

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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*Tuesday, May 9, 1989/Vaisakha 19, 1911  
(Saka)*

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### **Foreign Investment in Registered Companies**

\*904. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of registered companies in India which along with their subsidiaries, have annual turnover exceeding rupees one thousand crores for the last financial year for which the figures are available;

(b) the level of foreign investment in each of these companies;

(c) the major items manufactured and/or distributed by each of these companies; and

(d) the total number of foreign employes in each of the companies?

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

## STATEMENT

S No	Name of the Company	Month & Year Balance Sheet	Level of Foreign investment through participation in share capital (Rs. crores)	Major items manufactured and or distributed	Total Number of foreign employees in the Company
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Steel Authority of India Limited	3/88	Nil	Steel in its various forms, Steel ingots 91 Cast Iron, Saleable Steel, Non-ferrous Casting Steel, Span pipes and fittings, Gaskets, Ferro Manganese, Manganese ferro slag etc	
2	India Oil Corporation Limited	3/88	Nil	Petroleum Refinery and other petroleum products etc,	52
3	Madras Refineries Limited	3/88	1 67	Petroleum crude, Lubes, PTA and other and petroleum products etc;	Nil
4	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	3/88	Nil	Petroleum Refinery and other petroleum products etc	Nil
5	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	3/88	Nil	Petroleum Refinery and other petroleum products etc,	3

S No	Name of the Company	Month & Year Balance Sheet	Level of Foreign investment through participation in share capital (Rs crores)	Major items manufactured and or distributed	Total Number of foreign employees in the Company
1	2	3	4	5	6

6	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	3/87	Nil	Power Generation Equipment, Boilers, Turbo sets, Transmission products and System etc.	Nil
7	Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited	3/88	Nil	Primary manufactured products, Import of Industrial Commodities like Ferrous & Non-Ferrous Metals, Fertilizers and its raw material, Bulk Material etc;	3
8	State Trading Corporation of India Limited	3/88	Nil	Sugar, edible oils, leather and its products foodgrains, textiles, chemicals/drugs & pharmaceuticals, Tea, cashew & Cotton industry, Handicrafts products, Railway Equipments, Textiles machinery and other heavy machineries etc;	33
9	Coal India Limited	3/88	Nil	Coal, Coke, Washery Products and middlings etc;	108
10.	IBP Company Limited	3/88	Nil	Petroleum products like Motor Spirit,	Nil

S.No.	Name of the Company	Month & Year Balance Sheet	Level of Foreign investment through participation in share capital (Rs. crores)	Major items manufactured and or distributed	Total Number of foreign employees in the Company
1	2	3	4	5	6
				HSD Oil, Light Diesel Oil, Kerosine Oil, furnace Oil etc. Machineries, Plant & Equipments, Vaccum Equipment & Services, Freeze drying Plants, Cryo containers & Accessories, LPG Regulators, LPG valves etc.	
				Industrial Explosives, Site mixed slurry, other explosives, Barrels & Drums, LPG Cylinders, Marine & Special containers Leather Auxiliaries etc. Travel, Tour & Cargo, Tea Export, Trading Warehousing & Distribution etc;	
11.	ITC Limited	6/87	11.39	Cigarettes, Smoking Tobaccos, Printed materia Marine Products, Hotel Sales, etc;	3
12.	Tata Engineering & Locomotives Company Limited	3/87	9.92	Truck and Bus Chassis, Spare parts of vehicles, Excavators, Marine Engines, etc;	Nil

S.No.	Name of the Company	Month & Year Balance Sheet	Level of Foreign investment through participation in share capital (Rs. crores)	Major items manufactured and or distributed	Total Number of foreign employees in the Company
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited	3/88	0.15	Saleable Steel, Ferro Manganese, Continuous Nil Weld Tubes, Cold Rolled Strips, Electric Resistance Weld Tubes, Seamless Tubes, Ammonium Sulphate Alloy Steel ball bearing rings, Bearings, Refractories, Ferrous sulphate, Oxides, of Iron, Mild Steel Wires, Special Billets/ ingots, Steel Wire Rods, etc.	
14.	Reliance Industries Limited	6/88	Nil	Yarn (Polyster & Blended etc.) Polyester Chips, Polyster staple Fibres, Purified Terephthalic Acid, Linear Alky Benzene, Blended Yam, Fabrics etc.	2

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must confess that rarely have I been stumped. Today I find that my question has misfired. But I am reassured by the Statement of the Minister that out of the 14 listed firms, 10 are in the public sector and 4 are in the private sector and out of those, 4 only two have any significant level of foreign investment. Now, this is a matter of reassurance. Now, my question is that in these two cases of items 11 and 12 relating to ITC Limited and Tata Engineering & Locomotives Company Limited, the level of foreign investment is of the order of 10% I would like to know from the hon. Minister if there are any export obligations imposed on these two firms from the point of view of foreign participation and to what extent they have fulfilled.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** Sir, out of 14 companies, as the hon. Member mentioned, 10 are in public sector and 4 are in private sector. He asked about the two companies, that is, TELCO and the ITC, In so far as 4 non-Government Companies are concerned their export earnings have ranged between 21 crores and Rs. 38 crores.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** That means, it is a sorry state of affairs. With 10 per cent participation and about Rs. 1000 crores turnover, the export level should be of the order of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 crores. I think is a matter that the Government should look into.

Sir, my second question is that I find one thing interesting here. When we come to the question of foreign employees in these companies, I find that it is the public sector companies which have a relatively large number of foreign employees. For example, the SAIL has got 91, the IOC has got 52—I am taking only the big ones—the STC has got 33, the Coal India has got 108. These are the firms with high level of foreign employees. I do not quite understand the reasons. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in such cases the prior clearance of the Government has been obtained by these firms before recruiting foreign personnel and whether the availability or rather the non-

availability of such expertise has checked as for as the Indian market is concerned.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** Sir, normally they got the approval of the Government before employing the foreigners. There is one case. The Vizag Steel Plant is under construction. We have got the collaboration with Russians. In SAIL there are 78 Russians 12 Polish personnel and one West German person. Like that there are foreign personnel. There is nothing illegal in this.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Mr. Speaker, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. In the context of the information that you have provided, can I know as far as the Maruti-Suzuki collaboration is concerned, whether initially when the collaboration was effected, the equity share for Suzuki was prescribed as 26 per cent to 28 per cent and in order that they should be able to mop up greater profits, they have now demanded that 46 per cent equity should be permitted. I would like to know whether you have accepted that and if you have accepted that, is one of the reasons the fact that at the time of effecting this collaboration you have already concerned to them the right to increase the equity at a later stage?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** I am very sorry, Prof. Madhu Dandavate missed the question. The question is about the undertakings having more than Rs. 1000 crores turnover. So, I should not say it is irrelevant, but he must see that.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Whether exactly the turnover is of that order or not, that is only one part of the question. Collaboration is another part and in the national interest the country would like to know this controversy about the equity shares and therefore, slightly digressing from the main theme, can you give us the information? You have only given a technical reply.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** No, no I can't give the information. Kindly read the question.



**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I concede, this is about the companies having a turnover of more than Rs. 1000 crores. That is true. But even this information is a live information. Are Suzuki and Maruti holy cow which need not be touched?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** I know the information, but if you want, you can write to me, I will reply.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** What is this? Sir, he has information, He says 'I am prepared to give'. What is interesting is that I must write. (*Interruptions*). I am addressing a letter to you now: 'Dear Mr. Minister, this is the information I want. Will you kindly give?'

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** I will send a reply: 'Dear Mr. Madhu Dandavate, this is not known, afterwards I will try to give the information.' (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Very good. This is a nice way of communicating...

(*Interruptions*)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, the Minister has replied like a bureaucrat A bureaucrat while dismissing a Government servant will say: 'We are pleased to dismiss you.' (*Interruptions*).

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** Sir, it is a very endearing relationship here.

### **New Offshore Refineries**

\*905. **DR. DATTA SAMANT:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to allow some off-shore refineries to be set up in private sector or joint sector; and

(b) if so, the details therefore?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-**

**RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT):** (a) and (b). While a proposal for permission to invest for setting up a refinery abroad has been received by Government, no decision thereon has been taken.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT:** Sir, I asked whether the Government are considering to allow some off-shore refineries to be set up in the private sector. The reply given is about the investment for setting up the refineries abroad. But the question and the reply is totally contradictory. As per the policies of the Government, it is going for privatisation in every thing, like electric supply and also good processing industry. Accordingly, is there any such proposal pending with the Government at present, to give the petroleum and other oil products which are taken out from the offshore, to the private companies or multi-national companies? If so, what are the names of those companies?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** Sir, if the Hon. Member means by 'Offshore', "within the sea waters of India," not on-shore, then of course there is no such proposal. We are not considering anything of that type because refinery cannot be put in the sea. When we do something abroad that is also generally called offshore. We received only one proposal and that is under consideration; but no decision has been taken. But we are not going for privatisation of offshore areas or anything of that type.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT:** Sir, all the off-shore and ONGC projects are coming up in Bombay near my residence.

We are giving big resources to people all over the country. The Maharashtra Government has made lot of representations on 8th June, 1983 and 5th October, 1988.

All these pipe lines are going to Hazira and to Uttar Pradesh I have got all correspondence. There should be a separate pipe line for the ONGC gas; it should come through Surat and Bhusaval so that Vidharba and Marathwada can be developed and if not it should be diverted through Maharash-

tra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The chief Minister of Maharashtra has given both these proposals a number of times to you and to the Prime Minister also. The Prime Minister has also written a letter on 5. 10.88, saying "we will consider this, you contact the Petroleum Minister". When all the ONGC product are coming from Maharashtra and when there is a feasible proposal for taking the line through Maharashtra or if not for diverting it through Maharashtra because vidhraba and Marathawada have to be developed—we have given all the details—will the Government consider that?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** Sir, the hon. Member has diverted the subject from refinery to natural gas. Maharashtra has got a substantial share of natural gas and we are also considering to supply natural gas for domestic use through pipe lines. That proposal is under consideration and the feasibility report is being prepared. We are also laying pipe lines to Uran and also connecting the various sources. As the situation develops we will take into consideration the request of Maharashtra. We have made certain additional commitments. This question does not relate to natural gas. Therefore, I cannot give you the details, but if you ask for details separately I can give. I have given it several times in this House. But basically this question relates to refinery.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** Sir, as the Hon. Minister is aware, the Mangalore Refinery and Petro-chemicals Complex is the one project which was included in the Sixth Plan and very shortly we are going to enter the Eighth Plan. It is only now, after doing the exercise for four years the detailed project report has been completed and submitted to the Ministry. I want to know when this detailed project report is going to be approved by the Government of India or whether there is any attempt going to delink the Petro-chemicals Complex from the Refinery in order to make refinery project uneconomical. Under that pretext, it would be easy for the Government to say that, since it is uneconomical it may be dropped. I want to know whether any such attempt is going on to kill

that project or whether the Minister is in a position to assure this House and the entire Karnataka Population that, come what may, this project is going to be approved and it would be commissioned very shortly.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** Sir, the Mangalore Refinery was delayed because investments were not provided in the Budget. The budgetary support was not provided. Therefore, I pleaded with the Government that it should come under the joint sector, and when the Government took a decision about that, we approved this joint venture also and provided Rs. 30 crores for laying down infrastructure. The hon. Member must have seen the infrastructure coming there.

Now, the DPR is with us. We are taking it to the Government and with the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Industry. We will push the idea, the whole thing because I stand by my commitment of having 3 million tonnes grassroot refinery with petro-chemical complex. We are for it. Because the DPR is prepared on that basis, we will strongly support and hope that reasons will prevail.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** Sir, the hon. Minister is replying as Government. Therefore, as Government I wanted an assurance from him that this project is not going to be killed, this project is going to be approved and the work will be started. So, he has to reply, not as Minister incharge of Petroleum but he has to reply as the Government of India. That is what I wanted—an assurance from the Government of India.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** Sir, the hon. Member says, the project should not be killed. But I am telling the process.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Sir, under rule 377, I had mentioned about the petro chemical complex and refinery in Paradeep. The answer came from the Ministry of still it is at the infant stage and the proposal will be considered in due time.

I would like to know, what is the present position and whether the hon. Minister can

enlighten it through the House so that the people of Orissa will feel delighted and elated.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** Sir, we require to get additional refining capacity in the 8th Plan. The 8th Plan is under discussion. The Planning Commission will definitely consider it and the sites would be finalised later. Paradeep is one of the sites under consideration.

**SHRI P.K. THUNGON:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to set up refinery in Arunachal Pradesh because oil has been struck in Arunachal at Kharsiang and Kunchai. Drilling is going on there. We feel it is a new thing and a very good thing. If a refinery is set up there, it will give a lot of employment and a lot of encouragement to the people there.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** My hon. Member feels attracted by refinery. The hon. Member must be glad that oil has been struck in Arunachal. We will intensify the exploratory efforts. These refineries are set up in the areas where there is a demand also. So, this stage has not yet come. We are in the first stage in Arunachal and it is very good that oil has been struck there.

**SHRI P.K. THUNGON:** I want an assurance from the hon. Minister. Since oil has been struck and drilling is going on there, the people of that State must be employed and they must be benefited in employment also. It is not that oil has been struck and taken to a place outside the State for refining. That is why, I request the hon. Minister to consider setting up refinery there and not to reject it straight away.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** Oil will bring more prosperity and more employment opportunities to Arunachal.

**SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:** Sir, it is a fact that oil has been explored in Assam at many places. Oil has been explored particularly in my district at Golaghat recently. Assam is the only State where maximum oil has been found. But so far as refineries are

concerned, only two tiny refineries are set up whose total capacity is 1.25 million tonnes. But the capacity of the refineries which have been set up outside Assam State for refining the oil taken out from Assam is more than 6 million tonnes.

May I know from the hon. Minister what steps his Ministry is taking for setting up a new refinery under the Assam Accord and whether that refinery which is proposed to be set up will be set up in my district in Golaghat at Namalighar. I want a specific reply from the Minister.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** The refinery project was originally to be set up in private sector but, unfortunately no private entrepreneur came forward. Therefore, we offered to set up this project in public sector and again unfortunately the Assam Government insisted that it should be in the joint sector, and there must be some share in it. We have agreed to that also. Now the process of formation of that joint venture is on and after the joint venture is formed, the location and all that will be decided. (*Interruptions*)

#### LPG Agencies In Kerala

\*906. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies in Kerala, district-wise;

(b) what was the average monthly consumption of LPG in Kerala during 1988-89;

(c) whether Government propose to allot more LPG agencies in Cannanore, Wyanad, Calicut and Kasargod districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) A

statement-I is given below.

(b) Average monthly consumption of LPG in Kerala State is 4128 Metric Tonnes;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement- II is given below.

#### STATEMENT- I

*LPG distributorships operating in Kerala as on 1.4.1989*

<i>District</i>		<i>Total</i>
1		2
1.	Alleppey	8
2.	Cannanore	6
3.	Ernakulam	32
4.	Idukki	3
5.	Kozhikode	9
6.	Malappuram	5
7.	Palghat	10
8.	Kottayam	10
9.	Quilon	10
10.	Trivandrum	19
11.	Trichur	15
12.	Pathanamthitta	6
13.	Wyanad	1
14.	Kasorgode	4
Grand Total		138

#### STATEMENT- II

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Kodiyeri	Cannanore
2.	Calicut U.A.	Calicut
3.	Cannanore	Cannanore
4.	Paiyangadi	Cannanore
5.	Kasorgode	Kasorgode
6.	Kuthuparamba	Cannanore
7.	Mathanur	Cannanore
8.	Kunnamangalam	Kozhikode
9.	Mananthvady	Wyanad
10.	Sultan's Battery	Wyanad

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: The increased use of cooking gas has got several advantages. It is better, cheaper and pollution free cooking media than firewood, kerosene etc. Day by day more and more people depend on this media for cooking. Unfortunately it is often found that the increasing demand cannot be met. In Kerala, every village is a densely populated unit and firewood has become a scarce commodity there. Therefore, people are eager to get LPG connections there. Under these circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any specific and comprehensive programme with the Government for meeting the demand for LPG connections in Kerala.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: The total number of consumers of LPG is 4.25 lakhs and only 82,300 people are on the waiting list. The bottling capacity is 35,000 MT. We are creating another bottling capacity of 12,500 MT at Trivandrum. There are 138 LPG distributorships in Kerala State and 49 of them are being put up in various places. But, at

present due to the limited availability of LPG, our policy is to limit LPG supply to the towns having population of 20,000 except hill areas.

**SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** In granting LPG dealership, I understand that there are certain reservations as well as quotas in favour of ex-service men, freedomfighters, physically handicapped and SC/ST people etc. I would like to know whether any such reservation has been made in favour of women. If not, I would like to know whether specific reservation or quota would be made in favour of women. At least 305 should be reserved for women.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** It is a good proposal. Now there is talk of 30% of everything going to women. Of course, women should be given preference. 30% preference is being given to women everywhere in employment etc.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL VYAS:** Mr Speaker, Sir, as you know that more than half of Rajasthan is desert and near about one-third of it is a hilly areas. So maximum number of L.P.G connections should be provided in Rajasthan. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that it is a fact that more LPG connection are being provided there and in Bhilwara two gas agencies-Indian Oil and Hindustan Petroleum have been authorised to give LPG connections to the consumers. But number of connections has not been allotted to the Hindustan Petroleum which is going to create a lot of resentment among the people. It will also cause a great damage in future. Hence I would like to know from the Hon. Minister about the time by which 3000 connections will be allowed for the gas agency of Hindustan petroleum in Bhilwara

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** Mr. Speaker Sir, from Kerala, we have switched over to Rajasthan. We are particularly concerned about Rajasthan as it is a desert area. Deforestation should not be allowed to take place I will look into the matter of gas agency

mentioned by the hon. Minister but for the information of the hon. Member I would like to tell him that a large quantity of gas has been found from the well No. 2 in Jaisalmer district. We are asking the Rajasthan Government to set up a 50 megawatt power plant having the installed capacity of instead of a plant with a 15 megawatt capacity in Ramgarh. We will supply substantial quantity of gas from there.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yadavji, you may ask a question but this question pertains to Kerala only.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:** I would like to ask about the policy. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated that 20,000 population is the criteria for the allotment of a gas agency but it should also be provided in the sub-divisions having a population of 19,000 because the population in a sub division particularly in Rajasthan may be less than 2000 but in view of their requirement such a provision is very necessary. Whether the Government propose to make an amendment in their policy to provide gas agencies at the earliest in the towns of Rajasthan which have a population of 20,000 and have been hitherto left cut in this respect.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make one thing very clear that attraction for L.P.G. among the masses is increasing and that is right as it is the main fuel. We also want to increase the use of it, but we have got our own difficulties because our indigenous production is a limited one. Recently Hazira Plant has been set up, to which we have been flowing 5 lakh cubic metres of gas which will in turn produce 2 lakh tonnes of L.P.G. It will produce 4 lakhs tonnes of LPG in case it is supplied 10 lakh cubic metres of gas. A Plant is being set up in Bijapur also which will take another 2-4 years to complete. We are also prepared to import LPG because with that we shall have to import a lesser quantity of kerosene. The only problem in importing it is that we have only two ports-Vizag and Bombay. Bombay port is very congested and a very limited quantum of import is allowed at Vizag, as it

is a naval establishment. So there is no use of setting up a greater number of agencies, until LPG is available in larger quantities. With the increased availability of LPG, we will also increase the number of gas agencies.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, after desert, it is the turn of hilly areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to sanction smaller gas agencies for the supply of LPG in rural parts in the hilly areas in view of the environmental conditions in that region.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** It is known to the hon. Member that this work is being done by Kumaon Vikas Nigam in his area. In my area, Garhwal Vikas Nigam is doing it. For the conservation of forest wealth, we have decided that instead of a provision of gas agencies, extension points will be provided in Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Garhwal, Kumaon, the region from Arunachal Pradesh to Tripura, some districts of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra and the areas which have been declared as hilly areas by the Planning Commission. It has also been decided that rate of supply in hilly areas will be the same as is applicable in the case of plains. The Government will bear the entire transportation cost. It will create a difficulty if the private agencies are allowed to charge the freight. So it is our policy that the Government agencies, whether it is Nagam, Cooperative or any other agencies of the State Government, should do this work in the hilly areas so that there is no dispute about the amount of subsidy given to each individual. We are considering to introduce this system in the hilly areas not only in your or mine area, but in all the hilly areas in the country.

[English]

#### **Commercial Supply of LPG Cylinders in Bombay**

\*907. **SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG cylinders supplied for commercial use to hotels and industrial units in Bombay during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) whether this supply has shown downward trend in consideration of new commercial units;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the hotels are using domestic LPG cylinders; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stop this malpractice?

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

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) The number of LPG cylinders (14.2 kg) supplied for commercial use to hotels and industrial units by the oil companies in Bombay are as under:

Year	No. of cylinders (in lakh)	
1	—	2
1987-88	—	10.62
1988-89	—	12.49

No separate records in the regard for the year 1986-87 have been maintained by the oil companies as the differential pricing system was introduced only in March, 1987;

(b) No, Sir;

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

(d) and (e). Even though no specific instance in this regard has been brought to the notice of the Government, the possibility of unauthorised diversion of LPG cylinders

meant for domestic consumers to commercial customers by unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out. The following steps have been taken by the Oil Industry to check this:

- (i) Identification of non-domestic consumers;
- (ii) Blue-banding of cylinders supplied to non-domestic consumers;
- (iii) Organising random inspections of distributors' and users' premises by field staff;
- (iv) Supply of cylinders of different size for non-domestic users in a phased manner;
- (v) Maintenance of separate registers by distributors for domestic and non-domestic users;
- (vi) Re-allocation of customers from distributors including in malpractices to other distributors;
- (vii) Placement of separate indents by distributors for domestic and non-domestic refills;
- (viii) Inspections by officers of oil companies at various levels;
- (ix) Issuance of the LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 1988 by the Government, which empowers designated officials for entry, search and seizure in cases where unauthorised diversion takes places; and
- (x) Introduction of Domestic Gas Consumer Cards in a phased manner.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the supply has not shown downward trend. But as per the figures of 1987-88 and 1988-89, there is a very small increase in the number

of cylinders supplied. In 1987-88, the number of cylinders supplied was 10.62 lakhs as compared to the figure of 1988-89 when the figure was 12.49 lakhs whereas for industrial units, hotels and all these institutions who use commercial LPG, the figure has gone up tremendously. I would like to know what was the number of industrial and commercial users in the city of Bombay in the year 1987-88 and what was the number of users in 1988-89 as compared to the number of cylinders.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: The figures of 1986-87 were not maintained because there were no rate differentials. In 1987-88, we had 10.62 lakhs consumers and in 1988-89, we have got 12.49 lakh consumers.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: You have given figures for the cylinders and not for the consumers. One consumer might be using many cylinders. We cannot say about that. I want the exact number of consumers during 1987-88 and 1988-89. This is my first supplementary which has not been replied.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: I will have to get the information. And if there is a difference between the number of consumers and that of the cylinder, I definitely will inform him.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: I hope you will furnish me the number of consumers during 1987-88 and 1988-89.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Yes.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: You have stated that there is a misuse of LPG because of the dual price system and most of the hotels in Bombay are utilising not the commercial cylinders but the ordinary cylinders because they have got connection at their residences. In the name of residences, they are utilising the cylinders at hotels. You have suggested about blue-banding and all these things. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we are in a position to adopt on procedure by which this type of malpractice does not take place especially in the city of Bombay. I am telling about all

these things because I am in close touch with the association of LPG users in Bombay and they have drawn the attention of the Ministry a number of times stating that this type of malpractice is going on because the hotel owners, commercial users and industrial users are hand in glove with suppliers. I would like to know what type of common procedure you will adopt to avoid this.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** I think, what the hon. Member means by a common procedure is to have the same rate.

**SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH:** I am not talking of same rate. What I am telling is that there must be some definite differential between the two types of cylinders.

[*Translation*]

It is not possible to use the cylinders meant for domestic purposes. If they do so, they can easily be traced.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** The hon. Member is advised to see the last part of the Statement. The blue banding cylinders are provided to the non-domestic consumers and that is an adequate provision. It can be instantly known from it whether it is for domestic or non-domestic consumption.

[*English*]

**SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH:** It is not with all companies. Some companies have adopted this blue-banding and others have not adopted this.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** All companies will adopt it.

### **Rise in Prices of Paper**

\*908. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in the prices of different varieties of paper

over the last few years, particularly during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase in prices of paper during 1988-89 and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a shortage of paper in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the rising trend in the prices of paper and also to ensure full utilisation of the installed capacity in the paper industry?

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). Increase in the prices of paper has been noticed from the beginning of 1988. Since January, 1988, the increase in price of different varieties of paper reportedly range between 16.4% and 42.8% , and is mainly on account of the substantial increase in the prices of various input that go into the production of paper and paperboard.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no statutory control over the price of paper and paperboard. In order to increase the production of paper and paperboard in the country and to enable the industry to achieve fuller utilisation of installed capacity, various steps have been taken by Government. These include:

(i) In addition to the installed capacity of 30.14 lakh tonnes at the beginning of 1989, a capacity of about 13.55 lakh tonnes for manufacture of paper and paperboard has been approved by way of Industrial Licences/ Letters of Intent and registration.

(ii) The need for non-MRTP/non-FERA



Companies to obtain industrial licences has been dispensed with, except for projects involving an investment of more than Rs. 50 crores, if they are located in Centrally declared backward areas, or more than Rs. 15 crores if they are located in non-backward areas, subject to fulfilment of certain standard conditions.

- (iii) Flexibility to manufacture all varieties of paper and paper-grade pulp, including paperboard/straw-board within the overall licensed capacity.
- (iv) Flexibility to existing paper mills to take up manufacture of newsprint.
- (v) Facility of import of wood pulp, chips, logs and waste paper under OGL.
- (vi) Excise concession for 5 years for units commissioned between 1.4.1979 and 31.3.1990.
- (vii) Excise relief/concessions for use of non-conventional raw materials.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:** The Minister has admitted that there has been an unprecedented rise in the price of paper. Due to that the school-going children, the writers, the Press and the publishing industry, everybody is facing difficulty. The Minister has said that to ease the rise in price the Ministry has taken certain measures in which flexibility to existing paper mills to take up manufacture of newsprint, facility of import of wood pulp, chips, logs and waste paper under OGL are there. Despite that, the cost of imported pulp has gone up during the last 12 months by about 20% from \$750 a tonne to \$ 950 a tonne. The rupee-dollar parity had also gone up by the 25%. Similarly the cost is increasing.

As I myself belong to peasantry, can I ask the Minister whether instead of depending upon imported pulp giving more foreign

exchange, the Ministry will think if maximising the use of eucalyptus? Eucalyptus is being sold at throw away price. The Government of India and all the State Governments inspired the peasants and farmers many many years back that they can have Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 1/1/2 lakh yield per acre by having eucalyptus in their fields. But now eucalyptus is not being purchased. Eucalyptus can be used for manufacturing of paper.

Will you make it necessary for every new applicant that eucalyptus should be used so that we may get rid of imported pulp and also be able to help our farmers by using eucalyptus?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO):** ON the same question there was a Calling Attention motion on 5.5.89. I made a detailed statement on this. As mentioned by Shri Ramoowalia, paper is a de-controlled item; we de-controlled it. There is no statutory power to control its licence.

The eucalyptus now we are growing is not sufficient to all the paper mills in the country. We are short of raw materials because the Government of India and the State Government are not giving land for plantation purpose to the paper mills. That is why they are not able to plant their own trees. The rayon mills also purchase eucalyptus for rayon pulp; not only the paper mills.

He mentioned about text books for children. That is the duty of Human Resource Development Department. They must subsidise this amount to the paper units; then they will do it.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:** I am thankful to the Minister because at least he has assured that some mills will be using eucalyptus.

33% paper is produced by four mills of Andhra Pradesh. They are Bhadrachalam Paperboards, AP Paper Mills, Shree Rayalaseema Papermills and the Sirpur Paper Mills. 33% of the total paper required by the

country is produced by these four mills. But these mills are also producing at under-capacity because bamboo is not being supplied to them. What steps are you taking to supply bamboo to them?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** Mr. Ramoowalia's supplementary is correct. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is not supplying bamboo to them. What can I do? Intentionally, they are not supplying sufficient paper. One mill was closed down. (*Interruptions*) In 1974, the royalty on bamboo was Rs. 3/-. Afterwards it was increased to Rs. 30/- and then it was increased to Rs. 60/-. Now the present Government has increased the royalty to Rs. 560/- per tonne. Even at that rate, they are not supplying it to the paper mills. That is the trouble.

**SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH:** Sir, the shortage of newsprint is leading to disinformation or misinformation of India, as the lack of reading material, naturally, leads to lesser education of the masses. Will the Government, especially the Minister of Industry, look into the aspect of a major by-product of sugar factories, i.e. bagasse, which is today being burnt by sugar factories? If the Ministry of Industry would see to it, like in Tamilnadu and Karnataka where this bagasse is being used for the production of paper, we would be able to save lakhs and lakhs of rupees that we spend on importing paper; secondly, a lot of newsprint would be available. So will the Government look into this fact sugar factories, especially, in U.P. and Maharashtra, are provided with the necessary infra-structure or financial help so that this bagasse could be used for the production of paper?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** I agree with the hon. Member's suggestion. We have already granted for letters of indent for mills using bagasse. In anybody wants to start units based on a bagasse-content, we will issue them. There is no excise duty on paper, manufactured using bagasse. All the concessions are given. If anybody is ready to start mills, we are ready to give more letters of indent.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** The price rise of paper is not because of low capacity utilisation of paper industry in paper mills. But there is indeed a crisis in paper industry in our country. A number of paper mills either have become sick or are closed down. In West Bengal, at least three paper mills have been closed down for the last several years. May I know from the Government whether there is any proposal to reopen one of the biggest pioneer paper mills, that is Titagarh Paper Mill of West Bengal?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** If the management is interested in opening the mill, we will certainly help them.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** You take over the management and open it.

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:** Sir, the Central Government has introduced a very important scheme, universalisation of elementary education and adult education throughout the country. But it has been found that these schemes are not running well because of the deficiency of reading materials, which is because of the lack of required quantity of paper. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps the Ministry is going to take so see that the demand of the paper for preparation of reading materials would be met. The adult education and the universalisation of elementary education in the country should be done in a effective way.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** This question should be answered by the Department of Human Resources. Anyhow, I will answer it. The total demand for exercise books is 1,50,000. Now they are taking only 80,000. Even for this 80,000, They are not in a position to pay the market price. The mills are earning profits. They are not charitable institutions. They must pay the difference between the market price and the subsidised price and then the mills will supply sufficient quantity.

#### **Import of LPG**

\*909. **SHRI RAMPYARE PANIKA:** Will

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

(a) the quantity of LPG imported during 1987-88 and 1988-89, year-wise;

(b) whether its import is likely to increase during 1989-90;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the foreign exchange likely to be involved therein during 1989-90; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase indigenous production of LPG and conserve foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The quantity of LPG imported is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity ('000 tonnes)</i>
1	2
1987-88	153.5
1988-89 (Provisional)	252.0

(b) and (c). A quantity of 300,000 MT is proposed to be imported during 1989-90 to meet the deficit in the country.

(d) The foreign exchange involved therein is estimated to be about Rs. 107 crores.

(e) In order to increase the production of LPG and other petroleum products, the refining capacity in the country is proposed to be augmented, basis establishment of an LPG Recovery Plan at Bijapur.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is clear from the hon. Minister's statement that there has been a gradual progress in the Ministry for Petroleum for the

last 4 years and the House will be happy to hear about their achievements during 6th and 7th five year plan that they have raised the production of crude oil from 102.77 during the 6th five year plan to 123 during the last 4 years. The production of natural gas has been increased from 24.3 to 39.10 and refineries also have been functioning quite efficiently which have increased their production from 160 million tonnes to 184.75 million tonnes and Sir, under our Ministry, for Petroleum, our company O.N.G.C. is a profit earning undertaking and its profit is constantly increasing. This year the amount of profit of this undertaking is Rs. 22109 crores. The hon. Minister has state that the work is going on quite efficiently and oil and gas have been explored in a dozen of new places. He has also stated that there is no problem of foreign exchange, because when we import more L.P.G. there will be no need to importing Kerosene which will save foreign exchange. as per my information two well equipped plants are proposed to be set up and out of them one is proposed for Mangalore and the other one for Hazira. Hence, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to set up these plants at the earliest on priority basis by providing well equipped machines in both the plants in view of the dwindling foreign exchange reserve and the situations prevailing in the country.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated in my reply that we are making two kinds of efforts. Our first effort is to augment our indigenous production and in this connection, an LPG Recovery Plant is being established at Vijaipur and the capacity of the Hajira Plant will be raised to 4 lakh tonnes from the present capacity of 2 lakh tonnes and some gas will also be exploited in Hajira and some in other areas. Besides, the Government is making efforts to augment the refining capacity in the country but as the hon. Member has himself suggested, we are prepared to import LPG because firstly, it helps in conserving our forest wealth and secondly it helps in the saving of foreign exchange required for the import of kerosene oil. But there are only two

ports available for the import of LPG. These are Bombay and Vishakhapatnam. Bombay port has already reached a saturation point and import cannot be increased further. As regards Vishakhapatnam, we have our naval base there. Therefore we have problems there as well. We are making efforts to make maximum import through these two ports. However, we are making efforts to construct two or three L.P.G. Terminals and this proposal is under consideration. With the construction of these terminals, the import of L.P.G. will become easier.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:** I am satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister and I would like to make a suggestion in this regard. Our country is faced with a severe problem of pollution and although as per Government figures, our forest cover is 22 or 17 percent, the real position is otherwise. As per my practical experience, the forest cover is not more than 10 or 12 percent which indicates the gravity of the situation and presently, there is also an acute crisis of fuel in the country. Keeping all these things in view and within the existing frame work, will the hon. Minister make the scheme of providing gas agencies in urban areas with a population of 20 thousand applicable at the block level and particularly in those blocks where there are forests and which are now getting depleted and also in the hill, desert, cyclone and drought-prone areas so that gas-agencies may be made available there and forests and be protected against their depletion.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** In this connection, I have already stated we are making efforts and although it is a welcome suggestion, we have certain limitations and whatever we can do within those limitations, we are making efforts to do so. Efforts are being made to augment production and emphasis is also being laid on increasing the imports. Merely opening new agencies will not do until we are in a position to meet their gas-requirements. It will create undue resentment. Moreover, we cannot lay emphasis on L.P.G. along but on the development of bio-gas as well. Wherever it is not possible to

supply bio-gas or L.P.G, we are making efforts to supply kerosene there but, in principle, you are right.

[English]

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** The Chairman of ONGC has said in Bombay in a Press Conference that nearly Rs. 300 crores of commercial value of gas is flared up in Bombay High only. On the other side, we are spending Rs. 153 crores in the import of LPG. This is due to the fact that you do not have enough recovery plants of LPG. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how much time will the Government of India take so that they will be able to utilise every single cubic metre of gas which is coming from the fields and not to waste even a single cubic meter of gas.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** 100 percent utilisation of natural gas is not possible. Every day a new well is found in some remote area and the gas which is coming is an associated gas.

As the infrastructure develops, the quantum of flaring comes down. It has come down from 42 percent to 22 percent nationally and we are trying to improve the infrastructure throughout the country.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:** The Minister has not given a satisfactory reply to the supplementary raised by Mr. Murli Deora. The people of this country are very much astonished about the way in which wastage is taking place in respect of the natural gas being burnt and left in the atmosphere. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what concrete steps is the Government proposing to take to utilise the huge resources of natural gas that are proved in the Krishna-Godavari basin, in the near future, in view of the larger national interest. Is the Government going to take some concrete measures to establish some plants through which natural gas can be converted into liquid petroleum gas?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** Far away in

Andhra Pradesh, in KG basin, we have found both oil and gas. The quantity of gas is more specially in the island area of the East Godavari district. We have already laid a pipeline from that area to Kovvur and not beyond Kovvur. We have already committed to Narsapur power plant. Then we are going to Kakinada. At present, we are not satisfied with it because the production is not so much. The question of conversion will come later on. Why should we go to the third stage before crossing the first stage?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: You must have some plans in the Eighth Plan.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: That is all right. The perspective plan is ready.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the hon. Minister's statement about the proposed construction of new terminals, I would like to know the number of new terminals proposed to be constructed and also which are these new terminals and by what time these terminals are expected to be completed?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, this proposal is under consideration of the Government and these terminals will be located on the sea-coast. As soon as technical assistance is available in this regard, I shall get the work started. I expect that technical advice will reach us by the end of this year and thereafter it will take two years more to construct the terminals.

[*English*]

### Device to Check Explosions

\*910. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT†:  
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Pune based company has developed a safety device to guard men and machines from fuel container explosions that may occur due to combustion or fire;

(b) whether the said device can be easily installed inside the fuel container, car petrol tank, aircraft, gas cylinders etc. and even in the currently used containers; and

(c) whether Government have gone through the functioning of the said device and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). M/s. Firma Exco India Pvt. Ltd., Pune have been granted foreign collaboration with M/s. Zenith Industrieanlagenau Ges. m.b.H., Austria for manufacture of explosion control apparatus and filler bodies for combustible fuel in the small scale sector in December 1987. The said device, it is claimed, can either be installed at the time of construction of fuel storage tankers or insertion filled as in motor vehicle fuel tanks. With the use of these filler bodies, the possible explosion of fuel tank is claimed to be prevented. The foreign collaboration was approved in December 1987. No report has so far been received about the implementation of the project or about the functioning of the device.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a large number of lives are lost an account of explosions of oil tankers and L.P.G. cylinders. If this company is developing a safety device with foreign collaboration in our country to guard against such explosions, it becomes imperative for this Government to acquire the details about the functioning of the said device. I have received the information that the company has not only developed such a device but it has also held its demonstration. Therefore, in order to infuse confidence amount the masses, the Government should get an enquiry conducted

into its functioning through an agency because nowadays there are many companies which are duping people. I would like to know whether after getting necessary investigations conducted by an agency, the hon. Minister will inform the House about the efficacy of the device and its effectiveness in checking the occurrence of such explosions which cause a serious damage to life and property?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: This is a new device coming in India for the first time and has been introduced very recently. We have given the licence recently. We have our Technical Development Department. We will ask our people to go into it and study the safety measures.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister through you that the Explosive Department is under him and therefore he may ask that Department to conduct an enquiry into it and if that safety device is found to be effective it may be conveyed to the House. It is claimed that with the use of this device, the possible explosions and the resultant damage of life and property can be prevented. The Government should convey the details of this safety device to the people so that a confidence may be instilled among the people about its effectiveness.

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The hon. Member has given a good suggestion. I will ask the Explosive Department to go along with the DGTD to find out the safety measures.

[Translation]

**Import of Liquefied Natural gas for power generation**

\*911. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Liquefied Natural Gas imported and the value thereof during the last three years, year-wise:

(b) the percentage of indigenously available natural gas being used for power generation at present;

(c) the reasons for not increasing the utilisation of indigenous natural gas for power generation;

(d) whether Government propose to formulate a time bound scheme to become self-reliant in this field; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). No liquefied natural gas is being imported. The entire natural gas supplied for power generation is available from indigenous sources.

