the State Governments and the Centre. That can be done only when persons with opposing political interest should not be made Governors in the States.

The Sarkaria Commission itself feels and it has mentioned in its report that Article 356 has often been misused. I think, this Article must be deleted so that the Governor is not able to misuse or exploit this Article to the detriment of the party in power in the State because some Governors in the past, have failed to observe impartiality and sagacity in their role as Governors.

In the end, I would strongly advocate and plead that if we want that our country should be stronger, then the Central Government should do away with the policy of centralisation of powers and it should dispel fears from its mind that giving of powers to the States will weaken the country. Such fears are unfounded. The Government always says that it wants to remain within the Constitution, it believes in democratic way of life, that democracy should be strengthened and it should have the deepest roots in the country so that the country should be stronger. For that purpose, it should have the minimum powers. The Centre should have defence, external affairs, currency communications and some other powers which are more essential for making the country strong. We do not question it. But the States

must be made stronger in the interest of the country.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman Sir, the report of the Sarkaria Commission contains many commendable suggestions and recommendations. The Central Government should accept these recommendations in order to strengthen the democratic process.

First and foremost we have to see as to how the unity and integrity of the country can be strengthened and independence safeguarded. All this can be done when the Centre is strong. The history of the country is full of examples testifying to the fact that whenever the Centre became weak—whether during the Gupta Empire or Mughal Rule or any other period—our country not only disintegrated but became slave.

I am just reminding you the past history. I remind you just as a warning to be careful in future. If we go on committing this type of mistakes and weaken the centre, it is definite that the future of our country will become dark. The Sarkaria Commission in its report has recommended that the centre should be strong. It should be so provided that the centre becomes more and more strong and the country is protected more strongly. The States can also be made stronger. But, what are the fields in which the States should become strong? The States should be given more financial assistance so that they could strengthen the people of their respective regions economically. They could ensure development of their region. If the States are made stronger financially the regional imbalances could be removed. The States should be given more powers so that they could develop in these fields. If the powers to States are given systematically, it is definite that the centre will also become strong. If the States are made stronger, the democratic system in the country will progress. It should

be done systematically so that we can march ahead.

Secondly, I would like to offer my views about the Government. Just now the hon. Member was also speaking and the other hon. Colleagues also held the same views that the Governors function as the representatives of the President in the States. It is their responsibility to see that the State machinery runs properly. If any State goes against the constitution, goes against the democratic system or indulges in any act which poses a threat to our democracy, it becomes the duty of the governor to check the State concerned from doing so. He should set the machinery right so that the State administration can run properly. If the Governor makes these arrangements and sends his recommendations to the President that the State Government is functioning in a wrong way, it is his duty. It is obvious that if the Governor acts as per the provisions of the constitution, the State Government will term it as a stifler action and blame him. But the Governor should perform his duty properly. Then only the State Government can run properly.

I am of the view that some of the recommendations made in the Sarkaria Commission's report about the appointment of the Governor are correct. It has been recommended, inter alia, that the candidate for the office of the Governor should be an educated person, a literate one. At the same time it has also been recommended that he should not be a political person. How can a person without a political background could become a Governor? How can he decide the course of action he will be required to take when confronted with various odd situations? If an educationist or a scientist is made a governor, how can he discharge the duties of the post..(Interruptions) I have to offer my views, does not matter if they are not upto your taste. If he is not a political person how can he understand the ups and downs. There are people of the Communist Marxist Party in West Bengal. How to ensure that the money released from the centre under the 20 point programme is being prop-

erly utilised in the State. If they spend the entire money given to them under 20 point programme on strengthening the cadre of the Communist Marxist Party, it becomes the duty of the governor to report to the President that the money released from the centre is being misused. It becomes his duty to report to Central Government that the Government is inefficient and therefore, should be dismissed. Similarly there are other Governments like that of Andhra Pradesh and others. Shri Rao was just now telling that one person has turned totally a dictator and there is nobody to check him. If the governor controls him, it is part of his duty. If somebody makes some mistake he should be checked from doing so. IF somebody distributes land to his relatives on a large scale and does not allot land to cooperative societies which are supposed to get the same it is a great injustice. Our hon. colleague Shri Janga Reddy is tolerating this injustice. (Interruptions) Shri Rajiv Gandhi is a very good man and he has been managing the country's affairs very firmly and tolerating such persons who are not at all useful. I would, therefore, like to submit that there should be a strong persons to check this system. He should be such a person who will be able to help the State Governments in managing the affairs of the Centre properly. It is not necessary that he should go against the state Government. If it works well, he should definitely help it and should not go against it. If any State Government commits any mistake it is necessary to check if from doing so. It is his duty. If he discharges his duty and for that if the State Government gets annoyed with him, he should not be put into any trouble. If he is personally against me or you or any others he should keep in mind that he assumed the office by taking are oath and he has faith in the constitution. It is becomes his duty to discharge his duties so as to strengthen the country. It is very essential to strengthen this system. As such the recommendation in Sarkaria Commission Report that the governor should keep off politics is, what I feel, totally wrong. But it is certain that his other qualifications like integrity etc. should be such against which nobody would raise a finger. He should be

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

acceptable to all.

I do not agree with the recommendations made in the Sarkaria commission Report regarding the Judiciary. It has been recommended that there should be no transfer of the Judges. Why should not the Judges be transferred? Various parties have formed their Governments in different States. Suppose the Chief Minister of Congress ruled State or the Chief Minister of the Telugu Desham Party in Andhra Pradesh or the C.P.M. Chief Minister in West Bengal advises for the appointment of a particular person as the Judge of the High court in their respective States and the Chief Justice accepts their advice and the person so recommended becomes the Judge. After becoming the Judge and joining the judiciary he does not provide justice to the people and has a link with the party, no matter whether it is the case of C.P.M., B.J.P. or any other political party, and indulges in party politics, then what is wrong in transferring such persons. It should definitely be done. People who function in a wrong manner and talk of party links deserve to be transferred and such judges and Chief Justices must be transferred. This recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission is not at all acceptable. It is absolutely within the jurisdiction of the Central Government to transfer such judges and chief justices to other States. For this, concurrence of the chief justice of India is also taken. This arrangement is totally right and there is no need to effect any change in it.

I would like to make yet another submission. The question of Inter-State council has come up in the course of discussion. At the Central level the National Development council comprising of the chief Ministers of the State and Cabinet Ministers of the centre as its members has been formed. The Prime Minister heads this council. This council deals with the overall development in the country. What will be the position if separate Inter-State Councils are constituted, Inter-state dispute are placed before them and no

solution is found. Interstate council can never take any such decision. For example, how can an Inter-State Council decide the boundary dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra, Cavery water dispute among two to three States, boundary dispute between Assam and other States. So I feel that it is not proper to set up different councils for states. It creates misunderstanding and enmity among different states. There is a need to take note of these things. Similarly, the Government constituted the Planning Commission and appointed members to the commission considering them most capable for the job. They are vested with the responsibility of preparing plan for the whole country. But I am of the view that the Planning Commission should take representatives of different states as its Members so that they could make suggestions for the development of their respective states. The plans should be prepared on the basis of their suggestions. This way the process of planning can make progress.

You have admitted that the plans after having been cleared at the Central level are not implemented properly when they reach the State level, the district level. That is why you propose to entrust the planning process to the district level by strengthening the Panchayati raj System. When you think yourself that plans should be prepared at the district level and developments made in the country on the basis of their views, it will be in the fitness of things that representatives of different states are taken in the Planning Commission and the Planning process is expedited in accordance with their views. This will definitely give a boost to planning and will enable you to remove the regional imbalances in the backward areas and also remove the other shortcomings. I suggest that this arrangement should be adopted.

Similarly, the Finance Commission is appointed after every five years. It suggests the ways and means of giving financial assistance to different states. I feel that representatives from different states should also be taken in this commission. It takes a lot of time when members of the commission are

taken from the centre only In this case they move from place to place, collect information and it is only after that they are in a position to make any suggestion. Even then it has so many shortcomings. I suggest that representatives from the States be taken in this commission also. It will do a lot of good to the States

I would like to submit about the situation prevailing in my state as noticed by me Shri Virdhi Chander has just now made some points about our State Rajasthan is the most backward State while the funds allocated to it on the basis of Gadgil formula are the least as compared to other States As a result of which our State has been lagging behind in development Though the population of this State is not so dense, yet it is the largest State in area. Due to thin density of population, Government allocates less funds to Rajasthan, as a result of which rapid development of the States does not take place In the light of this fact, the Gadgil formula needs to be amended so that we could get maximum funds and the pace of development could be accelerated

In order to remove regional imbalance, railway and other facilities are required to be provided on priority basis The State is not getting its due share in the Central grants to meet its requirements Railway Board is not aware of the conditions prevailing in the country The Planning Commission and other development agencies provide just 1% of the funds to Rajasthan while the population of the State constitutes 5% of the country If at all funds are allocated on the basis of population, all least 5% of funds should have been allocated to us Industries in public sector should be set up there in order to remove regional imbalance There is shortage of such industries there So I would like to submit that representation should be given to the State Governments in all the financial bodies so as to ensure proper disbursements of funds to the State Governments Of course, some sort of Central control and monitoring should be there so as to check misuse of funds by the State Governments The Government of India

should take measures to check such mismanagement That is all I wished to make my points With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI N TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) Mr Chairman, Sir, this is a vast, comprehensive and detailed document. So, it is not possible to cover in a few minutes all the aspects The speakers of distinction have made observations and suggestions on important point and I would not like to repeat those

The terms of reference had clearly indicated that the Commission has to examine the working of the relationship between the States and the Union in relation to the socio-economic developments that have taken place during the last few years It is quite in the fitness of things that after passage of time, 40 years after independence, we are making a look to our own system, to our own Constitutional provisions, the relations between the States and the Union and also the mechanism that we have for the development of the country The term "cooperative federalism" has been very emphatically used and rightly so because there is a basic difference between cooperation and competition The States and the Union have to work in the spirit of cooperation This means, element of mutual subordination When two cooperatives function, they function not in competition If at all there is any competition, that is healthy competition The competition is resolved to cooperation, which again is resolved to mutual subordination, in the interest of mutual atmosphere

I would like to invite the attention of the Government of India to the memoranda submitted by the backward States, particularly from my region and while accepting the recommendations they have rejected some of the recommendations wherever necessary I would invite the attention to the recommendations made in regard to our group of States which are still economically non-viable When the States re-organisation was formed, the question was raised at a very

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

high level and the whole nation was exercised whether only viable regions should have the status of States in the Union and only economically viable ones should be given the status of States. Panditji and also those who subscribe to the philosophy of Gandhiji and Panditji and those who framed the Constitution were of the opinion that India being a cooperative federalism, in a welfare state, there is no question of leading State or economically viable State in a given time because we have to progress in balance between the States of different financial position, economic potential and all that. As we look to the whole Constitution and also to the history of our functioning of the Constitution in the last 4 decades, we see that economic imbalance, regional imbalance that was seen at the time of States Reorganisation Commission is still there. Of course, we have added a few more new States in the list of States. We have to take into account all these factors and we have to lift up the economically non-viable States to economically viable States.

Coming to the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission, on this aspect, I would like to invite the attention of the Government that so long as these small or financially and economically non-viable States are not lifted to a common level, the unity, integrity and welfare that is projected in the spirit of the Constitution will be a far cry. With that objective, priority should be given to the elimination of the economic or regional imbalance that is still existing. To that end, we should pay our attention to trade, industry and other development projects that have been initiated in different States.

So far, I listened to some of the speeches that have been made earlier. Mention has been made of imbalances within State and inside a State. Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra have also their own backward areas. UP has backward area. Bihar has got its own backward areas but, to an extent Bihar has been termed as a backward State. But, in comparison with the

small States like Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Mizoram, the bigger States are more or less industrially developed areas and they do not stand any comparison with the States and they stand on a different footing. In order to remove this regional backwardness, economic imbalance among the States and, for that matter, within that State also, the Government has to give certain priorities at the time of licensing, to industries at the time of encouragement by way of financial and other facilities to backward areas. Only by laying emphasis on this aspect, we can remove regional imbalance in the State and we shall be able to pursue this relationship on cooperative federalism.

The relationship, as we have already discussed, has been a very delicate relationship because Centre is not supposed to drag the two forces of centrifugal and centripetal forces working together between the States and the Centre. The States shall have their own autonomy and that way, Centre should also exercise its own coordinating facility and power. But, there should be always a compromise between these two. These two forces, centripetal and centrifugal, should always work in complete understanding and compromise and harmony, according to need. To this end, I would like to stress the need for more emphasis on this aspect.

Referring to some other aspects, the matter relating to the appointment and transfer of Governors, we have discussed this matter. In India or, for that matter, in any given society, there is a class of people, who show hatred towards politics and political parties but, they do not realise that this hatred is a guise of politics also. It is a negative politics. When we say that a Governor has not been in politics very recently and he has not taken too grave a part, this charge is inspired by great merits and brilliance that has been displayed in the framing of the recommendations. This is misplaced and we do not like to go into further details. This is rejected as my friends have already mentioned.