(c) to (e). With the present availability of gas, commitments to the extent possible have already been made for power generation. Further commitments would depend upon the extent of increased availability of gas, requirements of other priority sectors like fertilizers and sponge iron and technological viability of its utilisation.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: It appears that one section of the Government is trying to import the LNG in spite of definite protest from the Planning Commission and they are trying to revive the Sachar Committee report which advocated for such import. Will the Minister give an assurance that the LNG will not be imported because it appears that it will be detrimental to the interest of the country.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, nothing will be done which is detrimental to the interest of the nation.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Problems of Mini Cement Plants in Karnataka**

\*912. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI V. SRENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problems of the mini cement plants in Karnataka have been aggravated since the decontrol of cement industry;

(b) whether Karnataka Government has urged Union Government to solve the problems faced by mini cement plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps Union Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (c). Price and distribution controls on cement industry have been removed with effect from 1st March, 1989.

The Government of Karnataka have informed that they have taken up the matter for reduction of excise duty on mini cement plants.

To improve the economic viability of mini cement plants, a concessional rate of excise duty of Rs. 115 per tonne has been prescribed with effect from the 1st March, 1989, for cement manufactured by factories using vertical shaft kiln and with total licensed capacity not exceeding 280 tones per day, as against the general excise duty rate of Rs. 215 per tonne.

The concessional rate has been subsequently extended with effect from 27th April, 1989 to mini cement plants using rotary kiln with a capacity upto 200 tonnes per day.

**Foreign Tie-ups/Collaborations**

\*913 SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:  
DR. PHULRENU GUHA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tie-ups/collaborations made in each of the last three years and the amount of foreign investment involved therein, country-wise; and

(b) the total number of foreign tie-ups, country-wise which are in operation at present, which are in pipe line after a decision and which are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): ((a) and (b). The total number of foreign collaboration and the foreign investment approved by the Government during the last three years are as shown below:—

Year	Total foreign collaboration		Investment approved (Rs. in lakhs)
	Total	Financial	
1986	957	240	10695.15
1987	853	242	10770.57
1988	925	282	23975.75

Country-wise break-up of foreign collaborations approved during 1987 and 1988 is given in the statement below. Monitoring of the foreign collaboration approvals in operation as well as in the pipeline is the responsibility of the State Governments and

the various Administrative Ministries. No centralised information in this respect is maintained. The details of foreign collaboration proposals which are under consideration are not divulged till the Government have taken a final decision thereon.



## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Country of collaboration	1987		1988	
		Tot.	Fin.	Tot.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6

1	.Argentina	—	—	—	—
2.	Australia	12	5	12	2
3.	Austria	9	2	6	2
4.	Bahama	—	—	—	—
5.	Bahrain	1	1	—	—
6.	Belgium	7	1	6	—
7.	Bermuda	—	—	—	—
8.	Brazil	—	—	1	1
9.	Bulgaria	1	—	1	—
10.	Canada	9	4	10	4

Sl.No.	Name of the Country of collaboration	1987			1988		
		Tot.	Fin.	Tot.	Fin.	Tot.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6		
11.	China	—	—	1	—		
12	Czechoslovakia	5	—	4	1		
13.	Denmark	11	3	11	44		
14.	Cyprus	1	—	—	—		
15.	Dubai	—	—	—	—		
16.	Fareo Island	—	—	—	—		
17.	Finland	2	2	10	2		
18.	F.R.G.	149	39	178	47		
19.	France	44	10	42	13		
20.	G.D.R.	3	1	5	—		
21.	Greece	—	—	1	—		
22	Hong Kong	5	3	10	4		

Sl.No.	Name of the Country of collaboration	1987		1988	
		Tot.	Fin.	Tot.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Hungary	3	—	3	1
24.	Iran	—	—	—	—
25.	Ireland	—	—	1	1
26.	Italy	50	10	53	18
27.	Japan	71	15	96	16
28.	Jordan	—	—	—	—
29.	Korea (South)	15	3	11	3
30.	Kuwait	—	—	—	—
31.	Liberia	—	—	—	—
32.	Luxemburg	—	—	3	1
33.	Malaysia	1	1	—	—

Sl.No.	Name of the Country of collaboration	1987		1988	
		Tot.	Fin.	Tot.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Mexico	2	1	1	1
35.	Netherland	23	6	15	3
36.	Norway	2	—	8	15
37.	Newzealand	—	—	—	—
38.	Panama	1	1	—	—
39.	Poland	1	—	—	—
40.	Purtagal	—	—	—	—
41.	Romania	—	—	—	—
42.	Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—
43.	Singapore	5	2	11	5
44.	Spain	5	1	2	1
45.	Sweden	19	4	11	3

Sl.No.	Name of the Country of collaboration	1987		1988	
		Tot.	Fin.	Tot.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	Switzerland	31	11	41	8
47.	Sri Lanka	—	—	—	—
48.	Taiwan	8	2	14	3
49.	Thailand	—	—	—	—
50.	Turkey	1	—	—	—
51.	U.A.E	1	—	—	—
52.	U.K.	122	27	134	36
53.	U.S.A.	196	57	191	71

Sl.No.	Name of the Country of collaboration	1987		1988	
		Tot.	Fin.	Tot.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6
54	U.S.S.R.	6	2	7	2
55.	Yuygoslavia	3	1	1	1
56.	N.R.I.	28	27	25	23
Total		853	242	926	282

### Acquisition of Steam Generator Package Project from France

\*914. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation proposes to acquire a steam generator package project from France;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with France for that purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). A contract has been signed in April, 1989 between the National Thermal Power Corporation and M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. in association with M/s STEIN Industries of France, for the procurement of the Steam Generator Package for the Talchar Super Thermal Power Project.

[Translation]

### Rural Electrification in U.P.

\*915. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for electrification of villages in U.P. during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether rural electrification work is going on in every district of the State in accordance with the Plan target;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of shortfall in the target and the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the target within the stipulated period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Planning Commission had fixed a target

of electrification of 25170 villages in U.P. for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) to (d). The Planning Commission fixes the target for the State as a whole and districtwise programme is finalised at the State level. Based on the progress report received from Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board, 15451 villages (provisional) have been electrified during the period from 1.4.85 to 31.3.1989, against a target of 15040 villages for the first four years of the Seventh Plan.

[English]

### Grid Station for Power from Chamera, Salal and other Hydel Projects

\*916. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Grid Station for power from Chamera, Salal and other hydel projects is proposed to be set up at mahanpur in Kathua district of Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so, the total amount involved in this project;

(c) the details of the work done on this project so far; and

(d) when the project is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The associated transmission scheme for Salal Hydroelectric Project State-II includes provision of a grid sub-station at Mahanpur.

(b) The Project Report provides a sum of Rs. 17.01 crores for this sub-station.

(c) No work has been done so far, as the scheme has not yet been sanctioned.

(d) As per the Project Report, the grid sub-station will take about 48 months for completion from the date of investment decision.

**Enlargement of Industry Base****\*917. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering any scheme to enlarge the major industry base in order to provide support to small and ancillary industries and to increase employment potential in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The thrust of Government's industrial policy is to enlarge and diversify the industrial base as well as to accelerate industrial growth. Government attaches high priority to the growth and development of small and ancillary units. The linkage between large industrial undertakings and ancillary units is being encouraged. Fiscal and financial incentives are also being provided for the growth of small and ancillary units.

**Thermal Power Project at Kanyakumari Tamil Nadu**

\*918. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a thermal power station in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). No proposal in regard to the setting up of a thermal power station in the Kanyakumari district in Tamil Nadu has been received in the Central Electricity Authority.

**Promotion of Khadi Gramodyag****\*919. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to promote khadi gramodyog in 1988-89;

(b) how many persons were benefited by it; and

(c) the achievements made during the year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) A number of steps were taken to promote Khadi Gramodyog activities during village industries in the existing list of 26 industries; extension of liberalised pattern of assistance to SCs/STs all over the country provided they fall below the poverty line; enhancement of wages of Khadi artisans by 10%; extension of Special Employment Programmes to 8 new districts; Special Sales Campaign including holding of exhibitions, participation in melas, trade fairs etc. to boost the sales of Khadi and V.I. products; gearing up technological upgradation efforts; and exemption from excise duty on polyester fibre for manufactures of 'polyvastra'.

(b) KVIC had tentatively set employment target of 43.50 lakhs persons for 1988-89 against achievement of 41.80 lakh persons in 1987-88.

(c) The total production in the KVI sector was expected to rise to Rs. 1745 crores during 1988-89 against Rs. 1488 crores achieved during 1987-88 registering an increase of 17%.

**Haldia Petrochemical Project**

\*920. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of Haldia Petrochemical project approved by the IDBL is still awaiting clearance of Finance Ministry;

(b) when is the foreign collaboration due to expire;



(c) complications, if any, that the delay in clearance of the project will create;

(d) the extent of cost escalation, if any, that such delay is likely to result in; and

(e) the steps taken by Union Government to expedite the process of approval by IDBI?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO):** (a) and (c) to (e). Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) had as a result of its appraisal of the project at Haldia indicated that the size of the ethylene plant which was part of the project was well below the minimum economic size and as a result the costs of production would be uneconomic. IDBI had also found considerable gap in financing. In view of this, the Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd. had been asked to examine the possibility of implementing the down stream project in the first phase. No final reply has so far been received by the IDBI in this regard from the company.

(b) The party holds foreign collaboration approvals for naphtha cracker and various down stream units approved from 1986 onwards. The validity of such approvals is being extended from time to time at the request of the party.

#### **Import of Technology from Japan to Check Noise Pollution by Thermal Power Stations**

\*921. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:** Will the Minister of ENRGY be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check noise pollution by thermal power stations;

(b) whether Government propose to import modern technology development in Japan to check noise pollution by thermal power stations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**

**DEPARTMENTA OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):** (a) to (c). The equipment used in the thermal power stations are normally designed, as per the specifications indicated at the design stage itself, to limit the noise level to the acceptable level of 85-90 decibels. The National Thermal Power Corporation have indicated that they do not need to import any specialised technology for reduction in noise pollution.

#### **Modernisation of Metal Container Industry**

\*922 **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:**  
**SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are examining various measures to develop the metal container industry;

(b) if so, whether any foreign collaborations have been approved for modernisation of this industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO):** (a) to (c). Government is permitting foreign collaboration and import of capital goods, as necessary, in order to modernise the industry. Two existing as well as two new units have been permitted for foreign collaboration. Out of these four approvals, three are both technical and financial collaborations and the remaining one is only a technical collaboration.

#### **Information Centres**

\*923. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Information Centres established in each State, Statewise;

(b) the details of work handled by these Centres;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open more such Centres in the Country; and

(d) if so, the places where these Centres are likely to be established in 1989-90, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The Press Information Bureau has five Office-cum-Information Centres and three Information Centres in the country. The State/Union Territory-wise break-up of these Centres are as under:

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Office-cum-Information Centre</i>	<i>Information Centre</i>
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	—
Manipur	Imphal	—
Mizoram	—	Aizawl
Nagaland	Kohima	—
Punjab	Jollandhar	—
Sikkim	Gangtok	—
Andaman & Nicobar	—	Port Blair
Delhi	—	New Delhi

(b) The Information Centres of PIB serve as a store house of information for the Press and general public on matters relating to Government policies, programmes and achievements through printed material and audiovisual means. They are equipped with important news papers and magazines and other reference material.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Modern Pay Phone System**

\*924. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephones in public call offices work only on two 50 paise coins or on a rupee coin or on either one of these;

(b) whether clear instructions have been

given on the phones on which type of coins they work;

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

(d) whether there is any proposal to have a modern payphone system as prevails in the developed countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) to (e). The public telephones work either on two fifty paise coins or on new one Rupee coin.

Clear instructions for use of the type of the coins are indicated on the plate provided on each such telephone instrument.

It is proposed to introduce new coin/token and card operated STD payphones

progressively in the country.

[Translation]

### Drilling For Oil and Gas in Gujarat

\*804. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drilling work for exploration of oil and gas is in progress in several district of Gujarat;

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

(c) the results achieved so far?

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

(b) Drilling platforms are used only in offshore areas. A total of 35 drilling rigs are in operation at present in different parts of Gujarat.

(c) Up to March, 1989, 2205 wells have been drilled in Gujarat, out of which 1377

were found to be oil bearing and 127 were gas bearing. As on 1.1.89, ONGC had discovered in Gujarat total geological reserves of 745.81 million tonnes of crude oil and condensate, and 185.78 million tonnes of equivalent of gas.

[English]

### Solar and Wind Energy Scheme in Kerala

\*814. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the utilisation of solar and wind energy is under implementation in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much power is being generated from these sources at present, and

(d) the details of the work to be done in the coming years?

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

(b) Details of Solar and Wind energy Systems and devices installed in Kerala State are given below:

#### I Solar Thermal Systems

i) Water heating systems	28
ii) Air heating systems	1
iii) Solar stills	10
iv) Solar cookers	50

#### II Solar Photovoltaic Systems

i) Street lighting units	144
ii) Water pumping systems	6
iii) Community lighting systems	6

**III Wind Energy Systems**

i) Wind electric generators	1	(100 KW)
ii) Water pumping windmills	10	

(c) A power capacity of about 113 KW based on wind and solar photovoltaic systems has so far been installed in the State. In addition, the solar thermal systems installed are capable of generating/saving about 6 lakh units of thermal energy per annum.

(d) Non-conventional energy programmes are proposed to be greatly enlarged in Kerala in the coming years. Eighth Plan proposals are under preparation. The extent of expansion will depend upon the availability of financial resources and technical developments.

**Short Distance Calling Area Scheme**

8593. SHRI V. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11 April, 1989 to Starred Question No. 579 and state:

(a) the date by which the demarcation of SDCAs would be completed and approved along with the date by which the Heads of Circles and metropolitan, major and minor districts have been asked to submit the proposals;

(b) the date by which all the 320 Secondary Switching Areas would be made coterminous in jurisdiction with the 278 long distance calling areas (LDCAs);

(c) whether all hill States/regions recognised as such by the Planning Commission and National Development Council would be allowed a radial distance of 50 KM, (between two exchanges) for determining SDCAs; and

(d) if so, the names of SSAs in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Maharashtra along with and the proposed LDCAs and the SDCAs covered

under each LDCA and the jurisdiction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Likely date by which the demarcation of SDCAs would be completed and approved is December, 1989.

(b) Yes, Sir. All the LDCAs will be made coterminous with existing SSAs. It is likely to be completed by 30.12.1989, provided no further charges are to be effected.

(c) The concession will apply to all hilly areas provided the concerned tehsil contains at least one station of more than 1000 metres height.

(d) The revised SDCAs are yet to be demarcated and the information will be available only when re-demarcation in all over the country is finalised.

**Persennel Management of Bharat Coking Coal Limited**

8594. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to make a thorough review of the work of the personnel management of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). No such proposal is, at present, under consideration of the Government. The company's performance is, however, reviewed continuously at the CIL and Government level. The personnel

Administration of the company has been found quite effective and adequate in the areas of personnel management, industrial relations, implementation of welfare measures etc. The production performance of the company has been also quite satisfactory.

#### Capacity Utilisation of Capital Equipments and Consumer Products

8595. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of capital equipments and consumer products in respect of which the existing available capacity in the country is not being fully utilised;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof in each case; and

(c) the details of capital equipment and other consumer products in respect of which the existing available capacity in the country falls short of domestic requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SRHI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The optimum level of capacity utilisation varies from industry to industry. Main reasons for lower level of utilisation of the installed capacity are inadequate availability of raw materials, paucity of infrastructural inputs like power, coal etc., demand constraints, financial constraints etc.

The capacity utilisation in selected capital goods and consumer goods industries during 1987 and 1988 are given below;

*Percentage of Capacity Utilisation in selected Industries*

	1987	1988
	%	%
1	2	3
<i>Capital goods</i>		
Diesel Engine	49	69
Ball & Roller Bearings	81	128
Storage Batteries	83	83
Dry Cells	94	56
Power Transformers	52	64
Electric motors	52	58
Railway wagons	40	61
Commercial Vehicles	46	46
Passenger Cars	70	92
Agricultural Tractors	70	93
<i>Consumer Goods</i>		

1	2	3
Sugar	94	95
Vanaspati	63	62
Paper & Paper Board	57	60
Pubber footwear	71	63
Radio Receivers	42	36
Cement	70	76
Cigarettaes	45	32

**Pro-rata Pensionary benefits to Employees in R.E.C.**

8596. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings which have accorded the benefits of pro-rata pensionary benefits to their employees absorbed during the period from September, 1972 to December, 1983; and

(b) the reasons for disregarding the claim of pro-rata pensionary benefits of the employees of REC during the aforesaid period alongwith the number of such persons and the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The terms & conditions of Central Government employees absorbed in Central Sector Public Undertakings are regulated by the instructions of the Government. However, by a notification of the Bureau of Public Enterprises on 27th September, 1972, the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), having regard to the nature of its objectives, was excluded from the category of Public Enterprises. Accordingly, the pro-rata pensionary benefits to employees of REC, as applicable to other Central Public Sector Undertakings, were discontinued until 31st

December, 1983 when the REC was again included in the category of Public Enterprises with effect from 1.1.1984. The Central Government employees absorbed in the REC during this period of exclusion have, therefore, not been accorded the pro-rata retirement benefits applicable to the Government servants permanently absorbed in the Central Public Sector Undertakings.

The number of employees absorbed in the REC during the aforesaid period is about 60 and the financial implication involved is about Rs. 6.5 lakhs.

[Translation]

**Recovery of Overcharged Amount on Sale of Imported Drugs**

8597. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multinational companies have earned huge profits by selling the imported drugs at higher rates;

(b) if so, the action taken against these multinational companies by Government:

(c) whether the Supreme Court have ordered these multinational companies to return a sum of Rs. 400 Crores to Government;

(d) if so, whether these companies have returned this amount; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not taking any action in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY: (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO):** (a) The prices of scheduled bulk drugs, whether imported or produced indigenously, were fixed with reference to the provisions contained in DPCO, 1979. Some of the companies including certain multinational companies challenged the prices fixed by the Government in respect of certain drugs in the Delhi High Court which subsequently went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in its judgement delivered on 10th April/1st May, 1987 dismissed all these cases and the prices fixed

by the Government were upheld by them.

(b) and (c). As per the undertakings given in the Delhi High Court, the companies involved in the court case have to pay the difference of amount with reference to the prices charged by them and the prices fixed by the Government.

(d) and (e). A four Member Special Team constituted in 1987 to finalise the amounts recoverable from these companies has finalised the amount in respect of seven companies for the period ending 31.12.1985. It is likely to complete the assessment of the remaining companies shortly. The details of amounts assessed by the Special Team and the amounts paid by the companies are given in the Statement below.

## STATEMENT

Sr. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the bulk drugs/ formulations	Amounts calculated for the period ending 31.12.1983 (Rs. in lakhs)	Amounts paid by companies (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.	Tetracyclines and Formulations	389.06	50.00
2.	M/s. Hoechst India Ltd	Baralgon, Pyrolidine Methyl Tetracycline, Pheniramine, Glybenclamide, Frusemide and Formulations.	458.10	300.00
3.	M/s. John Wyeth India Ltd.	Benzathine Penicillin and its formulations	133.46	25.00
4.	M/s. Geoffrey Manners Ltd.	— do —	28.37	
5.	M/s. Ethnor Ltd.	Tetramesol and its formulations	8.15	8.00
6.	M/s. Franco Indian Pharmaceuticals	Procaine Penicillin V and its	11.02	0.43



Sr. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the bulk drugs/ formulations	Amounts calculated for the period ending 31.12.1983 (Rs. in lakhs)	Amounts paid by companies (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
7	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	Oxytetracycline and its salts and formulations based thereon	48.21	10.00
	Ltd. and M/s. Griffon Ltd.	formulations		

[English]

**Telephone System in Polavaram,  
Andhra Pradesh**

8598. SHRI SODE RAMALAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Polavaram in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh has been inaccessible to outsiders through telephone system due to technical faults for the last few months;

(b) whether the recent shift in trunk exchange system from Kovvur to Nidadavolu has resulted in further deterioration of the trunk system at Polavaram; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the telephone system there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No Sir; trunk services have been in working order, though there might have been a few interruptions on the trunk lines.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Supply of LPG in Noida**

8599. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints that the LPG refills supplied by LPG agencies in NOIDA are generally less in weight and the supplies are delayed for a week or so, and

(b) if so, the action taken on these complaints and remedy provided to the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) A few complaints have been received in this regard by the oil companies;

(b) All such complaints are investigated promptly, wherever necessary, and appropriate action is taken against the erring LPG distributors in accordance with the Marketing Discipline Guidelines. In case of complaints of under filled cylinders being established, the under-filled cylinders are replaced free of cost

**Opening of Post Office in Sagarpur,  
New Delhi**

8600. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been received for opening of a new Post Office in Sagarpur, New Delhi-46; and

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

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

(b) The Hon'ble member had in his letter dated 22.5.1988 addressed to the former Minister of Energy & Communications proposed a post office in Sagarpur (New Delhi). Certain other local associations such as Indian Young Kisan Mazdoor Congress and Dr. Ambedkar Welfare Samiti have also represented for opening of a post office in the area.

It has been decided to open a post office in the area as soon as suitable rented accommodation is available.

**Registration of Companies for Supply  
of Store Items**

8601. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission Dehra Dun has received requests from public sector companies for registration as suppliers/vendors for supply of store-items;

(b) if so, the names of companies in the public sector which have been so registered during the last one year; and

(c) the efforts proposed to be made to ensure proper support by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to acquire more of its requirements from public sector companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT). (a) and (b) In terms of the existing procedure all public sector undertakings are deemed to be registered with ONGC.

(c) ONGC has been placing orders on Indian Public Sector undertakings on a regular basis in terms of the existing Governmental policy and within the systems of price preferences allowed to Indian suppliers

#### **Alignment of Hamirpur SSA Covering Dehra, H.P.**

8602 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 14 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 2673 regarding alignment of Hamirpur SSA covering Dehra, H.P. and state

(a) whether the orders for the alignment of Dehra Civil sub Division with Hamirpur SSA Himachal Pradesh have since been conveyed to the Chief General manager Telecom, Himachal Pradesh Shimla and implemented;

(b) if so, the date and the details of orders so conveyed and implemented;

(c) whether the work load for the proposed separate Telegraph Engineering Division for Hamirpur had been called for on the basis of this enlarged Hamirpur SSA with

Dehra Sub-Division aligned to it;

(d) if so, the work load of Hamirpur SSA after this alignment; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any responsibility for delay in conveying/implementing the orders is proposed to be fixed and the date by which it would be implemented?

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

(b) The orders have been issued vide letter Nos. 16-14/83-PHT date 17.2.89 and 26.4.89

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Workload of Hamirpur SSA after including Dehra Revenue Sub Division is 5077 SIU points on Class -I scale

(e) Question does not arise as the sanction for formation of Hamirpur T.D. has been issued on 1.5.89 vide No. 5-28-TE I

#### **Import of Turbine Generators**

8603 SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the names of the thermal power projects for which turbine generators based on steam are proposed to be imported;

(b) whether the ABB of Switzerland has been working with the National Thermal Power Corporation or any other agencies for supply of various turn-key projects or parts thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Under the bilateral financing arrangements, turbine generators, based on steam may be imported for the Rihand State-II,

Vindhyachal State-II, Kayamkulam State-I, Mangalore State-I and Yamunagagar thermal power projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation.

(b) and (c). The contract for the procurement of the steam turbine generator package of the Talcher Super Thermal Power Project was awarded to M/s Asea Brown Boveri (ABB) and their nominated assignee, M/s Hindustan Brown Boveri (HBB).

#### Hiring of Equipment by ONGC

8604. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different equipments hired by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the last three years, including helicopters, oil rigs etc.

(b) the total amount paid on this account for each type of items separately;

(c) the basis on which these hiring rates were finalised;

(d) whether before hiring these equipments, the purchase of these items was considered; and

(e) If so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). The total amount spent by ONGC for the hiring of services during 1985-88 is as follows:-

	<i>Rs/Crores</i>
1985-86	319
1986-87	410
1987-88	508

Considering the large number of services obtained by the ONGC the time and labour

spent in the collection of further information for each type of items would not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

(c) The rates were determined on the basis of the quotations received by ONGC against their global tenders for different types of services.

(d) and (e). Charter hiring of equipments is done after taking into account all relevant factors.

#### Marketing of Pure Glucose

8605. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether pure glucose for oral intake is marketed by drug companies in public as well as private sectors;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure easy availability of pure glucose in the market?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Pure glucose for oral intake not being a drug item, is not covered by the provisions of DPCO, 1987.

#### Malfunction of T.V. Centres

8606. SHI AMARSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding certain T.V. kendras/relay centres not working properly during 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that all the T.V. relay centres/kendras work satisfactorily?

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

**Restriction on Activities of Foreign Drug Companies to Non-available Technology Areas**

8607. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group on licences set up by the National Drug Council has made recommendations to restrict the future activities of foreign drug companies to non-available technology areas;

(b) if so, whether foreign companies are free to operate in high technology areas even if Indian companies are engaged in the manufacture of these items;

(c) whether the Indian Drug Manufac-

turers Association and the Small Scale Sector have sought to modify the suggestions to the effect that non-available technology should include the process being developed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research or other recognised R and D set up in the country; and

(d) if so, by what time a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). The new measures for Rationalization, Quality Control and Growth of Drugs and Pharmaceutical industry in India were announced only in December, 1986 after consideration of National Drug and Pharmaceutical Development Council report also. Under these policy measure entry of FERA companies is restricted to only 66 items.

**Industrial Units Manufacturing Pesticides**

8608. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATDEL: Will the Minister of industry be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industrial units in public and private sectors manufacturing pesticides; and

(b) the details of pesticides being manufactured in those units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The available information is given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

## List of Operating Units making Technical Pesticides (Organised Sector)

Sl.No.	Unit	Name of Pesticides Manufactured
1	2	3
1.	Agromate Ltd	Ethopar, Diuron, Comburyl
2	Atul Products Ltd	Diuron Isoproturon, 2,4 Dichloro Phynoxy, 2, 4D Sodium Metaxuron
3	Biharit Fulver sing Mills Ltd	Endosulphan, Cypermethrin, Sodium Salt, DDVP (Dichlorios) Phenothoate Nickel Chloride, Carboxin, Butaglor, Aluminium Phosphide, Sulphur.
4	Bayer (India) Ltd	Parathion, Methasystex, Penthithion Perfrab, Propaxur, Tribunil
5	BASF India Ltd	Carbendazim, Cypermethrin Gycocel Fluchloralin
6.	Hindustar Ciba Geigy Ltd	DDVP, Monocrotophos, Phosphomidon Isoproturon.
7	Cyanamid India Ltd	Thimet, Penthrothion, Malathion, Temphos, Phorate Fenithrothion.
8.	Excel Industries Ltd.	Endosulphari, Malathion Thiram Organo-Mercorials, Sulphur.
9	Ficom Organics Ltd	Malathion.
10	Hico Products Ltd.	Gycocel Dalapen

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Name of Pesticides Manufactured</i>
1	2	3
11.	Gujarat Insecticides Ltd.	Carbandezime, Isoproturon, Cypermethrin, Fenvalerate, Chlorapiriforin, Quinalphos Phosphamidon.
12.	Gujchem Distillers India Ltd.	2, 4 D
13.	Gharda Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Chlorotholuron, Isoproturon
14.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	DDT, BHC, Butachlor, Isoproturon, Carbafouran, Endosulfa, Malathion, Monocrotophos. Oxycarboxin.
15.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Fungicide
16.	I.E.L.	BHC
17.	Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd	—
18.	Indofil Chemicals Ltd	Diethene, Ziram, Mahoozeb
19.	IFFCO	Malathion
20.	IEL, West Bengal	Menazon
21.	Kanoria Chemicals Inds.	BHC, Lindane
22.	Khatau Junder Ltd.	Dimethoale, Malathion, Monocrotophos, Phenphoate, Dichloroles (DDVP), Methidathion.

## Name of Pesticides Manufactured

3

2

1

SI.No.	Unit	Name of Pesticides Manufactured
23.	Lupin Labs Pvt. Ltd.	DDVP
24.	Madhya Pradesh United Chem & Pesticides Ltd	Malathion
25.	Mico Farm Chem Ltd.	Lindane, Dimethoate
26.	National Organic Chem Inds Ltd.	DDVP Phosphomidon, Monocrotophos Cypermethrin.
27.	Paushak Ltd.	Isoproturon, Carbaryl, Carbendizim Alpna, Napthyl, Acetic Acid.
28.	Shaw Wallace & Co.	Dimethoale, Fenthrothion
29.	Pesticides India	Malathion, Phorate, Ethion,
30.	Rallis India Ltd	Fenthrothion, Dimethoale, Ethion, Methyl Parathion, Monocrotophos, Phosphmedin, Acephate, IBP Phisalo, Eihephon, Atrazine, Simezine, Captafol/Capton Fenvalerate.
31.	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	Ethion, Fenthrothion, Dimethoate
32.	Sandoz (India) Ltd.	Quinalphos, Metaxuron
33.	Sarabhai M. Chemicals	Gycocei
34.	ELD Parry (India) Ltd.	Pesticides Formulations



Sl.No	Unit	Name of Pesticides Manufactured
1	2	3
35.	Searle (India) Ltd	Butachlor, Fenvalerate, Quinalphos
36.	Shivalik Rasayan Ltd	Methyl Parathion, Phorate
37.	Sudarshan Chemical Ind	Monocrotophos, Butachlor, Quinalphos, Phosphomidon, DDVP, Diazinon, Carboxin, Captan/captafol Atrazine,
38.	Southern Pesticides Corp	BHC
39.	Swadeshi Chemicals (P) Ltd	Aluminium Phosphide, Zinc Phosphide
40.	Travancore Chemicals & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Copper Oxychloride, Copper Sulphate
41.	Tata Chemicals Ltd.	BHC, Methyl Bromide, Copper Oxychloride, Ethylene Dibromide
42.	United PhosPvt. Ltd.	Quinalphos, Organo Mercorial Aluminium Phosphide, Ethylene Dibromide.
43.	Ultra Rasayan Udyog Ltd.	Malathion

Sl.No.	Unit	Name of Pesticides Manufactured
1	2	3
44.	Volirho Ltd.	Phosalone, Malathion, Phorate Methyl Parathion, Diazinon Cypermethrin Glyphosate
45.	Triti Chem. Ltd.	Isoproturon
46.	Ficom Organios Ltd	Malathion, Phenothoate

**Conversion of Manual Telephone EXchange at Tirurang-Adi, Kerala**

8609. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert the manual telephone exchange at Tirurangadi (District Malappuram Kerala) into automatic exchange with group dialling facility connecting Calicut and other places;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the plans, if any, for further development of the Tirurangadi telephone exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRIU GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes Sir., It is proposed to convert the existing 250 line CBNM exchange at Tirurangadi into 400 line MAX. II exchange during 1989-90. Group dialling facility with Tirur is proposed to be introduced after auomatisation. Group dialling fascility with Calicyt not possible as the radial distance being more than 20 Kms.

(c) There is no proposal at present other than mentioned above.

**Credit Sale of Clothes and Dress Materials to Postal Employees in Patna by Government owned Textile Mills**

8610. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the postal employees in Patna had obtained certain clothes and dress materials on credit from Government owned textile mills to be repaid in easy instalments from their monthly salaries;

(b) whether the Patna postal authorities are deducting the instalments from their salary or monthly wages;

(c) whether the postal authorities are not forwarding the money to the suppliers

who organised the creidt sales camps with their due permission;

(d) whether legal notice have been served upon the postal employees in Patna;

(e) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken to settle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. Fifty-five employee of O/o Director of Accounts (Postal), Patna purchased clthes from M/s Lal Imli Mills, a Govt. of India Undertaking, under their Credit Sale Scheme for the Central Govt. employees.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The money has been forwarded to the concerned supplier.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do nor arise.

**Scrapping of Quota System of Power Supplied from Centrally Funded Power Projects**

8611. DR. D.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commision has recommended scrapping of the quota system for sharing power from Centrally funded power projects and instead making available power to any State which is willing to pay a rate based on the cost of power generation;

(b) if so, what is the rationale behind this proposal; and

(c) how far it will help in the setting up of the proposed National Grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of answer to (a)

#### **National Transmission Corporation**

8612. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:  
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN  
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 15 November, 1988 to Starred Question No. 74 regarding setting up of National Transmission Corporation and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposal for setting up of a Transmission Corporation;

(b) if so, the precise circumstances warranting setting up of such a corporation, and the objective sought to be achieved therefrom, and

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

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

(a) The proposal for setting up of a National Transmission Corporation is under active consideration of the Government

(b) The circumstances warranting setting up of such a National Transmission Corporation, inter-alia, include the following:—

- (i) There is a multiplicity of ownership of transmission lines in the Central Sector (NTPC, NHPC, NEEPCO, NLC, etc.), which is not conducive for specialisation and economies of scale in the design, engineering, execution and main-

tenance of EHV lines.

- (ii) An adequate institutional framework does not exist for funding and timely implementation of CEA approved inter-State transmission systems to enable flow of power from one State to another.
- (iii) The integrated operation of the National Grid requires real time load management and regulation of power flows. This requires creation of expensive communication, data acquisition and supervisory control facilities.
- (iv) In times to come, none of the States may be selfsufficient in meeting their power requirement. Centre may, therefore, have to play increasing role in generation and transmission of power.

(c) The setting up such a Corporation involves examination of a large number of issues and interaction with a number of organisations/agencies. Hence it is difficult to specify an exact time frame.

#### **Opening of Post offices in Rural Areas in maharashtra**

8613. SHRI ASHOK SANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open more Post Offices in the rural areas in maharashtra during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

*Maharsashtra*

*Number of new Post Offices sanctioned and likely to be opened within the next 3 months,  
District-wise:*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Sub Post Office</i>	<i>Branch Post Office</i>
1.	Nanded	—	13
2.	Parbhani	—	15
3.	Nasik	—	11
4.	Sholapur	—	5
5.	Jhalna	—	3
6.	Aurangabad	—	1
7.	Pune	6	15
8.	Satara	—	14
9.	Kolhapur	—	17
10.	Chandrapur	—	4
11.	Gadchiroli	—	8
12.	Nagpur	—	3
13.	Yeotmal	—	1
14.	Bhandara	—	4
15.	Buldana	—	2
16.	Dhule	—	3
17.	Ratnagiri	—	2
18.	Sangli	—	3
19.	Bheed	—	6
20.	Ahmednagar	—	3
21.	Latur	—	1
22.	Osmanabad	—	5
23.	Akola	—	5
24.	Amravati	—	2
25.	Jalgaon	—	5

[*Translation*]

### Mixing of Kerosene in Diesel

8614. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some petrol pumps in Nalanda, Patna, Napada, aurangabad and Jahanabad districts of Bihar have been found selling diesel mixed with kerosene oil due to which engines of the consumers' vehicles develop various types of faults;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) No case of adulteration has been detected in these districts by the oil marketing companies.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

[*English*]

### Central Investment Subsidy Scheme

8615. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Investment subsidy which was available in the past to small scale industries in the backward Ratnagiri district of Konkan region of Maharashtra has been discontinued;

(b) if so, whether this has created discontentment among the people of Maharashtra with the renewed threat to the small scale industries; and

(c) the steps proposed to ward off the danger to small scale industries in the Ratnagiri district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme which was applicable to all industrially backward districts, including Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra, identified by the Central Government was extended upto 30th September, 1988. Representations have been received for its extension. The Government has not taken the decision to extend it beyond 30th September, 1988.

### Delegation of Indian Exporters to USSR

8616. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Secretary, Chemicals is leading a delegation of Indian Exporters to USSR in May, 1989;

(b) if so, the names of the officials who are accompanying him;

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on this visit; and

(d) how the expenditure is to be met?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Secretary, Chemicals and Petrochemicals is leading the Indian delegation to a Seminar on Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry to be held in Moscow, which is being organised at the instance of India-USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry in collaboration with Ministry of Micro-Biology of USSR.

(b) Joint Secretary (Pharmaceutical Industry) in the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, representatives of the D.G.T.D. and the Ministries of Health and commerce will accompany Secretary (Chemicals & petrochemicals).

(c) and (d). The expenditure to be incurred on the visit of each officer will be met by Government as per their entitlement.

**Mail Van for Jajpur Sub-Division  
(Orissa)**

8617. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the people of Jajpur sub-division of Cuttack district in Orissa due to cancellation of mail bus and non-sanctioning of a mail van on account of which postal services remain suspended at times for three-four days;

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken to overcome such a situation;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to carry postal bags from R.M.S. Jajpur-Keonjhar Road to Jajpur town and other places of Jajpur Sub-Division; and

(d) the reasons for not sanctioning a mail van for Jajpur Sub-Division to carry postal bags from Jajpur -Keonjhar Road to other places?

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

(b) and (c). Private trekkers are hired regularly for conveyance of mails. However, the matter has been taken up with the State Government as well as Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India for ensuring smooth conveyance of mails through Orissa State Road Transport Corporation buses in Jajpur Sub Division of Cuttack District of Orissa.

(d) Departmental mail motor service is not justified on account of the meagre quantity of mails from Jajpur -Keonjhar Road to other places of Jajpur Sub Division.

**T.V. Relay Centre at Anandpor, Orissa**

8618. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to install a T.V. relay centre at Anandpor in Orissa has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (c). There is at present no approved scheme under the Seventh Plan of door-darshan to establish a T.V. transmitter at Anandpor in Orissa.

**Financial Assistance for Tannery  
Effluent Treatment Plants**

8619. SHRI A. JAYAM OHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to provide assistance through banks for the construction of effluent treatment plants in tanneries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the percentage of subsidy proposed to be given; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been introduced from 1988-90, for three years, for assistance to State for setting up Common Effluent Treatment Plants for clusters of tanneries. The Central Government assistance would be as a matching grant of 25% of the total project cost, corresponding to 25% contribution by the State Government, a minimum of 10% by the beneficiary tanners and upto 40% of loans from Financial Institutions. The implementing agencies for the projects for the Common Effluent Treatment Plants would be the State Governments, either by themselves, or through their respective Leather Development Cor-

porations, wherever they exist.

### **Allotment of Petrol Pumps and LPG Agencies in Delhi**

8620. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 5740 regarding allotment of petrol pumps and LPG agencies in Delhi and state:

(a) the details of retail outlet dealerships and LPG distributorships, giving the name and address of each allottee and the location thereof, clearly indicating category i.e. SC/ST or general;

(b) the date of allotment of each retail outlet dealership and LPG distributorship; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to achieve the overall percentage of 25 per cent for the SCs/STs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). The effort involved in compilation of the required information will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served;

(c) While drawing up the Annual marketing Plans for award of dealerships/distributorships, 25% locations are earmarked for SC/ST category. The 25% reservation is to be made in markets in Reserved Constituencies on an oil industry basis State-wise/Union Territorywise. In case, under a particular Marketing Plan, the dealership/distributorship cannot be commissioned under the SC/ST category, the same is taken care of through the next or future marketing Plans to ensure 25% reservation for SC/ST category.

[*Translation*]

### **Allotment of Industrial Plots in Narela**

8621. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation had invited applications for the allotment of industrial plots in Narela Industrial Area in 1987 and have collected huge amount from the applicants;

(b) the reasons for which the plots have not been allotted so far and the applicants are not being paid any interest on the amount deposited by them; and

(c) the time by which the Corporation is likely to allot these plots to the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation received about 3500 applications for industrial plots of different sizes at Narela, along with registration deposits depending on the size of the plot.