Referring to another aspect, the All India Services occupy a very important place in keeping the constitution functioning and keeping in view the inter-State relations and also in maintaining uniformity throughout the country. But, in this regard the Commission has to be appreciated. Because it has made an observation that the present trend of generalising selection in their training should be stopped. Rather we should lay more emphasis on specialisation. The trend in the All India Services like IAS, IPS, as we have sometimes seen from our experience, is, of course, towards a favourable change. At one stage, when the distribution of the All India Service people, IAS, IPS and other Services, were not well-distributed all over the country, in my own area, we have the experience of IAS and IPS people, speaking at random in formal functions. They are saying: "We are patronising you." They say that they were acting at a time as agents of imperial Government, acting under the colonial country. But the trend has now changed. We have more and more IAS, IPS and other All-India Service people distributed more or less all over the country. There is now no community, big or small, without having IAS, IPS and other officers. But at one time, two decades ago, there were communities which considered having an IAS, or IPS Officer as a status symbol. Of course, that trend has changed now. But what I would like to emphasise in this context is that we should enhance the specialisation trend among the cadres and imbue in their minds the spirit of national unity through which they will unite wherever they work. We have to infuse the sense of unity. At the same time, it should not be like that of having a sense of arrogance or bossing over the other people who are working under them. This is a very important suggestion that I would like to make.

With these few observations, I would like to conclude.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the last few days, we are discussing the Report of the Sarkaria Commission on the Centre-State

relations. I have a doubt and apprehension in my mind that when this Government is there which is very much in favour of centralised powers, whether in future, we would be able to discuss the Centre-State relations. It is a continuous process, of course. We cannot deny that. I want to drive home the point as to how this Government is appointing the Governors and transferring them, the way in which this Government is applying Article 356 of the Constitution to satisfy their lust and the way in which this Government is taking up so many subjects of the States to the Concurrent List. I agree with the Members of this side who were saying that the relationship between the Centre and the States is deteriorating day by day. It should be mentioned here. Moreover, it is all the more necessary to wipe out the colonial legacy in the behaviour of the Centre. The behaviour of some Governors is such that they think that they are not for serving the people of the concerned States but to serve their masters at the Centre. This is the attitude of the Governors. In this context, so many views are coming out. Some of the Members are in favour of having a very powerful Centre. There are other Members who are in favour of having strong States. We are of the opinion and particularly my party is of the opinion that the concept of a strong Centre is a misnomer. If the States become stronger and stronger, then ultimately the Centre will be strong. In this background, the Sarkaria Commission was appointed. If we go through the Sarkaria Commission Report, I am sorry to say, that the recommendations of the Commission have not fulfilled the aspirations which aroused in the minds of the people at that time when the Sarkaria Commission was set up. I must say that the recommendations that have been made by the Sarkaria Commission are all very much calculated and very much measured towards the objective of creating a strong Centre. That has been done at the cost of the States. Again, I must say that the conception of a strong Centre is a misnomer. The Government has bid a good-bye to the idea of federalism. It has rejected the proposal at the time of the Constituent Assembly itself. It has made up

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

the Union of States. This Government has forgotten the concept of unity in diversity.

17.00 hrs.

I do not know. Some time back, Dr. Dhillon was here. Dr. Dhillon and Mr. B.R. Bhagat are the two old veteran Members of this House. I can appreciate the views expressed by them. But I cannot agree with the view expressed by Shri R.L. Bhatia. Why is he so much agitated over Article 263. I think, you have totally forgotten. I know your background. In your election manifesto, long back in 1946, even in the Congress manifesto, it was stated and I quote:

"A free democratic State, a federal one with an autonomy for its constituent units; and maximum freedom for its constituent units."

But you have forgotten all this. At this stage, I must say the recommendation that have been made in the Sarkaria Commission Report are not altogether bad. I must say that it has not got a negative approach. What Mr. Bhatia resented very much about the inter-State relations is very much in the recommendation and I quote:

"Since 1967, parties and coalition of parties other than the one manning the Government of Union have been in power in several States. The State Governments of diverse hues have different views on regional and inter-State problems. In such a situation, the setting up of an Inter State Council with a comprehensive character under Article 263 has become an imperative necessity."

This is a positive recommendation that has been made by the Sarkaria Commission. And I think, if the Central Government at least takes up this issue properly, so many difficulties and so much deterioration in the relations may be resolved.

Another positive recommendation is about the Planning Commission and the National Development Council. So many Members have said that there is no necessity for a separate Inter State Council because there is a Planning Commission and the National Development Council. It has been in the Report itself that the NDC met only 39 times since 1952, within 36 years. Sometimes, the gap between two meetings is about two years and four months. If it is so, how can it function. Who is responsible for this — the State Governments or the Central Government? It is the Central Government who is in power and they are responsible for this violation of this Constitution. I feel, the recommendation regarding the Planning Commission and the NDC must be taken up immediately without further delay.

I also welcome the recommendation that has been made in the Sarkaria Commission's Report about the corporate tax. But, at the same time, I would like to remind that this has been discussed very many times in this House.

But what about the Consignment Tax? It is not only the West Bengal Government or the Kerala Government who are crying for this Consignment Tax. Mr. Chairman, you are from Maharashtra. It is the Chief Minister of Maharashtra who said that at least Rs. 3000 crores to Rs. 4000 crores have not been available to the State due to non-passing of the Consignment Tax. Why are you delaying this? Is it a relation? You dismiss a State but you don't like to give money to the States.

What about Agricultural Income-tax? All the States should similar taxation policy. The Agricultural Income-tax should be implemented in all the States.

Regarding the role of the Governor, Article 356 is there for misuse. From this side so many Members said that it should be deleted. On the other side, Dr. Dhillon, the other day, said that there will be a vacuum in that case. May I know how Article 356 has been utilised? It is in the Sarkaria Commis-



sion report itself that from 1950 upto 1978, in these 38 years, this article has been applied for 76 times. In that list its use in Tamilnadu, Nagaland and Mizoram is not there. Out of this, only in 26 times its use can be somehow justified and the rest 50 times it was misused. May I ask the Members of this House through you — Dr. Dhillon is not here, he is a veteran Member of this House — whether Article 356 is there just to satisfy your lust? May I ask what is the justification of keeping it here? Is it just for misuse?

Regarding the role of the Governor, many things have been said. I don't like to make any comment. I would like to quote only from the Sarkaria Commission report.

"...but the manner in which he has performed his dual role has attracted much criticism. The burden of the complaints against the behaviour of Governors in general is that they are unable to shed their political inclinations, predilection and prejudices while dealing with different political parties within the States. As a result, the decisions they take in their discretion appear as partisan and intend to serve the interest of the ruling party in the Union Government".

These are the activities of the Governor! So it is high time for ourselves to think whether this Governor's post should be there in the Constitution or it should be abolished for ever.

Regarding the three language formula — Prof. Parashar raised that issue — what is it which is not clear in the three language formula that is in the Sarkaria Commission report? If we go back to 1963 when the Official Language Act was passed, what was the concept of it? Three language formula means, the Southern States must have to learn their mother tongue, English and Hindi. On the other hand in the Eastern Part they must have to learn Hindi, their mother tongue and English. In the Northern States they must have to learn — if you go through the debate you will find this — at least one

South Indian language. But what has happened to that? It was only one State, Haryana, which started to have Telugu as the third language; but ultimately that too was dropped long ago. You are doing nothing about it. This is your failure because you would like to develop it in such a manner that some students will learn only two languages and others will learn three or four languages.

In the end, again, I would like to say that we must give a fresh look at the Constitutional provisions particularly concerning the Centre-State relations. Without changing of the Constitution, it is not possible. A strong Centre becomes a misnomer with weak States. We want a strong Centre as well as we want strong States.

DR. DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to convey my views on the Sarkaria Commission Report on relations between the Centre and the States.

First, I would like to express my compliments for having put this very valuable report on the floor of this House to enable every Member to participate. I think this is the most opportune moment for us to discuss this very vital issue. I would also like to say that whilst we are discussing this in the two Houses of Parliament, it is important that such discussions are also taken up in the various State Assemblies. It will be very interesting and important — and to make it, in the ultimate analysis, more comprehensive — to know the reactions of the various States and see from the States' point of view as well.

The Governor's role — a little maligned these days, mainly because of party politics has become very difficult and very delicate. It is a very delicate balance. I don't think that it is easy to define the functions of a Governor very meticulously. So much depends on the individual person and the situation that arises at that time. How can you arrive at a detailed analysis of whether a particular party in an Assembly should be given the Chief Ministership or not — I mean, whether it is a coalition of various parties getting together or it is a brute majority? It is a very difficult thing to do.

[Dr. Digvijay Singh]

17.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, I think it is very important that we choose as Governors, persons of repute and who have a deep incisive knowledge and pulse of the people.

A very sad thing that we are experiencing these days. Sir, is that Governors of State Assemblies are not able to present their speeches to the Assemblies. Never in the forty years' history of this country, have we had this kind of precedents, where time and again, Governors who stood up to make their budget speech could not speak, whether it is Congress-run Governments or non-Congress-run Governments. I think it is very disparaging and something has to be done, where we can overcome this.

Another aspect is this. I would like to bring this aspect, particularly because the hon. Prime Minister has in recent meetings, seminars, expressed keen desire to disseminate decision-making at the District level. When we want to strengthen the District administration, how do we look at it from the point of view of Centre-State relationship? How do you strengthen an administration in a District without looking at the whole structure from a different angle? I may be wrong, when I say that the terms of reference of the Sarkaria Commission are now outdated with the present trend of talk of disseminating information right down at the grass-root level.

I was studying the Chapter on All India Services in the Report. I gather, and we read, that there are reports, there are demands from various parts of the country, zones of the country. The North-Eastern Zone wants its own Services, quite apart from the All India Services. This is something which needs a lot of thought, why they want to have a separate Service called "North-Eastern Services?". I think that the time is ripe for us to think about what was pre-

scribed in the Reorganisation Act of 1956 which talked about strengthening the zonal areas and the five zones of India and how a particular zone could be a little stronger than what they are today. This will to a large extent obviate the fissiparous tendencies in the country of various boundary disputes between one State and the other and would make a zone which is by and large a geographical entity a stronger unit. From what I know except the North-East zone no progress has been made in the other zones of the country in this respect.

Sir, the Union List has 97 entries. The State List has 66 entries. The Concurrent List has 47 entries. In this connection I would like to say something also. Time has, perhaps, come when we will have to look at the whole problem more and more from international level. The world is shrinking. The means of communication are improving. What I would like to stress is about the concept of the environment. Environment has no boundaries. It can never have any boundaries. Environmental problems are not only cross-country but they are global and international. When the globe is shrinking and we are getting more and more concerned about the environment in other parts of the globe you cannot look at an issue purely from a regional, zonal or national point of view. Do you know in the international arena a proposal has been made for having a separate security council for the environment and development on the same lines as it is for war and peace in the United Nations? This is the level at which we are thinking globally. So much has to be thought of when we talk of our own zonal problems to bring in the inputs of global aspects as well

Now I would like to talk about the two commissions— Finance Commission and the Planning and the Planning Commission — vis-a-vis the relationship between the Union and the States. I know as far as my State is concerned the Finance Commission has made two specific recommendations which are not carried out by the State Government. What happens when they are not carried out? One was a specific suggestion

made by the Finance Commission that the mid-day meal which costs Rs. 250 crores to the State should be revived. The second recommendation is that the Finance Commission has said that when the State is in such financial constraints it is not proper to think about the prohibition policy of the State which may yield revenue to the State to the extent of Rs. 200 crores which today is all earned by bootleggers and the State does not get anything. No need has been paid in this field. So here are the specific issues which have been specified or which have been put across by the Finance Commission. But what happens when the State Government does not follow them? These are the things which need to be specified better.

Talking about the Planning Commission or the concept of the Planning Commission, they always say that they have so much in the kitty — and they are not involved in earning more for the kitty — and they can distribute what is there in the kitty to the areas of priority. I would like to know what happens when there is a very marked difference of opinion regarding the areas or priority. I come from a semi-urban city of western Gujarat, Saurashtra of Kutch which is a marginal area, which has famine conditions for every three or four years, where the paramount need is drinking water. Let alone water for irrigation. I am talking about water for drinking purposes. Certain cities in Sourashtra are on the verge of being evicted, as there is no drinking water. If a proposal is being made which may cost Rs. 500 cores that is a proposal which is economically feasible, proposal whereby water can be brought from Narmada — and the investment made for bringing water the urban requirements of the city can be met by constructing a road which goes across for the Gulf of Cambay, and the toll tax realised, and the money from that investment can be realised within 12 year, if such a proposal which is lying with the Planning Commission does not get any priority, then where does your priority lie? I think it is high time that the priorities are defined in these two Commissions, namely, the Finance Commission and

the Planning Commission vis-a-vis the State Governments.