(b) According to Delhi Administration the process of screening and evaluation of applications by different committees for the various functional groups of industries involved, required time. There were representations from some categories of entrepreneurs which are under examination of Delhi Administration. The terms and conditions do not envisage payment of interest.

(c) Allotments will be made on finalisation of allotment policy by the Delhi Administration.

[*English*]

### **T.V. Relay Centre of Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu**

8622. SHRIS. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to set up one KW T.V. relay centre in Thanjavur Town,



Tamilnadu, and when it will be ready for transmission;

(b) whether the transmission by this one KW T.V. relay centre is likely to obstruct the transmission from the Kodaikkanal T.V. relay centre, now available, in part of this area; and

(c) if so, the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) There is at present no approved scheme under the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan to set up a TV relay centre in Thanjavur town.

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

#### **Financial Crisis In Press Council of India**

8623. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: (a) the total annual levy amount of the registered newspapers with the Press Council of India;

(b) the annual amount of grant-in-aid being given to the Press Council of India;

(c) whether the amount of levy is being collected from the registered newspapers by the Press Council of India in full every year;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the total amount outstanding on account of levy so far;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the total amount outstanding on account of levy so far;

(e) whether his Ministry has gone into this aspect of financial crisis prevailing in the Press Council of India while giving grant-in-aid; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the

action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) and (b). The annual amount of levy payable by newspapers and news agencies and grant-in-aid given by Government to Press Council of India vary from year to year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In spite of statutory provisions for collecting levy of fees, some newspapers and news agencies default in payment. Recovery of outstanding dues is a cumbersome and time-consuming process. The Total amount outstanding on account of levy of fees is Rs. 19.30 lakhs (Approx.)

(e) and (f). There is no financial crisis in the Council

#### **Memorandum from Cost Accountants**

8624. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some time ago the professionally qualified Cost Accountants had submitted a memorandum to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) had submitted a memorandum dated 10.5.88.

(b) and (c). The main point brought out in the above memorandum related to the proposed change of the name of The Institute of Cost & Works Accountants of India to The Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India. The matter was exam-

ined and it was felt that there was no particular merit in the proposal and the balance of advantage would appear to be in continuing the *status quo*.

**Availability of Natural Gas in South Region**

8625. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient quantity of natural gas is available in southern region to run gas-based industries;

(b) if so, the source of natural gas and the quantity available;

(c) the time by which it would be made

available to industrial units; and

(d) the names of such industries which might be established and run on natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (d). In the Southern Region natural gas is available in Krishna-Godavari Basin and Cauvery Basin.

The consumers to whom gas commitments have been made from K.G Basin and Cauvery Basin and the quantity of commitments are given in the statement below. Apart from this, a commitment in principle has also been given for the Nagarjuna Fertilizer Plant at Kakinada.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the party	Gas Committed (Cubic metre/day)
1	2	3
<i>K G. Basin</i>		
1.*	M/s. Andhra Sugars, Tanaku	16,000
2.*	M/s. Gowthami Solvents (P) Ltd. Tanaku	5,000
3.*	M/s. Coastal Agro Industrial Complex, Tanaku	5,000
4.*	M/s. A.P. Bagasse Products Ltd., Falakolu	9,000
5.*	M/s. Delta Paper Mills, Bhimavaram	28,000
6.*	M/s. A.P. Sugars, Kovvur	6,000
7.*	M/s. Coastal Chemicals, Gowripatnam	30,000
8.	M/s. Jeypore Sugar Chagully, (Fall back basis-seasonal requirement)	40,000
9.	M/s. Southern Pesticides, Kovvur	6,000

Sl No.	Name of the party	Gas Committed (Cubic metre/day)
1	2	3
10.	M/s Southern Magnesium Ltd	10,000
11.	APSEB	4,00,000
<b>Cauvery Basin</b>		
1	Madras Chemicals	3,000
2.	Deepak Chemical Works	3,000
3.	Sharda Chemical Industries	3,000
4.	Sunrise Chemical Industries	3,000
5.	Pondicherry Electrical Department	1,00,000
6.	Binny Ltd.	18,000
7.	Indian Steel Rolling Mills	6,000
8	Kiran Silicates	3,000

Sl.No.	Name of the party	Gas Committed (Cubic metre/day)
1	2	3
9.	Sri Jayadevi Industries	7,000
10.	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	70,000

(\* Supply has commenced to these parties)

**Supply of Tetracycline HCL by IDPL to Small Scale Pharmaceutical Formulators**

8626. SHRIJAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether IDPL is the only supplier of Tetracycline HCL to the small scale pharmaceutical formulators;

(b) whether Tetracycline HCL is in acute shortage and has not been made available to the small scale units for the last several months; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) There are three manufacturers, viz. M/s IDPL, M/s Synbiotics and M/s Cynamid of Tetracycline HCL in the country and IDPL is the main supplier of this item to Small Scale Pharmaceutical Formulators.

(b) and (c). IDPL has been instructed to supply 40% of the registered demand of the formulators of Tetracycline HCL.

**Telephone Service In U.P.**

8627. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone exchanges in Uttar Pradesh are understaffed affecting adversely the standard and quality of service;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken or contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is some

shortage in certain cadres like Junior Telecom officer and Lineman in a few exchange, but the shortage is not to an extent of adversely affecting the standard and quality of service.

(b) Ban on recruitment during 1984-1988 had been the major cause of staff shortage. Moreover in certain areas, suitable local candidates are not available and staff from other areas are reluctant to go to those areas.

(c) Recruitment process of filling up the posts has been initiated.

**Suspension of World Bank Loan to DESU**

8628. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan has been formulated to meet the crisis created by the suspension of the \$60m World Bank loan to DESU for a 400 KV ring around the city;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for suspending the loan by the World Bank; and

(d) what further steps Government propose to take to meet the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). In May, 1987 the World Bank agreed to provide a loan of US \$ 485 million for the National Capital Power Supply Project, including 60 million US \$ for DESU for the 400 KV Transmission ring around Delhi. The agreement with the World Bank, inter-alia, stipulates that DESU would take steps to improve its financial viability and furnish to the Bank a satisfactory plan for the financial strengthening of DESU by February, 1988. Due to the time taken in formulation and finalisation of such a plan which involves consideration many complex issues, the

World Bank has suspended disbursement of the DESU's component of the loan amounting to 60 million US \$ w.e.f. 6th January, 1989. The action plan for financial rehabilitation of DESU has since been prepared.

### Postal Agencies in Maharashtra

8629. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of postal agencies functioning at present in Maharashtra, district-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to increase their number in the rural areas during 1989-90 and 1990-91, and

(c) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

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

(b) and (c). As a matter of policy, with effect from 13.7.1987, no new licences are being issued for LPA's. However, licenses to sell postage stamps and stationery on commission basis are issued with reference to application received and subject to the prescribed conditions. No annual targets are laid down.

### STATEMENT

#### Maharashtra

A District wise number of Licensed Postal Agents (LPAs)

District	No of LPAs
1	2
Bombay	7
Thane	2
Akola	3

1	2
Amravati	1
Nagpur	12
Ahmednagar	5
Aurangabad	6
Bheed	1
Dhule	2
Jalagaon	7
Nasik	13
Osmanabad	3
Nanded	6
Sholapur	9
Pune	4
Kolhapur	1
Sangli	1
Raigad	1

B. Region-wise number of agents licensed to sell postage stamps and stationery on Commission basis:

Region	No of Agents
Nagpur	24
Bombay	42
Pune	259
Aurangabad	44

The district-wise figures are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Utilisation of Solar and Wind Energy in Andhra Pradesh**

8630. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for the utilisation of solar and wind energy in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of power expected to be generated from these sources during the next two years; and

(d) how much requirement of the State will be met from power so generated?

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

(b) to (d). The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in association with the State Nodal Agency is implementing a programme for utilisation of solar and Wind energy in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Under Solar Thermal Programme, 65 solar Water Heating systems, 58 Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems, One Air Heating System, one Solar Timber Kiln and 67 Solar Stills have been installed. In addition to this, 1280 solar cookers have been sold. These solar thermal devices are expected to save/generate approximately 5.5 million KW hrs. of thermal energy per annum. An experimental Solar Thermal Power Plant of 20 KW capacity has been set up at Salojipally. Under Solar Photovoltaic Programme 2953 solar PV street lights have been provided in remote villages and hamlets. Development of other systems include 70 Solar Water Pumping Systems for drinking water supply/micro irrigation, 3 community lighting and TV systems and 50 domestic lighting units. Two centralized PV power units of capacity, 7.3 KW and 5 KW have been set up at Salojipally village in Medak District and at Hyderabad, respectively.

273 Water Pumping Windmills have

been installed in the State under the National Wind Pump Demonstration Programme. Three 4 KW wind battery charges have been installed for different battery charging applications. A wind farm of capacity 550 KW based on five 100 KW wind electric generators is under commissioning at Tirumala Hills. The wind pumps are expected to save nearly 355 tonnes of diesel of 54,600 units of electricity annually. The wind farm is expected to generate about one million units annually.

In addition other non-conventional energy such as biogas, biomass, improved chulha, etc. are also helping to save/generate significant quantity of energy in the State.

### **Amount collected by M/s Standard Motors Ltd**

8631. SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an industrial licence to manufacture Rover-2000 car was granted to M/s Standard Motors Ltd., on the stipulation that it would be a fuel-efficient car;

(b) whether the company has started manufacture of the above mentioned car and the car has passed the fuel-efficiency test;

(c) if not the action taken to safeguard the interests of consumers; and

(d) the amount collected by the company as deposits against booking orders and the amount refunded to customers who declined to buy the car?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The industrial licence of M/s Standard Motors does not include such a stipulation.

(b) The company commenced production of Standard 2000 car in November.



1985. The vehicle had passed the fuel efficiency test as per prescribed procedure.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The company has reported that it collected a sum of about Rs. 20.19 crores as advance money, out of which an amount of Rs 5.40 crores has been adjusted against delivery of cars and Rs. 2.52 crores has been refunded to the customers against cancellation of bookings.

#### **Demands of Extra Departmental Postal Employees in Gujarat**

8632. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharatiya Postal Extra Departmental (ED) Employees, Gujarat Circle have submitted any charter of demands to the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Rajkot Division, Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

#### **C.B.I. Raids In Andhra Pradesh**

8633. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by C.B.I. on the residential and office premises of Officers and Staff of his Ministry in Andhra Pradesh during 1987 and 1988; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) The number of raids conducted by the CBI during the years 1987 and 1988 are as under:-

1987	-	Seven
1988	-	Five

(b) Details are given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

R/C No.	Name and designation	Premises searched whether office or residence and date of search	Whether the accused was arrested or not	No. of incriminating documents seized.
1	2	3	4	
		1987		
RC No. 43/87	Shri T. Ramakrishna, Sorting Assistant	Residence 18.11.1987	NO	Nil
	Shri Jaya Rama Reddy Mail Assistant	— do —	NO	NIL
	Sh. V. Sivaramayya Sorting Assistant	— do —	NO	Nil
RC No.23/87 VSP	Shri Y. V. Ratnam Executive Engineer (Civil)	Office and Residence 23.7.1987	NO	25 incriminating documents, one personal file and six closed CTD Pass books were seized.
	Sh. V. Satyanarayana, Brother Sh. Y. V. Ratnam Executive Engineer	Residence 23.7.1987	NO	3 receipts in connection with house tax and land tax were seized.

R/C No.	Name and designation	Premises searched whether office or residence and date of search	Whether the accused was arrested or not	No. of incriminating documents seized.
1	2	3	4	
R/C No. 44/87	Sh. Y Nagedhwara Rao Assistant Engineer (Civil)	— do —	NO	A few documents were seized.
R/C No. 44/87	Shri T.V. Kamesham, Shorting Assistant	1988 Residence 16.1.88	NO	3 documents were seized
	Sh. G. Sambamurthy Postal Assistant	— do —	NO	— do —
	Sh. D. Bharam Sudhakar Postal Assistant	Residence 10.2.88	NO	— do —
R/C No. 5/88	Sh. P. V.V. Seshachalam Tele. Inspector	Residence 10.2.198	NO	2 files were seized.
R/C No.12/88	Sh. Ch. Rayanna Asstt. Superintendent of Telegraph Traffic.	Office 31.3.1988	NO	One file was seized.

**Recovery of Overcharged Amount**

8634. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether durg companies gave an undertaking to the courts to deposits the difference the price charged and price fixed in the cases of challenging the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979;

(b) whether his Ministry has recovered the difference between the price fixed and price charged and credited the same into Drug Prices Equalisation Account; and

(c) if so, on what basis the calculations have been done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The four member Special Team constituted in 1987 to finalise the amounts recoverable, has finalised the amount in respect of seven Companies for the period upto 31.12.83. It is likely to complete the assessment of the remaining companies shortly. The amounts assessed by the Special Team and the amounts paid by the company are given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). The recoverable amount upto 31.12.83 has been assessed with reference to the prices charged by the companies and the prices fixed by the Govt.

## STATEMENT

Sr. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the bulk drugs/formulations	Amounts Calculated for the period ending 31.12.1983 (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount paid by Companies (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.	Tetracycline and Formulations	389.06	50.00
2.	M/s. Hoechst India Ltd.	Baralgon, Pyrolidine Methyl Tetracycline, Pheniramine, Glybenciamide, Frusemide and Formulations.	458.10	300.00
3.	M/s. John Wyeth India Ltd.	Benzathine Penicillin and its formulations	13.46	25.00
4.	M/s. Geoffrey Manners Ltd.	— do —	28.37	
5.	M/s. Ethnor Ltd.	Tetramesol and its formulations	8.15	8.00

Sr. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the bulk drugs/formulations	Amounts Calculated for the period ending 31.12.1983 (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount paid by Companies (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
6.	M's. Franco Indian Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and M/s. Griffon Ltd.	Procaine Penicillin V and its formulations	11 02	0.43
7.	M's. Pfizer Ltd	Oxytetracycline and its salts and formulations based thereon	48 21	10.00

**Release of LPG Connections by  
BPCL Distributors in Gujarat**

8635. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applicants on Waiting list for LPG connections in Gujarat have not taken the connections from distributors appointed by the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited after 1.1.1987.

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to allow the distributors to release the connections to next wait listed applicants; and

(c) when such new connections are likely to be released to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (c). New LPG connections are released by the oil marketing companies, including Bharat Petroleum Corporation, to their distributors on monthly basis, who send intimation letters to the prospective customers on the waiting list within the allotted quota. In the event of some of such customers not responding to the intimation letters, distributors are under instructions to release connections to the next wait-listed customers to complete their monthly allocation.

**Enquiry into Misleading Advertisements**

8636. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of cases of misleading advertisements in which the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has taken action during 1988 and how does it compare with the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): During 1988, MRTP Commission has instituted enquiry in 97 cases on account of misleading

advertisements as compared to 184 cases during 1987, 80 cases during 1986 and 45 cases during 1985.

**Issue of Letter of Intent to Assam  
Industrial Development Corporation  
Limited**

8637. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Industrial Development Corporation Limited has requested for grant of a letter of intent for processing gas;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by Union Government thereon; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) M/s Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. applied for a letter of intent for gas based petrochemical complex.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Fire In Transformer Repairing workshop of DESU**

8638. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 7 April, 1989 wherein it has been stated that a major fire broke out in the transformer repairing workshop of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking at Okhla Indl. Area Phase-II on 6 April, 1989;

(b) if so, the causes of the fire;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured; and

(d) the estimated loss of property due to fire?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to DESU, it is suspected that an L.T. cable feeding the workshop was damaged and the sparks from the cable ignited the oil in the oil pipes.

(c) and (d). According to DESU, no one was killed or seriously injured in the said fire. The estimated loss of DESU property is around Rs. 9 lakhs.

**Cases Registered by MRTP Commission against Schools in Delhi**

8639. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased

to state:

(a) the details of the cases registered by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission against Schools in Delhi and the reasons therefor;

(b) the stage at which these cases are pending; and

(c) the steps taken to further bring to net more schools for violation of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act in the on-going admission session in school?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Relevant details are contained in the statement below.

(c) The MRTP Commission, a quasi-judicial body, is empowered to take appropriate action under the MRTP Act, 1969.



## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the respondent	Enquiry No.	Allegation	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	St. Michael's School, New Delhi.	RTPE 528/87	Manipulation of charges of service regarding imparting education.	Enquiry pending.
2.	Green field Public School, Delhi	RTPE 1331/87	— do —	— do —
		RTPE 629/87	— do —	— do —
		UTPE 1/88	Making false and misleading representation about the quality and standard of education including recognition of school which is unfair trade practice	— do —
	within the meaning of section		36 A (1) of the MRTP Act.	
3.	Birla Vidya Nketan, New Delhi.	RTPE 1570/87	Trade practice of forcing the students to have the uniforms stitched from one shop only and not from any other shop.	Proceedings dropped.

Sl.No.	Name of the respondent	Enquiry No.	Allegation	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Modern New Delhi Public School, New Delhi.	RTPE 1571/87	Forcing the students to buy uniform & stationery from the school itself.	Enquiry Pending.
		UTPE 69/88	Misrepresentation regarding recognition of school.	Order passed under S 36 (D) (2) of the MRTP Act.
5.	Evergreen Public School, New Delhi.	RTPE 487/87	Manipulation of charges for rendering services and resale price maintenance regarding prices of books.	Proceedings dropped.
6.	Sh.R.K. Ahuja, Principal Florence Public, School, Delhi.	UTPE 285/88	Misrepresentation regarding recognition of School.	Enquiry
7.	Remal Public Secondary School, Delhi.	UTPE 299/88	Misrepresentation regarding recognition of school.	Enquiry Pending
		RTPE 246/88	Manipulation of prices of imparting education.	— do —

Sl.No.	Name of the respondent	Enquiry No.	Allegation	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Sunhill Public School, New Delhi.	UTPE 256/88	Misrepresentation about the quality or standard of education imparted in school.	Under investigation
9.	St. Francis De Sales Sr. Sec. School, New Delhi.	RTPE 478/88	Indulging in restrictive trade practice of manipulation of prices of imparting education.	Enquiry Pending
10.	Senior Cambridge School, New Delhi	RTPE 377/88	Discriminating against students.	Under investigation.
11.	DAV Public School, Delhi.	RTPE 422/88	Manipulation of prices of imparting education.	— do —
12.	Modern Public School, Delhi.	RTPE 442/88	— do —	— do —
13.	Bal Mandir Public Nursery School, Delhi.	RTPE 460/88	— do —	— do —
14.	Ahicon Public School, Delhi.	RTPE 52/89	Steep increase in fee.	— do —
15.	Apeejay School, Delhi.	RTPE 1626/87	Unjustified increase in tuition fee and asking for	Enquiry Pending

Sl.No.	Name of the respondent	Enquiry No.	Allegation	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
16.	Oxford Public School, Delhi.	RTPE 75/89	security deposit from children with out paying any interest which amount to manipulation of prices of service.  Increase in fee.	Investigation reports submitted by DG (I & R) is under consideration of the Commission.
17.	Nutan Vidya Mandir Sr. Sec. School, Delhi.	RTPE 270/88	Manipulation of prices of service of imparting education.	Under investigation.
18.	Hill Grove Public School, Delhi.	RTPE 319/88	Increase in tuition fee	— do —
19.	Hans Raj Smarak School, Delhi.	RTPE 64/89	Unjustified increase in the fee for imparting education.	Enquiry pending.

[*Translation*]

### **Power Generation in Bihar**

8640. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power in Megawatts being generated in Bihar;

(b) whether all the power stations in Bihar are functioning to their full capacity;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase the capacity of these power stations; and

(e) when power generation will be started in Kahalgaon Power Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The installed generating capacity in Bihar as on 31.3.89 was 1575 MW and the actual generation during 1988-89 was 4522 MU.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to generate power from generating units to their full capacity as performance of power stations depends upon a number of factors including planned maintenance, forced outage, system load conditions, age of the plant, etc., in the case of thermal and nuclear units, and availability of water in the case of hydro stations.

(d) Various measures taken to improve the generation of thermal stations include implementation of the centrally sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Scheme, assistance to State Electricity Boards in initiating Plant betterment Programmes as well as in the procurement of spare parts, supply of requisite quality and quantity of coal, training of personnel etc.

(e) According to present reckoning,

power generation in Kahalgaon STPP is expected to start in 1991-92.

[*English*]

### **MRTPC Enquiry against LML Ltd., Kanpur**

8641. BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (MRTPC) has instituted an inquiry against the LML Limited for alleged restrictive trade practices;

(b) if so, whether the LML Limited, Kanpur has not refunded the deposits invited by it for booking of scooters; and

(c) if so, what further actions is contemplated by Government against the company.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has on 1.5.1989 ordered institution of an enquiry against M/s Lohia Machines Limited, Kanpur. The Commission, being a quasi-judicial body, is competent to pass appropriate orders under the MRTP Act, 1969.

### **Setting up of Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh**

8642. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for setting up of power projects (Hydel or Thermal) received from Andhra Pradesh by Union Government; and

(b) the present position of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Fifteen proposals for setting up of power projects have been received from Andhra Pradesh in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for techno-economic appraisal. Six of these proposals have been accorded techno-economic approval by the ACEA. For schemes have been returned to the State authorities either for revision of project reports or due to inadequate details. The remaining five schemes could be techno-economically appraised after the statutory requirements as per Section 29 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have been complied with by the Project authorities and/or necessary inputs such as coal linkage as also various clearances including from the environmental angle have been tied up.

#### **Chemicals Industries in Orissa**

8643. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of chemicals industries set up in Orissa so far and their locations; and

(b) the details of the air and water pollution control measures taken by those units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Since 1985 only one CARRY-ON BUSINESS licence has been issued by the Government to M/s Ispat Alloys Ltd., in the organised sector. This is for Calcium Silicide at Tehsil Balgopalpur, Distt, Balasore in the State of Orissa.

(b) Commercial production by a unit can be commenced only after that units has obtained clearance from the concerned State Pollution Control Board.

#### **S.T.D. Facility in Tamil Nadu**

8644. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether STD facility has been provided in all important cities of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether public telephones with STD facility have been installed at airports, bus stand, railway stations etc. to ensure better communication;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government have any plans to provide this facility at all such places in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) All cities with more than one lakh population in Tamil Nadu have been provided with S.T.D. facility.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In all 198 public call telephones with STD facility have been provided at different places in Tamilnadu. This includes the public telephones provided at airports, certain bus stands and railway stations etc. Another 200 public call telephones with STD facility have been planned to be provided during the year 1989-90 in Tamil Nadu.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Telephones Facilities in Rural, Backward and Desert Areas of Rajasthan**

8645. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the programme worked out for augmenting telephone facilities in rural, backward and desert areas of Rajasthan during the Seventh Plan period, allocations made for the purpose and the targets achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): Details of programme for augmenting telephone facilities in rural, backward and desert areas of Rajasthan during Seventh Plan period and achievement so far as under:

<i>Target for installation of new small automatic exchanges during 7th Plan</i>	<i>Achievement as on 31.3.89</i>	<i>Target for opening of LDPTs during Seventh Plan</i>	<i>Achievement as on 31.3.89</i>
200	208	1370	1018

No separate funds are allocated for the purpose. Expenditure is met out from the lumpsum grant placed at the disposal of the circle.

#### **Telephone Facility in Villages in Dhubri and Golapara Districts of Assam**

8646. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Dhubri and Goalpara Districts of Assam which are likely to be provided with telephone facilities in 1989-90; and

(b) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Three villages each in Dhubri and Goalpara Districts in Assam are likely to be provided with telecom. facility in 1989-90.

(b) No separate funds are allocated for this purpose. The expenditure is met from the lumpsum grant placed at the disposal of the Circle.

#### **Exploration for Oil and Gas in Krishna Godavari Cauvery Basins and Andamans**

8647. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has adopted a novel method for oil exploration in the Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery basins and Andamans.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent it has been successful;

(d) whether the oil exploration would be extended to the remaining parts of the coastal areas by adopting the same method; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard.

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

(b) The method involved imaging in the Microwave region of electromagnetic spectrum through use of airborne synthetic aperture Radar (SAF).

(c) High resolution colour and vegetation free terrain images were obtained in logistically difficult areas for detailed geological interpretation.

(d) Further adoption of this technique in other parts of the country will be determined after interpretation of data already acquired over Cauvery and Andaman basins and an assessment of the efficacy thereof.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Exploration for Oil and Gas in Kerala**

8648. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of exploration work done in Kerala to find out oil and gas so far as the results achieved;

(b) whether there is any programme for more exploration work in Kerala in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) (a) to (c). On the basis of surveys conducted by ONGC so far, hydrocarbon prospects in onland part of Kerala-Konkan basin have not yet been considered promising and as such no efforts for further exploration are being made at present.

In the offshore part, four wells were drilled by ONGC during 1978-1988 but all proved dry. One well is presently under drilling. Two foreign oil companies, namely, M/s BHP, and M/s Shell have been given contracts for exploration in three offshore block in this basin.

#### Telecommunication facilities in Orissa during Eighth Plan

8649. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to strengthen the existing Telecommunication systems in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of additional telecommunication facilities proposed to be provided in the rural areas of the state; and

(c) the programme drawn up therefor during the Eighth Plan period?

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

(b) During the year 1989-90, it is pro-

posed to open 160 Long distance Public Telephones (LDPTs) in the rural areas of Orissa. It is also proposed to open 20 new MAX-III exchanges during the current year provided there is sufficient demand for new telephone connections in rural areas of Orissa. Proposals also exist for replacement of rural exchanges at 30 places by electronic exchanges during the year.

(c) Plan proposals of the Orissa Telecom Circle during the Eighth Plan are being finalised.

#### Completion of Power Projects in Orissa

8650. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when the Indravati multi-purpose project and the Upper Kolab hydro-electric project Unit-II in Orissa are likely to start generation of power; and

(b) the amount spent so far on each project and the total amount required to complete these projects?

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

(a) Two Units of Upper Indravati HE Project in Orissa (4 x 150 MW) are likely to be commissioned in 1992-93 and the remaining two units in 1993-94. Two units of Upper Kolab Stage-I (3x80 MW) have already been commissioned. Third Unit is likely to be commissioned in September, 1989. One unit of Upper Kolab Stage-II (1x80 MW) is likely to be commissioned in October, 1990.

(b) The latest estimated cost of these projects and the expenditure incurred is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Latest estimated cost</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Upper Indravati H.E. Project (4 x 150 MW)	380.65 (Chargeable to power)	186.28 (upto March, 1989)
Upper Kolab H.E. Project Stage-1 (3x80 MW)	198.01	179.82 (upto Feb., 1989)
Upper Kolab H.E. Project Stage-II (1x80 MW)	18.62	3.38 (upto Feb., 1989)



**Hydro-Electric Projects in Sikkim**

8651. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some hydro-electric projects are proposed to be set up in Sikkim during the remaining period of Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to set up three more hydro-electric projects in Sikkim during the Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the sites

selected for the purpose.

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

(a) and (b). The following Mini-Micro H.E. Projects in Sikkim, which were envisaged for giving benefits during the Seventh Five Year Plan, have already been commissioned:-

- i) Rognichu St. II (5x500 KW)
- ii) Rimbi St. II (2x500 KW)

(c) and (d). The following H.E. Schemes, which have been tentatively identified for benefits during the Eighth Five Year Plan, are presently under consideration:-

<i>Name of Schemes with capacity</i>	<i>District of location</i>	<i>Likely year of commissioning</i>
1. Myangchu (4 MW)	North Sikkim	1991-92
2. Upper Rongnichu (4x2 MW)	East Sikkim	1991-92
3. Kalez Khola (2x1 MW)	West Sikkim	1992-93

In addition, Rangit H.E. Project (60 MW) located in West Sikkim district, has been techno-economically cleared by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and is awaiting investment decision.

Rammam H.E. Project St. 1 (3x12 MW) of West Bengal, located on Rammam River, 50% catchment area of which is in Sikkim is in the process of techno-economic appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority.

**Establishment of Oil Terminal at Mangalore**

8652. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Karnataka Government has sent a revised project report for the establishment of an oil terminal at Mangalore;

(b) if so, the revised estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether Government have cleared that project;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the expected time of the establishment of oil terminal and petrochemical complex at Mangalore?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above;

(e) The detailed project report for the proposed 3.0 MTPA Petrochemical Refinery at Mangalore has been received. A final decision will be taken after it has been examined and appraised according to the prescribed procedure. Expected implementa-

tion period of the project is 48 months.

**Expansion of Telephone Facilities in Alleppey District in Kerala**

8653. SHRIVAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for expansion of telephone facilities in the Alleppey district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Six telephone exchanges in Alleppey District are proposed to be expanded during 1989-90. These exchanges are:

1. Kuthiathode
2. Shettallai
3. Chengannur
4. Edathua
5. Haripad
6. Mancombu

In addition the ICP exchange at Alleppey is likely to be expanded.

[*Translation*]

**Improving Telephone exchanges in Faizabad Uttar Pradesh**

8654. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone exchanges at some places in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh are not functioning properly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government contemplate improving the conditions of the existing telephone exchanges by installing new equipment and increasing their line capacity in the near future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The functioning of telephone exchanges in Faizabad District of Uttar Pradesh is generally satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Replacement of existing exchanges is planned depending on the life of equipment and other technical considerations. Expansion of capacity of exchanges is planned keeping in view the demand.

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

[*English*]

**Power Companies in Private Sector**

8655. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some power companies in private sector are operating in the country;

(b) whether these companies have taken any permission of Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to taken against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Regional Office of P&T Department At  
Aurangabad**

8656. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create a new Regional Office of the Post & Telegraphs Department at Aurangabad, Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No Sir. However, there is already a regional office headed by a Director of Postal Services at Aurangabad in Maharashtra Circle.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Power Project at Sabalgarh, M.P.**

8657. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a 310 Megawatts power project in Sabalgarh Tehsil of Morena district, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which this power project is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Chambal Right Bank Main Canal H.E. Project (3x600 KW) which is located in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh is likely to be commissioned during 1989-90.

[English]

**Industries set up in Daman and Diu**

8658. SHRI GOPAL K. TANDEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of existing industries and those proposed to be set up separately in Daman & Diu districts of the Union territory during the current year; and

(b) the details thereof?

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 the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, the following 4 letters of intent were granted during 1987, 1988 & 1989 (upto Feb., 89) for setting up industries in Daman & Diu:-

Name of the undertaking & type	Location	Item of Manufacture & Annual capacity
1. Ashok Punj (M/s Broken Hills Industries Pvt. Ltd.) (New Undertaking)	Daman, Daman & Diu	1. Cut and Polished Granite Tiles = 60000 sq. mts.  2. Granite Slabs = 37500 sq. mts. etc.
2. Akash Shangilal Shah, S.A. Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. (New Undertaking)	Daman, Daman & Diu	1. Starch (Almidon) = 4500 MT  2. Industrial Alcohol = 10,00,000 Ltrs. etc.etc.
3. K.P. Mehta (New Undertaking)	Daman, Daman & Diu	Aluminium Extrusions of different Sections = 5000 tonnes.
4. Dinodia Packaging Pvt. Ltd	Daman,	Speciality Pressure Sensitive self Adhesive Coated Tapes for Electronics Electricals Power Distribution etc. = 1,50,00,000 Sq.Mtrs.

Under the existing procedure, a letter of intent is granted with an initial validity period of three years to enable the entrepreneur to take effective steps for the implementation of the project. After the entrepreneur has fulfilled all the conditions of the letter of intent, the same is converted into an industrial licence. The initial validity period of an industrial licence is two years within which the licensee is expected to commence commercial production. As such, the above letters of intent would be at various stages of implementation.

In addition to the above letters of intent, 11 Schemes pertaining to industries de-licensed were registered during 1987, 1988 and 1989 (upto Feb. 89) by the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in respect of Daman & Diu.

#### **Coal Based Chemical Industry**

8659. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have examined the scope of setting up coal based chemical industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up such industry in the country?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) At present government is not considering any proposal to set up a coal based chemical unit.

#### **Pesticide Formulations**

8660. DR. VJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item

captioned "Pesticides units to be asked to observe norms" appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 1 April, 1989;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government so far against these units which are disregarding the Government guidelines and if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the pesticide manufacturers have been making huge profits on formulations;

(d) whether Pesticides Formulations Association of India has brought to the notice of Government unwarranted price hikes and unfair trade practices followed by basic manufacturers who are followers monopolistic practices; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Government have been issuing instructions for and monitoring observance of norms for selling of technical pesticides by manufacturers of technical grade pesticides to non-associated formulators. A condition is imposed in all manufacturing licences that 50% of technical material will be sold to non-associated formulators. A meeting was also held recently with the basic manufacturers, formulators and industry associations to discuss the issues (referred to in the news item). All manufacturers have been generally adhering to these norms and have again shown their commitment to observance of this licence conditions.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such information with the Government.

(d) We have received some such complaints but on ascertaining the facts, have found no substance in these complaints.

(e) Question doesnot arise.

**Introduction Before Start of T.V. Serial  
'Mahabharat' in Kannada**

8661. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the introduction to each episode of the T.V. serial 'Mahabharat' is given at present in Hindi before the start of each episode;

(b) whether Bangalore Doordarshan is giving introduction of each episode of 'Mahabharat' in Kannada; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to direct the Bangalore Doordarshan authorities to give introduction of each episode of "Mahabharat" in Kannada before the start of each episode?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY) (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Such announcement cannot be made by Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore as the serial 'Mahabharat' is telecast on the national network, originating from Delhi and carried by all the Kendras simultaneously. The Kendras are linked up with national network on Sundays from 9.090 a.m. onwards.

**Technological Improvements in Telecom Services**

8662. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether technological improvements have been introduced in the telecom services in a big way;

(b) if so, whether the said technology is Indian or imported and is suitable to tropical conditions; and

(c) the details of the suppliers of this

technology?

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

(b) It is a blend of both Indian and foreign technologies and these are suitable to Indian conditions.

(c) Suppliers are leading manufactures of telecommunication equipments from countries like France, Japan, Netherland, U.K., West Germany, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, etc.

**Families affected by expansion programme of Neyveli Lignite Corporation**

8663. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families affected due to expansion programme of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and whose land been acquired by the Corporation for mining purposes;

(b) whether the Corporation has given full compensation and provided jobs to the families of those whose land has been acquired;

(c) whether there are still a large number of families to be rehabilitated due to taking over to their land by the Corporation; and

(d) if so, the manner in which these families are to be rehabilitated and by which time?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Land belonging to 5875 families has been acquired for the expansion programmes of Neyveli Lignite Corporation. These include a number of families, only portions of whose land holdings have been acquired and who are not required to shift their place of living.

(b) Compensation as per awards made

under the Land Acquisition Act has been paid. Some land owners have, however, gone to the Courts claiming higher compensation. As for giving employment in the Corporation to members of families whose lands have been acquired, preference is given to such persons in accordance with certain norms.

(c) and (d). 1343 families are yet to be rehabilitated. Lands for rehabilitation of these families have been identified and infrastructural arrangements are being made.

#### **Panels for Commercial Broadcast and Cable TV**

8664. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute two panels, one to have a "fresh look" into the commercial broadcasting and to make it more purposeful and the other to go into the various aspects of Cable TV" which has hit the film industry and helped video piracy;

(b) if so, the composition of each of these panels; and

(c) when these panels are likely to submit their reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (c). A Committee has been constituted by the Government on 27.4.89 to study the commercial advertisements on AIR/Doordarshan. Another Committee was formed on 14.2.89 to study the problems faced by the film industry including anti-piracy laws and their implementation. The former is expected to submit its recommendation within three months of its constitution and the latter within a period of six months of its first sitting.

The Committee to study advertisements on AIR/Doordarshan is headed by Secretary in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

and the members are the representatives from the advertising agencies, large and small scale industries, Central Consumer Protection Council, Social Scientists, besides official members including a representative from the Planning Commission.

The Committee to study the problems of the film industry is also headed by Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and consists of representatives from the film industry and State Governments besides official members.

[*Translation*]

#### **Loss incurred by Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi**

8665. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has incurred a loss of about Rupees 60 crores during 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor and steps taken to meet the loss?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). According to provisional figures, the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited has incurred a loss of about Rs. 58 crores during 1988-90. The main reason for the loss is the element of interest on Government loan amounting to about Rs. 70 crores. Hence, the grant of interest holiday is one of the proposals which have been considered for capital restructuring of the corporation.

[*English*]

#### **Broadcast of Programmes on National Channel**

8666. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints that the programmes broadcast on the National Channel of All India Radio are not properly audible at many places and are mixed up with atmospheric and other disturbances;

(b) if so, the efforts being made to improve the audibility of these programmes;

(c) whether some programmes on the National Channel are broadcast at mid night;

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to alter the timings suitably of the mid night programmes; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):  
(a) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The National Channel of All India Radio at present broadcasts programmes from 1900 hrs. to 0230 hours. The Medium Wave transmitters at various Stations of All India Radio are used mainly for broadcasting in the regional languages. In the absence of alternate channel some of the centrally originated programmes are relayed for short durations by the Regional Stations and these encroach into the regional service at peak listening hours. A separate National Channel for broadcast, exclusively of National programmes was, therefore set-up to cover major portion of the country at night. The availability of sky-wave at night also increases its coverage. In view of the position explained above, it is not proposed to alter the timings of the programmes broadcast over the National Channel.

[Translation]

**Assistant Engineers belonging to SC/ST in D.E.S.U.**

8667. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistant Engineers

working in the Civil Engineering Department of D.E.S.U.;

(b) the number belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them; and

(c) if there is no such engineers in the said Department, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):  
(a) 37 (as on 3.5.89).

(b) None.

(c) According to DESU, no departmental employees belonging to SC/ST category has been found eligible for promotion to the post of Assistant Engineers (Civil). However, they have now sent a proposal to the UPSC for filling up the direct recruitment quota posts of Assistant Engineer (Civil) which includes requisite reservation for SC/ST.

[English]

**LPG Dealers under HPCL, Bhopal**

8668. SHRI G.S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L.P.G. dealers within the jurisdiction of the Regional office of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. at Bhopal are subject to uniform policy, procedure, criteria in regard to sanction and enrolment of L.P.G. consumers; and

(b) if so, the number of regulators given and the number of consumers sanctioned to each LPG dealers, till date?

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

(b) The required information is given in the statement'

<b>STATEMENT</b>			
1	2	3	4
Sl.No.	Name of the dealer with location	Number of Pressure Regulators	Customer holding as on 31.3.1989
1.	M/s. Book N. Cook, Bhopal.	7435	7435
2.	B.S. & Ser Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal	6828	6828
3.	Divya Flames, Bhopal.	5864	5864
4.	Mansaram kotumal, Bopal.	6075	6075
5.	Phoenix Dist., Bhopal.	4738	4738
6.	Rupa Gas, Bhopal.	8293	8293
7.	Sunil Gen Stores, Bhopal.	5269	5269
8.	Sarah Agencies, Bhopal.	925	925
9.	Burhanpur Gas Supp., Co, Burhanpur.	7421	7421
10.	Prabhat Gas Agency, Burhanpur.	1181	1181
11.	Ratanshri Enterprise, Dewas.	3134	3134
12.	Toprani Gas Agency, Dewas.	4966	4966



Sl.No.	Name of the dealer with location	Number of Pressure Regulators	Customer holding as on 31.3.1989
1	2	3	4
13.	Ashanvit Enterprise, Indore.	8644	8644
14.	Indore Household, Indore.	8833	8833
15.	Super Gas, Indore.	8259	8259
16.	Ruby Gas, Indore.	6231	6231
17.	Ratnesh Gas Agences, Indore	3935	3935
18.	Maehesh Enterprise, Indore	7689	7689
19.	Manglia Kitchen Ser, Manglia.	3045	3045
20.	Jabalpur Gas Co., Jabalpur.	7965	7965
21.	A.K. Gas, Co., Jabalpur.	1950	1950
22.	Johar Enterprise, Jabalpur.	6157	6157
23.	Mahakoshal Gasolene, Entr., Jabalpur.	7703	7703
24.	Madan Mahal, Jabalpur.	5748	5748
25.	Udyan Gas Agencies, Jabalpur.	5166	5166

Sl.No.	Name of the dealer with location	Number of Pressure Regulators	Customer holding as on 31.3.1989
1	2	3	4
26.	Vishal Gas, Jhabua, Jhabua.	4222	4222
27.	Bharat Gas, Mhow.	6308	6308
28.	Nepanagar Co., Paper Mill, Nepanagar.	3239	3239
29.	Venus Enterprrie, Rajgarh.	2899	2899
30.	Kartik Gas, Ratlam.	3890	3890
31.	Ratlam Gas Agencies, Ratlam.	6917	6917
32.	Vidish Gas Services, Vidisha.	2858	2858
33.	Atul Udhog Bhawan, Vidisha.	7353	7353
34.	Jai Gas Agencies, Ujjain.	5341	5341
35.	Ujjain Gas Agencies, Ujjain.	4777	4777
36.	M. Hussain, Sehore.	6335	6335
37.	Suvidha Flames, Itarsi.	2036	2036
38.	Rai Gas Agencies, Bina.	1607	1607

Sl.No.	Name of the dealer with location	Number of Pressure Regulators	Customer holding as on 31.3.1989
1	2	3	4
39.	Dhar Gas Co., Dhar.	5899	5899
40.	Balaji Gas, Harda.	1194	1194
41.	Sunil Gas Agenices, Sagar.	5114	5114
42.	Super Gas, Khandwa.	6640	6640
43.	Nanda Gas, Khandwa.	600	600
44.	Prabha Gas, Kachrod.	265	265
45.	Alok Allied, Seoni	3831	3831
46.	Nahar Allied, Chhindwara.	4524	4524
47.	M.P.Rajya Approtty Nigam, Betul.	3838	3838
48.	Mandal Gas Co, Mandla.	3805	3805
49.	Narmada Gas Shahdol, Shahdol.	3942	3942
50.	Gupta Bros, Katni.	5562	5562
51.	Superior Sales & Ser. Balathat.	3391	3391

Sl.No.	Name of the dealer with location	Number of Pressure Regulators	Customer holding as on 31.3.1989
1	2	3	4
52.	Kabra Gas, Panchmarhi.	3391	915
53.	M.C.P. Emp. Co. Sec., Malanjikhand.	2100	2100
	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
54.	Anand Gas & Dom. App. Nagpur.	6407	6407
55.	Kale Gas Co., Nagpur.	5384	5384
56.	Gandhi Gas Agencies, Nagpur.	5949	5949
57.	Surendra Gas Agencies, Nagpur.	7583	7583
58.	Kitchen Queen Gas Trad., Nagpur.	3978	3978
59.	Blue Flame Traders. Nagpur.	4385	4385
60.	Allied Gas Treaders, Nagpur.	5735	5735
61.	Dom. Gas & Appl., Nagpur.	5111	5111
62.	Jyotika Gas & Dom. Appl., Nagpur.	3466	3466

Sl.No.	Name of the dealer with location	Number of Pressure Regulators	Customer holding as on 31.3.1989
1	2	3	4
63.	NGDA, Nagpur	17019	17019
64.	Dharampeth: Gas Ser. Nagpur.	9224	9224
65.	Sitabaldi Gas Ser., Nagpur..	934	9341
66.	Central Avenue, Nagpur.	11696	11696
67.	Pryagraj Gas & Dom. Appl., Nagpur.	1095	1095
68.	Easy Home Appl., Nagpur.	835	835
69.	Agarwal Ge. Stores, Ambajanari.	4821	4821
70	Emp. Co. Soc., Koradi.	3650	3650
71.	Krishak Agri, Agen., Kotal.	2429	2429
72.	C.Tiwari & co. Kamptee.	4338	4338
73.	Kothari Bros., Kamptee.	3319	3319
74.	Amravati Gas Co., Amravati.	6002	6002
75.	Vidarbha Gas & Dom. App., Amravati.	7899	7899

Sl.No.	Name of the dealer with location	Number of Pressure Regulators	Customer holding as on 31.3.1989
1	2	3	4
76.	Rakha Gas & Dom. App., Amravati.	1200	1200
77.	Patel Gas Agency, Akola.	6970	6970
78.	Akola Gas Ser. Akola.	9987	9987
79.	Samarth Gas Agen., Akola.	1928	1928
80.	Shriram Gas Agen., Achalpur.	3354	3354
81.	Chandra Agencies, Achalpur.	3092	3092
82.	Bhuibhar Gas Co., Akot.	2127	2127
83.	Ehandara Gas Ser., Bhandara.	3260	3260
84.	Emp., Co. Soc., Jawaharnagar.	2656	2656
85.	Lathiwala Gas Ser., Arvi.	2291	2291
86.	Buldhana Gas Ser., Buldhana.	2200	2200
87.	Gondia Gas Agen., Gondia.	4830	4830
88	Kothari Stores, Gondia	4602	4602

Sl.No.	Name of the dealer with location	Number of Pressure Regulators	Customer holding as on 31.3.1989
1	2	3	4
89.	Bajaj Gas Agen., Pusad.	2440	2440
90.	Facor Co., Sec., Tumsar	3280	3280
91.	Ibrahimiji Adam Ji, Wardha.	5750	5750
92.	Lokhatia & Rathi, Wardha	738	738
93.	C.B. More, Yeomal.	3532	3532
94.	Yeotmal Gas Co., Yeotmal.	4531	4531
95.	Dhamangaon Gas & Dom. App., Dhamangaon.	733	733
96.	Venkatesh Gas Age. Ballarpur.	3484	3484
97.	Consumer Co. Stores Ord , Factory, Bhandak.	2804	2804
98.	Khandre Trading Corp., Chandrapur.	4369	4369

Sl.No.	Name of the dealer with location	Number of Pressure Regulators	Customer holding as on 31.3.1989
1	2	3	4
99.	Swastik Sales Agen., Chandrapur.	5020	5020
100.	Supreme Gas & Dom. Appl., Chandrapur.	1324	1324
101.	Grahlakhshmi, Hinganghat.	3132	3132
102.	Satyashri Gas Co., Hinganghat.	2026	2026
103.	Ravi Sales Agen, Wani.	3365	3365
104.	Minakshi Agen., Warora.	1953	1953
105.	Khamgaon Gas & Dom. Appl., Khamgaon.	6497	6497
106.	Shyog Gas Agen, Parol.	2858	2858
107.	Dilip Gas Agen., Chalisgaon.	8382	8382
108.	S.C. Parekh, Amalner.	4777	4777
109.	Jalgaon Gas Agen., Jalgaon.	4680	4680



Sl.No.	Name of the dealer with location	Number of Pressure Regulators	Customer holding as on 31.3.1989
1	2	3	4
110.	Shirish & Co, Jalgaon.	7891	7891
111.	Jagdish Gas Co., Chopda.	2047	2047
112.	Bhuswal Gas Agency, Bhusawal.	7874	7874

**Development of footwear Industry**

8669. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scope for the development of footwear industry in the eastern region;

(b) whether the eastern region has a meagre share of overall exports of Indian leather footwear and footwear components at present;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the development of footwear industry in the eastern region particularly in West Bengal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There is a scope for creation of additional capacity for footwear in the country, including in the eastern sector, both for exports and domestic consumption.

(b) and (c). During 1987-88 the export of leather footwear and shoe uppers from the eastern region was Rs. 222.72 million against the All India export of Rs. 4518.66 million.

(d) A central Footwear Training Centre (CFTC) is being set up at Budgebudge under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the Central Government has already released Rs. 35.50 lakhs for this purpose. The Centre will be administered by the Government of West Bengal.

**Artificial Colour and Flavour Manufacturing Industry**

8670. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the artificial colour and

flavours manufacturing industry is very highly profit-oriented industry;

(b) whether there is mushroom growth of units manufacturing these additives;

(c) if so, whether government propose to order a thorough cost audit of these preparations;

(d) if the the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Most of the units manufacturing artificial colour and flavour are small scale units and this industry's profitability has not been assessed by Government.

(b) There are only 4 companies in the organised sector which are registered with the DGTD with a total installed capacity of 570 TPA. There is no reports of mushroom growth with the Government.

(c) and (d). The Government does not propose to order a cost audit of this industry as it is not a high priority industry.

**Control and Instrumentation Equipment Orders Bagged by Siemens India Ltd.**

8671. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some control and instrumentation equipment orders have been placed recently by various public sector undertaking on M/s Siemens India Ltd;

(b) whether these orders constitute approximately 30 to 40% of their own manufacture only and the remaining equipments are bought by them from their principles in West Germany and other Indian vendors for supply to the ultimate clients; and

(c) if so, the reasons for awarding such heavy orders to the Siemens whereas complete indigenous packages are available with various Public Sector undertakings like

BHEL, Instrumentation Ltd., Keltron, etc?

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.

**Export by Balmer Lawrie Company Limited**

8672. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Balmer Company Ltd. is exporting its products; and

(b) if so, the details of the items exported, the quantity of each item and the countries to which exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTTA): Yes, Sir,

(b) The information is given in the statement below.



S.No.	Item	Country	Year									
			1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Dudai		—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	10
	Iran		1014	—	1339	—	—	—	397	—	—	—
	Iraq		996	95	12	530	10	—	1348	25	—	—
	Japan		—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
	Nigeria		17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Oman		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—
	Saudi Arabia		85	—	57	649	—	—	254	—	—	3
	Spain		—	—	—	—	1.5	1	—	—	—	—
	UK		—	—	—	—	3	1	—	7	4	—
	USA		—	—	—	3.6	—	—	4	—	—	—

S No	Item	Country	Year							
			1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	4	5	6		
1	2	3	4	5	6					
	West Germany	—	—	0.4	—	—	0.5	—		
	World Food Programme (Deemed Exports)	116	—	125	—	—	360	—		
		2485	95	103	2866.0	357.5	97	2661.7	37	42

### Setting up of Urjagrāms

8673. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a majority of the States/ Union Territories have set up nodal agencies for setting up 'Urjagrāms:

(b) if so, the names of States which have set up such agencies as on date and the likely date by which the remaining States would set up such agencies;

(c) the names of the Urjagrāms for each of the four parliamentary constituencies in Himachal Pradesh alongwith the names of the blocks and districts in which they are located; and

(d) the likely date by which these would become functional and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). 14 States/ Union territories have so far established Nodal Agencies to deal with Non-Conventional Energy Programmes and activities. The names of the States/Union Territories are given in the statement below. Urjagram projects are mainly implemented through the State Nodal Agencies. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy sources has been requesting all other States & Union Territories to also establish Non-Conventional Energy Nodal Agencies.

(c) and (d). Himurja, the Nodal Agency for Himachal Pradesh has selected Nari village in Una District and Slapper village in Mandi District for Urjagram projects, in consultation with the concerned Members of Parliament. According to information from the State nodal agency, steps have been taken to select two more villages in the remaining parliamentary constituencies. Implementation of Urjagram projects will be taken up upon the completion of energy surveys and preparation of project proposals for the selected villages by the Nodal

Agency, and will become functional soon thereafter. Since the State Nodal Agency has recently been established, it is expected that the implementation will be taken up without delay.

### STATEMENT

*States/Union Territories where Non-conventional energy nodal agencies have been established*

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Delhi
4. Gujarat
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Karnataka
7. Kerala
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Maharashtra
10. Meghalaya
11. Orissa
12. Rajasthan
13. Tamil Nadu
14. Uttar Pradesh

### Survey for Petrol Pumps and LPG Agencies in Himachal Pradesh

8674. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new locations for allotment of petrol/diesel pumps and LPG agencies in Himachal Pradesh have been surveyed and identified by the Indian Oil Corporation/Hindustan Petroleum etc. during the

**Seventh Plan period upto 31-3-1989; and**

**(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise and the likely date by which the process for the allotment of petrol/diesel pumps and gas agencies at these locations would be initiated and allotment made?**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE**

**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). Surveys to identify locations for Retail Outlet dealerships and LPG distributorships are carried out by the oil industry on a continuous basis. Based on such surveys, the following locations in Himachal Pradesh commencing from the Marketing Plan 1985-86 have been included from Retail Outlet Dealerships/LPG distributorships:**

<i>Retail Outlet Dealerships</i>	<i>LPG Distributorships</i>
1. Kaza	1. Narkhanda
2. Chhaila	2. Parvanoo
3. Dharmapur	3. Kangra
4. Pandogha	4. Dera Gopipur
5. Subathu	
6. Kumarhatti	
7. Totu	

Since various steps precede the selection for allotment of each dealership, it is not feasible indicate the time by which the unallotted cases out of the above will be allotted.

The following distributorship have been commissioned on ad hoc basis through M/s Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation:

1. Keylong
2. Rampur
3. Theog
4. Nurpur
5. Nalagarh
6. Joginer Nagar
7. Rohru

8. Nahan
9. Peo (Kalpa)

#### **Shortage of Line Materials**

8675. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the acute shortage of Sockets' and other items of line material has adversely affected the expansion of Telecom network in the rural areas during 1988-89 and whether the shortage is still continuing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to overcome this shortage as also the exact position as on date; and

(c) the likely date by which the shortage would be overcome and whether any alter-



native arrangements are proposed to made to fulfil the commitments?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):** (a) There is no shortage of Line material in general. There is of shortage of 'Sockets; which has affected the expansion of Telecom. network to some extent during 1988-89 and is still continuing.

(b) The shortage of 'Sockets' is due to short supply of Pig Iron. The case has been taken up with the Department of Steel, for improving the supply position. The total requirement for the year 88-89 was 37,5000 M.T. Against this, the allotment given by SAIL was 21,000 M.T. However the total quantity supplied as on date is 5421 M.T. Against our requirement of 38,000 M.T. of Pig Iron during the year 1989-90, the allotment received from JPC is only 20,000 M.T.

(c) The Shortage of 'Sockets' will be overcome only after there is increase in the supply of Pig Iron. The case is being pursued with the Ministry of Steel & Mines. As an alternative arrangement, the Chief General Managers Telecommunication Circles have been advised to explore possibility of using RCC or granite sockets.

#### **Setting up of Mini-Hydel Plants In Orissa**

**8676. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have been provided funds to States for setting up mini-hydel plants;

(b) if so, the number of mini-hydel plants in different States so financed by Union Government during the last three years;

(c) the allocation made for those hydel plants, plant-wise; and

(d) the amount allocated to Orissa for

these plants during 1987-88 and 1988-89 and proposed to be allocated during 1989-90?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) to (d). The requisite information is being obtained and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

#### **Solar Thermal Projects**

**8677. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects which have been identified for solar thermal applications;

(b) whether feasibility studies in this regard have been started; and

(c) if so, when the reports of such studies are likely to be submitted to Government?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) to (c). Solar Thermal Devices can meet heat energy requirements in almost all the temperature ranges. Solar Thermal Devices for low temperature (less than 85 °C) applications have been successfully commercialised in the country. These devices are available to the users throughout the country through the State Nodal Implementing agencies. Till 31st March, 1989; 2315 Solar water Heaters, 3289 Domestic Solar Water Heaters, 35 Solar Air Heaters/Solar Crop Dryers, 39 Solar Timber Kilns, 7450 Solar Stills and over 1,10,000 Solar Cookers have ben installed in the country. These devices are capable of saving/generating approximately 313 million KW of thermal energy per annum.

The solar thermal technologies for medium temperature applications such as Solar Thermal Pump, Solar Refrigerator, solar Cold Storage etc. have also been developed and are currently under field demonstration.

Two experimental Solar Thermal Power Plants of capacities 20 KW and 50 KW are working in the country at Salojipally village in Andhra Pradesh and Gwalpahari in Haryana respectively. The feasibility report for setting up of a large 30 MW Solar Thermal Power Station have also been prepared by the department and submitted for clearance. A number of states have requested for the setting up of such 30 MW capacity Solar Thermal Power Plants in their respective States.

#### World Bank loan for coal mine projects

8678. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

S.No.	Project	World Bank Loan Amount
1.	Dudhichua OCP (NCL)	US \$ 151.00 million (Loan sanctioned in May, 1984)
2.	<i>Jharia Coking Coal Projects (BCCL)</i>	
	i) Block-II OCP	US \$ 248.00 million
	ii) Pootkee Bulliary UG	(Loan sanctioned in May, 1985)
	iii) Pootkee washery	
3.	i) Sonapur Bazari OCP, ECL	US \$ 180.00 million
	ii) Gevra OCP, SECL	(Loan sanctioned in June, 1987)

No other loans have been sought from the World Bank for coal mining projects.

#### Utilisation of Solar Photovoltaic as Energy

8679. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have commenced utilisation of solar photovoltaics as an alternative sources of energy;

(b) if so, the details of the main uses to which this power is being put;

(c) the States in which solar photovoltaics are now being utilised;

(a) whether Government have sought world Bank loan for implementing new opencast coal mine projects;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be made available by the world Bank and

(c) the details of the opencast mine projects proposed to be taken up with the help of this loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The following projects are being implemented under World Bank financial assistance:

(d) whether Government are considering setting up solar photovoltaics power generating units in Kerala; and

(e) if so, the areas proposed to be concerned?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Solar Photovoltaic technology is already being used for water pumping for drinking water supply and micro-irrigation, electrification of villages and hamlets, powering rural telephone exchanges, TV transmitters (VLPTs) television, radio and microwave repeater stations, other applications include battery charging and power supplied for telemetry in oil platforms, cathodic protection of oil pipelines, Railway tracking circuits and cross gates,

signalling and panel interlocking in railway, for water purification, insecticides spraying, electric fencing medical refrigeration, weather monitoring and data collection. etc.

The solar photovoltaic systems have been installed in almost all States and Union Territories in the country. Some village-level solar photovoltaic power units (1 to 7 kw capacity) have been installed in Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. Two larger power plants of 20 and 25 kw capacities are under installation in Haryana and Orissa, respectively.

(d) and (e). In Kerala, 56 villages and hamlets have been provided with solar photovoltaic street lights. Six solar photovoltaic water pumping systems have also been provided for individual users in Kerala. In addition, six photovoltaic lighting units were supplied for installation at different Primary Health Centres, Seven lighting units have been put up at Railway Crossing gates and public locations for demonstration purposes. Additional 100 solar photovoltaic street light have been approved for powering more villages and hamlets in the State of Kerala.

#### Wind Mills in Kerala

8680. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Union Government have made any contribution for setting up wind mills for generating power along the kerala coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any reports about the non-functioning of these wind mills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASATHN SATHE) : (a) and (b). The Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources has provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 13.56 lakhs for the establishment of a 100 KW grid-connected wind electric generator demonstration unit at Kottamala in Palghat district. The unit has been commissioned on 11th March, 1989.

(c) and (d). There were some initial problems during trial runs, but according to reports the wind electric generator has been performing satisfactorily and has so far fed about 5,000 units of electricity to the State grid.

#### Transmission and Distribution Losses

8681. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of loss of electricity in transmission and distribution in States during 1988-89, State-wise;

(b) the names of States where minimum transmission and distribution losses were recorded during 1988-89; and

(c) the estimated total loss in terms of rupees in the country during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NITHRAI) : (a) to (c). The provisional estimated of percentage loss of electricity in transmission and distribution, State-wise during 1988-89, is given in the statement below. The financial value of the power lost through transmission and distribution losses during 1988-89 for the country as a whole is broadly assessed as Rs. 28,00 crores.

**STATEMENT**

*Indicating the percentage transmission and distribution losses (including Comml. losses) in State Electricity Boards during the year 1988-89(\*)*

	<i>State Electricity Boards</i>	<i>Percentage T&amp;D losses including unaccounted comml. Losses (such as pilferage etc.)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.50
2.	Bihar	21.00
3.	Gujarat	22.00
4.	Haryana	17.50
5.	Himachal Pradesh	22.64
6.	Karnataka	20.50
7.	Kerala	22.99
8.	Madhya Pradesh	20.00
9.	Maharashtra	14.31
10.	Orissa	22.50
11.	Punjab	18.20
12.	Rajaswthan	21.54
13.	Tamil Nadu	18.67
14.	Uttar pradesh	26.50
15.	West Bengal	21.50
16.	Assam	21.08
17.	Meghalaya	10.55

\*Provisional

**Telephone Connections in Delhi**

pleased to State

8682. SHIR MOHANBHAI PATEL Will  
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

(a) the date upto which the waiting list  
for new telephone connections in Delhi has

been cleared in each telephone exchange and in each category;

(b) the number of telephone lines in each exchange at present; and

(c) the steps taken to open more telephone exchnages in Delhi to reduce the waiting lists, particularly in Shaktinagar and Rajouri Garden exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR COMANGO) : (a) and (b). The

required information is furnished in the Statement below.

(c) 40,000 new telephone connections are expected to be provided in Delhi, including Shaktinagar and Rajouri Garden Exchanges in 1989.90. The capacity of Shaktinagar and Rajouri Garden Exchanges would be expanded by 3,000 and 4,000 lines respectively during the current year. A new electronic exchange of 20,000 lines will be installed at Janakpuri during the current year, which will also give relief to areas served by Rajouri Garden Exchange.

**STATEMENT**

*Date of clearance of waiting list for new telephone connections categorywise and exchange wise and the number of working connections in Delhi in April, 1989.*

S.No.	Name of the Exchange	Date of clearance in the waiting list							
		OYT-G	OYT-S	N-OYT SS	N-OYT SPL	N-OYT Genl.	Number of telephone lines		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Janpath	31.3.89	31.3.89	31.3.89	31.3.89	23.3.88	7,290		
2.	Jorbagh	11.11.87	2.2.88	31.3.88	5.4.88	20.12.83	17,718		
3.	Kidwai Bhavan	20.11.86	5.2.87	26.4.88	25.4.88	7.10.85	16,919		
4.	Rajpath	17.5.82	12.11.86	30.11.87	11.12.82	24.4.80	8,502		
5.	Lodhi Road	25.3.88	25.3.88	25.3.88	25.3.88	25.3.88	2,696		
6.	Sena Bhavan	1.4.86	30.9.87	28.2.87	30.9.86	30.9.85	8,843		
7.	Alipur	30.4.89	30.4.89	30.4.89	30.4.89	31.3.89	228		
8.	Badli	30.3.88	16.3.89	16.3.89	16.2.85	13.5.82	763		

S.No.	Name of the Exchange	Date of clearance in the waiting list							
		OYT-G	OYT-S	N-OYT SS	N-OYT SPL	N-OYT Genl.	Number of telephone lines		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
9.	Tis Hazari	3.4.89	30.3.89	10.4.89	21.3.89	15.10.86	47,006		
10.	Narela	19.12.86	12.6.86	28.2.86	31.3.86	15.1.82	582		
11.	Shakti Nagar	26.5.88	20.2.89	20.9.89	19.8.88	29.10.82	41,595		
12.	Rohini	10.3.89	10.3.89	21.3.89	21.3.89	21.12.84	4,792		
13.	Delhi Gate	10.2.88	16.3.89	16.3.89	26.12.88	18.11.82	17,096		
14.	Idgah	4.8.88	16.3.89	16.3.89	22.11.88	7.2.86	38,018		
15.	Lakshminagar	2.9.88	2.9.88	16.9.88	13.9.88	5.2.85	25,325		
16.	Shahdara	20.3.87	24.2.88	31.1.89	17.3.82	26.12.79	4,471		
17.	Chanakyapuri	18.2.86	31.3.86	29.2.88	21.1.85	31.12.83	18,678		
18.	Hauz Khas	9.12.86	30.4.87	15.2.88	29.1.87	2.9.82	17,778		
19.	Nehru Place	19.8.87	7.12.87	23.2.89	22.11.88	7.1.83	34,207		
20.	Okhla	3.11.88	31.1.89	15.2.89	2.12.88	29.9.87	21,747		

S.No.	Name of the Exchange	Date of clearance in the waiting list							Number of telephone lines
		OYT-G	OYT-S	N-OYT SS	N-OYT SPL	N-OYT Genl.			
		3	4	5	6	7	8		
21.	Delhi Cantt	9.12.87	9.12.87	17.12.87	16.12.87	12.8.84	3,585		
22.	Janakpuri	31.12.85	31.12.85	31.12.85	1.6.83	26.2.80	4,173		
23.	Karol Bagh	8.12.88	31.1.89	21.2.89	21.2.89	16.3.85	36,442		
24.	Najafgarh	23.6.88	30.6.88	30.1.89	30.1.89	29.7.85	754		
25.	Nangloi	3.5.88	22.2.89	22.2.89	19.2.88	12.9.84	2,320		
26.	Rajouri Garden	30.12.86	2.1.87	4.12.86	8.12.86	26.9.81	41,440		



**Postal Facilities in malappuram District of Kerala**

8383. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas (villages etc.) comprising Ponnani Parliamentary constituency in malappuram district of Kerala which are without a sub-post office and even a letter box

(b) the details of plans, if any, to extend postal facilities to these uncovered areas: and

(c) whether provision of at least letter-boxes in all these areas would be made on a priority basis, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). There is no village without a post office (sub or branch) or a letter box in the said constituency. However, in the larger villages, based on justification, additional post offices are opened. Two new post offices have been sanctioned in the Constituency, one to be located in Ullanam North and the other at Puthiya-Kadappuram.

**Production of Newsreels and Documentary Films**

8684. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newsreels and documentary films produced in the country during 1988-89;

(b) the subjects on which these newsreels and documentary films have been produced; and

(c) the steps being taken to screen them

in tribal and backward areas of the country particularly in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Besides the Central Government and State Governments, the documentary films are also produced by private individuals. Films production (including documentaries) is unregulated, and, therefore, no information on total number of documentaries produced is available with the Government. However, all films for public exhibition are required to be certified by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC). During 1988 CBFC have certified 859 documentaries and newsreels (news magazines).

(b) In view of the position explained in answer to (a) above, full information is not available. However, documentaries and news magazines produced by Films Division cover current affairs, family planning, Agriculture, Defence, Sports and biography of national leaders etc. etc.

(c) News magazines and documentaries produced by Films Division are released in cinema theatres under the Compulsory Exhibition Scheme throughout the country. Mobile Publicity Units of Field Publicity Directorate of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also exhibit some of these documentaries. In addition, mobile units of specialised agencies and departments dealing with the extension work in family welfare, agriculture etc. also screen documentaries pertaining to their subjects. Door-darshan also telecasts documentaries on national network and from regional centres.

**Working Hours of Post Offices Opened on Sunday and Holidays in Delhi**

8685. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some post offices are opened on Sundays and national holidays;

(b) if so, the particulars of such post offices in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(c) the working hours of each such Post Office and the facilities provided by them to public?

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

(b) and (c). There are in all 13 post offices in Delhi and New Delhi which provide facilities to the public on Sundays and National Holidays, the details of which are given in the Statement below:

## STATEMENT

The details of such post offices in Delhi and New Delhi with working hours and facilities provided by them are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Working hours of Post Office	Facilities Provided to Public
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi G.P.O. Delhi 110006	10.00 to 13.00 hours	i) Booking of Regd. letters/Insured letters/parcels ii) Sale of Indian Postal orders and payment of Indian Postal Orders. iii) Issue of Money and payment of Telegraphic Money Orders. iv) Sale of postage stamps. v) Booking of Speed Post Articles vi) Acceptance of articles under certificate of posting.
2.	Koral Bagh P.O. New Delhi-110 005	10.00 to 13.00 hours	i) Booking of Regd. letters/parcels.

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Working hours of Post Office	Facilities Provided to Public
1	2	3	4
3.	Eastern Court P.O. New Delhi-110 001	10.00 to 13.00 hours	ii) Issue of Money Orders/Telegraphic Money Orders.
4.	New Subzi Mandi P.O.	10.00 to 13.00	iii) Sale of Indian Postal Orders. iv) Sale of Postage stamps. v) Acceptance of articles under certificate of posting.
5.	Lajpat Nagar P.O. New Delhi-110024.	10.00 to 13.00 hours	i) Booking of Regd. letters/parcels. ii) Issue of Money Orders. iii) Sale of Postage Stamps. iv) Acceptance of articles under certificate of posting. i) Booking of Regd. letters/Parcels

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Working hours of Post Office	Facilities Provided to Public
1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="331 201 404 728">ii) Issue of Money Orders/Telegraphic Money Orders.</li> <li data-bbox="452 290 481 728">iii) Sale of Indian Postal Orders.</li> <li data-bbox="529 349 559 728">iv) Sale of Postage stamps.</li> <li data-bbox="612 387 642 728">v) Booking of telegrams.</li> <li data-bbox="695 297 768 728">vi) Acceptance of articles under certificate of posting.</li> </ul>
6.	N.I Easte P.O. New Delhi-110028	10.00 to 13.00 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="856 235 885 728">i) Booking of Regd. letters/Parcels.</li> <li data-bbox="933 349 962 728">ii) Issue of Money Orders.</li> <li data-bbox="1016 290 1045 728">iii) Sale of Indian Postal Orders.</li> <li data-bbox="1099 349 1128 728">iv) Sale of postage stamps.</li> <li data-bbox="1182 297 1255 728">v) Acceptance of articles under certificate of posting.</li> </ul>
7.	D.I. Area, New Delhi-110 015	10.00 to 13.00 hours.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1292 235 1322 728">i) Booking of Regd. letters/parcels.</li> </ul>

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Working hours of Post Office	Facilities Provided to Public
1	2	3	4
8.	Shahadara P.O. Delhi-110032	—do—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii) Issue of Money Orders.</li> <li>iii) Sale of Indian Postal Orders.</li> <li>iv) Sale of Postage stamps.</li> <li>vi) Acceptance of articles under certificate of posting.</li> </ul>
9.	Indira Gandhi International Airport P.O. New Delhi	Round the clock (including national holidays)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Booking of Regd. letters &amp; Parcels.</li> <li>ii) Issue of Money Orders.</li> <li>iii) Sale of Indian Postal Orders.</li> <li>iv) Sale of Postage Stamps.</li> <li>v) Acceptance of articles under certificate of posting.</li> <li>i). Booking of Regd. articles</li> <li>ii) Issue of Money Orders.</li> </ul>

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Working hours of Post Office	Facilities Provided to Public
1	2	3	4
10.	Palam Airport P.O. Extension Counter New Delhi	06.00 to 21. 00 hours. (Including National holidays)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii) Sale of Indian Postal Orders.</li> <li>iv) Sale to postage Stamps.</li> <li>v) Acceptance of articles under certificate of posting.</li> </ul>
11.	Najafgarh P.O. New Delhi	08.00 to 10.00 hours	ii) Sale of Postage Stamps
12.	Narela P.O. Delhi	08.00 to 09.30 hours.	iii) Acceptance of articles under certificate of posting.
13.	Mehrauli PO New Delhi-110030	12.00 to 14.00 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Telegraph work</li> <li>i) Telegraph work</li> <li>i) Telegraph work.</li> </ul>

**Defaults In Payment of Fixed Deposits  
by Companies**

8686. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11th April, 1989 to the Un-starred Question No. 5703 regarding payment of fixed deposit amounts by companies and state:

(a) what action has been taken against the defaulting companies who were earlier advised to pay off the fixed deposits amounts but not paid out still; and

(b) how many complaints have again been received by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The amended provisions of Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956, as amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1988, have not been brought into force so far. As such, no action under the said amended Section could be taken against the defaulting companies.

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

**Losses In Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India**

8687. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI H.G. RAMULU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Limited has been incurring huge operational and financial losses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the details of losses incurred during the last three years upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1989;

(c) whether the TAFCO is buying its various stores-items available with other public sector undertakings;

(d) if not, the reasons therefore;

(e) the present composition of the Board of Directors of the company and their terms of period in office; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken to improve the working of the company?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). The details of losses incurred by Tannery & Footwear corporation of India Limited (TAFCO) during the last 3 years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Operational loss</i>	<i>Net loss (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1986-87	289.88	939.61
1987-88	255.70	1069.16
1988-89	427.79	1370.79

(Provisional)



The main reasons for the loss are low productivity of workmen, low value addition per employee in relation to average emoluments, heavy interest liability on the borrowings from the Government, quick changes of management executives of proven ability due to intransigent attitude of labour and unremunerative prive structure.

(c) yes, Sir.

(d) does not arise.

(e) The present composition of the Board is two functional Directors viz. Chairman-cum-Managing director and Director (Production) and 4 Part-time Directors. The term of office of functional Directors is 5 years, whereas it is 3 years in the case of part-time Directors.

(f) Apart from appointment of Functional Directors on the Board of TAFCO, Government have also taken steps to improve performance by way of modernisation, renewal/replacement of obsolete machinery etc

#### **Procurement of Woollen Dress Materials by ONGC**

8688. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11th April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 5673 regarding procurement of Wollen Dress Materials by ONCE and state:

(a) whether M/s Ramakrishna Agencies, Calcutta has delivered the mate-rails by the time and period stipulated in the contract; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERTROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (SHRIBRAHMDUTT) (a) and (b). An order for 9,332 pieces of 2.8 mtrs. length each of Woollen Dress Material was placed on M/s. Ramakrishna Agencies, Calcutta with a scheduled delivery date of 17.4.1989. A quantity of 5,000 pieces of dress material was despatched on 31.3.1989 and the balance quantity of 4,332 pieces was offered for inspection on 3.4.1989 within the delivery time. To allow time for testing and other formalities the delivery date has been extended upto 17.5.1989.

#### **Supply of Goods to BHEL**

8689. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal has enlisted a few other public sector undertakings for supply of some of the store-items;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the units so registered/enlisted by the BHEL, Bhopal during the past one year; and

(d) what further action is being taken to encourage other public sectors in supplying goods to BHEL?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). The Bhopal unit of BHEL has registered 44 public enterprises for supply of goods. These are, amongst others, SAIL for supply of steel, HMT for machine tools, Fertilizer Corporation of India for gases, Indian Oil Corporation/Hindustan Petroleum Corporation for lubricants, Instrumentation Limited for various types of instruments and MMTC for canalised imported items.

(c) During the year 1988-89 no new public sector enterprise was registered by the Bhopal unit of BHEL.

(d) BHEL, Bhopal encourages other Public Sector Enterprises for the supply of goods by registering them without evaluation formalities as in being done for the units in the private sector. Purchase and price preference are also given to them as per guidelines of the Government.

#### **Liberalisation in Drug Industry**

8690. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial costs and prices has called for further liberalisation in the drug industry by moving a number of bulk drugs from administered price control towards tariff-based price control; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). The Kelkar Committee and not the Bureau of Industrial costs and prices, has made some recommendations in this regard in their Supplementary report. These are under examination.

#### **Expansion of Tyre and Tube**

8691. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for massive expansion of the tyres (including nylon tyre record) and tubes capacity in the country;

(b) if so, the present installed capacity and additional capacity proposed to be created now;

(c) whether any export commitment will be taken by Government from the tyre and tube manufacturing companies in view of

India's share in the international tyre trade being a measly 0.4 per cent only; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The Government have taken various policy measures to ensure creation of fresh capacity in the tyre industry. Fresh capacity for the manufacture of tyres is sanctioned liberally by the Government. The present licensed/installed and approved capacities are 288 lakh nos. and 182 lakh nos. of automobile tyres and tubes per annum respectively.

The present licensed capacity of nylon tyre record is 33,000 tonnes per annum. An additional capacity of 40,000 tonnes by way of expansion and new units have been approved. Besides, broad banding facility enables existing synthetic filament yarn manufacturers to produce nylon tyre record also

(c) and (d). There is no requirement in the existing policy for the imposition of export obligation on the tyre manufacturers. However, the industry has been able to step up exports from Rs. 47 crores in 1985-86 to an estimated Rs. 70 crores during 1988-89,

#### **Holding of International Documentary Film Festival**

8692. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of preparatory work being done for holding the country's first international Documentary Film Festival stated towards the end of 1989;

(b) the agency handling this work and

the funds provided for the purpose;

(c) the mode of selection of documentary films for the festival;

(d) whether any role has been assigned to the private documentary film makers and producers; and

(e) what other efforts are being made to make the festival successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) to (d). The first International Documentary Film Festival is scheduled to be organised by the Films Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting in cooperation with the State Government of Maharashtra, Indian Documentary Producers' Association, Federation of Film Societies of India and the Directorate of Film Festivals. The permanent venue for the festival will be Bombay. It will be a non-competitive festival to begin with and an annual event. An Organising Committee has been set up to help the Films Division to Plan the festival. It consists of official and non-official members. The non-official members include the independent eminent documentary film producers, representatives of India Documentary Producers' Association, Federation of Film Societies of India. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the Films Division's budget for the current year. The Organising Committee will help the Films Division in formulating the policy on the mode of Selection of films, preparation of regulations for Indian and foreign entries etc. The first meeting of the Organising committee is scheduled to be held shortly.

(e) All efforts are being made to make this event successful. For this purpose cooperation of Indian Documentary Producers' Association and Federation of Film Societies of India has been sought. Besides, the

assistance of the State Government of Maharashtra and various institutions like National Film Development Corporation, Film and Television Institute of India etc. is also being sought. Wide publicity will be given to this international event.

#### **Application of Section 630 of Companies Act**

8693. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28th March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3611 regarding application of Section 630 of the Companies Act and state:

(a) the details of the information collected so far; and

(b) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the house.

#### **Upgradation of Rural Telecom, Network**

8694. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States/Union Territories selected for upgrading the rural telecommunication network during the remaining period of the Seventy Plan; and

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) There is a programme for upgrading rural telecommunication network in all the States and Union Territories during the remaining period of the

**Seventh Plan.**

Improved media like MARR and VHI is being inducted in the rural areas for providing LIPTs and Electronic Exchanges are also being installed in the rural areas in all States and Union Territories.

(b) No separate funds for the purpose are allocated. The expenditure is met out of the lumpsum grant placed at the disposal of the Circles

**Committee on use of Alcohol on Motor Fuel**

8695. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to explore the possibility of use of alcohol as motor fuel in the transport sector;

(b) the composition and terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) when the Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) : (a) to (c). An Inter-Ministerial Committee consisting of the representatives of the Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals, Oil Industry, IOC R&D Centre, Indian Institute of petroleum and the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas was set up to undertake a techno-economic feasibility study on blending of Methanol and Ethanol with motor spirit for use as fuel in automobiles.

The report is under finalisation and is expected to be submitted to Government within a month.

**Introduction of STD Facility in Maharashtra**

8696. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Maharashtra where STD facility is likely to be introduced during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the places in Maharashtra having STD facility which have been linked with the micro-wave system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The following places in Maharashtra are likely to get STD facility during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan:

Alibagh, Bhandara, Buldana, Bheed, Bassein, Gondia, Gadchiroli, Ichalkaranji, Khopili, Lonavala, Paltan, Patalganga, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Tumsar, Urulikanchan.

(b) The following places in Maharashtra Circle have been linked with microwave system for STD facility.

Chandrapur, Panjim, Solapur, Baramati, Osmanabad, Barsi, Latur.

[Translation]

**Contract for removing Ash from Indraprastha Thermal Power Station**

8697. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation has been made with regard to the award of contract of remove ash from Indraprastha Thermal

Power Station and purchase of cable joints by DESU;

(b) if so, whether the prescribed rules and procedures were followed in awarding the contract; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (c). According to DESU, Vigilance investigations in the matter have been initiated. However, no serious irregularities has so far been noticed.