The last point which I want to make is about the proposal of having an all-India judicial service. I think that it is well mentioned. I am of the view that it will, to some extent, overcome this problem of masses and masses of court cases lying in the hands of the District Courts, High Courts and Supreme Court as well. If we have a regular all-India judicial service, there is a possibility that we will be able to recruit judges who will work faster and better and more appropriate whereby to some extent we can obviate this problem of backlog in the judicial system. And we know that justice delayed is justice denied.

With these words, I once again commend the Sarkaria Commission Report and I hope it becomes a comprehensive issue put before the people of India including the opinion of the State Assemblies.

SHRIRAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Sir, I am very much thankful for giving me time to speak. The Sarkaria Commission Report has been commented upon by various speakers in the House. But look at the terms of reference! The Commission itself has failed to take notice of some of the important constitutional aspects which were obligatory on the Centre as well as on the States. I quote the terms of reference of the Commission. 'The Commission will examine and review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and the States in regard to powers, functions and responsibilities in all spheres and recommend such changes or other measures as may be appropriate.' Now, what are 'all spheres'? 'All spheres' does not mean only sharing the legislative powers, sharing the executive powers and financial powers. This is not the only sphere of the Constitution, the sphere of the Constitution is much wider and one has to take notice of the Directive Principles which have been indicated in the Constitution. these Principles are for setting up a welfare State. Article 38 of the Constitution says:

[Sh. Ram Singh YAdvav]

"The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of national life."

This Article lays down that...justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of national life. What are all these institutions? The State Legislature is an institution, the Parliament is an institution, gram panchayat is also an institution. Therefore, there is a constitutional obligation on all these institutions that they shall strive and make efforts and take appropriate steps for the setting up of the welfare State.

Now, the question is what are the various measures enunciated in the Constitution for the welfare State. Article 40 of the Constitution says:

"The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government."

They have also given certain powers for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and these functions have been given to the State Government as well as the Central Government. For that, there is a specific Article which deals with the proper sections, and which says that the Union Government would appoint the Commission known as the Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Also there is a provision under Article 340 of the Constitution, for appointment of a Commission for the betterment of the other backward classes. Article 340 reads:

"The President may by order appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India and the difficulties under which

they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove such difficulties and to improve their conditions and as to the grants that should be made for the purpose by the Unions or any State....."

And the Report shall be in detail.

Then:

"A Commission so appointed shall investigate the matters referred to them and present to the President a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper."

The Mandal Commission was set up and its report is very much there, but the Central Government has not taken any action upon that report. No implementation has been done after the report was submitted. Under the Constitution, it is obligatory that the President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Neither the State Governments nor the Central Government have taken any action with regard to the powers which have been given to the State and the Union Article 340 of the Constitution.

Sir, the Sarkaria Commission has not mentioned as to how the poverty alleviation programme has been implemented by the State Governments. Surely, there are some of the State Governments which are not implementing it properly, specially those States which are being ruled by the non-Congress Governments. Therefore, these programmes have failed totally and the money has been diverted to other projects, other works in the States. The Sarkaria Commission has not given any clear directions or any clear recommendations that the funds which have been given for the poverty alleviation programmes should not be diverted and if those funds have been diverted

what action should be taken against those State Governments. It has not made any recommendation with regard to this which was very necessary because the ultimate object under the Constitution is to set up a welfare State. Even the Preamble of the Constitution says that we are striving for the setting up of a Welfare State. In order to achieve the goal of a welfare State there must be some harmony in the functioning of the State Governments as well as the Central Government. No Member from the Opposition side has talked about the welfare of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. They have not talked about the implementation of the poverty alleviation programme. Neither the Opposition Members nor the Leaders of the respective Opposition parties have talked about the Mandal Commission Report, as to how the lot and condition of the other backward classes can be improved. Why has the Sarkaria Commission failed to take a note of all these things?

The Opposition is actually interested in the executive powers. They say that the executive powers should be given to the States but actually they are not bothered, not worried, about the objectives which have been enshrined in the Constitution. You are neither working on these lines and nor you are thinking on these lines.

So far as the appointment of the Governors is concerned, under Article 174 of the Constitution, there are qualifications for the appointment of the Governors. It is quite humiliating that a judge of the Supreme Court in the Sarkaria Commission Report has said that these are the qualifications to be a Governor. As a matter of fact under the Constitution of India for a legislator, or for a Member of Parliament or even for the office of President of India there is no qualification except that he must be a citizen of India and he must have attained a particular age. But here in his Report Mr. Sarkaria has mentioned that to be a Governor a person must possess certain qualification. It is rather insulting. He has mentioned that a person who is in active politics should not be ap-

pointed as a Governor. Does he mean that a politician is not a patriotic man or not well qualified to work for the highest post? When a Chief Minister can be a political person, why cannot a Governor be a political personality? Therefore, this recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission is against the spirit of the democracy and against the spirit of the founding fathers of our Constitution. There are so many such instances. For example, Smt. Sarojini Naidu and Shri K.M. Munshi who worked for the freedom of the country and who actively participated in the freedom struggle became the Governors. Therefore, now to say that a Governor must not be an active politician or he must not be associated with the local politics is not a correct thing. Does he want that all the bureaucrats should come as a Governor? A retired IAS officer or for that matter any other retired officer can be a Governor but a politician cannot become Governor. These are the things which are against the democratic set up of the country, and I oppose it vehemently.

Mr. Sarkaria has said that the Governor should use the powers given under Article 356 of the Constitution very sparingly. But may I tell him that if we take the office of a Governor, there are some contingencies, and there are certain exigencies and the Governor has to use the powers given under Article 356. He says that when a governor is going to make a proclamation with regard to dissolving a certain Assembly, then that proclamation should contain all the evidence and all the facts and figures to justify his case. Well, I would say it is not necessary; it is rather extravagant to lay down these conditions in the proclamation. Mr. Sarkaria is of the opinion that before the Proclamation is implemented, it should be put to the Parliament and the Assembly and the Government should be dissolved only after the Proclamation is approved by the Parliament. It is very unnatural and impractical. When there is an urgent need, when the State Government cannot be run by a particular party or by a particular Chief Minister, when there are allegations of corruption and maladministration, what is obligatory upon the Governor under the Constitution in such

[Sh. Ram Singh YAdav]

circumstances? Should he allow the mal-practice and maladministration and corruption to go on? Should he not take corrective action? That is why I say that these recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission are impractical.

Now I come to Residuary Powers. In the Constituent Assembly even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru favoured that the Residuary Powers in the Constitution of India should be given to the Union only and they should not be shared by the States as is the practice in the United States of America and Australia. We have preferred the pattern of Canada, keeping in mind our political history, our freedom struggle movement, our culture and the formation of our country as such. All these aspects require that the Centre must be strong and the Residuary Powers should be given to the Centre alone.

As per the scheme worked out in our Constitution, supremacy with regard to legislative, executive, financial matters as well as residuary matters is given only to the Centre. This was the scheme which was kept in view by the founding fathers of our Constitution at the time of its framing. I may quote Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he was replying to the debate on Residuary Powers to be given to be Union. It has been mentioned in the report of the Sarkaria Commission itself. I quote what the report says:

"In firm pursuit of this objective, they gave larger and dominant powers of legislation to the Union Legislature. The conferment of these residuary powers particularly in matters of taxation on Parliament is a part of the constitutional scheme designed by them to secure a 'strong Centre.' After emphasising the need for a strong Central authority capable of ensuring peace and coordination of vital matters of common concern, Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the Union Powers Committee reported to the Constituent Assembly as under:

"We think that residuary powers should remain with the Centre. In view however of the exhaustive nature of the three Lists drawn up by us, the residuary subjects could only relate to matters which, while they may claim recognition in the future, are not at present identifiable and cannot therefore be included now in the Lists."

Therefore Pandit Nehru said that all those items or subjects which could be perceived under the three Lists were enlisted accordingly in List I that is the Union List, List II, State list and List III, Concurrent List. Pandit Nehru also said that in the case of all those subjects which could not be perceived under these Lists for the present, over which if legislation has to be enacted, that power has to be given to the Parliament only.

Now I come to matters of finance. It was the view of the founding fathers of our Constitution that the Centre must be strong so far as finances are concerned. It has been enjoined on the Union under Article 355 to protect national security, interests of the citizens, law and order and even the security of the citizens of this country. If the Union or the Central Government is not financially viable, how could these obligations be discharged? Therefore, you have to maintain the army, you have to maintain diplomatic relations with other countries...

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanam Konda): Nobody is asking for an army. We always say that the Army must remain with the Centre only.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: I am not talking about a 'Koop Manduk' which lives in a particular area in its narrow world. Here I am talking about a national mind, about those people who have a national vision. Only they can think of vital matters such as the army, diplomatic relations and so on. Therefore, for all this, we have to look to the scheme envisaged in the Constitution by the framers of our Constitution, the founding fathers, those wise persons who were entrusted the work of designing our

Constitution. In the beginning of the Constitution, it is mentioned that "We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a (SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC). This Constitution is not only for the States but it is for the whole of the people of India. Even the first wording in the Preamble of the Constitution says that "WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA." It denotes and connotes the very spirit of the Constitution.

In the very beginning of the Constitution it is mentioned, "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a (Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic) and to secure to all its citizens: Justice, social, economic and political." So, this Constitution is for the whole of the people of India. It has been enacted by the whole of the people of India and the whole society is one. Therefore, whatever power has been given to the Centre has been given purposely and it was within the vision of the framers of the Constitution.

Now, I come to Article 249 of the Constitution for which it has been argued by the Opposition Members that this provision of Article 249 should be scrapped. Even Mr. Sarkaria has agreed that Article 249 is very much relevant because when there are two Houses — one is Lok Sabha and the other is Rajya Sabha — the Lok Sabha has all the power to initiate any legislation, the Rajya Sabha also be given some powers so that it can also initiate legislation for which there is no power. Even those matters which have been left over, those matters can be initiated in the Rajya Sabha. After passing from the Rajya Sabha, it comes to the Lok Sabha. Whenever these powers had been used, the Sarkaria Commission had taken note of it that those powers had been used very purposely and specifically in the national interest. Therefore, whatever the founding fathers have laid down for the benefit of the national integrity, national security, are the sound propositions.

Sir, lastly, I may say, the credit goes to

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the late and the beloved Prime Minister that for the first time, the Administrative Reforms Committee was set up in the year 1966 which worked up to 1970. After that, it was the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, who declared on the 24th March, 1983 that the Commission shall be appointed and that Commission shall study the relations between the Centre and the States and that Report shall come to the Parliament. Therefore, this House expresses its gratitude to our beloved Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi who had given a chance to Mr. Sarkaria to study these relations and give a chance to the hon. Members of Parliament for discussing these very complicated problems here.

With these few words, I do not agree with the Report of Mr. Sarkaria on various points.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ (Pudukkottai): As far as the Centre-State Relations are concerned, the Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice Sarkaria was appointed. It has given its report on 30th January, 1988. In this context, most of the Members from the Opposition opted for certain kind of discussion. Their main demands were the deletion of Article 356, abolition of the post of Governor, more money from the Centre and more executive power for the State Governments. These were the demands of the Opposition Parties. Our country is based on the principle of unity in diversity. We have got a number of religions, thousands of languages and dialects and thousands of castes and creeds. But all in all, we are one. We as Indians are one. That should be accepted by all the political parties. Unfortunately, the political parties are not prepared to accept that formula or principle. They are more region-addicted than being nationals. That is the pity of some Opposition parties.

I would like to ask those people who were arguing for more powers, one question. We Members of Parliament are elected to form a Government at the Centre. We are elected by the same persons who elect the

[Shri N. Sundararaj]

State Governments. They are the same persons who elect the village panchayats for the panchayat Unions. I do not find any distinction between the voters here and the voters there, because the same electorate elects a Members of Parliament and in turn elects the Government here and the State Government and the Village level panchayats. But here there is a kind of discrimination cast by the Opposition parties that the Centre is having a step motherly attitude towards the State Governments, as if all the programmes implemented by the Central Government are done so by the Central Government itself. But unfortunately, it is done by the State Governments. All the programmes whether they may be rural programmes, health programmes, road programmes, or any programmes which help the poor, which help the State are being financed by the Central Government. But unfortunately the Opposition parties which are in power in the States think that the Central Government is having a step motherly attitude and that they are deprived of this and that, and so they are not able to execute some programmes. This is the type of approach they are having towards the Centre.

As far as the role of the Governors is concerned, Mr. Sarkaria has made certain recommendations as to who should be appointed as Governors. But in my view, I would suggest that a Governor who is appointed in a State as a Governor should not get any,...

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Pension.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ:...not pension. they should not get any prize or any articles from the State Governments, because it is a kind of a bribe. By giving some presents to the Governor those State Governments indulge in certain kind of activities which are not liked by the Governor. This has happened in certain States. I will cite some example.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: The Gover-

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

nor is nothing before the Chief Minister.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: The Governor is nothing before the Chief Minister! That is the attitude they are having. That is why you are creating trouble for the Governor in Andhra Pradesh.

As far as the State Governments are concerned, I am sorry to state that even the Governor is being spied by the State Government, as to who goes to the Governor, who talks to the Governor, what are the deliberations and discussions that take place in the Raj Bhavan. They are being watched by the State Government. Unfortunately, in Tamil Nadu it so happened recently, a few days back. A visitor to the Governor was interrogated by the Special CID and he was taken to task by the Governor. The matter was reported to the Home Secretary who in turn suspended the officer. It is not a very good precedent. Spying on the Governor the head of that State, by the local State Government..... (*Interruption*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: They act as agents.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: That is their approach, Sir.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the same time the Raj Bhavans also should not become the Congress Committee officers.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: It is not correct. The Raj Bhavans have never become the Congress Party offices. What business does a police officer of the State Government have to interrogate a person who is going to meet the Governor of a State? Is it the State Government's business?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: The Governors are behaving just like\*\*

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: Sir, that is a bad word.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will not



go on record. Mr. Janga Reddy is always like that, creating trouble.

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE** (Jadavpur): Sir, that may be expunged.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have already said that it will not go on record.

**SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ:** The other State Governments where the opposition parties are in power want more powers to the States. I agree that we should give them more powers. At the same time, what about the Chief Ministers? Who do they do want them for? To dismiss 31 Ministers at a stroke of a pen, and come to Delhi, stay for four days, then go to Gauhati, and stay there for two days? Who has to run the Government — Chief Secretary, official or bureaucrat. Is this the way — an elected Government dismissing 31 Ministers at a stroke?...(*Interruptions*) What is the reason? They said that because of the leakage of the Budget proposals, they were dismissed. Should the Chief Minister not take the responsibility for that? He should resign if he is a proper man...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI N.V.N. SOMU:** Sir, our hon. Prime Minister is going to celebrate Silver Jubilee in reshuffling the cabinet...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ:** Re-shuffling is different from dismissing...(*Interruptions*) The Chief Minister wants to act in cinema "Maharishi"...(*Interruptions*) The Chief Minister is going to act in cinema in the role of "Vishwamitra". Is it the code of conduct of a Chief Minister?...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:** You frame the code of conduct for a Chief Minister. We will agree with it...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO** (Amalapuram): Sir, personal allegations should not go on record...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ:** When a person becomes a Minister, he is not supposed

to have any arrangement with any company and he should not own any shop. If the Chief Minister is going to act in cinema for hours together, how can he look after the affairs of the State?...(*Interruptions*) He can quit politics and act in cinema. There is no problem...(*Interruptions*)

As far as Article 356 is concerned, most of the people are allergic towards that Article. I should say that this Article was utilised by the same people for dissolving nine Congress-I State Governments. When they had the courage to do it in 1977, they should have the courage to face it even now. They want the Article to be deleted because they are not in power now...(*Interruptions*) We have never misutilised the power...(*Interruptions*)

The Centre should have more powers to see that border issues in States are settled, water disputes between the States are settled. For so many years, the border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra is going on and still no solution has been found. The Cauvery water dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka is still going on, people are starving without water, lands have gone dry without water from 1977. Till date, no solutions has been found...(*Interruptions*) Why can't you talk across the table and decide things? Now that there is Janata Government in Karnataka and DMK Government in Tamil Nadu, why do you not settle the dispute?

Sir, our Prime Minister has recently said that out of ten rupees allotted to the State Governments for the upliftment of the poor, only one rupee reaches the person for whom it is meant. That is a very correct statement. All the programmes of the Government of India like NREP, RLEGP, are implemented by State Governments. Unfortunately, the money for these programmes goes through so many sources, from the Centre to the State capitals, from State capital to the district level, from district level to Taluka level, then panchayat level, village level and finally to the person concerned, that ultimately the amount reaches the last man is only one

[Sh. N. Sundararaj]

rupee out of ten. Therefore, I request the Central Government to look after these programmes directly and monitor them in order to see that the money reaches the proper person in a proper way. I request the Government of India to have more powers and implement the schemes in a proper way.

There are so many persons, who want to become the Prime Ministers of this country. This is the tendency among the leaders of the opposition. As one friend put it, they do not care for the poor, the backward, the Harijans, the Tribals. In fact, they are after power. They want power. As a result of that, one Chief Minister says that only a kisan will become the Prime Minister of India. Another man, who betrayed the Congress (I), says that only a raja can become the Prime Minister of India. Another man says that only a sanyasi after attaining the age of 65 and who marries a girl of 18, can become the Prime Minister of India.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Who is that lucky man?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY. He is a witness to that marriage. (Interruptions)

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: Another person who recently became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, said in a statement that some leaders of the opposition in New Delhi had opted him to become the Prime Minister, but he did not want to become the Prime Minister, he would be with the people of Tamil Nadu. This is the way they are thinking. When a man becomes a Chief Minister, he only thinks of becoming the Prime Minister. Only power is the ultimate goal to rule India as a whole. (Interruption)

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, some incident took place on 28 January, 1988. The same kind of incident had happened on 25 March, 1989. The only leader of the opposition, a lady member, who was earlier a Member of Rajya Sabha here, she is now in the opposition, was molested be-

fore the eyes of the Chief Minister, other Ministers and everybody present there... (Interruptions)

SHRI. N.V.N. SOMU: Again he is going into it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will see that.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: The Minister went on a big table, which divides the opposition and the ruling party, and hit her in the neck. She, who is the only leader of the opposition as a lady, said: "I have no security in the House; I will not attend the Assembly..." (Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I am on a point of order. How can he discuss the proceedings of the Assembly here?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: Our leader, Mr. G.K. Moopanar, was beaten in the House.

18.00 hrs.

The leader has said that he has no security in the House. That is the way they are behaving in the Tamil Nadu Assembly. Who is responsible for that?... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. Let him finish. I cannot allow two persons to speak at a time like that...

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: Sir, there should be a code of conduct for the IPS officers. An IPS officer of the rank of Commissioner of police played the role of an errand boy of the chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He raided the house of the Secretary of the Opposition Leader, took the resignation letter from there, gave it to the Speaker and also to the press people in the city... (Interruptions). This the the way they

are acting in Tamil Nadu, Sir. So, those things should be checked. Proper order should be maintained there by the Government of India. Only by having this article 356, the State Governments can be made to act in a proper way. So I will request that a strong Centre is necessary for this country. Some years back, this DMK said that they want a separate Tamil Nadu, a separate Dravid Nadu, though later on it came back...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I am on a point of order, Sir. Can he prove it?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your protest can be taken note of.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: Only a strong Centre can stop this kind of things, Sir. So, I request that there should be a powerful Centre. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is already six o'clock, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will sit up to seven o'clock.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the report of Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relation in the House and I think that the Commission has dwelt upon basic issues. It has identified the areas of confrontation and conciliation and also expressed its views on systematic encroachment on the rights of State by the Centre and centralisation of powers in the hands of Centre as also it has given suggestions to avert confrontation between the Centre and States. It has also underlined the role of the States in their development. Sarkaria Commission has also observed that primary and basic responsibility of welfare and development could be of State only as common men

hardly to have an easy access to the seat of power in Delhi. Sarkaria Commission has also felt the need of restricting the extent of legislative supremacy of the Centre over the subjects contained in the concurrent list about which a general impression is gaining ground that it is becoming an Union list. While commenting on the responsibility of the States, the Commission has pointed out that even the centrally sponsored scheme have to be implemented by the State Governments. It has been our experience that often States have to approach the Centre for getting clearance of schemes for providing drinking water and setting up industries. So much so that the States have no say even in Agricultural Price Commission. We daily make demands here and all big leaders including hon. Prime Minister say that they are to make their farmers strong by giving remunerative prices to their produce, but in reality the States have no say in Agricultural Price Commission. The Sarkaria Commission has also observed that there has been tremendous growth of bureaucratic machinery. More and more officers are being produced. The States have been gradually losing their say in the matter of appointment of judges of High Courts. Appointments and transfers of judges of High Courts are being done by the Central Government. Not only this, the share of States in the revenue earned by way of custom and excise duty was already very small and now share of the States in the increased custom and excise duty realised by way of levying surcharge is nil as entire amount goes to Central Government. Thus States are totally deprived of any share in it.

Keeping in view the situation referred to above, we should draw lesson from the effects of centralization of powers during the last 40 years, I would specifically submit to Shri Santosh Mohan Dev arid for that matter the Government of India that the emergence of regional parties in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Assam can be attributed to the centralisation of powers in the Central Government and subsequent erosion of powers of the states during the last forty years. Political parties such as Telugu

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

Desham, Akali Dal and A.G.P. are the by-product of the same. More the powers of states were eroded, more the feeling of regionalism increased. So we should think it very seriously. You say that the Centre must be strong but whether citizens were happy during the reign of Aurangzeb when centre was considered to be the strongest. You won't be able to make centre as strong as it was during the reign of Aurangzeb because you are elected representatives. Thus there was discontentment in India at that time also. I would like to submit it with all seriousness at my command that we are discussing a very important issue and I am not casting as person on anyone. I am highlighting the demerits of centralisation of powers. An election manifesto was released in 1946 by the All India Congress Committee during the days of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. It was stated in the manifesto that the Congress Party would bring true federal system in the country while in reality unitary system was introduced. When the congress party formed interim Government in 1935, it passed a resolution which read as under:

[English]

"In the Government of India Act, the Provinces were assured fullest autonomy." So, Sir autonomy was ensured under the Government of India Act of 1935.

[Translation]

In brief we must consider the matter on these lines.

We passed the Anandpur Resolution. I do not want to use any bitter language. But you should consider my submission with cool minded. It was Panditji who had advocated in 1935 and in 1946 what I am telling to day. I would like to read out excerpts from a book in which statements of Shri Prakash Singh Badal and Shri Gurcharan Singh Tohra are contained. On account of your brute majority, we are branded in the manner you like. This is an injustice to us. I would like

to read out a speech of Shri Badal. Shri Tohra had moved a resolution which was seconded by Shri Badal.

[English]

"Shiromani Akali Dal after very careful consideration adopted the Anandpur Sahib Resolution taking into it the different opposition, linguistic and cultural sections, religious minorities and also voice of the millions of people to recast the structure of the country, the real and meaningful federal principles, to obviate the possibility of any danger to the national unity and integrity of the country. And further to enable the States to play a more useful role for the progress and prosperity of the Indian people (Not Sikhs) in their respective areas by the meaningful exercise of their powers. This resolution envisaged that four important subjects namely, the defence, foreign affairs, general communication and currency should remain with the Central Government while other departments should be governed only by the State Governments (Not by Punjab only) for which the States should be wholly entitled to frame necessary laws. Article 356 conferred wide powers on the Centre to impose President's rule and this power has been grossly abused."

The Anandpur Sahib Resolution says the same thing as what Sarkaria Commission says, — "grossly abused from time to time."

Article 356 should go, the Government should not have the authority to dismiss the State Governments on mere excuses.

[Translation]

I mean to say that Anandpur Sahib Resolution merely advocates for the unity and integrity of India, adopting federal system for the country and giving more monetary powers to the states. This resolution was passed in 1978 in Ludhiana in the presence of Shri Chandra Shekhar. Sir, I would

not take much time of yours. I only want to put more pressure on the Government.

[English]

The Sarkaria Commission's Report should be consulted in depth by the State Chief Ministers.

[Translation]

It is concerned with the future of the people. As you know that the Chief Ministers have a direct link with common men while the Prime Minister cannot be approached easily and one has to wait for even 15 days to get appointment with him. My submission is this that the Chief Ministers should be consulted in this regard.

Secondly, the Central Government should give permission to the State Governments to issue bonds in order to mobilise resources of their own. Besides, special provision should be made to provide assistance to the border State like Punjab, Kashmir, Rajasthan and Assam. Special attention should be paid to the sensitive border areas.

Similarly, states should be given share in tax amount realised by way of levying surcharge on excise and custom duty. The status of Minority Commission should be raised by giving statutory status to it. The concerned Chief Minister should be consulted before deploying army in a particular state. Besides, the second channel of television should be brought under the control of State Government. Monopoly of a particular political party or a Minister or a leader should not be allowed to continue. We are all patriots and thus states will not misuse television facilities. I lay stress on this recommendations and it should be accepted. In the end I would suggest that top most preference should be given to the recommendations of the concerned State Government with regard to appointment of judges, and in case of transfers of judges, matter should be consulted with both the State Governments i.e. the states from and to he is transferred. We

should evolve a system of administering the country in which powers of the states are not encroached. A feeling is developed in the officers belonging to All India Services that their real master is sitting in Delhi. This attitude on their part required to be changed. In case the State Government suspend an officer belonging to those cadres, Central Government should not be allowed to sit in the judgement. A separate tribunal should be set up for this purpose. The matter of improving the conditions of states should be discussed with the State Chief Minister after the discussion on Sarkaria Commission concludes.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Sarkaria Commission has done a commendable job under the given circumstances and, within the purview of the Constitution, a better report than this cannot be imagined.