[English]

#### Release of LPG Connections

8698. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of PERTOLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some LPG agencies have requested the Oil Companies to grant permission to release LPG connections by them to the surrounding rural areas or small towns;

(b) if so, the number of such requests received during the lost three years; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERTOREUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) : (a) to (c). Oil Comapnies have received a total of 179 requests during the last three years from LPG distributorships regarding grant of permission to them for release of LPG connections to the surrounding rural areas or small

towns. These are being dealt with, on the merits of each case, keeping in view the policy guidelines in this regard.

#### Release of LPG Connections by Oil Companies

8699. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the numbver of LPG connections released by each oil company to their distributors during the last three years;

(b) the number of connections actually released to the consumers;

(c) the names of the companies which have cylinders but no regulators or have regulators but no cylinders or have have both but no stationery resulting in non-release of new LPG connections;

(d) the circumstances under which such companies are being allowed to open new distributorships when they are unable the fulfil the demands of the existing distributors;

(e) whether there are LPG distributors of the Bharat Petroleum corporation Ltd. having less than 3000 connections; and

(f) if so, what are the plans of this company to make such distributorships economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERTOREUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) : (a) and (b). The numbers of new LPG connections released during the last three years are as under:

S.No.	Oil Company	(in lakh)		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1.	Indian Oil Corporation (Including Assam Oil Division)	8.097	7.046	5.834
2.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation	3.906	3.255	2.520
3.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	5.080	4.073	3.209
Total		17.083	14.374	11.563

(c) Nil, Sir,

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

(e) Yes, Sir;

(f) Release of new connections is done by the oil marketing companies, including Bharat Petroleum corporation, in line with their annual enrolment target in a phased manner through those distributors operating below the ceiling, subject to availability of product, equipment and facilities.

### Coal Prices

8700. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATANIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fall in prices of coal in the open market particularly in northern India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken to control the market prices at the notified prices level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). coal is sold by the coal companies at administered pithead prices fixed by the Government of India. Although there is no organised open market for the sale of coal, some trading of coal does take place on account of some consumers obtaining supplies more than their requirement at a given time. In the absence of regular market it is difficult to ascertain the price. Further coal prices at a given destination over the past few months are not strictly comparable on account of the increase in administered price of coal effective from 1.1.89 and railway freight from 1.4.89. However, there are indications that the price of coal in northern India, after making due

allowance for the increases in pithead price and freight, is showing a relative decline.

Coal India Ltd. has taken steps to increase the availability of steam coal to the consumers so that requirement of consumers is met in full and thereby the market price is kept low. These steps include:

(a) Increasing offer and loading of steam coal from Raniganj Coalfield, the most preferred source by the consumers.

(b) 100% allotment of wagons against consumers programmes of 1989 and liquidation of arrears of coal programmes for the year 1988.

(c) Making available any shortfall in rail movement by other mode of transport from stockyard etc.

### Recensoring of Films by Doordarshan

8701. SHRI C. JANGAREDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan re-censors any films which have already been screened and passed by the Censor Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the procedure followed in this regard;

(c) whether the consent of the producer/right-holder concerned is taken for such re-censoring;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any complaints in this regard have been reported during the last three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY)

(a) to (e). doordarshan considers for telecast those feature films which are duly certified by the central Board of Film Certification. doordarshan does not re-censor them. However, sometimes it becomes necessary for Doordarshan to edit the film to accommodate it within the available transmission time or to delete certain sequences which are not considered appropriate for family viewing and telecast through the mass media of Doordarshan. Doordarshan is also authorised through an agreement signed by the producers/right holdern to make such deletions from the films before telecast. Therefore, the need to consult individual producers/right holdern for such deletions does not arise.

The Government have seen some newspaper report which said that Shri Gautam Ghosh, who is the producer of the film 'Paar', had inter alia alleged in a press conference that Doordarshan cut portions of his film before its telecast.

#### **Representation from Cement Manufacturers Association**

8702. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:  
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Cement Manufacturers Association regarding reduction in their profitability due to increase in the cost of production over the past few years:

(b) the main points highlighted in the representation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVEL-

OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) to (c) Representation has been received from the Cement manufacturers' Association regarding the financial difficulties faced by the Cement Industry highlighting the following points.

i) there has been an increase in the cost of production due to continuous rise in the cost of critical inputs.

ii) there has been continuous fall in open market prices due to supplies far out-stripping the demand.

iii) the demand for cement in the country is not catching up with cement production.

It has been further brought out that the position has become more critical due to further increase in rail freight rates on movement of cement and basic raw material as well as increase in excise duty.

The Associations has also sought exemption of cement and coal from the increase in the classification and railway freight rates, relief in excise duty to maintain parity in the new and the old units, appropriate reduction in excise duty to companies for the use of captive DG sets and continuance of concessional import duty of 35% on import of captive DG sets.

In the past, the Cement Industry had been representating from time to time highlighting the difficulties owing to escalation in the cost of inputs like power, coal, railway freight, increase in the DA rates etc. In order to improve the profitability of the Cement Industry and maximise cement production Government have been giving a number of reliefs from time to time to the Industry. The

following are among important incentives and reliefs given to the Industry while the scheme of price and distribution control was in existence:-

i) Retention price of levy cement had been increased from time to time and the levy obligation on Cement Industry had been progressively reduced with the twin objective of compensating the Industry for increase in the cost of production and improving its profitability.

ii) A rebate in excise duty to the extent Rs. 20 per tonne and Rs. 50 per tonne had been given in respect of new units, which commenced production between 1.1.82 to 31.3.86 and on and after 1.4.86 respectively. The said relief is valid upto 31st March, 1990.

iii) The Industry had been encouraged to set up captive power generating capacity and appropriate relief by way of reduction in levy obligation was allowed to compensate for the increased cost of production with the help of high cost DG captive power.

iv) There was no price and distribution control on the production of mini cement plants upto a capacity of 300 metric tonnes per day and hence there was no liability for supply of levy cement by these plants.

v) the excise duty on cement industry was reduced from Rs. 225/- per tonne to Rs. 205/ per tonne w.e.f. 1.3.88.

vi) the production of cement is closely monitored by the DCCI for rendering assistance to the cement industry in the matter of availability of various inputs like coal, power, and wagons by taking up the matter with the concerned authority like the State Electricity Board, Ministry of Railways, Deptt. of Coal, Coal Organisation etc.

vii) In order to encourage cement units

to achieve more than 100% capacity utilisation, special dispensation for levy obligation was given for production beyond 100% and upto 125%.

Government have abolished the price and distribution control on the Cement Industry with respect to cement produced from 1.3.89.

To improve the economic viability of mini cement plants, a concessional rate of excise duty of Rs. 115/- per tonne has been prescribed with effect from the 1st march, 1989, for cement manufactured by factories using Vertical Shaft Kiln and with total licensed capacity not exceeding 200 tonnes per day as against the general excise duty rate of Rs. 215/- per tonne. The concessional rate has been subsequently extended with effect from 27th April, 1989 to mini cement plants using rotary kiln with a capacity upto 200 tonnes per day.

#### T.V. Serials

8703. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the titles and the duration of the serials on the contemporary social and cultural life of the Muslim, the Christian, the Sikh; the Buddhist and the Jain Communities telecast by Doordarshan during the last five years;

(b) whether any more serials are under consideration;

(c) whether any serial which were telecast were criticised for misrepresentation or for providing deviation from social norms of the community concerned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken or proposed by Government in this regard?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). The serials telecast by Doordarshan reflect the socio-cultural life of the people of India as one nation. The serials are not selected on the basis of their having any bearing on any religion or caste. Therefore, to categorise them as Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain etc. is not possible.

(c) and (d). The Hon'ble Member has written a letter to the Government that the serial 'Karambhumi' telecast by Doordarshan encouraged inter-religious marriages which are generally discouraged by the Muslim community. It was replied to him that telecast of programmes projecting inter-community fraternisation, and promoting national unity and intergration is a continuous activity of Doordarshan as a matter of policy.

#### **Studies carried out for petroleum projects**

8704. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies have been carried out in regard to refining, processing, design and engineering for application in some of the petroleum projects, and

(b) if so, the details of studies so undertaken and the benefits that have accrued to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) : (a) and (b). Such studies are taken up from time to time depending on the requirements of the various new projects as well as operating refineries. The effort involved in collecting the details and benefits of such studies will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served.

[*Trenslation*]

#### **Production in Gas based Power Units**

8705. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:  
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in two gas-based power units of the National Thermal Power Corporation commissioned recently had to be curtailed as the Northern Regional Electricity Boards were not prepared to take power;

(b) if so, whether cost of power production is comparatively higher in the gas-based plants;

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

(d) the measures proposed to reduce the cost of production so as to make it viable vis-a-vis other sources of power production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) The gas turbine units commissioned by the national Thermal power Corporation (NTPC) in Anta (Ragasthan) and Auraiya (Uttar Pradesh) are presently under trial operation. The generation at the power stations of the NTPC is regulated by the Regional Electricity Boards who coordinate the overall operation of the regional power grids.

(b) to (d). The cost of production of electricity depends on various factors, such as the type of plant, unit size, price and quality of fuel used, location of the power station in relation to the source of fuel supply and operating hours in a year, etc. The fuel cost for gas is higher than that of coal equivalent price as applicable for pit-head stations.

The question of pricing of natural gas is being reviewed by a committee set up for the purpose.

[English]

#### **Interception of Telephonic Conversation**

8706. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28th march, 1989 to Unstarred question No. 3546 regarding interruption of messages and state:

(a) the names of persons, circle-wise, whose telephonic conversation has been ordered to be intercepted by or on behalf of Union Government or a State Government as on 1 April, 1989;

(b) whether order of interception is of definite duration or subject to periodical review; and

(c) whether the list has been reviewed by the competent authority during 1988-89?

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

#### **Discovery of Oil in Cambay Basin**

8707. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

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

(a) whether oil has been discovered by the Soviet experts at an exploratory well in the Cambay basin in Gujrat;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) to what extent the Soviet Union has helped the oil and Natural Gas Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) : (a) to (c). Soviet experts, under a turn-key contract with ONGC, are carrying out seismic survey and exploratory drilling in the northern part of the Cambay basin between patan and Sancho. Their effort is to supplement the efforts of ONGC with a view to accelerate exploration in the Cambay basin. Indications of oil have been obtained in a well Dharnoj-2 during this exploration.

#### **Mou with Yemen in Crude Oil and Natural Gas**

8708. SHRIMATI BASAVARJESHWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to participate jointly in exploration, exploitation and processing the crude oil and natural gas, and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) : (a) and (b). Agreed minutes of the meetings between Hydrocarbons India Limited and the delegation led by Deputy Minister (Energy and Minerals) of people's Democratic Republic of Yemen were signed by Chairman and Managing Director, Hydrocarbons India Limited and the Deputy Minister (Energy and Minerals) people's Democratic Republic of Yemen, identifying the likely areas of co-operation between the two sides.

**Power Financy Corporation**

8709. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Fiance Corpora-tion proposes to increase its capacity of granting loans by raising funds through bonds etc.;

(b) whether the Power Finance corpòra-tion has been permitted to raise such bonds through public subscription; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINIS-TERY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Upto the end of March, 1989, the Power Finance Corporation had raised Rs. 720 crores by issue of bonds. Of this, Rs. 100 corres were raised by the Corporation in 1987-88 on private placement basis fol-lowed by an offer for sale to the public. The Corporation has been permitted to raise Rs. 50 crores by issue of bonds to the public by December, 1989.

**Public Sector Industries in Assam**

8710. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the target fixed and the number of public sector industries actually set up in Assam during the Seventh Plan period so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): There is no proposal to set up any Central public Sector Enterprise with registered office in the State of Assam in the Seventh Five Year Plan Period. How-ever, an outlay of Rs. 349.93 crores has been provided in the Plan for the on-going and new schemes in the existing Central Public Sector Enterprises in the State in the Central Industrial and Mineral Sectors.

**Dircet Recruitment in Public Sector Undertakings**

8711. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFDUSRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all central public sector undertakings have established their own executive, managerial and technical cardres;

(b) whether any general guidelines have been laid down for introducing a uniform scheme for direct recuritment to these cad-res;

(c) if so, whether the scheme of recruit-ment includes a written test as well as inter-view and/or personality test; and

(d) the relative weightage given to the written test and the interview and/or person-ality test?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The Manage-ments of Public Sector Enterprises are competent to make recruitments to all below Board level posts in their corporations and establish their own schemes in this regard. Government is concerned with appointment to the Board level posts only. The Board level posts are tenure posts and sppoint-ments thereto are made on contract basis for prescribed periods. As regards direct recru-tements to below Board level posts are con-cerned, no uniform scheme has been intro-duced as recruitments to these posts fall within the purview of the Managements.

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

**Setting up of Max II Type Exchanges In Kerala**

8712. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHNADRAN: Will the Minister of COMMU-NICATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of MAX II type telephone exchanges functioning in Kerala, district-wise;

(b) whether any more MAX II exchanges are to be set up in Kerala during 1989-90;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of the first three largest telephone exchanges in Kerala; and

(e) the details of their capacity, the number of connections provided by these exchanges and the number of applications for fresh connections pending at these exchanges as on 31st March, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Number of MAX -II type exchanges working in Kerala District-wise is:

Trivandrum	-	9
Quilon	-	12
Pathanamthitta	-	7
Alleppey	-	9
Kottayam	-	20
Iddiki	-	4
Ernakulam	-	17
Trichur	-	20
Palghat	-	9
Mlalappuram	-	11
Calicut	-	8
Wynad	-	4
Gannanore	-	10
Kasaragod	-	8

(b) 19 more MAX-II exchange are likely to be opened during 1989-90.

(c) Details are given below:

Trivandrum	-	1	Quilon	-	1
pathanamthitta	-	1	Alleppey	-	1
Kottayam	-	2	Iddikki	-	2

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	Ernakulam	- 1	Trichur	- 1
	Palghat	- 2	Malappuram	- 2
	Calicut	- 2 &	Cannanore	- 3

(d) The largest telephone systems in Kerala are Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Calicut.

(e) Equipped capacity/working connections/waiting list as on 31.3.1989 is given below:

<i>Station</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Working connections</i>	<i>Waiting list</i>
Ernakulam	28,174	26,204	10,475
Trivandrum	21,500	20,486	9,749
Calicut	17,700	14,208	4,367

#### **Microwave link between Calicut and mangalore via Cannanore**

8713. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on extending the microw-ave link from Calicut to mangalore via Cannanore has commenced;

(b) if so, when the link between Calicut and Cannanore is likely to be completed; and

(c) the anticipated benefits that are liely to accrue from this link?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such plan. However, there is a plan to replace the existing Narrowband aanlogue microwave link between Calicut and Cannanore by a 7 GHz 34 Mb/s digital microwave system. Orders for the import of the equipment have been placed.

(b) The equipment is liely to be received towards the end of 1989-90 and the work to replace the existing analogue link between Calicut-Cannanore is likely to be completed during 1990-91.

(c) The digital microwave link is expected to provide highly reliable circuits and the system is capable of further expansion,

[*Translation*]

#### **Inclusion of food Processing Industries in Khadi and Village Industry Sector**

8714. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA  
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to include food processing industries in Khadi and Village Industry sector;

(b) whether any comprehensive programme has been chalked out to implement

this proposal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) Food processing industries are already included under the purview of Khadi and village Industries Commission. These are processing of Cereals & pulses processing of Palmgur, Gur & Khandsari and processing & preservation of fruit and vegetables.

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

#### **Production and consumption of LPG**

8715. SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

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

(a) the quantity of LPG produced, consumed and imported during 1988-89; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to augment indigenous production of LPG to match the current as well as prospective demand so to avoid dependence on imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) : (a) The quantity of LPG produced, consumed and imported during 1988-89 is about 1751.40 thousand tonnes, 1980.0 thousand tonnes and 240.50 thousand tonnes respectively.

(b) Indigenous production is expected to increase in the coming years with the setting up of new refineries/fractionation plants and augmentation of production from a few existing refineries by expansion or

otherwise.

[English]

#### **Journalists accompanying VVIPs on Foreign Tours.**

8716. SHRI C. JANGAREDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to his reply given on 15 November, 1988 to unstarred Question No. 501 and state:

(a) the names of the Journalists who accompanied the Prime Minister during his foreign tours during the last three years and the current year, visit-wise and the names of papers which each of them represented:

(b) the names of the journalists (and of their papers) who accompanied to President/vice-President in their foreign tours during the same period, and

(c) whether the guidelines followed for the selection of journalists in the two cases varied and if so, in what respects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### **Quotations for Kawas Dulhasti and Rihand Power Projects from Abroad**

8717. SHRI C. JANGAREDDY:  
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether quotations for execution of the Kawas, Dulhasti and Rihand power projects were re-invited from foreign firms recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what were the original and re-quoted amounts and how did they compare with those of the nearest bidders in each case, separately;

(c) the estimated losses in each case as a result of increase in the re-quoted price and variation in exchange rate and in terms of revenue loss; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid losses, especially to avoid re-quotation for the power project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) Bids were reinvited by the national Thermal Power Corporation for the Kawas gas-based project and were not reinvited for the Rihand Super Thermal Power project, Stage-II. For the Dulhasti hydroelectric project, the two parties, which had participated in the bids, have submitted revised price bids.

(b) The order against the original enquiry for the Kawas project could not be finalised in view of the difficult and unacceptable conditions insisted upon by the selected party at that time. For the Dulhasti hydroelectric project, the contract could not be finalised with the French consortium who have also submitted a revised price bid. The revised prices are under scrutiny.

(c) and (d). The effect, if any, due to change in the price bids could be ascertained after the finalisation of the order. Contracts are normally awarded on the basis of original offers. It is only in exceptional cases that revised offers are required to be entertained.

[Translation]

#### Modernisation of Bageshwar Telephone Exchange in Uttar Pradesh

8718. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to modernise the telephone exchange at Bageshwar in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) There is no proposal at present to replace existing CENM exchange due to shortage of switching equipment.

(b) This will be considered during Eighth Plan.

#### Opening of Public Call Offices in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts of U.P.

8719. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open some Public Call Offices in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of U.P. during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) if so, the number of public Call Offices to be opened in these districts in each year;

(c) whether their locations have also been decided; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Number of public Call Offices proposed to be opened in these two districts are given below:

<i>District</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Almora	1
Pithoragarh	8

Proposals for Eighth Plan have not yet been finalised.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Opening of Branche Post Offices and Sub Post Offices in almora and Pithoragarh Districts of U.P.**

8720. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open some new branch post offices and sub post offices in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of U.P. during 1989-90 and 1990-91 and

(b) if so, the names of places in each district, separately where branch and sub-post offices would be opened during each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOANGO) : (a) and (b). New branch post offices may be opened in Almora and Pithoragarh districts during 1989-90. The names have not yet been finalised. There are no proposals at present for opening of new sub offices in the two districts.

The position in respect of 1990-91 will

be known only after the English Five Year Plan is finalized.

[English]

**Palmyra Jaggery Manufacturing Industry**

8721. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revitalise the palmyra jaggery manufacturing industry, which is in the process of deterioration; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. AURNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). KVIC and State KVI Boards are taking all possible steps for development of Palmgur industry in the country. Efforts made in this direction include modernisation of palmgur technology, development of by-products, diversification of the products for economic viability of the industry, and utilisation of the untapped palm trees. KVIC has also set up a Regional Office of the Palmgur Industry at madurai with a view to providing effective and timely assistance to the artisans and Cooperative societies engaged in the palmgur industry. A Central Palmgur Research Institute has also been set up by KVIC at madras to carryout the Research programmes for the development of Palmgur Industry. The progress made by the palmgur industry over the years is indicated in the table below:



<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (Rs. in Crores)</i>	<i>Sales (Rs. in Crores)</i>	<i>Employment (Lakh persons)</i>
1983-84	31.90	38.73	5.27
1984-85	40.55	49.55	6.25
1985-86	43.42	53.97	6.40
1986-87	57.10	68.04	6.65
1987-88	74.03	84.18	6.88

### **Tatkal Telephone Scheme**

8722. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone connections were to be provided in the city of Bombay under the Tatkal Scheme by mere asking on payment of Rs. 50,000/- ;

(b) if so, the number of telephone connections provided under the said scheme during 1988-89; and

(c) whether it is proposed to reduce the deposit money for this scheme in 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The telephone connections under the Tatkal Scheme are provided in the country including the city of Bombay on payment of Rs. 30,000/-, within two weeks of payment if feasible.

(b) 696 telephone connections were provided in Bombay under this scheme during 1988-89.

(c) No, Sir.

### **Noise pollution due to Thermal Power Stations in Delhi**

8723. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great noise pollution on account of two Thermal Power Stations in Delhi;

(b) whether the level of noise pollution due to load shedding of these two power stations at night is more than during the day; and

(c) if so, the measures contemplated by Government to prevent this noise pollution in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The measurements carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board indicate a noise level of 100-110 dB(A) at the Indraprastha Power Station which is marginally higher than the level of 90 dB(A), (8 hours average), as acceptable by the World Health Organisation. No measurements have been carried out at the Badarpur Thermal Power Station so far.

(b) During night time, the noise level is

felt more, as the traffic noise is at a low level.

(c) The Central pollution control Board has constituted a committee to evolve standards for noise from industrial operations including Thermal Power Plants. Compliance to the stipulated standards shall be secured through the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, as amended in 1987.

#### **Noise pollution by coal based Power Generation Plants**

8724. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great noise pollution by coal based power generation plants;

(b) whether the noise pollution is considerably reduced in gas-based power generation plants;

(c) whether Government propose to replace coal-based power units by gas-based ones in big cities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b). The noise level from coal-based and gas based power stations is normally within the stipulated acceptable limits and is specified at the design stage itself.

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

#### **Addition of Hydel Power Generation capacity**

8725. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have

planned to add hydel power generation capacity during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether any programme in this regard has been chalked out;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the target set for the hydel power generation capacity in the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (d). It is tentatively envisaged to add a generating capacity of about 38000 MW during the Eighth Five Year Plan, of which about 8000 MW would be from hydro generating stations.

#### **Minimum Economic Scale of Plants Manufacturing Petrochemical Intermediates**

8726. SHRIMATI BASAVARA JESHWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Mehta committee regarding substantial increase in the minimum economic scale of plants manufacturing petrochemical intermediates;

(b) if so, what are the other recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) how many of them have been accepted; and

(d) the steps taken to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d). A final view on the recommendations of the Committee, set up under the Chairmanship of Shri J. J.

Mehta, Ex-C&MD, IPCL, to review the scheme of minimum economic scales of operations in petrochemicals sector, has yet to be taken.

#### **Production of Natural Gas in Eighth Plan Period**

8727. SHRIMATIKISHORISINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether natural gas output is proposed to be raised during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so the details in this regard:

(c) whether the plans have been drawn up for the proper and economic utilisation of this gas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) : (a) to (d). It is anticipated that natural gas production would increase during the Eighth Plan Period. The details of quantities utilisation plan, etc have not been finalised.

#### **Holding Company for Oil and Gas Sector**

8728. SHRIMATIKISHORISINHA.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to form a holding company to manage the entire oil and gas sector including refineries and petro-chemical units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) : (a) No, sir;

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

#### **Increase in prices of DMT/PTA**

8729. SHRIMATIKISHORISINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether users of DMT/PTA have complained of sudden increase in prices of these industrial feedstocks;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to rationalise their production and consumption; and

(c) the results thereof?

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

(b) and (c). DMT and PTA are alternative raw materials for the manufacture of Polyester. At present, the domestic availability of DMT is not adequate to meet the demand of polyester industry in full. The polyester manufacturers have been advised from time to time to base their production on indigenous raw materials to the maximum extent possible in order to keep the overall imports of these raw materials to the minimum.

By way of long term solution to the problem additional capacities for the manufacture of DMT and PTA have been approved.

[*Translation*]

#### **Construction of Baijnathpur Paper Mill In Bihar**

8730. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the date when industrial licence for construction of Baijnathpur Paper Mill in Saharsa District of Bihar was granted:

(b) whether the construction of the mill has been completed;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay;

(d) the time by which it will be completed; and

(e) whether the project is being constructed in collaboration with Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVEL-

OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) An Industrial Licence was issued on 10.2.1981 to the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation (BSIDC) for establishment of a new Industrial undertaking in sharsa district of Bihar.

(b) to (d). According to the information available from BSIDC, the progress of implementation of the project was as under:-

(i) 48 acres of land has been acquired, a few items of Civil Works completed and balance Civil Works are in hand. A number of equipment have also been ordered and tenders for some equipments have been received and ordering is under final stages.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 395 lakhs has been invested so far in the completion of various activities.

(iii) As per the revised time schedule, the project is expected to be commissioned by December, 1989.

(e) the project is being implemented by BSIDC which is a State Government undertaking. The Central Government is not involved in the construction of the project.

[English]

#### Gas based Power Plant in Faridabad

8731. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation proposes to set up a gas based power plant in Faridabad district to meet the growing power demand in the northern region:

(b) if so, whether in order to meet the fuel requirements of the project, Government propose to lay a branch line of the HBJ pipeline to the site of the plant;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the work will be completed and

the extent to which the shortage of power in the northern region will be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (d). A Feasibility Report for the setting up of a gas-based combined Cycle Power plant at Faridabad was submitted to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in January, 1989. There are no approved proposals, at this stage, for the laying of a pipeline to Faridabad.

Details in regard to the implementation of the proposed project (800MW) would be known after the scheme has been appraised by the CEA and investment decision has been taken in respect of the same.

#### Clearance to Majalgaon hydro electric project in Maharashtra

8732. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Majalgaon hydro-electric project in Maharashtra has been cleared;

(b) if so, when the power project will start functioning;

(c) how much power will be generated by this power project; and

(d) the extent to which the shortage of power in Maharashtra will be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) Majalgaon HE Project of Maharashtra (3x750 KW) at an estimated cost of Rs. 488.60 lakhs has been cleared by the Planning commission on 31st March, 1989.

(b) The Planning commission has accepted its inclusion in Maharashtra's 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90).

(c) and (d). The Project on completion would afford an annual energy generation of 8,782 Million Units.

**Payment by subsidiaries of Coal India Limited**

8733. DR. MANOJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidiary companies of the Coal India Limited have paid amounts for natural calamities in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the sanction for the aforesaid payment was obtained from the Board of Directors of the subsidiary companies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d). In keeping with the tradition of the subsidiaries of Coal India of coming forward to help in the relief measures for the persons affected by natural calamities, Western Coalfields Limited, South Eastern Coalfields Limited, and Eastern Coalfields Limited advanced some funds to initially meet immediate expenditure on relief to the families affected by heavy rains in Bangalore City. Since the advances made by the companies are ultimately recoverable from the donations made by employees for flood and earthquake relief and were not donations by the companies, no approval by their Boards of Directors was necessary.

**Timings for Telecast of Agricultural Programmes from Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad**

8734. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH:  
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:

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

(a) the evening time slot during which agricultural programmes are telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad;

(b) whether it is proposed to telecast this programme between 7.30 to 8.P.M. for the benefit of farmers as is being done by Doordarshan Kendras at Bombay and Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) Agricultural programmes are telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad during 6.30 P.M. and 7.00 P.M.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The time slot between 7.30 P.M. and 8.00 P.M. is reserved for regional news bulletin and other programmes of interest to general viewers including farmers.

[*Translation*]

**Delay in Delivery of Dak and Telegrams**

8735. SHRIVIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:  
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telegrams are sent by post very often;

(b) if so, whether telegram charges are refunded to the sender in such cases;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is much delay in the delivery of dak in the remote hill and desert areas of the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the measures

being taken to minimise the delay?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO):** (a) Telegrams have to be sent by post only occasionally, for example when there is exceptionally heavy shortage of the staff or when there is major breakdown of the telecommunication system.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Operations of KVIC in North East Region**

8736. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission proposed to increase its operations in the North Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) and (b). At present KVI activities in the North Eastern region are being implemented through 5 State KVI Boards, 46 registered institutions and cooperatives assisted directly by KVIC. It is proposed to increase the operations of KVI in the North Eastern region by strengthening the institutional organisational structure, improving the training facilities in different industrial disciplines, open-

ing up more departmental units and extending liberalised pattern of assistance so that KVI programmes can benefit a large number of persons in this region. for the financial assistance provided by KVIC for this region The first three years of 7th Plan was Rs. 231.19 lakhs, Rs. 229.62 lakhs and Rs 362.09 lakhs. respectively.

As a result of efforts being made for expansion of KVI Programmes in the North Eastern region the level of production will increase to Rs. 55.50 crores by the end of 7th Plan as compared to Rs. 25.79 crores achieved by the end of 6th Plan. The level of employment will correspondingly increase to 2.05 lakh persons from 1.50 lakh persons.

#### **Housing Facility to Employees of Posts and Telecommunications Departments in Assam**

8737. SHRI ABUDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether housing facilities are provided to the Posts and Telecommunications Department's employees in Assam; and

(b) if so, the number of employees provided with such facilities during 1987-88 and 1988-89?

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

(b) The number of employees provided with such facilities in Department of Posts during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are 386 and 407 respectively. In department of Telecommunications housing facilities were provided to 22 employees in 1987-88 and 60 employees during 1988-89.

**Modernisation of Dhubri and Goalpara Telephone Exchanges in Assam**

8738. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to modernise the telephone exchanges at Dhubri and Goalpara in Assam;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be completed; and

(c) whether these exchanges will be provided with STD facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to modernise Goalpara exchange by March, 1990 subject to availability of equipment.

(c) S.T.D. facility at Dhubri already exists and S.T.D. at Goalpara will be provided after automatisation during 89-90.

**Losses Suffered by Oil and Natural Gas Commission**

8739. DR. B.L. BHAILESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Disruption of output plan costs ONGC \$ 150000 a day" appearing in the 'Business Standard', Calcutta dated 2 April, 1989.

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the financial burden faced by the ONGC because of the delay in commissioning of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to the backing out of a contractor, M/s. Comex, France selected by ONGC against a global tender in June, 1988 for laying the inter connecting well flow lines in respect of the early production system proposed for the satellite field D-18, ONGC had to negotiate with the other bidders in this tender for getting the job completed. The ONGC's proposal for a award of contract to the new party selected for this job at a price of US \$ 4.650 million has been approved by Government.

(c) No loss of crude oil production is anticipated due to the delay in the commissioning of this project. Such production would be delayed.

**Setting up of Electronic Telex Exchanges**

8740. SHRI JAGANNATH  
PATTNAIK:  
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched a massive programme for setting up electronic exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, the number of electronic telex exchanges commissioned so far;

(c) how many of them were commissioned during 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(d) the number of such electronic telex exchanges proposed to be commissioned during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 82 electronics telex exchanges have been commissioned so far.

(c) The details are as under:-

1987-88 ... 22 Nos

1988-89 ... 47 Nos

(d) 54 are proposed to be commissioned during 1989-90.

#### Industries set up by KVIC

8741. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industries set up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and employment opportunities generated

during the Seventh Plan period so far; and

(b) the proposals under consideration for the Eighth Plan period and the employment opportunities likely to be generated in the rural areas therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Prior to the amendment to the KVIC Act in July, 1987, 26 village industries in addition to khadi were eligible for assistance under KVIC. Consequent to redefinition of village industries under the amended KVIC Act, 34 new industries have already been brought under the purview of the KVIC. List of the village industries is given in the statement below:-

Year-wise details of employment generated under the KVI sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan is as follows:-

Year	Employment		
	Khadi	V.I.	(lakh persons)
1985-86	13.47	25.61	39.08
1986-87	13.88	26.82	40.70
1987-88	14.14	27.66	41.80
1988-89 (Targeted)	14.71	28.79	43.50

(b) The Working Group on KVI sector for Eighth Five Year Plan set up by the Planning Commission is yet to finalise its report.

#### STATEMENT

1. Beekeeping
2. Cottage Match Industry, Manu-

facture of Firebraks and Agarbatties.

3. Cottage Pottery Industry
4. Cottage Soap Industry
5. Flaying, curing and tanning of hides and skins and ancillary



- industries connected with same and cottage leather industry.
6. Ghani Oil Industry
  7. Handmade paper.
  8. Manufacture of Cane Gur and Khiandsari.
  9. Palm-gur making and other palm products industry.
  10. "Processing, packaging and marketing of Cereals, Pulses, Spices, Condiments, Masalas etc."
  11. Manufacture of Use of manure and methane gas from cowdung and other waste products (such as flesh of dead animals, night soil etc.)
  12. Lime stone, Lime Shellac and other Lime Products industry.
  13. Manufacture of Shellac.
  14. Collection of forest plants and fruits for medicinal purposes.
  15. Fruit and Vegetable processing, Preservation and canning including pickles.
  16. Bamboo and cane work.
  17. Blacksmithy
  18. Carpentry.
  19. Fibre other than coir
  20. manufacture of household utensils in aluminium
  21. Manufacture of Katha.
  22. Manufacture of Gum resins.
  23. Manufacture of Lik Vastra
  24. "Polyvāstra' which means any cloth woven on handloom in India from yarn handspun in India from a mixture of man-made fibre with either cotton, silk or wool or with any two or all of them or from a mixture of man-made fibre yarn handspun in India with either Cotton, Silk or Wollen Yarn handspun in India or with any two all of such yarn.
  25. Processing of maize and ragi.
  26. Manufacture of Rubber Goods (Dipped Latex Products).
- List of 34 New Village Industries added to the Schedule during 1988-89*
- Group-I Mineral Based Industry*
1. Stone cutting crushing, carving and engraving for Temples and Buildings.
  2. Utility articles made out of stone.
- Group II Forest Based Industry*
3. Manufacture of paper cups, plates, bags and other paper containers.
  4. Manufacture of exercise books, book-binding, envelop making, register making including all other stationery items made out of paper.
  5. Khus tattis and broom making.
  6. Collection, Processing and Packing of Forest Produce

7. Photo framing.
- Group-III Agro Based and Food Industry*
8. Pithwork, manufacture of capspith, Mats and Garlands etc.
9. Cashew Processing.
10. Leaf cup making.
- Group IV, Polymer and Chemical Based Industry*
11. Products out of Rixin, PVC etc.
12. Horn and bone including ivory products.
13. Candle, Camphor and sealing wax making.
- Group-V Engineering and non-Conventional Energy*
14. Manufacture of paper pins, clips, safety pins, Stove Pins etc
15. Manufacture of decorative bulbs bottles, glass etc.
16. Umbrella Assembling.
17. Solar and Wind energy implements.
18. Manufacture of handmae utensils out of brass.
19. manufacture of handmade utensils out of copper
20. Manufacture of handmade utensils out of bell-metal.
21. Other articles made out of brass, copper and bell-metal.
22. Production of radios.
23. Production of cassette players whether or not fitted with radios.
24. Production of cassette recorders whether or not fitted with radios.
25. Production of voltage stabilizers.
26. Electronics Watches (added later)
- Group-IV Textile Industry (Excluding Khadi)*
27. Hosiery.
28. Tailoring and preparation of readymade garments.
29. Fishing nets out of Nylon /Cotton by hand.
- Group-VII service Industry*
30. Laundry
31. Barber
33. Plumbing.
34. Servicing of electrical wiring and electronics domestic appliances and equipments.
34. Repairs of Diesel Engines, Pump sets etc.

**Income and Expenditure on National Film Festivals**

8742. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) wether there is a growing gap

between the income and expenditure on the National Film Festivals;

(b) if so, the details of income and expenditure of the last seven National Film Festivals held in the country ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that these events become financially viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). The National Film Awards were instituted in 1953 as a promotional

activity to encourage the production of films of aesthetic excellence and social relevance contributing to the appreciation of film cultures of different regions and promoting integration and unity of the nation. It is not a profit making or commercial activity. Cash and gold and silver medals are given to the award winner under the scheme. A small amount of revenue accrues through the sale of tickets, which are primarily meant to regulate entry into the theatre and not to earn revenues or to make the National Film Awards scheme financially viable. No change is contemplated in this policy. The figure of expenditure and income from ticket sale for the last 7 years is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>NFF</i>	<i>Income (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Expenditure (in lakhs)</i>
1982-83	29th	0.68	12.93
1983-84	30th	0.63	11.78
1984-85	31st	0.87	13.83
1985-86	32nd	1.12	20.61
1986-87	33rd	1.00	20.58
1987-88	34th	0.74	20.18
1988-89	35th	1.89	21.24

#### **New Radio/T.V. Centres in Gujarat**

8743. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Gujarat where new Radio stations and T.V. transmitters were set up during 1988-89; and

(b) the names of the places where new Radio stations and T.V relaying centres are likely to be set up in Gujarat during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

#### **MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):**

(a) During 1988-89, while no new Radio station was commissioned, a High Power ( 1 KW) TV Transmitter at Pij (which was earlier closed down consequent upon commissioning of a 10 KW Transmitter at Ahmedabad) and 5 new Low Power (100 W) TV transmitters, one each at Ahwa, Godhra, Valsad, Porbandhar and Junagadh were commissioned in the State of Gujarat.

(b) A new Radio station at Godhra and a 200 KW MW Transmitter as replacement of the 50 KWMW Transmitter at Ahmedabad

are envisaged to be commissioned during 1989-90.

As regards Doordarshan, schemes for the establishment of a High Power (10 KW) TV Transmitter at Bhuj (in replacement of the existing low power transmitter); a low power (100 W) TV Transmitter at Jamnagar and a Very Low power (2x 10 W) TV transmitter at Kakrapar are included in the VII Plan. The transmitter at Jamnagar and Kakrapar are envisaged to be commissioned into service during 1989-90?

#### **Central Investment Subsidy Scheme in Sikkim**

8744. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme had continued in Sikkim till September, 1988;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to extend the scheme beyond September, 1988;

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

(d) whether any Central Subsidy was released to Sikkim during 1988-89; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme was extended upto 30th September, 1988. No decision to extend the scheme beyond 30th September has been

taken.

(d) and (e). An amount of Rs. 0.97 Crore was reimbursed to Sikkim as Central Investment Subsidy during 1988-89.

#### **Provision of Electronic Exchanges and Connecting of District Headquarters in Sikkim Through UHF System**

8745. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme was drawn up to connect district head-quarters in Sikkim through UHF system during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details of progress made so far in this regard;

(c) whether there was also a proposal to commission MAX-I exchange at Gangtok during 1988-89;

(d) if so, the details of progress made so far in this regard;

(e) whether Government have any plan to provide an electronic exchange at Gangtok during 1989-90; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The programme to provide UHF Systems to all the three District Headquarters was drawn up in the Sixth Five Year Plan itself. However, due to non-availability of land at a number of places till 1987-88, the programme could not materialise. The programme was redrawn during 1988-89.

(b) Since the land has been made available at all the places, civil works like towers and buildings are in progress and are likely

to be completed by the end of this year. The equipment is being procured again through import and will be available this year. The 3 District Headquarters, namely Namchi, Geyzing Gangtok through UHF during 1989-90.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(d) The equipment for MAX-I exchange was received but installation was not taken up in view of the request of the State Govt. to provide an electronic exchange at Gangtok.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### High Power Transmitter at Gangtok

8746. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a high power TV transmitter at Gangtok during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any progress has been made so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) and (b). The Seventh Plan of Doordarshan, *inter-alia*, includes a scheme for the establishment of high power (1 KW) TV transmitter (in replacement of the existing low power transmitter) and a Programme Generation Facility (PGF) Centre at Gangtok. The equipment required for this project has been ordered. Whereas work relating to construction of building and tower has been awarded for the transmitter which is expected to be commissioned into service

during 1990-91, it has not been possible to take up the work for the PGF centre as the required site has not been handed over by the State Government so far.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Telecast of Nepali Feature Films

8747. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan has telecast any feature films in Nepali language through its National Network up-till now;

(b) if so, the names of those films and when these were telecast;

(c) whether there is any plan to telecast some more Nepali feature films in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Doordarshan considers for telecast in the national network on Sundays afternoon those regional language feature films which fulfil any of the following criteria :

- (i) National Award for the Best or Second Best Feature Film of the Year (in all languages combined);
- (ii) National Award of "Rajat Kamal" for the Best Film in any regional language;
- (iii) Nargis Dutt Award for the Best

Film on National Integration.

- (iv) Indira Gandhi Award for the Best first Film of a Director; and
- (v) entered in the Panorama Section of any International Film Festival of India /Filmotsav.

If feature films in the Nepali language fulfilling the above mentioned criteria are offered for telecast by the producer/right holder, Doordarshan would consider them for telecast.

#### **Deterioration In Telecommunication Services**

8748. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is much deterioration in the quality of telephone services in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab as reported recently;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to order a high level enquiry into the matter to fix responsibility;

(d) if so, the date by which it would be done; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and how Government propose to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANGO): (a) Telephone Services of Himachal Pradesh, Haeyana and Punjab are generally satisfactory. However, whenever there is any complaint remedial actions are taken.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) For further improvement of system, actions have already been initiated under Mission-Better Communications, main items of which are given below:-

- (i) Replacement of old worn out telephone instruments.
- (ii) Replacement of old worn out cables.
- (iii) Replacement of heavy overhead lines by underground cables.
- (iv) Replacement of life expired electro mechanical exchanges and
- (v) Imparting Customer-oriented training to the staff.

#### **Bio-Gas Plants**

8749. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether big-gas programme has proved very successful in the country;

(b) if so, the number of bio-gas plants so far set up in each State;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Board of Commission to develop-bio-gas programme in order to boost its production and use;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what other measures are being taken to popularise bio-gas programme in the country and particularly in those areas where it has not been used so far?

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

(b) A total of over 10.,75 lakhs family

type biogas plants have been set up in the country during the period 1981-82 to 1988-89, under the National Project for Biogas Development (NPBD). State-wise details are given in the Statement below:-

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) National Project for biogas Development, which caters to family based biogas plants, is being continued during the year 1989-90. A package of measures have been taken up to popularise biogas programme in

the country. These measures are technical and training support, service charges in lieu of staff support, repair and maintenance charges, central subsidy, turn-key job fee, promotional cash incentives, award of prizes to State Government, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, districts and gram panchayats, field demonstrations on utility of manure, promotion of sanitary latrine linked biogas plants, establishment of Regional Biogas Development and Training Centres, monitoring and evaluation and publicity and extension. Special attention is being to areas like North-Eastern States and hilly district where the programme has also been started becoming popular.

#### STATEMENT

*Statewise Number of Family Type Biogas Plants Installed During the Period 1981-82 to 1988-89 Under NPBD*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>No of Plants Installed</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86141
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9
3.	Assam	6980
4.	Bihar	53863
5.	Goa (Daman & Diu also)	1170
6.	Gujarat	76603
7.	Haryana	16098
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15736
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	651
10.	Karnataka	58093
11.	Kerala	19746
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32901

1	2	3
13.	Maharashtra	320598
14.	Manipur	148
15.	Meghalaya	96
16.	Mizoram	486
17.	Nagaland	75
18.	Orissa	31223
19.	Punjab	12725
20.	Rajasthan	31121
21.	Sikkim	201
22.	Tamil Nadu	112469
23.	Tripura	39
24.	Uttar Pradesh	167101
25.	West Bengal	30077
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	87
27.	Chandigarh	72
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	123
29.	Delhi	543
30.	Pondicherry	426
Total		1075601

[*Translation*]

**LPG Agencies in Darjeeling, Jalpaigudi  
and Coochbehar Districts of North  
Bengal**

8750. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL  
GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies in  
Darjeeling, Jalpaigudi and Coochbehar dis-  
tricts of North Bengal and the number of  
consumers served by each agency;



(b) the number of LPG agencies allotted to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Ex-Servicemen and physically handicapped categories in these districts, separately category-wise;

(c) whether the number of LPG agencies is likely to be increased in these districts in near future in view of the increasing number of consumers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). There are at present 19 LPG distributorships operating in Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar districts of West Bengal. The names of locations where these distributorships are operating, with category and th customer holding of each such distributor ship are given in the Statement below:-

(c) and (d). Upto the Annual LPG Marketing Plan 1988-89, oil companies have plans to set up three more distributorships, on each at Jalpaiguri, District Jalpaiguri; Darjeeling, District Darjeeling; and Dinhat, District Coochbehar in West Bengal;

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

#### STATEMENT

<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Customer Holding</i>
1	2	3	4
1. Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	DGR	5592
2. Malbazar	Jalpaiguri	ST	1702
3. Aligpurdwar	Jalpaiguri	ST	2971
4. Binaguri	Jalpaiguri	OP	2247
5. Hasimara	Jalpaiguri	Others	1012
6. Darjeeling	Darjeeling	OP	2521
7. Darjeeling	Darjeeling	DC	43
8. Bagdogra	Darjeeling	OP	2142
9. Kurseong	Darjeeling	OP	1083
10 Kalimpong	Darjeeling	ST	1811
11 Siliguri	Darjeeling	DGR	6378
12 Siliguri	Darjeeling	OP	837

1	2	3	4
13 Siliguri	Darjeeling	UG	1327
14 Siliguri	Darjeeling	ST	2100
15 Sikna	Darjeeling	Others	Offered to Army Supply Depot for meeting the requirement of Army Cook Houses.
16 Lebong	Darjeeling	Others	
17 Bangdubi	Darjeeling	Others	
18 Cooch Bihar	Cooch Bihar	SC	4699
19 Cooch Bihar	Cooch Bihar	SC	1828

[English]

#### Discount on Coir Products

8751. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to allow quantity discount to big foreign buyers of coir products;

(b) if so, whether any representations were received from the coir exporters in Kerala against such a move; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). No Sir, The Coir Board did examine the feasibility of introducing a graded system of cash discounts with a view to encourage larger off take of coir products and coir yarn by big foreign buyers. Incentive offered in the system were, however, not found sufficiently rewarding by the foreign buyers. The pro-

posal is, therefore, not being pursued

#### Petrol/Diesel Retail outlets in Kerala

8752. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol/diesel retail outlets operating in Kerala at present, district-wise;

(b) whether any representations have been received for opening new retail outlets in some places;

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

(d) the place where new outlets are being set up or are proposed during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The requisite information is given in Statement I below:-

(b) and (c). Representations are re-

ceived from various sources from time to time in this regard and no separate data in respect of them is maintained. Based on such requests also, the oil industry conducts surveys to determine whether a particular location justifies opening of a retail outlet, keeping in mind the potential and prescribed norms;

(d) The locations which have been included, in the Annual Marketing plans of the oil industry upto 1987-88, for establishment of retail outlets are given in Statement II below. In view of the various steps involved in the setting up of a retail outlet, it does not seem feasible to indicate as to which of these will be actually set up in 1989-90.

**STATEMENT I**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>No. of ROs</i>
1	2	3
1.	Trivendrum	59
2.	Quilon	60
3.	Pathanamthitta	29
4.	Idukki	24
5.	Kottayam	63
6.	Alleppey	42
7.	Ernakulam	110
8.	Trichur	76
9.	Palghat	46
10.	Wyanad	9
11.	Mallapuram	37
12.	Calicut	62
13.	Cannanore	51
14.	Kasargode	11
Total:		679

## STATEMENT-II

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Alathur	Palghat
2.	Panur	Cannanore
3.	Cochin Water Front	Ernakulam
4.	Pashuvil	Quilon
5.	Karali Jn.	Quilon
6.	Dohira	Quilon
7.	Puttur	Quilon
8.	Agali	Palghat
9.	Koottanad	Palghat
10.	Pangode	Trivandrum
11.	Kondotty	Mallapuram
12.	Puzhakkal	Trichur
13.	Talap	Cannanore
14.	M.G. Road	Ernakulam
15.	Nelliampathy	Palghat
16.	Vechuchira	Pathanamthitta
17.	Vithura	Trivandrum
18.	Vandiperiyar	Idukki
19.	Chowghat	Trichur
20.	Sasthamangalam	Trivandrum
21.	Urakkam	Trichur

1	2	3
22.	Allore	Trichur
23.	Vengara	Malapuram
24.	Meenangadi	Wyanad
25.	Cochin Bypass	Ernakulam
26.	Kallipuram	Quilon

**T.V. Coverage of Malayalam Programmes from Trivandrum**

8753. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population in Kerala covered by Doordarshan;

(b) the percentage of population which can view the Malayalam programmes telecast by the Trivendrum Doordarshan; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the T.V. coverage;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). The TV service at present is available to about 86% population of the State and about 85% of the State's population covered by TV service can view the programmes originating from Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum.

(c) Besides replacement of the low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Calicut by a high power (10 KW) transmitter, two low power (100 W) transmitter, one each at Idukki and Pathanamthitta, are under implementation in Kerala as part of the VII plan. With the commissioning of these transmitters, TV coverage is expected to extend to about

97% population of the State.

[Translation]

**Telephone Exchange for Bihar Sharief**

8754. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target date fixed for installation of automatic telephone exchange in Bihar Sharief, the headquarters of Nalanda district in Bihar;

(b) whether the telephone exchange has been commissioned there; and

(c) if not the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANGO): (a) and (b). A 800 line MAX II type exchange at Bihar Sharief has already been installed and commissioned in March, 1989.

(c) Does not arise.

**Super Power Grid in Bihar Sharief**

8755. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target date for installa-

tion of a super power grid of the National Thermal Power Corporation at Bihar sharief in Nalanda district of Bihar is over but it has not been commissioned so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). A 400 KV D/C line from Farakka to Bihar Sharief along with a 400/220 KV sub-station at Bihar Sharief is being constructed by the National Thermal Power Corporation under the transmitter system associated with Farakka Super Thermal Power Station State Stage-II. The line and the sub-station are scheduled for completion by 1990-91.

#### **CCL Employees affected by Coal Dust in Kathara Fields**

8756. SHRI R AMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Central Coalfields Ltd, working in the Kathara fields are badly affected by the coal-dust emitted by the adjacent Bokara Thermal Power Station; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Telecast/Broadcast of News of Rural Areas**

8757. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news of rural areas are not given importance on AIR and Doordarshan;

(b) whether AIR and Doordarshan mostly depend upon part time correspondents in the districts;

(c) whether the news sent by the Divisional Public Relation Officers of State Government are also considered for broadcast/telecast; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) The news of rural areas are covered by AIR and Doordarshan depending upon their newsworthiness;

(b) All India Radio's long-term objective is to have regular Correspondents in all the districts but till this objective is achieved, the services of part-time Correspondents are also being utilised.

Doordarshan have a number of Camera Units/stringers for visual coverage of events. Besides, the Central News Room gets visual stories from Regional Doordarshan Kendras through microwave links and also from news agencies.

(c) The news items and press notes received from State Government authorities are also included in the news bulletins subject to their news-value and keeping in view

the guidelines formulated by the media Advisory Committee.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Disparity in Telex Charges**

8758. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity in minimum telex charges, particularly in the case of international messages for private subscribers and for the general public by telex Public Call Offices in metro cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to rationalise these charges; and

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

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Pending Cases for Revision of Pay Scales**

8759. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases regarding revision of pay-scales of employees pending in various courts; and

(b) the details of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GAMANGO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

#### **Procedure for Allotment of LPG Distributorships**

8760. SHRI PRASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed for allotment of an LPG distributorship;

(b) whether there is any advisory body to help Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith its composition, term and names of the members who are serving on it at present;

(d) whether there is any quota fixed for every State for LPG distributorship; and

(e) if so, the details regarding the percentage alongwith the number of LPG distributorships allotted in Madhya Pradesh particularly in the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) For allotment of LPG distributorships in respect of locations which have been restored in the various Annual LPG Marketing Plans of the oil industry, Oil Companies advertise to invite applications from candidates who fulfil the eligibility criteria such as age, qualifications, residence, income, etc. Eligible applicants are called for interview by the concerned Oil Selection Board which thereafter draws up a panel of usually, three names in order of merit. The oil company concerned thereafter offers the dealership to the candidate on top of panel for purposes of subsequent formalities and setting up of facilities;

(b) Four Oil Selection Boards have been constituted for the purpose of conducting selections;

(c) The composition of the four Oil Selection Boards is as follows:-

1. *Oil Selection Board (North)*

Chairman :- Justice T.N. Singaravelu  
(Retd).

Member:- Shri K.A. Rama  
subramaniam

*Oil Selection Board (south)*

2. Chairman :- Justice K.K. Dube  
(Retd).

Member : Shri S.N. Bhan

3 *Oil Selection Board (West)*

Chairman:- Justice Prem Shankar  
Sahay  
(Retd).

Member :- Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy.

4. *Oil Selection Board (East)*

Chairman :\_ Justice S.J. Deshpande  
(Retd.)

Member :- Shri K.C. Sodhia

The term of the above Bords is for a period of three years;

(d) No, sir.

(e) A reservation of 25% on State-wise/ Union Territory-wise exists for SC/ST candidates. The reservation quota mentioned above is fulfilled in such way that these two communities get their share in proportion to their population in particular State/Union

Territory.

Total number of LPG distributorships awarded as on 1.4. 89 in Madhya Pradesh was 197 out of which 16 LPG distributorships belong to ST candidates, under ST category.

**Survey for Talented Handicapped for T.V. Programmes**

8761. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to utilise the services of talented handicapped persons for TV programmes;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made or is proposed to be made to find out such persons in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):  
(a) to (c). Handicapped talented persons are already being given chance in TV programmes keeping in view the requirements of the programme. No survey has, however, been made or proposed in this regard by Doordarshan.

**Losses In Coal India Limited**

8762. DR. V. VENKATESH:  
DR. MANOJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has suffered heavy losses during 1988-89 which are even higher than the previous years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) whether there has been a constant downfall in the production performance of the Coal India Ltd. since November, 1988;

(d) if so, the month-wise details of coal production during 1987-88 and 1988-89 ; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the production performance of the Coal India Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Accounts of Coal India Ltd. for the year 1988-89 have not yet been finalised. However, it is expected that loss

during the year 1988-89 will be lower as compared to loss during the year 1987-88 or 1986-87.

(c) and (d). Production in Coal India Ltd., has not declined since November, 1988 as will be seen from the month-wise raw coal production of Coal India Ltd. during the year 1987-88 and 1988-89, as given in the Statement below:-

(e) Steps taken to increase coal production inter-alia include opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines, application of new technologies to achieve maximum results and making available required inputs and infrastructural facilities to optimise production of coal.

### STATEMENT

#### *Month-wise Raw Coal Production of Coal India Ltd*

<i>Month</i>	<i>Production</i>	
	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>(Million tonnes)</i> <i>1988-89</i>
April	11.29	11.70
May	11.33	12.16
June	11.36	12.02
July	10.36	11.34
August	10.66	11.34
September	10.95	12.32
October	12.05	13.26
November	13.94	15.22
December	15.90	16.91
January	16.57	17.90
February	16.35	17.53
March	17.96	19.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>159.05</b>	<b>171.55</b>

**Expansion of Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd.**

8763. DR. P. C. THAKUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) There is no expansion proposal at present in respect of Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Limited.

**Power Supply to Karnataka From Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Plant**

8764. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) the tariff charged for the energy supplied to Karnataka from the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Plant;

(b) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has increased the tariff;

(c) if so, what is the increased tariff;

(d) whether any request has been received from Karnataka Government not to increase the tariff; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The tariff of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in respect of the various beneficiaries in the Southern Region (including Karnataka) is 51.47 paise/Kwh, including

8.47 paise/Kwh towards fuel price adjustment; the transmission charges for Rs 346.943 lakhs/month are shared by the various Electricity Boards in proportion to the energy drawn by them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Following the commission of the 500 MW units, the existing tariff for the sale of power from the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station is due for revision. The NTPC have forwarded the proposals in this regard to the Electricity Boards concerned.

**Supply of LPG to Hostels in Bangalore**

8765. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether LPG connections are being allotted and the LPG supplies on priority basis to hostels in Bangalore city; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to provide LPG connection to hostels in Bangalore city on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). In view of restricted availability of LPG, release of LPG is being made on priority basis to only hostels attached to schools and colleges all over the country; including in Bangalore.

**STD facility in Assam**

8766 SHRIBHADRESWARTANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Assam where there is

no STD facility available at present; and

(b) the steps being taken to provide STD facility there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANGO): (a) The following districts in Assam do not have STD facility at present;

Barapetta Town, Chandrapur, Diphu, Goalaghat, Golpara Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Mangaldoi, Nalbari, Nowgaong, Texpur.

(b) Work is in progress to commission.

- (i) automatic local exchanges
- (ii) trunk automatic exchanges at Guwahati & Jorhat; and
- (iii) reliable transmission media to connect to the stations to the trunk automatic exchanges.

#### Coverage of State Events by AJR/TV

8767. SHRI BHADRESWARTANTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Information Centres of All India Radio and Doordarshan in all the States are adequately staffed and manned by the qualified personnel; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure sufficient coverage of all important events in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. TEWARY) : AIR and Doordarshan do not have any Information Centres as such. However, AIR is having Regional News Units in various

States. Such Units also exist at Doordarshan Kendras. These Units are manned by qualified personnel and are provided staff as per the prescribed norms; and

(b) Regional News Units of AIR and Doordarshan cover all important social, economic and political events in the States where they are located. For this purpose they have experienced correspondents and also News Agency Services are available to them.

#### ONGC Mobile Gas Turbines in Assam

8768. SHRI BHADRESWARTANTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government is making any payment to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for running the mobile gas turbines;

(b) if so, whether the ONGC has proposed to raise the rate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The Assam State Electricity Board have not made any payment to ONGC since May 1987 for the gas being supplied for running the mobile gas turbines at Celeki.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Autonomy for AIR/Doordarshan

8769. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is growing demand

for setting up separate autonomous corporation for "Doordarshan" and "Akashvani";

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review their earlier policy regarding setting up such autonomous corporations; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revive the 'Prasar Bharati' Bill which was introduced in the Sixth Lok Sabha but lapsed after its dissolution?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. TEWARY):**

(a) and (b). The demand for setting up of separate autonomous corporations for Doordarshan and Akashvani has been received from time to time. Both All India Radio and Doordarshan already enjoy complete functional autonomy in all professional aspects. Government is of the view that the media are meant to serve the people and for such a purpose, it is not necessary that they should be set up as statutory bodies/corporations.

(c) Does not arise.

**Sportsmen recruited in Neyveli Lignite Corporation**

8770. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sportsmen recruited in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation during the last three years;

(b) whether the rules and procedures were followed while selecting the sportsmen for appointment in various categories;

(c) the percentage of sportsmen to be recruited in the NLC ; and

(d) whether the percentage quota of sportsmen has been completed?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) Neyveli Lignite Corporation recruited 73 sports persons during the last three years (1986 to 1988)

(b) The recruitments were made in accordance with the rules of the Corporation.

(c) The permissible limit of sportsmen to the total strength of the Corporation is 5% .

(d) No, Sir.

**Setting up of LPG Bottling Plants in Eighth Plan**

8771. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG bottling plants proposed to be set up during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) the places identified for this purpose:

(c) whether any LPG bottling plant is proposed to be set up in Orissa in the Eighth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT):** (a) to (d). Considering that the bottling capacity available in the country by the end of the current year would be adequate to meet the requirement upto 1993-94, and the time required for setting up of new facilities, this will be considered at an appropriate time.

**Hydro-Electric Power Stations on Dams**

8772. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of dams where hydro-electric power stations are proposed to be set-up , State-wise; and  
(b) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). A statement is showing Hydro Electric Schemes sanctioned and under construction at the existing dams is given below:-

## STATEMENT

*Hydro-electric schemes sanctioned and under construction at the existing dams sites.*

Name of the Scheme	Installed Capacity	Name of Dams	State
1	12	3	4
<i>Northern Region</i>			
Salal St. II	3x115 MW	Salal	J & K (Central Sector)
<i>Western Region</i>			
Panam	2x1 MW	Panam	Gujarat
Kadana	4x60 MW	Kadana	Gujarat
Tawa L.B.C.	4x3 MW	Tawa	Madhya Prad
Birsinghpur	1x20 MW	Birsinghpur	- do -
Ujjani	1x12 MW	Ujjani	Maharashtra
Bhandardara Dam Power House	1x10 MW	Bhandardara	- do -
Khadakwasla	1x8 + 1x8 MW	Panchet & Virbaji Pasalkar	- do -
Bhatsa	1x15 MW	Bhatsa	- do -

Name of the Scheme	Installed Capacity	Name of Dams	State
1	2	3	4
Manikdoh	1x6 MW	Manikdoh	- do -
Kanhar	1x4 MW	Manhor	- do -
Surya	1x5 MW	Surya	- do -
Dhom	2x1 MW	Dhom	- do -
Warna	2x8 MW	Warna	- do -
Salauli	1x2 MW	Salauli	Goa
Anjunem	3x0.4 MW	Anjunem	- do -
<i>Southern Region</i>			
Srisaillam I.B.P.H.	9x110 MW	Srisaillam Nagarjuna	Andhra Pradesh
Nagarjuna Sagar L.B.C.	2x30 MW	Sagar Dam	- do -
A.B. Power House at Balimela	2x30 MW	Balimela Dam Nagarjuna	- do -
Nagarjuna Sagar R.B.C. Extn.	1x30 MW	Sagar Dam	- do -
Ghataprabha	2x16 MW	Hidkal Dam	Karnataka

Name of the Scheme	Installed Capacity	Name of Dams	State
1	2	3	4
Sathanur Dam	2x7.5 MW	Sathanur	Tamilnadu
Pykara Dam P.H.	1x2 MW	Pykara	- do -
Lower Bhawani RBC	2x4 MW	Lower Bhawani	- do -
Lower Bhawani			
Dam Power House	4x2 MW	Lower Bhawani	- do -
Vaigai	2x3 MW	Vaigai Dam	- do -
Kallada	2x7.5 MW	Kallada	Kerala
Malampuzha	1x2.5 MW	Malampuzha Dam	- do -
Madupatty	1x2 MW	Madupatty Dam	- do -
Peppara	1x3 MW	Peppara Dam	- do -



Name of the Scheme	Installed Capacity	Name of Dams	State
1	2	3	4
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Rengali Extn.	3x50 MW	Rengali	Orissa
Hirakud St. III	1x37.5 MW	Hirakud	- do -

**Surplus Staff in Coal India Ltd.**

8773. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. has a large number of workers who are not physically fit;

(b) if so, the approximate number of such workers; and

(c) how far the voluntary retirement scheme has helped in tackling the problem of surplus staff there?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There are about 10,000 workers in all the subsidiaries of the Coal India Limited, especially amongst women employees, who are considered unfit to produce standard out under strenuous conditions and in jobs of arduous nature. As a percentages, this constitutes about 1.5% of the total workforce.

(c) The subsidiaries of the Coal India Limited have since introduced a voluntary retirement scheme with a view to rationalising their manpower and increasing man productivity. Many of the employees have taken advantage of this scheme. Till date, approximately 1,399 employees have taken advantage of the scheme and opted out of the service of the coal companies. The coal companies expect more employees to take advantage of the scheme in coming months. The scheme is, therefore, definitely helping the coal companies in tackling the problem of surplus man-power.

**Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Orissa During Eighth Plan**

8774. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the cities identified for the establishment of electronic telephone exchanges in Orissa during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) whether it is proposed to provide an electronic telephone exchange in Sambalpur; and

(c) if so, what would be its capacity and the steps taken to expedite the preliminary works in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANGO): (a) The cities identified for the establishment of electronic telephone exchanges in Orissa during the Eighth Plan period are:-

- i) Bhubaneswar
- ii) Berhampur
- iii) Cuttack
- iv) Rourkela Plant
- v) Balangir
- vi) Jepore
- vii) Baripada
- viii) Puri.

(b) and (c) As an ICP of 3000 lines capacity has been installed in Sambalpur only recently the conversion of the exchange into electronic exchange will be considered during Eighth Plan on availability of equipment.

**World Bank Loan to ONGC**

8775. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has obtained World Bank Loan in the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the purpose for which the World Bank Loan has been taken by the ONGC; and

(c) the total amount of World Bank loan obtained by the ONGC during the Seventh Plan period so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (d). During the 7th Plan period, so far loan agreement with World Bank have been signed to assist ONGC's exploration and exploitation programme of the following two projects:-

<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Company Basin Petroleum Project	242.5
Western Gas Development Project	295.0

#### **Telephone Connections in Orissa During Eighth Plan**

8776. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to double the number of telephone connections in Orissa during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of telephone lines proposed to be given in Orissa during the Plan period; and

(c) the details of programme thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANGO): (a) to (c). The

Eighth Plan proposals have not yet been finalised.

#### **S.T.D. Facility in West Bengal**

8777. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in West Bengal provided with STD facility; and

(b) when the various sub-divisions such as Tamluk Corcvai, Shargrani and Panokura in Midnapur district will be connected with STD facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANGO): (a) The names of places in West Bengal provided with STD facility are:-

Andal (one way), Asansol, Howrah, Barakar, Burdwan, Burnpur, Calcutta-Budgbudge-Brasat-Ulluberia-Kalyani, Durgapur, Haldia, Jamuriahat, Kalimpong, Kharagpur, Malda, Neyamatpur, Raniganj, Roopnarainpur, Silliguri, Coochbehar, Darjeeling, Krishnanagar, Bagdogra, Balpur, Chinsurah, Midnapur, Suri, Tribeni, Purlia, Bhatpara, Sainthia, Bahula, Diamond Harbour, Falta, Alipurduar and Kurseong.

(b) Four sub-divisions i.e. Tamluk, Corevai, Shargrani and Panokura in Midnapur District have been planned to be provide with STD facility during the Eighth Plan period.

#### **Increase in Phone Rentals and Call Charges**

8778. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the phone rentals in India are the highest in the world;

(b) the details in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for steadily increasing the rentals and call charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANGO): (a) Telephone charges in India are not the highest in the World. the charges for various telecommunication services are higher in a number of countries as compared to those in India.

(b) The existing rate of rentals of tele-

phone connections are indicated in the Statement below:-

(c) The increase in tariff became necessary primarily to meet the rising Operational and maintenance costs and to rise resources for developmental outlays and introduction of new technologies. Rentals were revised from 1.4.1988 after a lapse of 6 years. While increasing the call charges from December, 1986, the number of units of free calls admissible in a bimonthly period was increased from 200 to 275.

## STATEMENT

## Telephone Rentals:

## (A) Measured Rate System W.E.F. 1-4-1988

Exchange system	Rates of bi-monthly rentals & Local call fees					
	Rentals	No. of call units allowed free of charge during 2 months.	Fees per call unit for calls in excess of those allowed free of charge.			Rs. P
			From 276 to 2000 calls.	From 2001 to 5000 calls.	In excess of 5000 calls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Exchanges Systems of less than 100 lines.	Rs. 125	275	80	1	1.25	
2. Exchange Systems of 100 lines and above but below 1000 lines.	140	275	80	1	1.25	
3. Exchange Systems of 1000 lines and above but below 10,000 lines.	160	275	80	1	1.25	
4. Exchange Systems of 10,000 lines	200	275	80	1	1.25	



## (B) Flat Rate System.

Types of Exchange	Rates of Rental		
	Annual	Bi-monthly	
1	2	3	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1) Exchanges of 100 lines and above capacity providing 24 hours service.	900		150
2) Exchanges of less than 100 lines capacity providing 24 hours service.	750		125
3) Manual Exchanges providing service for restricted number of hours.	600		100

**LPG Dealerships in Tamil Nadu**

8779. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot more LPG dealerships in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the places where the dealerships are likely to be allotted during 1989-90; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the supply of LPG cylinders in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). Upto the 1988-89 LPG Marketing Plan, oil companies propose to set up 39 more LPG distributorships in the State of Tamil Nadu. The names of locations are given in the statement. In view of the various steps which precede the selection for and commissioning of an LPG distributorship, it is not possible to indicate the exact time limit by when these will be allotted and commissioned;

(c) Following steps have been taken to increase the supply of LPG cylinders in Tamil Nadu:

1. Maximising Bottling at MRL and Salem Bottling Plants;
2. Release of new connections;
3. Release of DBCs to existing customers;
4. Close monitoring with the distributors for placement of indents for effecting supplies from supply points and in turn to the customers.

**STATEMENT**

S. No.	Location
1.	Wellington
2.	Tiruchirapalli (2 Locations)
3.	Nagarcoil
4.	Mettupalayam
5.	Udumelpet
6.	Nammakkal
7.	Kodaikanal
8.	Arakonam
9.	Tuticorin (3 Locations)
10.	Madurai (3 Locations)
11.	Madras (9 Locations)
12.	Perambalur
13.	Tiruppur ( 2 Locations)
14.	Karur
15.	Denkanikottai
16.	Erode ( 2 Locations)
17.	Salem ( 2 Locations)
18.	Coimbatore ( 4 Locations)
19.	Vellore
20.	Tirutturaipundi

**Telecast of T.V. Serial 'Mahabharat' in Regional Language**

8780. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:



(a) whether there is any proposal to telecast the T.V. serial 'Mahabharat' in all regional languages;

(b) if so, when it is expected to be telecast by the regional Doordarshan Kendras; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) No. Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The serial Mahabharat is telecast on the national network and is available to all the viewers in the country. Therefore, the need to telecast it in regional languages from regional kendras has not been felt.

#### Discovery of Oil and Gas in Cauvery Basin/Belts, Tamil Nadu

8781. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of oil and natural gas have been discovered in Cauvery basin/belts of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of wells so far drilled in Cauvery basin, the latest assessment of potential of oil and gas there and the steps taken for their exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (c). ONGC have drilled 85 wells in Cauvery basin upto 1.4.89. Oil and gas have been discovered on 5 prospects in the onland part and three prospects of offshore parts of the

basin as under:-

<i>Prospect</i>	<i>Status</i>
Onland	
Karaikal	Oil
Narimanam	Oil & Gas
Kovilkalappal	Oil & Gas
Bhuvanagiri	Oil
Nannilam	Oil & Gas
Offshore	
PY-1	Gas
PH-9	Oil
PY-3	Oil

As on 1.1.89, geological reserves of 15.71 million tonnes of crude oil and 14.44 billion cubic metres of gas have been established in Cauvery basin.

Presently crude oil is being produced from three prospects, namely, Narimanam, Kovilkalappal and Bhuvanagiri through Early Production System. The average daily rate of production of oil is around 190 tonnes per day and scale of associated gas is at the average rate of 12,000 cubic metres per day.

The crude oil is sent to Madras Refinery for refining. The associated gas is being supplied to M/s Indian Steel Rolling Mills, M/s Kiran Silicates and M/s Sree Jaya Devi Industries. Contracts have also been signed with four following consumers for supply of 3,000 cubic metres gas a day each:-

1. M/s Sunrise Silicates.
2. M/s Madras Chemicals.

3. M/s Deepak Chemical Works.
4. M/s Sharda Silicates.

### Production of Newsprint

8782. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of newsprint in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to increase the production of newsprint; and
- (c) the year by which the country is expected to become self-sufficient in newsprint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir. The requirement of newsprint is met both by indigenous production and imports.

(b) and (c). Steps taken to increase installed capacity and production of newsprint in the country include.

- i) The installed capacity of newsprint industry which was 75,000 tonnes per annum in 1979-80 has been stepped upto 3 lakh tonnes pr annum by 1987-88.
- ii) A high rate of capacity utilisation of the installed capacity is being ensured.
- iii) An additional capacity of 5.10 lakh tonnes has been approved by way of Industrial Licences/ Letters of Intent, which is under implementation.

- iv) Facilities have been extended to the existing paper mills to take up manufacture of newsprint, subject to certain conditions.

### Setting up of Electronic telephone Exchange at Bhubaneswar (Orissa)

8783. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a 5000 lines capacity electronic telephone exchange at Bhubaneswar in Orissa;
- (b) if so, the steps taken thereon; and
- (c) the time by which the same would be set up there?

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

(b) Installation work has since been commenced.

(c) The electronic exchange is expected to be set up during 1989-90.

[Translation]

### New Industrial Policy

8784. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been industrial progress in general by liberalising the industrial policy whereas some industries have been adversely affected;
- (b) if so, the names of adversely affected industries and the details of alterna-

tive arrangements made for improving their condition;

(c) whether the new industrial policy is applicable only to private sector and the public sector has remained untouched; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to make it applicable to public sector also?

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

These measures have led to the acceleration of industrial growth and improvement of efficiency and competitiveness of our industry. The annual rate of industrial growth has consistently been over 8% per annum over the last four years. Because of competitive pressures, there is increasing awareness on the part of industry to upgrade their technology, improve quality and reduce cost of production. Industries which have not modernised or upgraded their technology to meet the growing competition in the market will find their profitability adversely affected. While this is generally true for all industrial units, it is not possible to say that any particular industry has been adversely affected by these measures.

(c) and (d). The liberalisation measures are applicable both to private and public sectors. However, items reserved for public sector or small scale sector have been kept out of these measures.

[English]

#### T.V. Centres in Adivasi Areas including Dahod

8785. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

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

(a) the criteria for establishing T.V. relay centres;

(b) the places where T.V. relay centres have been installed so far;

(c) the places in adivasi areas of the country where the T.V. centres have been installed so far and;

(d) the reason for not setting up of a T.V. relay centre in Dahod Town for the benefit of adivasi population there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) Depending upon the availability of resources and infrastructural facilities, sites/locations of the transmitters are selected with a view to extending TV coverage to the maximum possible population in a phased manner with due priority to rural, hilly, backward, tribal, remote, sensitive and border areas. The needs of the places having National development projects are also taken into account for deciding the locations of the TV transmitters.

(b) and (c). Out of the 335 TV transmitters (excluding second channel transmit-

ters) presently functioning in the country, 135 transmitters are located in the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) districts and in the States/ Union Territories having more than 50% Scheduled Tribe population. Besides, the TSP areas also receive in number of cases TV service from the TV transmitters located in the adjoining areas. Locations of the TV transmitters in the country including those providing service to some adivasi areas are given in the statement below.

(d) Parts of Panchmahals district of Gujarat receive TV service from the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Ahmedabad and the low power (100 W) TV transmitter functioning at Godhra. However, Dahod town falls outside the coverage area of these transmitters and is, therefore, not covered. Extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the country including Dahod town can be carried out in a phased manner depending upon the future availability of resources for this purpose.

## STATEMENT

TV transmitters in India (as on 9.5.89) including those\* located in ISP areas and in the States/Union Territories of the country

State	HPT (2x10 KW/10KW/1KW)	LPT (100 W)	VLPT (2x10 W)
1	2	3	4
1. Assam	Dibrugarh* (10 KW) Guwahati* (10 KW) Silchar* (10 KW)	Jorhat* Kokrajhar* Nazira* Tezpur* Diphu	
2. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (10 KW) Vijayawada (10 KW) Vishakhapatnam* (10 KW)	Adilabad* Adoni Anantpur Cuddapah Kakinada* Karimnagar Khammam* Kurnool Mehboob Nagar Nellore Ongole Nizamabad Proddutur Rajamundri* Ramagundam Tirupati	

State	HPT (2x10 KW/10KW/1KW)	LPT (100 W)	VLPT (2x10 W)
1	2	3	4
3. Arunachal Pradesh		Warangal*	Along* Bomdilla* Miao* Namsai* Roing* Seppa* Tawang* Ziro*
4. Bihar	Muzaffarpur (1 KW) Patna (10 KW) Rachi* (10 KW)	Bokaro Bettiah Begusarai Bhagalpur Darbhanga Dhanbad Gaya Girdih Jamshedpur* Motihari Munger Purnea Saharsa Sitamarhi	

State	HPT (2x10 KW/10KW/1KW)	LPT (100 W)	VLPT (2x10 W)
1	2	3	4
5. Goa	Panaji (10 KW)	Siwan	
6. Gujarat	Ahemdabad (10 KW) Dwarka (10 KW) Rajkot (10 KW) Pij (1 KW)	Ahwa* Amreli Bharuch* Bhavnagar Bhuj Godhra* Junagarh Navasari* Palanpur* Patan Porbandar Surat* Surendranagar Vadodra* Valsad* Veraval	
7. Haryana		Bhiwani Hissar Narnaul	
8. Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli (10 KW)	Kullu	Chamba*

State	HPT (2x10 KW/10KW/1KW)	LPT (100 W)	VLPT (2x10 W)
1	2	3	4
		Shimla Mandi Bilaspur Dharamshala	Kyelong* Una
9. Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu (10 KW) Poonch (10 KW) Srinagar (10 KW)	Leh Kargil	Kishtawar Rajouri Udhampur
10. Kerala	Cochin* (10 KW) Trivandrum* (10 KW)	Calicut* Cannanore* Kalpetta* Kasaragod Malapuram* Palghat*	
11. Karnataka	Bangalore (10 KW) Gulbarga (1 KW)	Belgaum Bidar Bellary Bhadravati Bijapur Chickma galur* Dharwad Devangere Gadag Betgari	



State	HPT (2x10 KW/10KW/1KW)	LPT (100 W)	VLPT (2x10 W)
1	2	3	4
		Hassan Hospet Karwar Madikeri* Mangalore* Mysore* Raichur Udipi*	
12. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal (10 KW) Indore (10 KW) Raipur* (1 KW)	Ambikapur* Bailadilla* Betul* Bilaspur* Burhanpur* Chatarpur Chindwara* Gwalior Guna Damoh Jabalpur Jagdarpur* Jhabua* Khandwa* Khargaon* Korba	

State	HPT (2x10 KW/10KW/1KW)	LPT (100 W)	VLPT (2x10 W)
1	2	3	4
		Mand saur Mandla* Murwara Narsimhapur Neemuch Panna Ratlam* Raigarh*; Raigarh Rewa Sagar Sedni* Shadol* Shivpuri Singrauli* Sidhi* Tikamgarh Satna.	
13. Meghalaya	Tura* (10 KW)	Jowai* Shillong*	
14. Maharashtra	Bombay (Ch. I 10 KW) Bombay (Ch. II 10 KW) Nagpur (10 KW) Pune* (10 KW)	Ahmednagar* Akola Amravati* Aurangabad Beed	

State	HPT (2x10 KW/10KW/1KW)	LPT (100 W)	VLPT (2x10 W)
1	2	3	4
		Bhusawal Chandrapur* Buldana Dhule* Gadhchiroli* Gondiya Jalgaon* Jalna Kolhapur Latur Malegaon* Nanded* Nasik* Osmanabad Parbhani Pusad* Ratnagiri Sangli Satara Sholapur Yavatmal*	
15. Manipur	Imphal (1 KW)	Ukhrul*	Senapati*
16. Mizoram		Aizawal*	Lunglei*

State	HPT (2x10 KW/10KW/1KW)	LPT (100 W)	VLPT (2x10 W)
1	2	3	4
17. Nagaland	Kohima* (1 KW)	Dimapur* Tuensang*	Saiha* Mon*
18. Orissa	Cuttack (10 KW) Sambalpur* (1 KW)	Baleshwar* Baripada* Bhawanipatna* Berhampur* Bolangir Jeypore* Koraput* Phulbani* Rourkela* Sundergarh*	
19. Punjab	Amritsar (10 KW) Bhatinda (10 KW) Jalandhar (10 KW)	Pathankot	
20. Rajasthan	Jaipur (10 KW)	Ajmer Alwar Banswara* Barmer Bhilwara	Rawatbhata*

State	HPT (2x10 KW/10KW/1KW)	LPT (100 W)	VLPT (2x10 W)
1	2	3	4
		Bikaner Chittorgarh* Churu Dungarpur* Ganganagar Jhalawar Jaisalmer Jhunjhunu Jodhpur Khetri Kota Nagaur Pilani Pali Syratgarh Sirdhi* Sikar Udaipur*	
21. Sikkim			Mangan*
22. Tamilnadu	Kodaikanal (10 KW) Madras (Ch. I-10 KW) Madras (Ch. II-10 KW)	Coimbatore Kumbakonam Nayvelli* Satem*	

State	HPT (2x10 KW/10KW/1KW)	LPT (100 W)	VLPT (2x10 W)
1	2	3	4
23. Tripura	Agartala* (10 KW)	Tiruchirapalli* Vellore* Nagar coil Dharmapuri*	
24 Uttar Pradesh	Agra (10 KW) Allahabad (10 KW) Gorakhpur (10 KW) Banda Lucknow (10 KW) Mussoorie (10 KW) Varanasi (10 KW)	Aligarh Bahraich Ballia Gopeshwar Bareilly Deoria Etawah Gaizabad Farrukhabad Gauriganj Hardoi Jhansi Lalitpur Lakhimpur* Mainpuri Moradabad Nainital Orai Pauri	Almora Mankapur Haldwani Kausani Uttarkashi
Kanpur (10 KW)			

State	HPT (2x10 KW/10KW/1KW)	LPT (100 W)	VLPT (2x10 W)
1	2	3	4
		Pithoragarh Puranpur Raibareilly Rampur Sambhal Shahjahanpur Sultanpur Tanakpur	
25. West Benga	Asansol* (10 KW) Calcutta (Ch.I-10 KW) Calcutta (Ch.II-10 KW) Kurseong (10 KW) Murshidabad* (10 KW)	Balurghat* Bardhaman* Darjeeling* Kharagpur* Malda* Medinipur* Shantiniketan*	
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1. Delhi	Delhi (Ch. I-2x10 KW) Delhi (Ch. II-10 KW)		
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	Carnicobar* Portblair	Campbelbay Diglipur Hutbay Mayabundar

State	HPT (2x10 KW/10KW/1KW)	LPT (100 W)	VLPT (2x10 W)
1	2	3	4
3. Daman & Diu	—	Daman*	Nancowry Rangat
4. Pondicherry	—	Pondicherry	Diu Mah Karaikal Yanam
5. Lakshadweep Islands	—		Agatti* Amini* Andrott* Chetlat* Kalpeni* Kavaratti* Kadmat* Minicoy* Kiltan*
6. Chandigarh		Chandigarh	
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli			Silvassa*



**Setting up of National Commission of Village and Small Industries**

8786. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Commission of Village and Small Industries to examine comprehensively the progress made by this sector and to make recommendations for its improvement and modernisation; 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 specific proposals in this regard have been formulated.