My friend, Mr. Ramoowalia, has alleged that because of more powers being wielded by the Centre, AGP has been created, Akali Dal has been created and there are other creations. I do not agree with him. Sir, our democracy has envisaged, as in the democracies of other countries, that there will be two or three major parties so that if people are dissatisfied with one Party Government, they can select some other party to power for some time and watch their performance. But here, in India, apart from Congress Party, no other Party could grow. When it started growing, in the other parties, immediate disintegration followed, whether it was Socialist Party, which split into Praja Socialist Party; even Jan Sangh split because its ideology people did not like it. Swatantra Party did not survive. The Communist Party also split. That is why, the Congress Party had to be the only choice for the people and it is the right choice for the people of this development country.

Then, the power hungry people who thought of other means took up regional issues whether it was language issue, bor-

[Sh. Vijay N. Patil]

der issue or any other issue and they got it into the State. On getting to powers on regional issues, they thought of more monetary powers to be wielded by them, or in order to hide their own failures, they started pointing their finger towards the Centre, alleging that the Centre has failed and the Centre is not giving them money, not giving them this power, this sanction and so on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Hegde has alleged that the Sarkaria Commission report has got Centrist approach. His allegation is not true. If even Mr. Hegde had been appointed as Chairman of the Commission and he would have studied the situation in India, the requirements of the people, proper cordial relations between Centre and State and acted with proper wisdom, he would have come out with the same type of recommendations. But, it is very easy to blame somebody else when it is convenient to blame.

We will see lot of criticism of Article 356 and dissolution of the State Governments by the Congress party at the Centre. But, they conveniently forget that this power was most misutilised by the then Janata Government in 1977-78. It was said that when they came into power in the Central Government, they should also be in power in the State Governments. There is no other cause for dissolving these nine State Assemblies at that time. A simple language was used. When the shirt is of some cloth, the dhoti should be of the same type of cloth and the Assemblies were dissolved.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: In 1980 also.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: During the past ten years some 25 instances were quoted but, if you see over the 37 years there was not an instance of dissolution of nine Assemblies at a time.

The State Government wants more power and more money from the Centre. Earlier in the 50s, the States used to take

about 25% of their Budget from the Centre. Now, there are many States which require 44% of the share of their Budget from the Centre. They are demanding more and more money. They are not ready to curtail their expenditure and to adopt fiscal reforms but, they will demand more money and more power from the Centre. What about the media? There is demand for second channel and they say the Sarkaria Commission has remained silent on this. It was appropriate on the part of the Sarkaria Commission not to just go into this controversy because if they allow second channel to State Government, the Central Government gives it some other position. There is a clash.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: They are anti-nationalists and you are secular.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: I am not saying that they are anti-nationalists. There is a clash of interest. It is not the purpose of the Sarkaria Commission. Sarkaria Commission was constituted just to suggest methods and ways and give recommendations for improving the Centre-State relations. This was not the point they would have improved the Centre - State relations.

Demanding second channel is a different thing but that Sarkaria Commission has not done its job properly in recommending that channel is not correct.

We see that over the years, the States have started depending more and more on the Centre. The States entirely depend on the Centre for law and order situation. In the normal course when it was a road traffic control or night duty for policemen, some robberies, they will handle it all right. But if there is some small riot, if some incident takes place, immediately they will ask for the CRPF and immediately some other help will be asked from the Central Government and many times you have to parade the military also. Law and order is a State subject but, even then, the Centre has to go to their help many times.

A mention was made about the IAS and IPS Officers. I do agree that some control

should be given to the State Governments regarding these officers. What we see today is that many of the IAS and IPS Officers belong to the same State to which they are posted. It was the earlier practice that the IAS and IPS Officers should go to different States and not to their home States. Now these officers adopt more political approaches. The concern expressed in the Sarkaria Commission report so also by the people in this country is serious. We should think about the services, their improvement, their efficiency and non-interference in the political activities. We see today—not the majority of them—that some of these Officers do interfere in the political atmosphere of the local areas and the districts and that creates problems there. I am concluding by just mentioning about one thing. Apart from the subjects which are already with the Centre like that of Communications, Railways, Defence and other subjects, even in respect of energy, the Centre should have more say. We want all the States should share the energy properly. The grid system is there all over the country. If the Centre has more say in the production and distribution of energy, that will benefit the country and all the States. In the case of water resources also, even the Opposition-ruled States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu cannot come to terms in the matter of sharing of waters of Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery rivers. Ultimately, the Centre has to intervene to solve the problem. Whatever recommendations that have been made by Sarkaria Commission regarding Centre-State relations are good recommendations. Of course, the formation of Inter-State Council should be considered by the Central Government. Whatever recommendations are proper, they can be adopted as early as possible.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Shri Janga Reddy to speak. You must be brief. Already you have expressed your ideas. You have exhausted your ideas. You have to be brief. Otherwise, I will have to go on interfering as you have done in the case of

other Members.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue which is of a special interest in this discussion regarding Sarkaria Commission Report is that of the appointment of Governors. Although powers have been granted to the Governors yet they do not enjoy real powers. As we have seen in the case of Governors in the past including that of the Janata regime, that even physically unfit people have been appointed to this office merely because of their close association with the people in the Government and persons with political backgrounds have also been given such appointments. For example, in Andhra Pradesh Shri Abraham was made the Governor because he belonged to Congress (O) party of Shri Morarji Desai...(Interruptions)

I am only stating that political people were appointed under the Janata Government as well. The present Government also wants to do the same thing the Janata Government did. This is what I want to say. Shrimati Kumud Behn Joshi, Member Rajya Sabha, was appointed Governor of Andhra Pradesh and she is at logger heads with Shri N.T. Rama Rao. Such matters are being reported in the Press. The Government should pay attention in this direction. The role of no other Governor has ever been discussed so much in the Press during the last 30 or 40 years.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS(S. BUTA SINGH): If you were in the place of Shrimati Kumud Behn Joshi, you would have also been at logger-heads with the State Government.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: No, no this is not the point. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are bringing in that? Somebody is telling that you

are opposing that. How can you speak about the conduct of a particular person? Don't always do that. When somebody speaks, you go in interrupting.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I have already stated what is being said about Shri-mati Kumud Behn Joshi nowadays. (Interruptions) It is true that they are looking towards the people. My point is that political persons should not be appointed as Governors. The Janata Party under Shri Morarji Desai also did the something. That is why we want the constitution to be amended. The Sarkaria Commission has recommended that retired judges, retired officers who have thorough knowledge of the constitution should be appointed to this office.

Sometimes we feel unhappy when the issue of Governors is raised for discussion. These who had been the Governors of the ruling party in the past, have defected to the opposition. Shri Ram Lal... (Interruptions) It is a matter of shame and this is what I want to say. He may have joined the Janata Dal or National Front, he has definitely left the Congress. My point is that he had dismissed the Chief Minister, Shri N.T. Rama Rao who was subsequently reinstated by Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma. Shri Ram Lal had toppled the Government without allowing the Government to prove its majority on the floor of the House. The Government of Shri N.T. Ramarao was dismissed by mere signatures. Thereafter, the Speaker was appointed. Even in this case, norms were not followed. He seemed to have been gripped with fear. The person who was installed in that position was a stooge of the centre. Such was the quality of the person appointed to that position. You are well aware of it. When the Government had to test its strength on the floor of the State Legislature, it could not do so.

What are the reasons behind it? The reason can simply be found in the manner of

appointment of the Governors. The Governors are appointed on political grounds and in this case, the Governor had appointed a person of his own choice as the Speaker in order to make his decision of toppling the Government succeed. The Hon. Prime Minister was the General Secretary of the Congress party at that time and he said that this is only the beginning in Andhra Pradesh and the final picture would emerge later. The final result was that Shri N.T. Ramarao was back in power again.

My point is that if the Governor does not have affiliation with any political party, he can at least think as to what is right and what is wrong. This tendency of assaulting the Governors by the people belonging to Congress party or other parties is not right. If in Tamil Nadu Assembly, Shrimati Jayalalitha is insulted or for that matter any Chief Minister is insulted, it is a very bad precedent. A very poor opinion is being formed about the Members of the Parliament and of the State Legislatures. That is why, good people are averse to politics. It should be ensured that untruly elements do not enter the Vidhan Sabha or the Lok Sabha. Therefore, efforts should be made to keep the Governor away from politics. At least, the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission should be accepted. This is what I am to say.

I was referring to the Janata Government, Shri Morarji Desai had also done the same sort of thing and the Congress Government is also repeating the same. A person from Kerala was once appointed as the Governor of Andhra Pradesh. I was the Member of the State Assembly at that time. That Governor was appointed in unusual haste. We therefore want that such persons should not be appointed to this offices. The present Government also appointed a Member of the Rajya Sabha as Governor in similar haste

(Interruptions)

I was saying that we had committed a mistake. I accept it. We committed this mistake because constitution permitted this



type of action. That is why I am saying that constitution should be amended. We are indulging in such arbitrary actions because the constitution permits it. That is why we are not conducting ourselves in a proper manner.

Therefore, the Government should make efforts to accept and implement the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.

We have committed a second mistake in the matter of granting autonomy to the States. This issue is being debated for the last 40 years. This question is being asked by everyone. (*Interruptions*) Shri Ramoowalia has referred to this issue just now. It has been stated that time is not yet ripe to grant autonomy to the States. Therefore, the Centre has to be strong. However, it should not be essential for the States to approach the Centre for every small matter. A well-wisher of Bihar had lamented while making his submission sometime back that despite Bihar being affected by floods, the State Government is reluctant to take Central assistance because the centre wants to give assistance in the shape of loans for such purposes. In this tussle between the Centre and the State, it is the people who are the sufferers. There should be no dearth of funds with the States and in order to ensure it; the system should be changed. The menu of the people of Andhra consists usually of pickles, some green vegetables along with rice and finally the curd. As a result, the curd is in excess quantity. Similarly, excise duty is less and surcharge is more. Surcharge is levied in case of petrol and it is exorbitant because it is levied by the Centre and no percentage is to be paid to the States from it whereas a specified percentage of excise duty is to be paid to the State. Thus it does not seem proper that the excise duty is of Rs. 10 and surcharge is of Rs. 15. I am of the view that the State should not suffer for want of resources, I don't know whether the Sarkaria Commission made any recommendation or not in this regard. The separatist movements in different parts of the coun-

try such as the Gorkhaland agitation in West Bengal, the Telangana agitation, the Bodo movement in Assam etc, are all the result of insufficient Central assistance. If sufficient assistance is provided such problems cannot occur in the backward States. Assam has been divided into seven parts. This kind of regional imbalance should be removed. Financial aspects should be prepared for the States.

S. BUTA SINGH: Now B.J.P. is also demanding 'Uttaranchal'.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Yes, the issue of 'Purvanchal' is also in the air. Do you think there will be your monopoly in these matters also? Other people will also indulge in such demands. People are misled into creating such situations as Bhindranwale was created in Punjab, Subhas Gheising was created in West Bengal and Laldenga was installed in Mizoram in spite of Congress majority in that state. This type of policy will not do and it will be against the interest of the country. Therefore, I would request that steps should be taken to strengthen the border states and we will co-operate with the Government in this regard. The issue regarding creation of a security zone was once raised in the House and many hon. Members opposed this proposal but my party supported it. Similarly, I want that Article 370 should be abrogated. Just now Shri Soz has pointed out those elements who are behind the riots in Jammu and Kashmir. The Government has full knowledge of the elements which are behind the riots in West Bengal but unfortunately it does not take any action against them. (*Interruptions*) Even if one commission can claim that B.J.P. or R.S.S. has a hand in any of the riots I am prepared to accept the challenge.

Finally, I will conclude by submitting one more point. Our theory is absolutely wrong. Our theory should be of one nation, one constitution, one language, and of one nationalism. But instead of doing so we talk of 14 languages and 14 nationalities.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Shri V.P. Singh is still speaking on the same lines.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Any one may say so but I shall not support it.