(b) Does not arise.

**S.T.D. between Delhi and Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)**

8787. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some proposal under the consideration of Union Government to introduce STD facility between Delhi and Ahmednagar (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, the details thereof and when this system will be put into operation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Delhi—Ahmednagar STD is already in operation with Code—0241 for Ahmednagar.

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

**A.I.R. Broadcast in Foreign Languages**

8788. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign languages in which the All India Radio broadcast various programmes and news items;

(b) the response of the listeners thereto;

(c) the details of suggestions made by listeners during 1987-88;

(d) whether these programmes help in making different aspects of our foreign policy known in the foreign countries; and

(e) whether Government propose to add more foreign languages for broadcasting on All India Radio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) All India Radio in its External Services broadcasts programmes, including news bulletins, in sixteen foreign languages, namely, Arabic, Baluchi, Burmese, Chinese, Dari, French, Indonesian, Nepali, Persian, Pushtu, Russian, Sinhala, Swahili, Thai, Tibetan and English. In the home service too, AIR broadcasts programmes in Bhutanese, French, Nepali and Portuguese.

(b) Response of the listeners, in terms of letters received by the External Services Division of All India Radio, is about 1200 letters every day, across all the services.

(c) Most of the suggestions made by listeners relate to (i) quality of reception and (ii) increase in the duration of certain services such as Baluchi, Dari and Sindhi.

(d) Yes, Sir. Indeed, one of the avowed objectives of External Services of All India Radio is to help in making different aspects of our foreign policy known in the foreign countries.

(e) It is the endeavour of AIR to add more foreign languages for broadcasting its programme. However, this is subject to availability of resources and listeners' interest.

**Generation of Power from Conventional and Non-Conventional Sources of Energy in Punjab**

8789. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for generation of power in Punjab from conventional and non-conventional sources of energy during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the achievements made so far under

each source of energy;

(c) the shortfall under each head; and

(d) the steps taken to augment power production in Punjab?

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

(a) to (c). The requisite information is given in the statement below.

(d) In order to improve the availability of power in Punjab, various measures are being taken which include expediting commissioning of additional capacity, maximising the generation from the existing capacity, reduction in T & D losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures, assistance from neighbouring systems etc. In addition, the State will also get its due share from the Central Sector Projects which are being set up in Northern Region.

## STATEMENT

Targets, Actual generation, shortfall (-)/Surplus (+) and % age achievement in Punjab during 1985-86 to 1989-90.

Year	Category	Generation				% of Target
		Target (Gwh)	Actual (Gwh)	(+)/(-) (Gwh)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1985-86	Thermal	4100	4275	(+) 175	184.5	
	Hydro	1770	1487	(-) 283	84.0	
	Total	5870	5762	(-) 108	98.2	
1986-87	Thermal	5000	5143	(+) 143	102.9	
	Hydro	1685	1622	(-) 63	96.3	
	Total	6685	6765	(+) 80	101.2	
1987-88	Thermal	4800	5403	(+) 603	112.6	
	Hydro	1665	1794	(+) 129	107.7	
	Total	6465	7197	(+) 732	111.3	
1988-89	Thermal	6210	4805	(-) 1405	77.4	

Year	Category	Generation				% of Target
		Target (Gwh)	Actual (Gwh)	(+)/(-) (Gwh)	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Hydro	1900	1743	(-) 157	91.7	
	Total	8110	6548	(-) 1562	80.7	
1989-90*	Thermal	7270	179*	—	—	
	Hydro	2493	257*	—	—	
	Total	9763	436*	—	—	

\*Actual generation for April, 1989 only.

Note: No target has been fixed for Seventh Plan period in Punjab from Non-conventional energy sources.

**Expansion of Telecom facilities in  
Hoshiarpur (Punjab)**

8790. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand and/or modernise telecommunication facilities in Hoshiarpur (Punjab);

(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) Yes, Sir.

(b) A new telephone exchange building is under construction at Hoshiarpur. It is proposed to install a 4,500 lines ICP exchange there, which will replace the existing strowger exchange of 2,100 lines capacity during the year 1990-91.

(c) Does not arise.

**Opening of Post Offices in Hoshiarpur  
(Punjab)**

8791. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new Post Offices in Punjab, particularly in Hoshiarpur district in 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the places where these post offices will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A post office is proposed to be opened in Factory Area Chohal. The other proposals have not yet been finalised.

**Setting up of Key Industries in Punjab**

8792. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up any key industries in Punjab; 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 have been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) for Punjab is given below.

In addition, the following Industrial Units are presently being set up in Punjab:

1. Railway Coach Factory, Kapurthala, at a cost of Rs. 310.99 Crores.
2. Diesel Component Works, Patiala, at an estimated cost of Rs. 160.5 Crores.
3. Cement Grinding Unit at Bhatinda at a cost of Rs. 24.84 Crores.

The following number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences have been issued for setting up various types of industries in Punjab:

---

<i>Year</i>	<i>Letters of Intent</i>	<i>Industrial Licences</i>
1986	47	37
1987	38	19
1988	45	19
1989 (Up to February '89)	6	2

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**These Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences are at various stages of implementation.**

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.		Name of undertaking	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay (Rs. in crores)	
1	2		3	4
1.	National Fertilizer Ltd.			110.53
	a.	Replacement of electrolysis Plant, Nagal.	30.84	
	b.	Revamping of CAN Plant, Nangal.	4.00	
	c.	Captive Power Plant, Bhatinda (allocated)	59.87	
	d.	Replacement renewals etc. (allocated)	5.00	
	e.	S & T (Science & Technology)	2.00	
	f.	New Schemes at Nangal & Bhatinda	8.82	
2.	HMT Ltd. Mohali			8.88
	a.	Tractor Expansion & Agricultural Machinery Assembly Unit	2.88	
	b.	New Scheme Auto foundry expansion etc. (allocated)	1.00	

Sl. No.	Name of undertaking	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay (Rs.in crores)			
1	2	3	4	4	
3.	Replacement, Renewals, R & D etc.	5.00			
3.	Semi-conductor Complex Ltd. Mohali			45.00	
4.	British India Corporation Modernisation, Labour Rationalisation etc , Dhariwal.			13.00	
Total :				177.41	



**Nagpur Telephone Exchange**

8793. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephones of the Nagpur Telephone Exchange are not functioning properly;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the month of January, February and March 1989;

(c) the time likely to be taken by the authorities to set right the telephones and

(d) the progress made so far in setting up the electronic telephone exchange at Nagpur?

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

(b) Number of complaints per 100 telephones per month is as under:-

January, 1989	-	31
February, 1989	-	29
March, 1989	-	27

(c) Telephones are restored as soon as possible. Majority of the telephone faults are removed before the next day.

(d) Installation of electronic telephone exchange is in progress and is planned to be commissioned by the end of June, 1989.

**Coal Deposits in Nagpur Districts of Maharashtra**

8794. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new coal deposits have been found in Nagpur district of Maharashtra during the past few months;

(b) if so, the progress of the exploration work so far; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to boost exploration of coal there?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). No, Sir. No new coal deposits have been found in the Nagpur district of Maharashtra during the last few months. Exploratory drilling has been taken up in new blocks of Nagpur district. The drilling work undertaken in the district has increased from 10400 metres in 1987-88 to 17000 metres in 1988-89. A total of 24000 metres has been programmed for drilling in 1989-90.

**Telecom Facility in Anandpur Sub-Division of Orissa**

8795. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Anandpur sub-division of Keonjher district, Orissa has been lagging behind in telecommunication facilities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the 100 line capacity telephone exchange at Anandpur is almost defunct; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to make it functional and also to improve the telecommunication facilities at Anandpur in Orissa?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Life of 100 line CBNM Board at Anandpur has expired and the same is likely to be replaced by a new 100 line GBNM Board by the end of July 1989. This exchange is likely to be automatised during the Eighth Plan period.

**S.T.D. Facility between Barbil in Orissa and Delhi**

8796. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide STD facility between Barbil in Orissa and Delhi during 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is no proposal at present to introduce STD between Barbil and Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Micro-wave Stations in Backward areas of Tamil Nadu**

8797. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Micro-wave stations in the backward areas of Tamil Nadu like North Arcot district, particularly Vanniyambadi, Tirupattur and Vellur to improve the telecommunications there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocation of fund proposed to be made in the Eighth Plan for the purpose?

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

(b) It is proposed to provide a 120 channel 8 Mb/s Digital UHF system between Tirupattur and Vanniyambadi in the Eighth Plan. This link will be extended to Vellore through 34 Mb/s Optical Fibre Cable System. Vellore is already on the National Transmission network, being a coaxial station.

(c) Suitable funds will be allocated after finalisation of the Eighth Plan.

**Exploration for Oil and Gas In Thanjavur District of Tamil Nadu**

8798. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest development in the exploration of oil and natural gas in the Cauvery basin in Thanjavur district;

(b) the steps taken by Government to establish an oil refinery in that district in view of availability of oil of high quality in abundance;

(c) whether Government propose to allot the natural gas available in Thanjavur district locally for use by new industries; and

(d) the amount spent so far on exploration for oil and gas in Thanjavur district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Besides discovery of oil and gas in Nannilam in March, 1988, recently indication of oil have been observed in Kamlapuram well No. 1 in Thanjavur district of Cauvery Basin.

(b) Government have asked Madras Refinery Limited to prepare a detailed Fea-

sibility Report for setting up necessary primary facilities for processing the crude produced in Cauvery basin.

(c) Commitments of natural gas have been made to a number of industries in that area.

(d) Districtwise figures of expenditure are not maintained by ONGC. However, a cumulative expenditure incurred by ONGC in Cauvery Basin as on 31.3.89 was as under:-

(Rs. Crores)

	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Depreciation</i>	<i>Total</i>
Exploratory Drilling	168.24	33.85	202.09
Development Drilling including pre producing properties	9.30	12.89	22.19
	117.54	46.74	224.28

**Telephone Waiting List in Thanjavur Telephone Exchange**

8799. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Thanjavur Telephone Exchange, Category-wise;

(b) since when they are on the waiting list;

(c) the reasons for delay in providing telephone connections to them; and

(d) the steps taken to clear the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The No. of persons on the waiting list categorywise as on 31.3.89 is given below:-

<i>Category</i>	<i>Waiting List</i>
OYT Special	5
OYT General	3
Non OYT Special	69
Non OYT General	1573

(b) the date of earliest waiter is given below categorywise:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Date of earliest waiter</i>
OYT Special	9.1.89
OYT General	13.3.89
Non OYT Special	9.5.88
Non OYT General	13.3.87

(c) the objective of the 7th Plan is to meet the average demand for the period upto 1.4.1987 in respect of MAX-I Exchanges and these objectives in respects of Thanjavur Exchange are likely to be met by the end of 1989-90.

(d) Thanjavur exchange is likely to be expanded by 1000 lines (from 3000-4000).

### **SC/ST Employees In Press Council of India**

8800. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reservation quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is maintained in the Press Council of India in the appointment of staff there:

(b) if so, the total number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Press Council of India and the percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees working there as on 31.3.1989; and

(c) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) and (b). The representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the staff of the Press Council is inadequate. Out of 66 employees in the Council, as on 31.3.89, six belong to Scheduled Caste and one of Scheduled Tribe, which works out to 10.6%.

(c) Government are looking into the matter for taking appropriate remedial measures.

### **Appointment Made In Press Council of India**

8801. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Council of India have made several appointments in the

scales of pay which are higher than the scales specified for those posts by the Ministry of Information and broadcasting;

(b) if so, the details of employees appointed in each category as such and the financial involvement in this regard;

(c) whether his Ministry has looked into the affairs of the Council; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken or contemplated in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In pursuance of Section 26 (b) of the Press Council Act, 1978 the Council may make regulations specifying the terms and conditions of its employees' services only with the prior approval of the Central Government. Further, Rule 8A (1) of PCI Rules, 1979 states that all proposals relating to emolument structure including adoption of pay scales, allowances, and revision thereof, and creation of posts where the maximum of pay scale exceeds Rs. 4500/- p.m. shall be made only with the prior approval of the Central Government. In October, 1984, Government in accordance with Section 26 (b) mentioned above, suggested a revised schedule of pay scales to the posts proposed by the Council. The matter is yet to be settled. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the matter is also subject of an audit para which is receiving the attention of the Government.

### **Irregularities In Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology**

8802. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irregularities and complaints against the management of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Madras have come to the notice of Union Government;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been carried in this regard against the erring officials;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). Representations have been received from some members of the staff of Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Madras with regard to their grievances about promotion and other service matters etc. from time to time. Government have taken appropriate steps in the matter.

### Import of Tetracycline HCL by IDPL

8803. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited has imported Tetracycline HCL during the last one year to meet the requirements of the formulation industry and if so, the details thereof, month-wise; and

(b) the quantity distributed to IDPL's own formulations units, large scale units and SSI sector respectively?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the details of import during the 1988-89 is given below.

(b) Distribution of imported Tetracycline during 1988-89 was as under:-

	<i>Kgs.</i>
i) IDPL's own Formulation units	16,385
ii) Large Scale units	14,500
iii) S.S.I. units	9,210
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,095</b>

### STATEMENT

<i>Imported quantity received in kgs.</i>	<i>Received during</i>
50	May, 1988
5,000	June, 1988
5,000	June, 1988
5,000	July, 1988
10,000	September, 1988
30,050	
10,045	Stock in hand of imported material
<b>Total 40,095</b>	

**Sale of Tetracycline HCL by IDPL**

8804. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of imported Tetracycline HCL inclusive of customs duty paid by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited and at what price it has been sold to SSI sector;

(b) whether it is sold at a very high price; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The cost of imported tetracycline including customs duty is Rs. 790.33 per kg. and the estimated landed cost of the material inclusive of the operational handling cost is Rs. 924.71 per kg. It was sold at DPCO price of Rs. 971/- per kg. during 1988-89 to SSI Units.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**'Ghar Angan' Programme Broadcast from AIR, Raipur, M.P.**

8805. DR. PRABHATKUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether local women are given preference in 'Ghar Angan' programme broadcast from Raipur Radio station, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of wages paid to them;

(c) whether there is a proposal to regu-

larise their services;

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) Yes, Sir. As the programme is broadcast in local dialect, full use of local talent is made.

(b) The casual comperes booked to present the programme 'Ghar Angan' are paid Rs. 100/- each per programme as fees.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Since the duration of this programme is only 30 mts. in a week, permanent staff for this programme is not necessary.

[*English*]

**Issue and Licences for setting up of Industries in U.P.**

8806. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries set up in U.P. during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the number of applications for issue of licences for setting up small and big industries in U.P., particularly in Basti district are pending;

(c) the number of entrepreneurs who after obtaining the licences have not set up industries so far; and

(d) the action contemplated against

such defaulters?

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

cumulative number of small scale industrial (SSI) units falling under the purview of Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) and registered permanently with Directorate of Industries, Government of Uttar Pradesh is given as under:-

*Year ending 31st December*

*Cumulative number of SIDO Units registered permanently as on 31st December, 1985, 1986 & 1987*

1985	88,126
1986	1,05,746
1987	1,24,336

(b) A total number of 181 industrial licence applications (including 3 of Basti district) for grant of industrial licences for the setting up of units in Uttar Pradesh are at various stages of processing as on 28.2.'89.

(c) and (d). An industrial licence is granted with an initial validity period of two years within which the entrepreneur is expected to commence commercial production. Further extensions beyond the initial validity period can also be granted by the concerned administrative Ministry of genuine grounds. The administrative Ministry concerned monitors the implementation of the industrial licences. If the holder of the industrial licence fails to implement the industrial licence within its validity period, the same is cancelled/revoked. Out of a total number of 139 industrial licences granted during 1986, 1987 & 1988 for setting up of units in Uttar Pradesh, one industrial licence surrendered by the party has since been cancelled.

#### **Termination of Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets in Uttar Pradesh**

8807. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister PETROLEUM

AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of diesel/petrol retail outlets terminated in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number of advertised retail outlets which have not been established in Uttar Pradesh even after a lapse of more than one year and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Oil Companies have terminated 10 Retail Outlet (Petrol/diesel) dealerships during the last three years. The reasons for their termination vary from the dealer's not taking interest in the dealership, death of proprietor, disputes among partners, unauthorised partnership etc.

(b) There are 136 Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships in the State of Uttar Pradesh which were advertised more than a year ago. There are pending for commissioning for various reasons like finalisation of selection by Oil Selection Board (North), pendency of Court cases, want of approval

from statutory bodies etc.

**Setting up of Public Sector Units In  
Karnataka**

8808. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up more public sector units in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when these are likely to be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up more Central Public Sector Units in the State of Karnataka during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

**Setting up of Electronic Telephone  
Exchanges in Karnataka**

8809. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronic telephone exchanges proposed to be set in Karnataka during 1989-90 and their locations;

(b) whether the work on these exchanges has started as per schedule; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose and when these exchanges will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Electronic telephone exchanges are proposed to be set up at the following twenty three new locations.

- Bangalore - Central II
- Bangalore - Krishnarajapuram
- Bangalore - Yelehanka
- Bangalore - Ulsoor
- Hassan
- Neela Mangla
- T. Narsipur
- Gundelpet
- Bethangaday
- Thirthahalli
- Ankola
- Balala
- Sira
- Jamkhandi
- Bhaiihongal
- Mul'ky
- Chikodi
- Periyapalina
- Bannur
- Byndoor
- Bebri
- Herga
- Sringeri

In addition, seventy eight small electronic exchanges are expected to be setup at vari-



ous places in the state.

(b) The work has started on schedule for five exchanges. For the remaining exchanges, equipment has not yet been received.

(c) The estimated cost for establishing these exchanges during 1989-90 would be Rs. 42.02 crores. These exchanges are expected to be functional during 1989-90.

#### **Reserves, Production and Utilisation of Natural Gas**

8810. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of natural gas

reserves in the country;

(b) the estimated quantity of natural gas produced, year-wise, during the last three years;

(c) the estimated quantity of gas utilised, year-wise and

(d) the steps taken for optimum utilisation of the natural gas produced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The balance recoverable reserves of natural gas in the country as on 1.1.1988 was 580 billion cubic meters.

(b) and (c). The information is as follows:

( In MMCMD)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Utilisation</i>
1986-87	27.0	19.3
1987-88	31.3	21.9
1988-89 (provisional)	36.20	25.6

(d) Schemes for utilisation of natural gas are drawn from time to time depending upon the availability of gas and techno-economic viability of its utilisation.

#### **Power Braak Downs In West Delhi**

8811. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are frequent power-break downs in many areas of West Delhi causing lot of hardship to the residents during the summer;

(b) if so, the reasons for such frequent break downs; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to avoid the frequent break downs and arrange regular supply of power in these areas, particularly in Ram Nagar, Choukhandi, Mukhram Garden and Sant Nagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). No. Sir. The power supply in West Delhi is, by and large, satisfactory.

(c) According to DESU, the power supply system in these colonies has been suitably augmented to ensure uninterrupted supply as far as possible.

### **New Thermal Power Stations In Eighth Plan in Andhra Pradesh**

8812. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up new thermal power stations in Andhra Pradesh during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the location thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and what will be its ratio between Union Government and the State Government; and

(d) how far the requirement of the State will be met, particularly for agriculture and industrial purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The following thermal power projects in Andhra Pradesh are tentatively envisaged to give benefits during the Eighth Plan:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Benefits during Eighth Plan (MW)</i>	<i>Estimated cost of project (Rs. in crores)</i>
<b>(A) STATE SECTOR</b>				
1.	Narsapur (Vijjeshwaram) Gas based TPS	3 x 33 = 99	33	94.25
2.	Muddanur TPS	2x210 = 420	420	503.71
3.	Vishakapatnam TPS	2 x 500 = 1000	500	1139.80
			953	

Being State Sector projects expenditure on their implementation would be met from the State Plan outlays.

### **(B) CENTRAL SECTOR**

1.	Godavari CCGT	800	800	feasibility report awaited
Total (State + Central)		1753		

Expenditure on Central Sector project would be met from Central Plan outlays.

(d) According to the latest assessment, energy availability in Andhra Pradesh at the end of the Eighth Plan will be 37.5% less than the energy requirement. The inter-sectoral distribution of power depends on the

State authorities.

### **Drilling for oil and gas in Andhra Pradesh**

8813. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the drilling work for the exploration and exploitation of oil and gas in various districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of drilling platforms operating at present, district-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to speed up the work?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Exploratory drilling for oil and natural gas was started in Krishna-Gadavari Basin by ONGC during 1978. So far 17 well in East Godavari, 15 wells in West Godavari and 13 well in Krishna Districts have been drilled by ONGC.

(b) At present, 7 deep drilling rigs are operating in this area. Of these, 5 rigs are drilling at various locations in East Godavari District, 1 rig is drilling at West Godavari District and 1 rig is drilling in Krishna District.

(c) One rig, recently purchased by ONGC from BHEL is planned to be commissioned in this basin shortly. Further, 7 more contract rights are likely to be engaged during the current financial year for exploration for oil and natural gas in Krishna-Godavari Basin.

#### **Growth Rate of Industries in Andhra Pradesh**

8814. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of industries in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period, year-wise; and

(b) how far the growth of industries and employment in industrial sector in the State during the Seventh Plan is better as compared to that during the fifth and Sixth Plan

periods?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Central Statistical Organisation does not compile statewide index of industrial production. However, On all India basis, the rate of industrial growth were as follows:

1985-86	8.7 per cent
1986-87	9.1 per cent
1987-88	7.5 per cent
1988-89 (April-Jan., 89)	9.6 per cent

(b) The total employment, according to Ministry of Labour, in organised sector in Andhra Pradesh during the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Plan are as under:

<i>At the end of</i>	<i>Total employment in Organised Sector</i>
Fifth Plan (March, 80)	14.03
Sixth Plan (March, 85)	15.63
Seventh Plan (March, 86)	16.11
March, 1987	16.49
March, 1988 (Provisional)	16.57

#### **Demand for Negotiated Settlement by Postal Employees in Gujarat**

8815. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharatiya Postal Employees Federation observed a dharna on 4 April, 1989 at some places in Gujarat and other parts of the country demanding negotiated settlement on their memorandum dated

16 November, 1988;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

#### **Price Adjustment formula of RBI in Public Undertakings**

8816. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7th April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 5175 regarding Civil Engineering Contracts of RBI and state:

(a) whether the Central Government Undertakings working with financial assistance/grants/subsidies of Government and other financial institutions have also been following the Price Adjustment Formula of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(b) whether some Public Undertakings had applied for the details of the formula from the Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta during 1988;

(c) if so, the names of the Public Undertakings which sought such details from the RBI, Calcutta during 1988 and how much of them are following the rules under the General Financial Rules; and

(d) the further steps proposed to be taken to enforce the said rules strictly in Public Undertakings and Government departments?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (d). In so far as

the Central Public sector undertakings are concerned, the price adjustment formula adopted by the Reserve Bank of India does not apply to them. The Bureau of Public Enterprises have issued guidelines to Central Public sector undertakings on general conditions of contract and standard contract forms which may be adopted by them in their civil works with such modifications as may be necessary to suit their requirements. These guidelines, *inter-alia*, provide for adjustment in price subject to certain conditions.

(b) and (c). No public sector undertaking had asked for details of the price adjustment formula from the RBI, Calcutta, during 1988.

#### **Investment by Foreign Businessmen in India**

8817. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign businessmen from Europe, U.S.A. and Japan have expressed desire to invest money in India;

(b) if so, the progress of negotiations and agreement reached upto the end of December, 1988;

(c) in what type of business those countries propose to invest; and

(d) Government views regarding offer of businessmen from foreign countries?

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

(b) Statement showing total number of foreign collaborations/investments approved vis-a-vis the number of foreign collabora-

tions investments approved in favour of Europe, Japan and USA is given below.

(c) The foreign collaborations have been approved for a large variety of industries including electrical Equipment, Industrial Machinery, Chemical industry, Industrial Instruments, Metallurgical Industries, Ceramics and Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.

(d) Foreign investment is regarded as a vehicle for transfer of technology that is needed by the country. Government's foreign Investment policy is selective and is designed to channelise such investment into areas which require sophisticated technology, or where critical production gaps exist, or which would help increase the export potential.

## STATEMENT

Year	Total No. of FC approvals	Fin.	Investment approved (Rs in lakhs)	Tot.	Fin.	Investment approved (Rs. in lakhs)	Tot.	Fin.	Investment approved	Tot.	Fin.	Investment (Rs in lakhs)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1986	957	240	10695.15	567	125	5873.06	111	15	561.61	189	71	3936.90	
1987	853	242	10770.57	493	119	4354.62	71	15	690.62	196	57	2951.49	
1988	926	282	23975.75	538	149	9943.61	96	16	1742.58	191	71	9713.73	

**Representation on Board of Directors  
of Central Sector Undertakings**

8818. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam is represented on the Board of Directors of Central Sector Undertakings having substantial base in Assam; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I want to raise an issue about the....

MR. SPEAKER: One by one.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Please listen to us, Sir. I want to raise a question about the traditions and conventions of this House. Today in the Bulletin Part-II it is announced that the Speaker has appointed Shri Kolandaivelu as the Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts 89-90.

Sir, I have with me the list of the Chairmen of the Public Accounts Committee right from 1967-69 to 1987-89, beginning with Shri Minoo Masani and ending with Shri Amal Datta—it is infra red to ultraviolet. All these Members belonged to the Opposition parties. Even when the Congress had gone in the Opposition, the Congress men became the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

Sir, the tradition maintained has been that in order of the strength of the various political parties we generally appoint the Chairman and, Sir, last year a crisis was

created but ultimately you were good enough to appoint Shri Amal Datta....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you enough.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: This time it is the turn of the Janta Dal and the only Member is Shri Jaipal Reddy....

MR. SPEAKER: The only thing is that you cannot raise this questions on the floor of the House. You can come and see me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No, point of order.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to me and talk to me.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. Shri Bir Bahadur Singh.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: I can only talk to you. You are always welcome.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: I can discuss it with you. I have my own reasons and you have your own reasons. You might be having your own reasons and I might be having my own reasons.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: I will talk to you.  
(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: I am ready to talk to you. I have my own reasons and you have your own reasons. I will talk to you.

12.13 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]***Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of Department of Telecommunications for 1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet (on accrual basis) of the Department of Telecommunications for the year 1987-88 (Hindi and English versions). [placed in Library see No. LT 7875/89].

**Corrigendum to Notification dt 21/4/88 and Statement Correcting reply to U.S.Q. No. 6885 given on 25/4/89, regarding fall in crude Oil Prices**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): On behalf of Shri Brahm Dutt I get to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 962 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1988 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 475 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1988, [Placed in Library See No. LT-7876/89]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the English version of the reply given on the 25th April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 6885 by Shrimati N.P. Jhansi Lakhshmi regarding fall in crude oil prices. [Placed in Library see No. LT-7877/89]

**28th Report of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1986-87**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Twenty Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library See no. LT-7878/89].

**Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Indian Airlines for 1987-88**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): On behalf of Shri Shivraj V. Patil: I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1987-88 under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.
  - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.
  - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Airlines for the year 1987-88.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7879/89]



**Notification under Customs Act, 1962  
etc, Income Tax (Second Amendment)  
Rules, 1989**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.  
GADHVI): On behalf of Shri A.K. Panja: I  
beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following  
Notifications (Hindi and English  
versions) under section 159 of  
the customs Act, 1962:

- (i) G.S.R. 363 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 169/88-Cus. dated the 13th May, 1988 extending the concessional rate of import duty on polyurethane films and polyurethane foils of specified thickness intended to be used for finishing of leather for a period of six months, i.e., upto the 30th September, 1988.
- (ii) G.S.R. 387 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of the notification No. 522/86-Cus, dated the 31st December, 1986 upto 30th June, 1989.
- (iii) G.S.R. 388(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 127/82-Cus., dated the 1st May, 1982 upto 31st March, 1994.
- (iv) G.S.R. 389(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1989 together with an

explanatory memorandum exempting specified goods when imported from Egypt from basic duty of customs in excess of 50 per cent of the standard rate of duty applicable on these goods.

- (v) G.S.R. 396(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 19/85-Cus., dated the 1st February, 1985 upto 31st March, 1990.
  - (vi) G.S.R. 454 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 66/89 Cus., dated the 1st March, 1989 prescribing concessional duty on capital goods imported for manufacture of fuel injection equipment. [Placed in Library See no. LT-7880/89]
- (2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 444(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 415/86-CE dated the 15th September, 1986 exempting whole of the excise duty on ammonia and synthesis gas which is supplied by Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, Hazira for use in heavy water plant at Hazira, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7881/89]
- (3) A copy of the Notification No. 464(E) (Hindi and English ver-

sions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Farouk Al-Shara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic and other members of delegation who visited India from 24th to 26th April, 1989, from the payment of foreign travel tax, under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7882/89]

- (4) A copy of the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 289 (E) under section 296 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7883/89]

#### **Indian Telegraph (First Amendment) Rules 1988**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (First Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 179 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1989, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7884/89]

#### **Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for 1989-90**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Budget Estimates (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1989-90 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948 [Placed in Library See No. LT-7885/89]

**Annual Reports and Review on the working of National School of Drama, New Delhi, Sahitya academy Indian Museum, Calcutta, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry for 1987-88 and Statements having delay in laying these peoples.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. 7886/89]
- (3)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts
  - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

- [Placed in Library See No. LT-7887/89]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7888/89]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library see No. LT-7889/89]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7890/89]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry for the year 1987-88.
- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- (13) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7891/89]
- Notification under Industries (development and Regulation) Act, 1951 Re: extension of period of take-over of management of M/s Indian Machinery Company etc**
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:
- (i) Notification No. S.O. 515 (E)/18A/IDRA/88 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1988 regarding extension of period of take over the management of Messrs India Machinery Company Limited, Howrah, upto 24th November, 1988.
- (ii) Notification No. S.O. 1078(E)/18A/IDRA/88 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1988 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Machinery Company Limited, Howrah, upto 24th November, 1989. [Placed in Library See no. LT-7892/89]
- (2) A copy of the Tamilnadu Magnesite Products Limited and Tamilnadu Magnesite (Amalgamation) Order, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 205(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1989, under section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7893/89]
- (3) A copy of the Companies Unpaid Dividend (Transfer to General Revenue Account of the Central Government) Amendment Rules, 1989, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 136 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1989, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7894/89]
- (4) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949:
- (i) The Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. a-CA(134)/88 in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1988. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7895/89]
- (ii) S.O. No. 1628 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1988 regarding formation of regional constituencies for holding elections to the Council of Institute of Chartered Accountants. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7896/89]
- (5) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 308(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 directing that the provisions of section 21 and 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 shall not apply to any proposal in respect of any industry specified in the Schedule to this Notification subject to certain conditions, under sub-section (3) of section 22A of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7897/89]
- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the government

- on the working of the National small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7898/89]
- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the government on the working of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at 6(b) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7899/89]
- (8) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, 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 Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7900/89]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7901/89]

**Statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during various Sessions of Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha:

- (i) Statement No. XXIV Fourteenth Session, 1984 (Seventh Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library. See LT No. 7902/89]
- (ii) Statement No. XXIII-Second Session, 1985. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 7903/89]

- (iii) Statement No. XXI-Fourth Session, 1985.  
[Placed in Library. See LT No. 7904/89]
- (iv) Statement No. XXII-Fifth Session, 1986  
[Placed in Library. See LT No. 7905/89]
- (v) Statement No. XIX-Sixth Session, 1986.  
[Placed in Library. See LT No. 7906/89]
- (vi) Statement No. XVI-Seventh Session, 1986.  
[Placed in Library. See LT No. 7907/89]
- (vii) Statement No. XVI-Eighth Session, 1987.  
[Placed in Library. See LT No. 7908/89]
- (viii) Statement No. SII-II Part of Eighth Session, 1987.  
[Placed in Library. See LT No. 7909/89]
- (ix) Statement No. XI-Ninth Session, 1987.  
[Placed in Library. See LT no. 7910/89]
- (x) Statement No. IX-Tenth Session, 1988.  
[Placed in Library. See LT No. 7911/89]
- (xi) Statement No. V-Eleventh Session, 1988.  
[Placed in Library. See LT No. 7912/89]
- (xii) Statement No. II-Twelfth Session, 1988.  
[Placed in Library. See LT No. 7913/89]
- (xiii) Statement No. I-Thirteenth Session, 1989.  
Placed in Library. See LT No. 7914/89]

} Eighth  
Lok Sabha

**Annual Report and Audited Accounts of erst-while Indian Dairy Corporation for period from 1.4.87 to 11.10.87 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the erst-while Indian Dairy Corporation for the period from 1st April, 1987 to 11th October, 1987 within the stipulated

period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7915/89]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the period from 12th October, 1987 to 31st March, 1988 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7916/87]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Delhi Transport Corporation for 1987-88 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these paper.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 4040 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette in India dated the 30th March, 1989 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (Handling of Freight Containers containing Dangerous/Hazardous Cargo) Regulations, 1988 under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the government on the Audited Accounts of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7918/89]

12.15 hrs.  
[English]

#### COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

##### Tenth Report

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on petitions.

12.15 1/2 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

##### Twenty-fourth Report

[English]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Gazipur): I beg to present the Twenty fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.16 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

[English]

##### Sixteenth Report

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): What is the point in talking to Prof. Madhu Dandavate?

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: According to rules, the Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

*(Interruptions)\**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): What about the convention?

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: There was a time when the convention was that the Chairman of the Committee would be appointed from the Ruling Party. That was set aside. Then the Chairman was appointed from the Opposition.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: It is the discretion of the Speaker to appoint a Chairman.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: I have my reasons; it is upto me.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: There was a convention, a tradition that the Chairman shall be appointed from the Ruling Party. We have altered it.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: It is I who appointed Mr. Amal Datta as the Chairman of the PAC.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: I have my reasons. it is upto me. You can come to my Chamber and we can talk over it.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): We will certainly talk to you if you are prepared to listen to us.

MR. SPEAKER: Without talking how can we do it? Without discussion how can you do it? We have to discuss it. That is what I told you. I have my reasons; you have your reasons. Let us thrash them out.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): On a point of personal clarification,.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: I know. It is not that way. It can be done. I have appointed a Chairman from a very small number of people, I have appointed a Chairman from a very big number of people from the opposition. I have appointed from the BJP and other parties also, but that does not mean anything. You can have your reasons. I have my reasons.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: I will explain to you. I can convince you. I can talk to you.

*(Interruptions)\**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): It is very unfortunate that the Opposition here also in matters which are within the discretion of the Speaker when he has chosen a member of the Opposition as Chairman, they are trying to question it. It is very wrong. How can you force the Speaker?

*(Interruptions)\**

May I make a submission?

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed any allegations.

*(Interruptions)\**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You had the experience when the opposition was absent. The main members of the ruling party also said that without opposition there cannot be a democratic experiment....



MR. SPEAKER: Sure enough.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Many Members had said it last time not from this side but from the Congress side. Senior veterans had said it. I want to ask a simple question. If there is no vigilant opposition member heading the committee, do you think that the Committee will scrutinise the affairs of the Government properly?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I want to talk to you.

*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Unless you give the assurance, what is the use of discussing? *(Interruption)*?

MR. SPEAKER: First we will have to talk.

*(Interruption)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss the matter when you come to me. We cannot discuss the matter in detail here *(Interruptions)*.....

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I want to keep these committees alive. I do not want to kill them. I can talk to you.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): The PAC cannot be made a handmaid of the ruling party.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to make it like that. I want to make it effective and meaningful.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: How can you make it meaningful?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I want to talk to you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will you review the decision after the discussion? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On the basis of your observations, after consulting the members of the opposition, I am making a concrete suggestion. Will it be possible for you.....*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am referring to your observation, Sir. I want an assurance from you. You said, "You come and discuss the matter." We are not at all against discussing the matters concerning the Committee with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. We will discuss it. But if we do not get the satisfaction, we shall raise this issue tomorrow again. We will meet you in your Chamber and try to thrash out the issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. Shri Narain Chand Parashar.....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now take your seats.....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, as you yourself suggested, we will meet you in your Chamber and we will discuss the matter. If we are not able to thrash it out, we will certainly have to use this forum to defend our rights and raise the matter again in the House.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention.