S. BUTA SINGH: I had stated in the beginning that we have one nation and one constitution. All those people who support it are with you today.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: They are sitting by my side. But I want to submit that that we have left the opposition parties in the interest of the country. Everyone know about it. We did not support you on the Mizoram issue but we have our support on the Punjab issue. You will witness the consequences of your actions there shortly. First, the Government appoints Shri Laldenga as the Chief Minister, thereafter he is dismissed and after some time he is again reinstated. The consequences of this action will become clear subsequently. I want also to say that the National Languages Act should be implemented at the earliest. It is only on account of the language chauvinism that regional parties are being formed....(Interruptions)

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat now. I have called the next speaker. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to the Sarkaria Commission for submitting their report in such an uncongenial atmosphere. They realised the external as well as internal pressures on the country that is why they only suggested a procedural change instead of suggesting any structural change. There had been a continuous pressure from our hon. colleagues from the opposition and their Governments in the States that the commission

should suggest some structural changes. Even today this matter was taken up for discussion in the House. Our hon. colleagues from the opposition pleaded for some fundamental changes. I feel that any change of this nature may endanger the unity and integrity of the country. Let all the hon. Members realise it and let them ensure that their suggestions do not pose any threat to the unity and integrity of the nation. Both the Centre and States have the same objectives. The States need a strong Centre and the State Governments implement the policies of the Centre. The Centre wholly depends on the States for implementation purposes. Both should realise the necessity of each other and taking this point into consideration, efforts should be made for co-ordination between the two. Very often I observe that efforts are made to pitch the Centre against the States and the States against the Centre. It is a dangerous phenomenon. There may be political differences between us and the opposition parties and our way of thinking might differ, but so far the country is concerned, we have equal commitments. We should ensure that any of our actions aimed at political benefits does not create tension between the Centre and the States and affect our constitution and the democratic set up adversely. It will be totally unjustified. Our hon. colleagues from the opposition should offer their comments after due deliberations on the subject matter. There are many States in the country ruled by the opposition parties and their chief Ministers mostly accuse the Centre just to hide their own inefficiency and incompetency. One can understand if they make a genuine demand. But their accusing the Centre just to hide their own inefficiency will not only affect Centre-State relations but also create some misunderstanding in the minds of the people of the State. We should not let this happen in our country. It is because structure of our country is Federal. We did not accept confederation. In view of this we have to carry out our activities within the purview of our federal structure and Governments of all the States should act accordingly. Today there are Congress Governments in some States and in some States

the opposition parties have their Governments. We have adopted a democratic system. To-day we have congress Government at the Centre and in some States and tomorrow this situation may change. We believe in 5-tier Governments—viz Centre, State, Zila Parishads, Panchayat and the Gram Sabhas. Hence the States should realise that demanding more powers only for the States will not serve any purpose. Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas have also to be provided with funds. Just now one of our hon. colleagues was telling that out of Rs. 100 released from the Centre only Re. 1/- reaches him. He knows that the money was sanctioned for his help. It is so because money is being misutilised. The reason of misutilisation of funds is that once the money is released from the Centre the States want to spend the money in their own way. This is the reason that the plans are not being implemented properly. Had the money been released at the Panchayat level, it could have been put to proper use. That is why we should give more and more powers to the Panchayats. The States should also give more powers to the Panchayats. It will not weaken them. The Centre should also understand that if it gives more financial powers to states and powers to have more say in planning, it will not become weak. To-day some new forces have emerged with the formation of new regional parties which are demanding more autonomy and want more involvement. If the Central Government will not realise it, it will amount to undermining the states. I would, therefore, urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to accept the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission with regard to planning commission. As regards the financial powers, the Sarkaria Commission has prescribed some limits for the States. Municipalities and the extent to which they can take loans from the banks and their right to resort to bank draft. I would like to urge the Government to implement these suggestions of the commission. If the states are given more financial powers and powers to have more say in planning, it will definitely help in removing regional imbalances.

The Gadgil Formula, which is presently in operation helps to a few States only. Among them States like Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Karnataka are being provided with more resources. But there are States which are rich in natural resources, but they cannot exploit these resources for want of money. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh come under this category. There are also other states which get very little amount under the Gadgil formula. There is great discontentment among the people of these states against this formula. I therefore, feel that the Gadgil Formula should be reviewed and Standing Boards should be constituted to consider the recommendation of the financial and planning committees, as suggested by Justice Sarkaria. There is no harm in constitution such Standing Boards. Once the Board is constituted, the practice of blaming the centre or pressurising the centre to sanction more funds will be reduced to a great extent.

Our hon. colleagues discussed the role of the Governor and his powers. A lot has been said on the subject. While framing the Constitution, the Constitution makers made an indepth study about the candidature of a Governor i.e. what kind of a person should become a Governor, what should be his qualifications and what should be his powers and accordingly they made suitable provisions in the constitution. I feel that these provisions have stood test of the time. The opposition parties which formed their Government at the Centre also used these powers and functioned in accordance with these provisions. To-day the question of relations between the Governor and the states is being discussed. I would like to say that it is very essential to have a Governor to maintain a balance between the Centre and the States. Under the prevailing circumstances, role of Governor has become all the more necessary. To some extent Justice Sarkaria has acted as a counsellor. He has opined that the person to be appointed as Governor should not be a politician. But I feel that it is only the politician who can see the realities in entirety on the basis of his expe-

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

rience. He possess a lot of social and political experience. If to-day we say that the Governor should not be a political person, tomorrow a voice may be raised that a President, a Minister or a Prime Minister should not be made from among the politicians. How will it be possible? Now-a-days it has become a practice to level charges against the politicians. Under such circumstances what I feel is that those people who have suggested that political personalities should not be appointed as Governors can not keep themselves off such accusations. So, this suggestion should not be accepted

As regards the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission in respect of All India Services, I am of the view that there is no need to give more autonomy to All India Services, the I.A.S. The I.P.S. If they develop a notion that the Government cannot exercise any control over them, it will create a very odd situation. As the Centre provides huge funds to the States for the implementation of its policies, they should have the liberty of exercising maximum control over the All India Services. If it is not done a situation may arise when there will be rifts between the State Governments and the All India Services. That is why the States should also be allowed to exercise maximum control over the All India Services. So far as the appointment of Judges in High Courts is concerned, I do not agree with the point that there is a need or any justification to consult the Chief Ministers with regard to the appointment of Judges or there is any justification to what has been stated with regard to transfer them. The Central Government should act as it deems fit, because this relates to the highest judiciary. If we involve more people in it, the standard of judiciary may fall. Of course, I fully agree to the point that all the posts of judges presently lying vacant in various High Courts should be filled up without delay. In certain big States, half of the posts of Judges are lying vacant. The situation in these States is becoming grave day by day. Large number of cases are lying pending in the courts. If we do not

make appointment of judges, the people will lose faith in the judiciary and discontentment, will spread among people. As such it is very essential to fill up the vacant at the earliest.

I once again welcome the commendable step taken by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in appointing the Sarkaria Commission to give its recommendations with regard to Centre-State relations. We pay our tributes to her for displaying her wisdom in appointing the Sarkaria Commission when the Centre-State relations were very strained. The same situation continues to be there till today. Even to-day, many elements try to vitiate the Centre-State relations. They try to instigate one against the other. They are trying to prove that the Centre is putting pressure on the States. Under these circumstances, the Central Government should take a decision in a balanced manner. With these words, I extend my support to various good recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, since 1967 when the Opposition parties were elected in the States, this issue of disputes between the Centre and States, inter-State disputes is coming up. It is the human instinct to grab the power and to maintain the power. Therefore, such conflicts are increasing in number. So, it is high time to have some specific rules, or even have the amendment of the Constitution if it is necessary, so as to fix the powers of both the Centre and State with regard to their disputes among themselves. Sir, I know that you are not going to give me much time therefore, I will come straight to the point.

Article 263 provides for the appointment of the Inter-State Council. But I would say, there is not need for it. A hot discussion is going on in the country that when the country is facing a lot of problems, why this provision was not used in the last 40 years. We have so many such disputes like the Water dis-

pute between Andhra and Karnataka which is pending for a long time. It is the responsibility of the Government to solve this problem. The two disputed parties cannot solve it on their own. Division of the subjects, like, food policy, industrial policy, language policy, inter-State water disputes, as given in the Constitution, is quite good but you have not used it so far. There is no need for the approval of the Sarkaria Commission's Report. I would like to know what steps have you taken to solve the Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute which is pending for the last 30 years.

105 people died in Bombay in 1970 and now again in Belgaum 12 people have died. But you have no apathy and no sympathy for them, as nothing has been done so far. The Hon. Buta Singhji is telling in this House for the last 4 years that this dispute should be solved between the two Chief Ministers of two States. But the two Chief Ministers have never met, or Shri Buta Singh never called both of them at the same time. It is the responsibility of the Centre to solve this issue. Therefore, I propose that there is no need to have an Inter-State Council to solve this issue. I would say, let us make a body of which Shri Buta Singh will be the Chairman, the two Chief Ministers Karnataka and Maharashtra will be the Members and two judges of the Supreme Court may also be included and let them decide certain guidelines to solve this issue. I would say that this should be solved within the stipulated period of three months. I would like to know why this has not been done. Why are you blaming the State Government? I think it is only because you want to grab the power in Karnataka. You know that elections are coming and if these disputed areas are given to Maharashtra, then you will not be able to come to power in Karnataka. So, I would say that this is a trick which is being played by the Centre. A number of times the Hon. Minister has said that this should be solved by the two Chief Ministers discussing the issue with each other.

Now, I come to the All India services, like, the IPS and IAS. Sir, the Britishers have

gone but the cult has not gone. I know that their IQ is more than that of you and me and even more than that of some of the Ministers. Sir, though the Ministers have been changed many a time, new Cabinets have come, but these IPS and IAS officers are just there and they are dictating the terms. Their powers must be reduced. You have rightly said that ultimately the public representatives have to rule. But we are continuing with the old British system. The State Governments are posing problems because they are not accountable to them. The appointment of the IPS and IAS officers is done by the Centre. Last year, 700 people were selected in these services out of which 50 per cent was only from U.P., 20 per cent from Kerala and only 3 per cent from Maharashtra. I would like to know why there is such partiality. Do you think that the people of other States are not intelligent enough to come in those services. I would say, this is again a step towards the grabbing of power, by having all the people of your own. I don't think the selection is done properly. I am of the opinion that we should have an autonomous independent body like the Union Public Service Commission which should look after the appointment, transfer, promotion, selection and any other such issue connected with the All India Service officers. Please don't leave it to the Minister because all kinds of partiality is being shown in terms of selection of candidates. They are all bureaucrats and they know how to deal with the Minister and how to deal with the poor man.

Now, I come to the law and order problem. I will not go into the detail of it but I would like to say that unless a State demands for the security force you should not send the Central Security Force to any State. It is high time that we should decide some broad outlines for using the police force either at the Centre or in the States.

19.00 hrs.

Regarding agitations and bandhs which are peaceful, we must have certain broad guidelines. Police should not be used for political purposes. Last month, there was a

[Dr. Datta Samant]

*morcha* in Bombay protesting against the book *The Satanic Verses*. I do not agree with it. Certain people took a *morcha* to the British Consulate to give a memorandum. I do not understand why the police should ban it. Why should they bring their vans, start lathi charge and open fire and kill people? Ultimately they killed 12 people. Ours is a democratic country and this sort of things are not in the interest of the country. This will only add to our problems. We have about 7 crores of unemployed people in our country and many are dying and there are a lot of problems concerning economic social and religious issues. We must strive to solve all these problems and so let us have certain broad guidelines on these issues.

Now I come to the aspect of media. The Sarkaria Commission is strongly of the opinion that radio and television should be in the hands of the Central Government only in the name of unity and integrity of the country. I do not understand why the media cannot be in the hands of the State Governments as well. I differ with this recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission. I would also like to stress the point that all these media are misused by the Central Government. For example what happened during Tamil Nadu elections? Everyday we used to see helicopters landing there and the Prime Minister coming out. Many people including a large number of police would welcome him and then he would deliver his speeches. Why were the other parties not given an equal coverage? Any way, whether it is an election day or a normal day, media are misused by the ruling party at the Centre. Yesterday, I had seen the Prime Minister four times in the news bulletin on the television. I am not against it. But I completely fail to understand this excessive use or misuse of the media. Every alternate day, the broadcasting Minister Shri H.K.L. Bhagat appears on the TV with a cap on his head, inaugurating something or distributing something. I think this is a misuse of the media. Let us have some principles with regard to the use of the media and my suggestion is that the media should

be an autonomous body. Or the second channel must at least be given to the States. In the Sixties during Indira Gandhi's time, one Chada Committee was appointed to into this aspect. Later on, when Janata Government was in power, another committee was appointed. Both those Committees recommended that it must be made an autonomous body. Therefore, I differ with the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission with regard to media.

Sir, they are all saying that the funds allocated for the NREP are not reaching the beneficiaries and so on. But what have you to say about our public sector management? Don't you know how many thousands of crores of rupees are misused or eaten by some people with vested interest? Let us not go on blaming each other for all such matters. But let us try to find out solutions.

I will come to another point regarding the sharing of finances between the Centre and the States. The Finance Commission has recommended that the railway passenger fare tax should be given to the States. This is not a recommendation of this Commission but still I feel that this should be implemented. Sarkaria Commission has recommended that the royalty rates of the minerals should be given to the States. I am raising a very important point. The O.N.G.C. falls within the jurisdiction of the State of Maharashtra. Under the Marine Act, this area is a part of the State of Maharashtra. The whole nation gets the ONGC gas and other products. But the demand of the Government of Maharashtra is neglected. Moreover, a pipeline is passing through Maharashtra upto Rai Bareli and a petro-chemicals plant worth Rs. 700 crores is coming up. This has been inaugurated by the Prime Minister. Another project is also inaugurated in Gujarat. But Maharashtra is not getting a single project. We have given the site for a pipeline passing through Marathwada and Vidarbha. But our proposal was put down for more than ten times. On the contrary, Surat-Bhusavall-tarsi line is there. To benefit the backward areas of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh more petro-chemical

plants and fertilizer plants should be given. Still it is neglected. I think the Central Government is somewhat jealous of Maharashtra. Bombay was developed by the Britishers. We should appreciate the fact that the industries are developed in Bombay. But it does not mean that you should close the industries there. Now I come to the aspect of location of industries. Bombay is paying Rs. 3000 crores to the Central Government in the form of income tax and excise duty. What are you doing to Bombay in return? Bombay is not the city of the rich alone. Our workers, people who are the sons of the soil, are also there. Therefore to take industries away from Bombay is not a good proposal at all. Out of Rs. 3000 crores that you are getting from this city, try to spend at least Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 crores to improve the conditions of the workers and poor people by way of housing facilities, etc. Some five years back, you have announced a hundred crores of rupees for Bombay. But not even Rs. 30 crores is given so far.

Though I disagree with the Sarkaria Commission on certain points, I appeal that some of the recommendations must be implemented immediately. It is hightime that some broad guidelines are devised and implemented all over the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already it is 7 o' clock. There are three more Members on the list. If the House agrees, we may extend the time by another half an hour.

SOME HON MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time is extended by another half an hour.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, I will not take much time. Every nation has history and geography. Our founding fathers of the Constitution took into consideration the background of the situation arising thereon and decided that India, that is, *Bharat*, shall be a Union of States.

Our founding fathers were not less wise

than A Justice Sarkaria. They took into consideration the background of the nation and they gave the Constitution. I am here quoting the Union Powers Committee. "Now that the partition is a settled fact, we are unanimously of the view that it would be injurious to the interest of the country to provide for a weak central authority which would be incapable of ensuring peace, or coordinating vital matters of common concern and that the soundest framework of our Constitution is a Federation with a strong Centre." They decided that the Centre should be strong. They never meant that a Federation should not be there. They never meant that the States should not be given their due. They always believed in liberal policy. Therefore, the States were given a due place in the Constitution. The founding fathers were painfully conscious that the feeling of the nationhood is still in the making. I hold the view that the nationhood is still in the making. I also hold the view that conditions in India have not improved. The national situation is in the same mould. It has not improved. They said, it required to be carefully nurtured and that they should build a constitutional structure with a powerful Central Government envisaging the emergence of an indivisible and integrated India. For the indivisibility of India, the Government at the Centre must be strong. On the other day I was hearing Mr. Dinesh Goswami. He has telling that in the period of Ashoka, there was a strong India. He was quoting Aurangzeb. But I quote otherwise. When Samudragupta was there, India at that time was strong. But when Kumar Gupta came, India became weak. When Ashoka was strong, portion of India was strong. When Ashoka took to Buddhism after the Kalinga War, Maurya got weakened.

Nepolean Bonaparte had said: "When people say that the King is kind, then the Kingdom is gone." I hold the view that if the Centre gets weakened, then the unity and integrity of India will face dangerous consequences.

Another point I want to mention is, in India we are now facing many disturbances,

[Sh. Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

as for example the one for a separate hill State in Darjeeling in West Bengal, the Bodo agitation in Assam, the Jharkand agitation in Bihar and so on. Should the Centre remain silent? Should it allow these tendencies to develop? I feel, and hold the view, that they will go their own way if the Centre does not take notice of these tendencies.

The Communist Party is very vocal. They resort to *rail roko abhiyan*. Have they got a national outlook? They stop the trains and for days together the trains are at a stand-still.

Therefore, I would suggest that the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations should be considered only to the extent that the Centre does not get weakened.

I may quote Dr. Radhakrishnan here, He said:

"Humanity at large is not noble at heart; humanity at large is not gentle at heart."

Again, Dr. Radhakrishnan said:

"Social duty is difficult to attain, but that is no justification for tyranny or licence. A balance of liberty between organised harmony of individual freedom and the social obligation is ideal."

That means, humanity by and large has got base instincts and not final instinct. It is useless to think that all have become good at *this stage and they were all bad at that stage*. I feel that if at all, the humanity is to be considered in the pragmatic sense of the term then always the rule of law must be strong so that their base instinct of humanity may be kept under control. "So long as we believe that there is no eternal value or a spiritual reality, that the outward man is a selfish individual and passion's slave, the victim of fear, greed and malice and only by force can he be restrained to accept social obligations. I am again quoting Dr. Radhakrishnan.

It is a very very strong point that "let us go as we like." It is not so much a point to be appreciated that everybody should have a licence to go as he likes.

I feel that at present in order to maintain the unity and integrity of India, it is very very essential that the Centre keeps its power intact.

One more point, I would like to say.

Dr. Ambedkar has said, "India is not federal, it is not unitary either", meaning thereby he mixed both the type of Government-federation and unitary. Most of the times, it is federal in character, but some times it assumes the character of unitary Government. Some of our hon. Members were saying that this Governor is bad or that Governor was bad. It may be just possible that a particular Governor may not be to their liking or their character and calibre may not be up to the standard they are thinking to have. There were so many Governors like Sri Sriprakash, Shri Daulath Ram, Shri Madhav Anne, who had great personalities and good calibre. Therefore, one example should not be taken as final example. Some persons have the attitude of fly. Fly will sit over the puss coming out from some part of the body. Even though the whole body is clean, only the dirty portion of the body attract the attention of the fly. Therefore, one or two Governors may not be up to their standard they were thinking. But it should not be taken that all Governors are bad.

I have a feeling that India up to now had not attained that maturity in which the Centre should be allowed to go weak. Another point I would like to make in support of my statement. There is Jharkhand agitation in south Bihar. What should the Centre do?

Sir, our hon. Prime Minister is not having that freedom to get his children admitted in a school for free education. Is it the state of affairs of the nation? Under the situation and circumstance, I hold the view that the Centre should remain strong.



Before concluding, I would like to make one point. The most important thing in the country at present is that some sort of individual instinct is coming up. My friend was telling me that the people of the southern States wants to have Hindi education. I had been to Madras. One of my Bihari friends told me that seventy five per cent of the Tamil Nadu citizens are knowing Hindi. Though they knew Hindi, they are not taking Hindi as the link language. I am quoting this example in support of my point that the people of the southern States and the northern States are not having harmonious relationship to the extent that they should have.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

\* SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fully support the various recommendations made by Mr. Justice Sarkaria in his Report on Centre and State relations. The relationship between Centre and the States is similar to that of mind and body. The mind can be sound only when the body is sound. If all the limbs functions properly, then only the brain can function properly. Hence it is essential that the health of the entire body is maintained properly in order to see that the controlling part i.e. head functions normally. Hence, it is not just enough, if only the centre is strong. The States must also be strong. The lopsided development will neither benefit the Centre nor the States.

Sir, the financial position of the States is deteriorating day by day. The dependence of the States on the Centre for financial assistance is a matter of serious concern. For everything the States have to look towards the centre for assistance. The reason is that they are too poor to take up anything on their own. Their resources are very limited. On the other hand, a big chunk of the revenue goes to the coffers of the Centre. The amount collected through various taxes like excise and customs and administered prices is going only to the Centre. The States are not getting their due share in proportion

to their population. This inequitable distribution of revenue is souring the relationship between Centre and the States. Sarkaria Commission has made certain recommendations to correct this anomaly. The Central Government must accept those recommendations and see that the Tiscal relationship between the Centre and the States improves. The institution of Governor enjoyed much respect in the past. It has served as a vital link between the Centre and the States. But, unfortunately it has lost its glory and has become too controversial. The institution of Governor, instead of serving as a binding force, is contributing to the souring relationship between the Centre and the States. The Central Government is adopting strange methods while appointing Governors to the non-Congress (I) ruled States. The persons, belonging to Congress (I), who were in the active politics till the other day, are now being sent as Governors to the non-Congress (I) ruled states. The persons whom the people had rejected in the elections are being considered for the post of Governors. The institution of Governor has become a rehabilitation Centre for all the rejected politicians. No wonder when such persons are appointed as Governors, act more like the agents of the ruling party at the Centre, rather than the Heads of the concerned State. This is the reason why we see so many frictions and confrontations between the Governors and their respective State Governments. Instead of contributing to a cordial relationship between the Centre and the States, they are creating and widening the gap between them. The conduct of the Governors since the past 5 years in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal and Nagaland has become quite controversial. There is no cordial relationship between them and their State Governments. The State Governments are being confronted with one hurdle or the other created by the Governors. This kind of confrontation between the Governor and the concerned State Government is neither good to the Centre nor to the State. Hence proper atmosphere has to be created for smooth functioning of the Governments both at the Centre and at the State by picking up a

\*\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

[Sh. A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao]

proper person in consultation with the State Government for the post of the Governor. An ideal Governor is an asset for both the Centre and the State. I hope, the Government would be very careful in future in selecting Governors to the States.

Sir, too many subjects are under the control of the Central Government. The purview of the Central Government is widening day by day. No satisfied with the many subjects which fall within the scope of Central and Concurrent lists, many more items are being snatched away from the State list thus making States weaker and weaker. Now the position is such that the State Governments cannot take up any developmental work on their own without getting the clearance from the Centre. The Centre is creating hurdles with the help of many states under its belt for the State Governments in the implementation of various welfare measures. There is too much interference of the Central Government in day to day affairs of the State Governments. The Central Ministers who visit the States, do not care to appreciate the effort of that Government. On the contrary, they go on criticising the State Governments on one pretext or the other. Now it has almost become a habit for union Ministers to criticise the State Governments and its Chief Minister when they tour a State. Any good work has to be appreciated. Well, they have the right to criticise State Governments for their failures. Well-intentioned criticism is always welcome. But, just for the reason, that those States are ruled by non-Congress-I parties, the Union Ministers should not lash out at them. They should help in implementing correctly the various policies and programmes that the Government undertake. The Central Government should take assistance of State Governments in the implementation of policies and programmes. Of late, an effort is being made to bypass State Governments by having a direct link with the District Collectors and Magistrates. The District Administration should be approached through state administration only. By passing the State admini-

stration is not in the interest of the Centre. Money allocated for the implementation of various welfare measures at the district level should be routed through the State Government. There is no justification in bypassing the State administration in the implementation of Central schemes.

Sir, it is said that the farmer is the backbone of the country. Agricultural price Commission fixes the prices of agricultural produce. The prices fixed by Agricultural Price Commission are not remunerative to farmers. Agricultural Price Commission takes its own time in fixing the prices for farm produce much after the season is over. Meanwhile farmer disposes off his produce at the old price. Thus he gets much less than what he spent in raising the crop. This sort of arrangement is not helping the farmers. Hence, it is in the better interests of farmers, if the power is delegated to State Governments to fix the prices for agricultural produce. Only the State Government can assess the expenditure involved in raising a crop properly and fix the correct price for the produce well in time. This helps the farmer a great deal. He will get a remunerative price for his produce. Hence I strongly plead for giving the power to State Governments for fixing the prices for agricultural commodities.

Sir, State Governments have been pleading with the Centre for allotting the Second Channel on T.V. them. But the Central Government is ignoring this justified demand of the States. The State Government can utilise better the second channel for the betterment of local people. Many programmes for farmers, workers and students in their own language can be telecast through the second channel. This will help in speedy and arround development of every region in the country.

The opinion of the State Governments is being ignored while appointing judges to the High Courts. This is not proper. The recommendations of State Governments should be given due importance in the appointment of judges to the High Court.

Sir education is not being given the importance that it deserves. The present education policy is direction less and confusing. The amount allocated for education is very meagre in this budget. Many States have expressed their disappointment over this meagre allocation to education policy no effort was made to allocate more funds to the States for its successful implementation. The resources of States are very much limited and hence they can not afford to spend more on education. The present expenditure on education has become too burdensome for them. The resources crunch may affect the whole of our education system very badly. Hence I appeal for more allocation of funds to the States for education.

Non-Congress-I States are being meted out step motherly treatment in setting up of industries. There is a lot of regional imbalance in the industrialisation. In States where non-Congress(I) parties are in power, inspite of having all natural resources and infrastructure facilities, no industry is coming up. The reason is that these Governments are ruled by opposition parties. No major industry has come up in the recent years in Opposition ruled States. As a result the unemployment in these States is on the increase. These State Government are finding it too difficult to tackle the unemployment problem. I appeal to the Central Government to give up this policy and do justice to these states by setting up major industries there.

The Central Government is not clearing projects recommended by the States ruled by opposition parties. It is creating many hurdles in providing irrigation facilities to more and more areas by keeping those proposals under pending. What is more, the Central Government is provoking one State against the other and trying to raise disputes where there were none in order to delay the clearance of the projects. The disputes, if there are any, should be settled amicably and pending projects should be cleared soon. If these projects are completed soon, we can harness our water resources well. We can bring more area under cultivation.

Sir, Union Ministers utilise the services of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers when they tour States. These Union Ministers encourage these bureaucrats to criticise and revolt against the Governments in the States to which they are allotted. If the State Government takes any disciplinary action against them, the Central Government reappoints and posts them back at the same places. This is how the Union Government is encouraging indiscipline among the bureaucrats. This is highly objectionable. The Central Government must help in maintaining discipline by asking these top bureaucrats to obey the State Government orders properly. The indiscipline among the top officers will hamper the progress of the States and hence the Central Government must spare no effort in helping the States in the maintenance of discipline among the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers.

Sir, we are Indians and remain so till our last breath. Our regional identity comes only later. The unity in diversity and diversity of unity is the essence of our culture. We must all strive for a strong centre consisting of strong States and for a truly federal character of our Constitution.

With these words, I conclude my speech, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very important discussion on the subject of Centre-State relationship. The matter was gone into by Justice Sarkaria, together with some other eminent people with lot of administrative experience. The Commission has submitted its Report containing as many as 247 recommendations. The Report has been sent to the States and to so many people who matter, for their views. This is also being discussed in the Parliament and naturally all the views will be taken into consideration by the Government of India as to which of these recommendations will be accepted.

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

Sir, as you are aware, India is not merely a country. It is just not a country but it is much more than that. It is a sub-continent. Some people say that it is a mini-world, so to say, with a very large of population, having different types of cultures, diversities and the unity of the country has got to be maintained amidst such diversities. That is the prime need of the Country and to keep the country together, that is the prime need. Now, can it be done without a strong Centre? Definitely not. I really pay compliments to the Sarkaria Commission for having come to the conclusion that both the structure and the spirit, that is the concept of federalism, having stood the test of time in India and it is working well. Why I pay this compliment is because there was a situation created as if things are going wrong and much power has to flow to the State and there should be curtailment of power enjoyed by the Centre.

Sir, Some Chief Ministers appeared before the Commission and they pleaded for the curtailment of power to the Centre and demanded more powers to the States. Some pleaded before the Commission that only four things should be dealt with by the Centre. They are Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communications and Currency and the rest should go to the States. So, Sir, just look at this idea. Who are those people who are against the real power or more powers to be given to the Panchayats in their States? As you know, Sir, we are the largest democracy and in the democracy it is the people who matter and unless we involve them in the process of planning, in the process of administration, democracy cannot be effective and to make democracy more meaningful and more effective, we should see that the lot of money that we are pouring in our planning process, should produce results. Naturally we are trying to plug the loopholes and popularise planning and ensure people's participation in the administration, in the planning process. So, our Prime Minister is now thinking of strengthening Panchayati Raj. Yesterday in a function which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. I

think the Chief Minister of West Bengal was present there. The conference of the Panchayati Raj people, the elected Chairmen and the elected representatives of the local bodies were in Calcutta and there also the Chief Minister said that the Panchayati Raj should continue under the State Government. Who is taking away the power? Another National Front Chairman was stoutly opposed to this decision. Sir, we have a two-tier system, the State Administration and the Union Administration. I may submit that neither we are fully federal, nor we are unitary. We are federal but with a bias, unitary bias. We are not unitary completely, not at all. We are not federal also completely. Of course, we are a federal State, but with a bias for unitary, but with a unitary approach and that is needed for the country like India. For the country like India, it is just needed and our founding fathers after, careful consideration, had brought out this kind of system. Again there are some bigger States with metro cities who are advocating for more powers, more financial powers for the State. Kindly consider that they are big States with metro cities in their States; they are advocating for more financial powers for the State so that they can get more money, more income. But what will happen to the poor States, backward States, as for example, the North-Eastern States? What will happen to the Northern State of Kashmir and backward States like Bihar and Orissa? All States are not equal in India in size, in population; in economy and in different ways. In terms of all these things they differ and vary substantially. Who will take care of all these States? If States become very strong, some States will tremendously gain financially. But what will happen to the weaker States, the more backward States? Then will India remain as a country as it is today? So, I am in agreement with the recommendations or observations of the Sarkaria Commission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, please give me some more time. Today you

have really demonstrated admirable patience. Till now you have given sufficient time to all the speakers. So don't be unkind to me. I am not speaking a single word which is irrelevant. If I speak something irrelevant, you may kindly expunge it. (*Interruptions*)

There are certain recommendations about the office of the Governor, about the power and functioning of the Governor.

Sir, the other day in the form of a non-official Resolution we have debated this. The Governors, as I said, in States occupy a pivotal and vital position in the country's administrative system or federal system and Sir, as you know, the States occupy a vital place in the governmental system of the country having the responsibility for the execution of plans, programmes and policies for the States. Most subjects which constitute the ingredients of development and administration are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the States and in fact, the States are also associated with the planning process and implementation of Central projects. In fact what is happening is, it is participatory democracy and participatory administration which can be called by another term, 'cooperative federalism'.

So, Sir, in this background when the States are enjoying all this, I would say that we have to continue this system of the Governor. The Governor is really the link and as you know, the time has changed, there is a sea-change in the political situation all over the country. The States and the Centre are not under the rule of one Party as it was the case at the time when the framers of the Constitution were drafting the Constitution. Naturally, the Governor is the vital link between the Centre and State, and precisely I will say one thing and I will bring it to the attention of the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had shown the path with regard to so many things. We are observing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Birth Centenary and Jawaharlal Nehru had developed a certain convention for the appointment of Governors. Sarkaria Commission's guidelines are no improve-

ment. So, I emphasize that whatever convention was developed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister for the appointment of Governor etc. should be followed and nothing more is required on this. Political people should not be debarred from appointment as Governors. This is the largest democracy. Who will become Governor? Raj Bhavans will the dominion of by bureaucrats, former Secretaries and former Generals and so many other people. You see, we have brilliant politicians with clear record of sacrifices and so many things. Are they just misfit to occupy Raj Bhavans as Governors? What a fallacious thinking is this? As rightly said by other Members, here and there, something might have gone wrong with one person or another. Again such persons are now in their company. Mr. Ram Lal is in their company? When he was Governor of Andhra Pradesh, he was very bad. Of course, he brought disrepute to that dignified office. When he joined them, he is all right now! This is the approach of the Opposition. So, but for this man or that man, we should not feel that politicians are misfit as Governors.

On the financial side, the States are demanding more powers. It is a disturbing trend that diversity is on the increase and the national unity and integrity is under great strain. What is happening? Regionalism also is raising its ugly head. This is a danger to our democracy, danger to our national solidarity and this needs to be handled very firmly, administratively. But unless economic aspirations of the people of all the States are reasonably met, we cannot check this. Therefore, more financial provisions have to be made for the States and that too, the States should be grouped under three categories, in terms of per capita income of the people of the States. Some good recommendations have been made regarding setting up of Finance Commission and also amendment of article 258 for devolution of power at different levels. I welcome those things. Consignment tax corporate tax should be transferred to the State and again State should be given right to determine their own plan and finance their own resources.

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

On the political side, I would say, what is the necessity of inter-State council? Government should carefully examine this point, when there are National Development Council and Zonal Council. If the Zonal Council properly functions, I think, there is no necessity for setting up inter-State council. So also National Development Council should function properly and that should be convened frequently. Emergency powers under article 356, of course, to be vested and they are to be there in the Constitution to be exercised as and when necessary in extreme cases by the Centre.

With these words, I thank you and I request the Government to give serious consideration to these points.

**SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI** (Srinagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it shows our self-confidence and strength in our democracy that we are having a debate on the report of the Sarkaria Commission. As Iqbal said:

Sare Jahan Se Accha, Hindustan  
Hamara  
Hum Bulbulen Hain Iski, Ye Gulistan  
Hamara  
Unan Misr Roma Sab Mit Gaye  
Jahan se  
Magar Ab tak Ha Baki Namu  
Nishan Hamara

Iqbal has emphasised the fact that India has stood as rock with all sorts of cultural invasions in the country and it has its now vitality which could not be eliminated, which could not be crushed. But at the same time, it is a *Ghulistan*.

*Ghulistan* means, it has distinct cultural identities living within the entire country. Therefore, Sir, this will be unfortunate, if we do not encourage the regional aspirations which are not detrimental in the unity of the country. Sir unfortunately in this great country, there are some forces which are working against the fundamentals of democracy.

These dark forces of reactor are lying to win over the majority vote on communal and caste basis and thus, on the one side, they try to prove that they want unity and oneness of India, but, on the other side, practically they are working for division and for the destruction of the county. Our Constitution is very auspicious for our people irrespective of religion, cast and creed. Founding fathers knew the historical background and the environment and the sensibilities of our people. They knew the aspirations of the regions and in that context, Jammu & Kashmir was given Article 370. It carried due weight. It was the Constituent Assembly of India which had the towering personalities like Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Patel and hundreds of great luminaries of this country and after great thought. They had given Article 370 to the people of Jammu & Kashmir recognising their rich past heritage and special socio-economic political background. There is a Party which is working all over the country which says that this article may lead secession of Kashmir. This divisive force says that we should omit this Article from the Constitution. By that, they want to cash and catch more votes. How are we going to tolerate such forces in India. Is this perverse thinking help to achieve of India? The BJP supported by RSS in meeting sometimes in South, sometimes in North. At times when they discuss they try to divide people as if it is a problem between Hindus and Muslims, between a majority and a minority. This is not unfortunate and we should be careful. Article 370 is a gift, a recognition of the struggle of the people of Jammu & Kashmir who fought on their own against the feudal system and made their great sacrifices. It was the Muslim majority who stood like a rock against the two-nation theory and stood for the unity of India and made sacrifices. These efforts of communal organisations are counter-productive. They are not going to help. They are creating wedge between the people, between the religions.

I remember Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah when he was the Prime Minister of Kashmir in 1947, he was instrumental for the acces-

sion of Jammu & Kashmir with the country. He was a towering personality. He was a man who had worked and suffered for a national cause. There was a Jan Sangh in Jammu which started a movement against him, soon after he became the Prime Minister, and questioned the necessity of Article 370? It should be denounced it said." It created an issue out of it between Hindus and Muslims.

They created havoc with Kashmir's sensitive issues and we are reaping the harvest this day. There have always been tensions in the State. Forces like these it has have actually provoked the younger generation. New generations of Kashmir believe that they were being enslaved in this country; their rights were being taken away. But, I appeal to the progressive secular and democratic forces of India, the Congress, Community Party and other regional organisations to keep guard who knew the basic reason as to why and in what historical background Kashmir was conceded this right. It is not only Kashmir. Special privilege were conferred on NEFA and Nagaland people also. The Constitution has given certain considerations to the sentiments of people of these areas.

A communal Party is holding open meetings everywhere demanding abrogating Art-370 and there is nobody to frustrate such moves by the communalists.

We should not permit this mentally really if we want unity in our country. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru summed up Indian National had diversity which we cherish. Our diversity does not clash with our unity. Of course, we are having different cultures. We have got the Malayalam Culture, great and beautiful culture. We have got the Oriya culture, Bengali culture, Punjabi culture and all these cultures are interacting, helping and making this country one. With your permission, lastly I would like to mention one thing. Of course some people, some relig-

ious fanatics meddled in a purely linguistic problem in Punjab. A section of the Hindus in Punjab was asked one thing. The Hindus were asked to name Hindi as their mother tongue in the Census while they spoke the Punjabi. This is the mistake which finally devoured Punjab. Fissiparous and divisive forces got upper hand by pursuing Hindus write their language as Hindi. Thus they tried to create a division between the Hindus and Sikhs in Punjab. We are reaping the harvest. India should continue to remain a united country, as Iqbal said:

Sare Jahan Se Accha Hindustan  
Hamara  
Hum Bulbulen Hain Iski Ye Gulis-  
tan Hamara  
Unan, Mi'r Roma, Sab mit Gaje  
Jahan Se  
Magar Ab Tak Hai Baki Namu  
Nishan Hamara

We know the Roman Empire emerged was finally destroyed same way. The Egyptian Civilisation came to an end. But India has got the vitality to remain verstile and rythemic. It has got the inner power ending potential. It can fight all types of divisive forces. No outside power can face us. No outside power can divide us and no outside power can destroy us. But within the country, there are some criminal and divisive forces and the House should take cognisance of their utterances. We should never allow such forces to act or interact in this country.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

19.52 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Wednesday, April 5, 1989/  
Chaitra 15, 1911 (Saka)*