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12.31 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

[Translations]

**Steps taken by Government to encourage study of Sanskrit**

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Human Resource Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Steps taken by Government to encourage study of Sanskrit"

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): The National Policy on Education, 1968, advocated that facilities for teaching of Sanskrit at various levels should be increased and new methods of teaching Sanskrit should be encouraged in view of the special importance of Sanskrit to the growth and development of Indian languages and its unique contribution to the cultural unity of the country. The National Policy on Education, 1986, has endorsed the provisions in the 1968 Policy and has stated that efforts should be made to delve into India's ancient fund of knowledge and to relate it to contemporary reality. This effort will imply the development of facilities for the intensive study of Sanskrit. The policy also states that to sustain and carry forward the cultural tradition, the role of old masters, who train pupils through traditional modes will be supported and recognized.

12.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The propagation of Sanskrit as an an-

cient language with living tradition which has guided the development of many modern Indian languages and as the repository of a great deal of Indian tradition has been sought to be strengthened all along. The government of India had appointed a Sanskrit Commission in 1956 and it gave its report in 1957. The Commission made a series of recommendations and suggested that Government of India should set up a Central Sanskrit Board. The recommendation of the Sanskrit Commission was accepted and the Central Sanskrit Board was established in 1959. (Recently the Board has been reconstituted with the Vice-President of India as the Chairman). Based on the advice of this Board, the government of India has initiated a series of measures for strengthening traditional learning of Sanskrit as also teaching of Sanskrit in contemporary educational institutions. Some of the prominent programmes being implemented in this regard are as below:

- i) Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas in Tirupati, Delhi, Puri, Allahabad, Jammu, Jaipur, Lucknow and Guruvayoor have been set up under the umbrella of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Out of these the Vidyapeethas at Tirupati and Delhi have become the deemed universities. These institutions impart education from Prathma to Acharya and conduct a vigorous programme of research in Sanskrit.
- ii) To develop and propagate Vedic learning and to establish linkage between Vedic learning and Persian science based development, Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishtan has been set up.
- iii) Financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations working for propagation of Sanskrit.

- iv) 15 Ved Units are supported financially by the Government of India under which two students learn Vedas in a particular shakha under a Veda pathi Guru.
- v) The Government extends financial assistance for current and out of print books in Sanskrit and for publication of journals and periodicals in Sanskrit.
- vi) All-India Vedic Convention and All-India Sanskrit Education Contest in the country are conducted every year.
- (vii) Scholarships are offered to students learning in traditional and other educational institutions.
- (viii) The Government of India has appointed 85 Sanskrit scholars on consolidated honorarium basis for imparting intensive training about Shastras to young teachers and senior students under Shastra Chudamani Scheme.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is but natural that one should have a sense of satisfaction by going through the detailed information furnished by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Education about measures taken by the Government to promote Sanskrit language. But I regret to say that a totally different feeling is being developed throughout the country. Its main reason is that though several effective measures were taken to promote Sanskrit language, one thing has caused serious set back to the efforts of study and teaching of Sanskrit. It is unfortunate that while we are celebrating the birth centenary of the founder and first Chairman of Sahitya Akademy Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru

and Dr. Radhakrishnan this year under whose auspices the scheme for the promotion of Indian languages was made and Sanskrit was recognized as the most ancient as well as the modern language and since then, except a few years in between, Sahitya Akademy awards are given to a number of literatures and scholars in the annual function whose literary works were published and termed as fire pieces of literature. But in the same year, Central Board of Secondary Education issued a circular to stop teaching Sanskrit as a separate subject at secondary level in the schools of Northern region. It would be considered a black day in the history and development of Indian languages when a resolution was passed in the meeting of Central Board of Secondary Education on 10.6.88 and a circular was issued on September 16, 1988 to the effect that Sanskrit language has now been excluded from the three language formula in respect of the schools working under the Central Board. It is an irony that an annexure was attached with the circular issued by the Chairman of Central Board of Secondary Education on September 16, 1988. It had two parts first part explained the "number and languages" and the second part explained "which languages." it states that -

[*English*]

"the three languages shall be selected out of English and the languages mentioned in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution subject to the following:

(a) Hindi or English must be two of the languages studied;

(b) Sanskrit will be studied as part of Hindi as a first language, that is 'A' course."

[*Translation*]

This provision has given a serious blow to Sanskrit and its status in general education system. In his statement the hon. Minister of state has referred to the recommendations of Sanskrit Commission. I have gone through the report prepared by the Commis-

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

sion under the Chairmanship of a renowned linguist Dr. Suneet Kumar Chatterjee. If we read it attentively then we shall find that from 1957, when Calcutta university was established, teaching of Sanskrit began in all the States. The jurisdiction of Calcutta university was extended to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, North-Western region and Sindh. Sanskrit was taught as a separate subject earlier also but a day came when its study was not considered to be necessary. Three language formula has been mentioned in this Commission's Report and the question of according a particular status to this language has been discussed extensively. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards page 102 and 103 of the report which relate the various alternatives which can be adopted for study of teaching and promoting Sanskrit. One of them recommends that Sanskrit be made a compulsory subject. Secondly, if it is not possible, four language formula with the inclusion of Sanskrit should be adopted in place of three language formula, however, option should be given to the student in this regard. Similarly, there are some more alternatives. Composite course has also been mentioned in it besides a number of other things. But I would not go into all of them. My submission is that the hon. Minister of State had himself conceded in a reply to one of my questions last month that Sanskrit is not only an ancient language but also a modern language. Article 351 of the Constitution gives an important position to Sanskrit and it states that it would play a significant role in the growth of Hindi and other regional languages are also considered to have their origin in Sanskrit language. All these things have been mentioned in the Report of this Commission. In spite of all this, it is unfortunate that this language has been de-linked from general education. If Sanskrit is not taught as a separate subject in schools all the measures taken by the government to promote the language would be of no use. Because in that case, it would become a special subject and it would be beyond the

reach of a common student to study it. In view of this fact some of the well wishers of Sanskrit approached the Supreme Court against the circular issued by Secondary Board of Education. A new provision which the Government intended to introduce from the 1st April had to be suspended because the Supreme Court issued stay order to the effect that the new system may not be implemented for the present. We are grateful to Supreme Court which prevented an unpleasant situation and provided considerable time to review the situation. If the Government of India intend to fulfil their responsibility towards the promotion of Sanskrit, if they consider this language to be a source of national integration and give due respect to it due to its contribution in developing other regional languages, if they consider importance of ancient culture for the future of the country then they should withdraw the aforesaid circular. Sanskrit is repository of our ancient culture and if we do not open the doors of Sanskrit to the students in schools, its light would not reach them. We will have to give that light to all and the only way for this is that no restriction should be imposed on study and teaching of Sanskrit language and it should be given its rightful place in three language formula by amending the same. The Government may execute four language formula of make any other provision but it would not be in the interest of India to reduce the importance of Sanskrit. I would like to remind you that Sanskrit is not confined within the boundaries of India it is popular even in other countries and one of its example is that under the auspices of Bodhiruchi, who has been a great saint of China, a Sanskrit School with 700 Boudh monks used to run there. The entire Indian literature used to be translated from Sanskrit to Chinese and religious texts of china used to be translated in sanskrit in this school and there are many other universities in other countries which provide the facility of studying and teaching Sanskrit. When Sanskrit is such an enriched language and it plays an important role in cultural unity of the country it would not be appropriate to exclude Sanskrit from the curricula only because it does not fit in the three language formula. With

heavy heart, I would like to ask a few questions regarding three language formula.

The three language formula had been approved when Sanskrit commission was still in the process of preparing report and this formula has been referred to in its report. The matter was discussed in the meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States in 1961. You are aware of the fact that Sanskrit was given an important place in the National Education Policy. But Sanskrit passed through various stages in the years 1956, 1961 and 1968 and the procedure of studying and teaching Sanskrit based on the same formula continued, whether the same formula which was applied for 38 years was not appropriate. If it worked well for such a long duration why did the Government want to change it, what were the underlying factors for making amendment in it that the Government issued a circular to the schools all over the country on Sept. 16, 1988. It created wide spread dissatisfaction and illusions among the Sanskrit scholars. The future of the students became dark and the Sanskrit teachers were utterly disappointed. A few days back, a news was broadcast at AIR and also reported in the Press. I read in "The Hindu" that Central Education Board had issued the orders to the effect that teaching of Sanskrit would continue in the same manner as before. If it is so, whether the hon. Minister would reply the following questions.

Whether the Government have made it clear to all the schools that the Supreme Court has issued stay order and the Government would follow the same formula until Supreme Court gives its judgement on the issue. By filing an affidavit through its lawyers before the Supreme Court, has the Government accepted that Sanskrit would continue to be studied and taught until the Supreme Court gives a decision and the Government will abide by that decision? It is understandable if the Government is awaiting the Supreme court decision. But if Government lawyers are trying to get the stay order vacated filing an affidavit before the Supreme court saying that the Government's explanation of the 3 Language for-

mula is correct and Sanskrit be taught through new methods, then what is meant by Government's orders that study and teaching of Sanskrit would continue?

Sanskrit is a living symbol of India's glorious past. It would be very difficult to do away with it. The Government has stated that several steps are being taken to encourage the study of Sanskrit. It has also been stated that certain amount has also been allocated for this purpose. A natural corollary to that is to ensure that there is no restriction on the study and teaching of Sanskrit in schools. If any such restriction has been imposed it should be withdrawn forthwith before there is a mass movement to protest against this new policy. Through the meetings of Chief Ministers Education Ministers concerned officials in 1951, 1957, 1961 and 1968 and till 16 September, 1988 the definition of the 3-Language formula remained the same and Sanskrit was being taught accordingly and the entire system was working well. But one day a circular was issued that changed the whole picture. After the circular was issued and a stay order was sought against it, it was decided that the decision of the Supreme Court would not be discussed what decision. The judges of the Supreme Court would take is best known to them. For them the interests of the country and that of Sanskrit both are supreme. The Government should give an assurance that as long as the Supreme Court does not give a decision, no steps would be taken towards implementing the new definition of the 3-Language formula. If a new system has to be adopted it should be one in which Sanskrit gets the importance it deserves. Sanskrit should be popularised as a subject of study in schools so that more students all over the country are attracted towards it. This will revive the Sanskrit language as a force that will strengthen the unity and integrity of the country. The entire nation wants the Government to respond in a clear-cut manner to this issue.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR**  
(Durg): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, Sanskrit is the mother of all Indian languages and a

[Sh. Chandulal Chandrakar]

symbol of Indian culture. Sanskrit has produced literature of the highest order. I do not want to comment on the Government's decision imposing restriction on the study of Sanskrit vide their circular on 16th September, 1988. But I am sorry to note that the Government had taken this undesirable step.

As national leaders have been saying before and after independence, Sanskrit is a symbol of national unity. This language has prompted an interaction between North Indian and South Indian Scholars for periodical exchange of views. The 'Namboodiripad Brahmins' of Kerala are functioning as priests in a number of temples in North India. Our elders used to make periodic visits to various regions of the country to meet the local people. It was the language which established a common bond between the people. The Sanskrit language is the foundation on which other national languages develop and flourish. We turn to Sanskrit when we have to select new words for a language. Discontinuation of the study of Sanskrit will certainly be a blow to national integration. Our Government particularly the Education Ministry should look into this matter. There is no doubt that a great injustice has been done to the mother of all Indian languages. The Supreme Court has advised the Central Government not to impose restrictions on the study of Sanskrit at present. I request the Education Ministry to withdraw the restrictions imposed on the study of Sanskrit in schools all over the country and orders should be issued immediately to retain Sanskrit as a subject of study.... (*Interruptions*)... If I start speaking in Sanskrit you will have a greater problem as there are no interpretation facilities. you will leave the House which is something I do not want you to do. I would rather say something that will make you stay here and listen.

I used to attend the Constituent Assembly as a journalist to report on the proceedings. I recall that more than 90% of the members were in favour of continuance of Sanskrit. The entire nation is grateful to Shri

Rajagopalachari for linking Sanskrit to other national languages. Sanskrit is a language in which scholars living in different parts of the country can communicate with each other. Our ancient scriptures are read not because they are religious in nature but due to their being store houses of knowledge. I was surprised to learn that in a small country called Bolivia 'Mahabharata' has been prescribed as a subject of study in the M.A. Course. The late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi went there in 1968 to attend a seminar on Oriental languages. When the President of the Seminar spoke in Sanskrit our delegates found it difficult to reply in the same language I was able to extend some help as I had also gone there in the capacity of a journalist. On asking them as to how Bolivia had so many Sanskrit scholars, we were told that Sanskrit has been studied to understand the deeper meaning of 'Mahabharata' which is taught as a test-book. They further said that 'Mahabharata' besides being a religious scripture was a storehouse of knowledge. 'Mahabharata' is a source of political and literacy knowledge. We have much to gain from it. I request the Education Ministry not to accord Step-Motherly treatment to Sanskrit. Showing disrespect to Sanskrit is showing disrespect to the soul of the nation.

With these words I request that orders be issued immediately to continue with the study of Sanskrit until the Supreme Court makes a decision in this matter.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After the calling Attention is over, we will adjourn for Lunch. Up to that time, we are extending the time. Therefore, I request the hon. Members to be brief in putting their questions. Already, Prof. Parashar has taken 10-15 minutes. So, I request the hon. Members to take five minutes each and make whatever points they want to make and also put the questions to the hon. Minister.

Shri Umakant Mishra.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it seems that a conspiracy is being hatched to destabilise and break the country. Indianism is being eradicated from India. Culture of India and its cultural heritage are being obliterated from India. It appears that a conspiracy is being hatched. We are astonished to find that efforts are being made to do away with Sanskrit gradually which is a symbol, identity and the very life line of this country and whose lovers exist from Himalaya to Kanyakumari and from western to eastern coasts of the sea and which is a symbol of Indian unity and integrity. We are surprised that this conspiracy is succeeding despite learned Ministers such as hon. P. Shiv Shanker and Shri Shahiji are holding the charge of this Ministry. Importance of Sanskrit is being acknowledged throughout the world. When independence had not dawned in this country, persons like Sir William John, Maxmullar and Gothe had accepted and appreciated the importance of Sanskrit and even after independence due recognition was given to Sanskrit in our constitution at behest of our first prime Minister Late Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru who was instrumental in making the constitution. Sanskrit is not only an ancient language, it is also a modern language. Sanskrit does not belong to any cast, religion or a particular class of people. It is a language of the whole of India and of the entire world. It is a language of mankind and it has also been called a divine language. Such injustice is being done to a language which links to country, which establishes the unity and integrity of the country. The country will not tolerate it. Today not only its teacher and students but the people throughout the country are agitated over it. Efforts are being made to do away with the identity of Sanskrit from the country. Common man desires that Sanskrit should be taught because there is very rich literature in Sanskrit and it is our great heritage. Sanskrit is a great source of knowledge and spirituality and it links the humanity. Sanskrit depicts that kind of literature, philosophy and thoughts which can give us world peace and which can

establish universal human brotherhood. It is very unwise to weaken the languages which has established high idealism before humanity. Its study is the need of the hour. It would be a kind of betrayal with the country and its people. It is not necessary that every man should study and speak Sanskrit but the knowledge, thoughts hidden in Sanskrit language should be made known not only to the whole country but the people of whole world. Vedas are being studied throughout the world. Literature of Kalidas and Vedvyas is being studied throughout the world. There is no renowned university in the world where Sanskrit is not being taught and where studies of Vedas, Panini, Kalidas or Vedvyas are not being made. The entire world has high praise for the ancient scholars of India for their multifarious knowledge in various fields such as spiritualism, science, anthropology, Ayurveda, Astrology and Mathematics etc. The world has benefited from this knowledge. Today, we should also take benefit from it. There is a lot of resentment and dissatisfaction in the country over the failure in giving due recognition to it. We are not understanding the importance of Sanskrit today and we will have to repent for it. Sanskrit is an ancient as well as a modern language. It is a language of unity and integrity. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to pay special attention to it.

It is my suggestion that study of Sanskrit being made in secondary schools at present, should be continued under three language formula and similarly Sanskrit should be prescribed as a subject in Navodaya Vidyalayas. We have no objection, if you introduce Arabic or Persian but Sanskrit must be taught as a subject in Navodaya schools and status quo should be maintained with regard to teaching of Sanskrit in secondary schools. It is my suggestion that if Sanskrit cannot be covered under three language formula, it should be prescribed as fourth subject and at least a paper of 100 marks should be earmarked for Sanskrit along with that of Hindi, Tamil, Telugu and Bangla etc. If you take such a step then only Sanskrit can be protected. I hope that Minis-

[Sh. Umakant Mishra]

try of Human Resources will take due note of the resentment of the people and take proper action in giving due place to Sanskrit language. Sanskrit is our heritage and steps taken to popularise it during the regime of by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Sampurnanandji and Dr. Rajendra Prasad are still going on and Shrimati Indira Gandhi has stated that it was our valuable treasure and we should make every efforts to preserve it. Will Ministry of Human Resources take proper step to propagate and to protect Sanskrit keeping all these points in view.

**SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, I extend my gratitude to our hon. Minister of State for Education for his views expressed in respect of popularising Sanskrit but the question raised by us has not been replied therein. We brought a calling attention here with a view to knowing the reasons for degrading the importance of Sanskrit which is the mother of all the Indian languages and which is a language of modern knowledge and science, reference of which has been made by our colleagues. Initiating the debate, Shri Parashar has asked as to why in September, 1988 Sanskrit was removed from syllabus. Three language formula is under implementation from a long time and what difficulty was faced which led to removal of Sanskrit from the syllabus of three language formula. The truth is, as stated by Pt. Umakant Mishra, that there is a conspiracy, I also feel like that a conspiracy has been hatched to obliterate Bhartiyaism by removing Sanskrit so that we have to go to abroad in search of Bhartiyaism. The people of Indian will not know what Bhartiyaism is. Who does not know that without the knowledge of Sanskrit, without understanding Sanskrit, soul of India can not be identified, no can we keep our head high in the world. The entire world knows Balmiki and Vyas and epics composed by them are our historical heritage. Entire knowledge of our country is contained there in. Any Indian who does not know about Kalidas, Shri Harsh or Ashwaghosh or Bhavbhuti or Ban cannot keep his head high

in the world. It is not essential for us to know Shelly, Keats or Shakespere. Due to this, no Indian can feel small but the day he does not know Kalidas, Vyas or Balmiki, he will feel degraded, What I mean to say is that the roots of three language formula lies somewhere else and a mistake has been committed. Mistake lies in keeping English as compulsory language. We want to maintain English at all cost. National language is needed to maintain the unity of the country and therefore Hindi is studied. We want to develop all the languages of the country, therefore every Indian language has its importance and every child should be imparted education in his mother tongue. Two language formula has been adopted by all the big countries of the world. There is the glaring example of U.S.S.R. before us. The Russians have to receive higher education in their national Russian language, after which they are free to learn English, French, Sanskrit or any of the languages they like. India is an exception to this where learning English is compulsory. It makes no difference if one does not know the Indian languages like Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi or Tamil, but he is forced to know English.

To-day, our students are sitting over fast un to death before the Public Service Commission in protest against imposition of English. It is most unfortunate that they have been forced to launch an agitation for their demand to be taught through the medium of Indian languages. They are making hue and cry for it but our leaders do not listen to their cries. What an injustice is it, what is this attitude? Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Raj Gopalachari had said that the day the country would attain independence, its first identity would be that the entire work would be carried out in national and Indian languages. This goal is yet to be achieved.

I would like to say that at a time when English was reigning supreme as a language for modern knowledge and science and the State in which domination of English was the maximum, M.A. classes in Sanskrit was introduced for the first time in that State



in Calcutta University. It was the first university in the country which started M.A. classes in Sanskrit.

I call upon you that to-day Sanskrit should get its due place. Sanskrit is the inner self of India. Sanskrit is also one of the Indian languages which has been included in the constitution. As such Sanskrit should also be made compulsory alongwith other languages, whether it is Hindi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada or Malayalam, Sanskrit should also be made compulsory. It should not be withdrawn from the syllabus. I say that people should be imparted education in their mother tongue and the national language should be made compulsory. Therefore the students may read English, Sanskrit, Urdu, French, whichever they like, but English should not be made compulsory. English should be taught as an optional subject. It may be taught as a third language and left to the student whether he takes English or French or Russian or Sanskrit or French. The three language formula should mean that the student should have full knowledge of his mother tongue and as the second language every Indian must have the knowledge of the National language. The third language should be a language which will be helpful in our spiritual development.

Who gave you the right to make English compulsory in education at the cost of Sanskrit? you may take the case of any educational institution, any university in the world. You will find that special study of Sanskrit is being conducted in them. why is it so? From your statement it appears that you are preserving Sanskrit in the museum. Today, the world is recognising the importance of Sanskrit, but it is being ignored in this country. Today, the computer science has recognised Sanskrit as the best language of the world. Sanskrit is a language in the world with completeness of phonetics in which knowledge of maximum number of vocabulary could be attained. People all over the world have started recognising the status of Sanskrit in the century to come. The foreign scholars have said that Sanskrit as a language is complete in all respects. The people

of the world are studying Sanskrit and doing research in it, but it is being neglected in our country.

I would like to make an appeal to you not to confine the study of Sanskrit to research only. It should not be confined to a handful of persons by spending Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 crores on it. I am not in favour of it. Sanskrit is the source of all the living languages of the world. Study of Sanskrit should be compulsory for expression of thought, science and preservation of our tradition. It is all right that higher knowledge and scientific knowledge should be achieved in all the Indian languages. The stay order passed by the Supreme court is absolutely correct. Without going into the merits of this order of the Supreme Court, I would like to inform the Government that whatever might be the verdict of the Supreme Court, Sanskrit will remain immortal in this country. It is the verdict of the people of India.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already replied the points put in the Original Calling Attention. Now I would like to clarify the position in regard to Supreme Court's verdict. The Supreme Court passed its verdict on 17th March and messages were despatched to all concerned in the C.B.S.E. that the status-quo would be maintained. As such there has been no change in the existing arrangement. Besides, the Government has no intentions to go against the Supreme Court verdict. On the one hand a discussion is held in the Parliament that three language formula should be there and on the other a case is being filed in the Supreme Court, the decision of which is awaited. We will have to wait for the Supreme Court Verdict and the Government is bound to accept the verdict of the Supreme Court whatever it might be because after that there could be no further appeal. However, as per the views of Shri Parashar, Shri Chaturvedi and Shri Chandrakar, it seems that steps taken by the Government have adversely affected the interest of Sanskrit language. So we are prepared to reconsider the matters. The Government has no intentions to withdraw

[Sh. L.P. Shahi]

teaching of Sanskrit from the country. As you are aware, two seminars on 'Vedic Mathematics' were organised last year and we are pursuing it further. Similarly, the Ved Vidya Pratistan has also taken some steps in this direction. This institution is just growing and its activities will increase further in future. Apart from the items I mentioned in my reply, every year some other steps are also taken which help in promoting Sanskrit. We have all along been taking steps in this regard. last year, the hon. President invited Sanskrits scholars and gave away prizes to them. In case any sanskrit scholar, after his retirement is facing difficulties due to poverty, the Government also gives him annual assistance and it has all along been doing so. We are also considering to introduce composite courses in other languages as in the case of Hindi and Sanskrit. So far as the number of marks is concerned, it does not make any difference whether it is 20,60,50 or 75 or a total of 100 or 150. We can consider it and take a decision.

So far as the policy of the Government is concerned, the Government is not at all against Sanskrit. We are waiting for the Supreme court's Verdict and till then the status quo would be maintained. We will implement the Supreme Court Verdict in this regard. Even after that if it is felt that something is still lacking, Parliament is the Supreme body. It can issue directions to the Government that it must do this and that work.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch and will reassemble at 2.20 p.m.

13.19 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till  
Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the  
Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch  
at twenty three minutes past fourteen of  
the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

**(i) Need to replace the existing system of octroi by levying uniform surcharge.**

SHRI NIHAL SINGH JAIN (Agra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, local autonomous bodies, municipalities and town area committees collect revenue in the form of octroi tax to be levied on the items entering their respective areas. It has been long felt that due to wide disparities in the octroi rates at different places, it creates an obstruction in business. Besides, its realisation involves maximum administrative expenditure and also suffers from a demerit because major part of this tax is swindled by the employees. Transportation cost is also increased and it is also time consuming.

Keeping in view all these facts, the Traffic Development Council has recommended abolition of this tax and also suggested to the State Governments to replace this tax by levying uniform surcharge. The Central Government has urged the State Governments to implement the recommendation but the State Governments, excepting Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have not so far initiated any action in this regard. It is, therefore, very necessary that the Ministers of Transport and Urban Development should make joint efforts and advise the State Governments to take immediate action in this regard.

**(ii) Need to open a Central Employment Exchange in Calcutta**

[English]

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): Sir,

unemployment problem in West Bengal has assumed a menacing proportion. The number of applicants on the live register of Employment Exchanges in West Bengal was 45-64 lakhs at the end of 1987. It is the highest amongst the States/Union Territories in the country.

At the backdrop of such a critical problem, only 69 Employment Exchanges out of 835 for the entire country were functioning in West Bengal in 1987.

There is significant concentration of Central Government offices/Central Government Public Sector Undertakings in West Bengal and some of the vacancies are presently filled through these Employment Exchanges.

The Central Employment Exchange, Delhi was established under Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. Under the said Act, it is permissible for the Central Government to open a Central Employment Exchange at Calcutta considering the fact that it is one of the most populated cities of India. Opening of such a Central Government Employment Exchange in Calcutta will also successfully cater to the needs of Central Government organisations in West Bengal.

Keeping in view the magnitude of the problem causing tremendous resentment amongst millions of unemployed youths in West Bengal, it is considered expedient to open a Central Employment Exchange at Calcutta which will bring immense benefit to the population of Eastern India.

- (iii) **Need to allow income tax exemption to "deemed exports" under section 80 HHC of Income Tax Act.**

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI** (Khalilabad): Sir, as per policy of the Central Government, goods exported outside the country have been given income-tax exemption under Section 80HHC with a view to increasing the quantum of exports and earn-

ing foreign exchange which ultimately is a vital factor in improving the balance of trade situation in the country. It is strange that no exemption has been given for the goods covered under 'deemed exports' whereas these goods are supplied to various externally funded projects like UNICEF, IDA, IBRD, etc. against payment in free foreign exchange. Therefore, 'deemed exports' are also earning foreign exchange just like physical exports.

Goods falling under physical exports or deemed exports' are facing competition of the same magnitude. The orders are secured by the Indian firms from the various externally funded projects under international bidding facing stiff competition on a very large scale.

In the above circumstances, Indian firms are unable to compete with the foreign companies thereby losing contracts in various externally aided programmes.

Keeping in view the balance of trade and foreign exchange problem, I request the hon. Minister of Finance to eliminate the discrimination between physical exports and 'deemed exports' and allow 'deemed exports' also to avail of income-tax exemption under Section 80HHC of the Income-Tax Act.

[*Translation*]

- (iv) Need to renovate the dilapidated Samadhi of Raja Mahendra Pratap, a great Freedom Fighter at Brindavan.**

**SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR** (Ali-garh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to Raja Mahendra Pratap, a great son of the country who sacrificed his all for the freedom of the country. Leaving aside his kingdom, property, wife, children, he gave a call all over the world for their support for the cause of our independence. While on the one hand he met the emperors of Japan and German, he established contacts with various heads of states

[Smt. Usha Rani Tomar]

so as to free India from the slavery of the Britishers. He also wrote to the Government of the U.S.S.R and requested them for help. When the Russian revolution took place and a new Government was formed there, Raja Saheb was invited there as the guest of the Soviet Government and his relationship with Lenin become very cordial. Lenin was much influenced by the ideas of Raja Saheb. He read Raja Saheb's book on Prem Dharma and called him the Tolstoy, of India. Raja Mahendra Pratap, for the first time in 1915, declared the formation of Interim Maharashtra Hind Government at Kabul. A number of countries in the world had given recognition to that Government. It is also a fact that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose also followed the path of the Raja Saheb. It is for the first time that Raja Mahendra Pratap gave the idea of a World Association to the world and U.N.O. is the result of that idea. I, therefore, request the Central Government to make proper arrangements for the renovation of the Samadhi of the Raja Saheb lying on the bank of Yamuna at Brindavan in a very deplorable condition so as to keep up the memory of this great patriot of the country.

[English]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): The Home Minister is here, he must give an assurance on this.

- (v) **Need to set up industries in backward areas of Bhind and Datia Districts of Madhya Pradesh.**

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH (Bhind): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I wish to take the opportunity to invite the attention of this august House and that of the Government to the dire need for industrial development of the backward areas of Bhind and Datia in Madhya Pradesh.

Sir, Datia is a no-industry district of the State, but it has all the potential for quicker industrial development, in so far as it pos-

sesses necessary infrastructure for such development. It lies on the main lines of Central Railway, Delhi to Bombay and Delhi to Madras. It is also well connected with the national highway and has a finely laid network of local roads. Power availability there also presents no problem.

I gather that schemes have been or are being laid down for setting up at least five industrial development Centres in the State of Madhya Pradesh. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to set up one of these Centres at Datia for bringing the backward 'No-industry' district of Madhya Pradesh in the mainstream of industrial development of the nation, and also appeal to the Planning Commission to sanction the scheme.

- (vi) **Retrenchment of workers of Maharaja Umed Mills, Pali, Rajasthan.**

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKAR LAL (Pali): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit the following under Rule 377:

"More than five thousand workers of Maharaja Umed Mills, Pali in Rajasthan went on total strike approximately for three months in protest against the increased "work load". Though the matter was pending with the tribunal, but the management of the mill entered into an agreement with certain unions in contravention of the law by misleading the so called office bearers of some trade-unions and got it certified by the Deputy Commissioner of labour-department of Pali. In this neither all the unions were consulted nor the award was given in accordance with the Agreement. But even then, the management increased the work load and started taking action against the staff and issued notice for the retrenchment. As a result thereof representatives of all the unions who were a party to the agreement also went on strike. According to the labour laws, the mill-owners have no right to make any change in the situation till the decision is not given and the matter is pending with the

Tribunal. Similarly the State Government should have issued instructions to keep the mill running in the existing conditions till the decision by the tribunal is given. But due to the oppressive action of the police, unlawful activities of the mill-owners and complacency on the part of State Government, the mill workers were compelled to reach a state of starvation. As the labourers' interest and labour laws has been included in the concurrent list, the Government should make an impartial enquiry into this matter and take action against the guilty officials and mill-owners.

[*English*]

**(vii) Need for financial assistance for revoking the economy and development works in Darjeeling**

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, Darjeeling is in the process of implementing the Tripartite Agreement signed by the Government of India, Government of West Bengal and the President of Gorkha National Liberation Front. Elections to the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council have been held and the programme for the rehabilitation of arson victims is being chalked out. Normalcy is gradually returning. Now it is high time that the programme for revamping the Shattered economy of Darjeeling hills and executing most essential development works are taken up with all seriousness. But the lack of funds has come in the way which is causing discontentment among the people.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal as well as the Chairman of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council have approached the Union Government for sanctioning special grant immediately for revamping the shattered economy of Darjeeling and undertaking most urgent development works. The Union Government has the special responsibility to ensure smooth implementation of the Accord in consultation with the Government of West Bengal.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government

to take immediate action to sanction adequate funds for the development of Darjeeling Hills.

**(viii) Need for decentralisation of the University Grants Commission.**

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Today the University Grant Commission has to look after one hundred and twenty universities and five thousand affiliated colleges. Taking the large number of affiliated colleges, Central Universities, Deemed Universities and the number of Universities in each State, it would be impossible for the U. G.C. with a Central head quarter to be in a position to contact directly most of these institutions and to know exactly the state of affairs in each of the university and in the affiliated colleges. It seems obvious that under such circumstances a certain amount of decentralisation is urgently needed. At least four or five regional centres should be established with necessary staff to cover the particular regions and to take note of the activities and needs of those regions so as to evaluate them at the Central level.

[*Translation*]

**(ix) Need to stop the practice of charging income-tax on the payments made to farmers for the land acquired from them.**

SHRI. C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, the State Government as well as the Central Government are acquiring the land of farmers in public interest under Land Acquisition Act. Although, the farmers are giving their land against their will yet the price of the land paid to the farmers is much less than the market rate. In some cases, the payments are made to farmers after a long period of ten years after the land is acquired. Although the interest on the amount due to the farmers is being given from the date of the acquisition but the income-tax officials are recovering income-tax on the amount of interest received by the farmers.

[Sh. C. Janga Reddy]

On one hand, the Government is acquiring the land of farmer against his will and is not paying even the market price of his land, on the other hand, timely payments are not made to him and income-tax is being recovered on the interest paid by the Government. This is a sort of crime. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to stop this practice of charging income-tax and make a change in the Income-tax rules. The farmers have not wilfully given their lands to the Government, therefore, it is an unconstitutional way to recover income-tax on the payments of interest. I, therefore, demand that this system should be changed with immediate effect.

14.38 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*: CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF PRESIDENT'S RULE IN PUNJAB—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take up further discussion on the Statutory Resolution regarding continuance of president's rule in Punjab moved by S. Buta Singh. The amendments which were admitted have already been circulated to the members. I would like to know whether the Members are moving their amendments.

Shri. E. Ayyappu Reddy.

SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: I beg to move:

That in the Resolution,-

(i) *after* "by the President", *insert* "finally"

(ii) *after* "six months" *insert* "only".

That in the Resolution,-  
*for* "six months" *substitute* "three months".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ram Narain Singh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that the Government is making efforts for the third or fourth time to extend the President Rule in Punjab. Last time people had a hope that the elections will be held in Punjab and popular Government will be installed there. But the Government did nothing in this regard. This Government want neither to find out a solution to the Punjab problem nor install popular Government there. In almost the similar circumstances, this Government had held elections in Assam. Similarly Panchayat elections will be held in Punjab. If the Panchayat elections can be held there, why Assembly elections cannot be held. The Government do not want to held elections there.

The need of the hour is that life and property of the people in Punjab should be protected. But we see that people are being killed daily in Punjab and incidents of plundering and robbery are occurring there.

SHRIMOHD. AYUBKHAN (Jhunjhunu): What is happening in Haryana?

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH: I will also come to Haryana. It shows that the Government is not taking any interest in the matter. The Government neither takes the people of Punjab into confidence nor discuss the matter with the leaders of opposition parties in order to findout a solution to the Punjab problem. The Government likes to take political advantage of this situations in Punjab at the time of elections to new Lok Sabha in December.

Secondly, the situation in Punjab is very bad. Though corruption is rampant in the entire country but we find such practices most common in Punjab. The bureaucracy is taking full advantage of the President Rule in Punjab. They take bribes from people in large amounts. Police asks the innocent people that if they do not give money to them, they would be implicated in false cases branding them as accomplice to the terror-

ists. Police is committing atrocities on general public. As a result there of, people are in much distress. A lot of smuggling takes place there. Smugglers and police are in hand and glove with Pakistan. Police mints money from both sides. Thus common man's life has become deplorable. The common man in Punjab is living a very distressed life. People were pinning high hope that after the talk of Shri Rajiv Gandhi with Shrimati Benazir Bhutto, Pakistan would not lend support to the terrorists of Punjab, but that hope belied within 2-4 months. Now it appears that Pakistan is helping those terrorists. From the confessions of the terrorists caught recently, it is clear that training camps are still being organised in Pakistan and a retired defence personnel is imparting training to the terrorists. Not only this, weapons are also being smuggled into India.

It was said that the boundary would be sealed. But it has not yet been sealed. Still, the people are crossing the border. Just to show people, figures are published that such and such number of terrorists have been killed and arrested. But God knows whether they are really caught or not? There is no improvement in the situation. During the Barnala Government, there were lesser number of killings, as the number of persons killed by the terrorists hardly crossed the figures of 4 or 5. But now, 20 to 30 are reported to be killed every day and banks are being looted. In the beginning, it was stated in the Parliament that Barnala was running the Government efficiently and it was stated to be a good Government. When elections were to be held in Haryana, Shri Barnala was declared as incompetent and his Government was immediately dismissed to get political advantage out of it. In order to get political advantage in the general elections of Parliament, you will not solve the problem of Punjab before it.

You should say to Pakistan in clear terms as to why she lend support to the terrorists. The same situation is prevailing in Kashmir also. Kashmir is also witnessing bomb explosion. Terrorists have become active there. Pakistan is helping the Kashmir

terrorists also. Bridges are being blown up, bombs are planted at bus terminals and innocent people are being killed. Such disturbances are taking place there. The Government should solve this problem by initiating dialogue with the Government of Pakistan. People should be involved in it and the leaders of the political parties should be invited for talks on this issue. Then only, this problem can be solved to some extent. Our opposition friends stated that it was necessary to hold elections and install a popular Government there. But it appears to me that on the line of action taken in Karnataka, a conspiracy has been hatched by the Central Government to dismiss the elected Government of Haryana which has come in power with thumping majority. Terrorists apprehended in Haryana have confessed that it was done under a conspiracy in which the Central Government, the Home Minister and his Ministry were involved so as to create a condition to dismiss the Haryana Government by finding faults with it. The Chief Minister and the Home Minister of Haryana have given such statements. There are many parties among the terrorists also. It is reported that one such party of terrorists in having links with the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and they are involved in terrorist activities at his behest. Terrorists violence at Sirsa and Kaithal is stated to be committed at his behest so that law and order situation could become worse in Haryana and the Central Government could find an alibi to impose Governor's rule in Haryana. Opposition wants that elections should be held in Punjab and a popular Government should be installed, but they are bent upon dismissing the Haryana Government. It appears that before Parliament elections, they will topple the Governments in Haryana, Assam or other opposition ruled states and will hold the election later. So, there is no need to extend the period of President's rule. They are doing injustice and doing it arbitrarily. This statutory resolution has to be passed as there is no other alternative. But the common man and opposition are not in agreement with it. You are imposing this rule on Punjab. The people and political parties in Punjab are fade up with the President's rule in Punjab.

[Sh. Ram Narain Singh]

The Rajiv Longowal Accord failed because Haryana was not made a part to it. While making accord, only one person was taken into confidence, but you should have taken all the parties into confidence while making accord. But Haryana was not made a party to that accord. So consultation with Haryana at this stage is of no avail. Suppose, if there is popular Government in Haryana and Punjab both, then this problem can be solved. Both the parties will come to an agreement if the Government of India takes any political decision with consultation of both the Governments. But the Central Government do not allow Choudhary Devi Lal to meet the leaders of Punjab. Is Chaudhri Devi Lal a terrorist? Ch. Devi Lal is the elected Chief Minister of Haryana but they say that he is also like the other sikh leaders. May I ask as to whether our sikh leaders or not Indian? They also belong to India. An agreement can be reached if they are called at negotiating table and Ch. Devi Lal is associated with the dialogue to be held. But what to talk of associating him with the dialogue, they don't even allow him to meet them. Only other day, he was not allowed to meet them. So this accord can not be successful as it has been entered into with one person.

Much discrimination is done against Haryana. The Hon. Prime Minister himself had made an announcement that an oil refinery would be set up at Karnal within two years. But two years have elapsed but nothing has been done there. The Government made promises several times with regard to S.Y.L. canal that it would be completed soon, but nothing has been done in that regard. Discrimination is being done in every sphere and you don't cooperate with the opposition ruled states. I would like to submit that the Government of India should solve the problem of Punjab as soon as possible in the interest of the unity and integrity of the country. This problem can only be solved, if the people of Punjab and opposition parties are also involved in it. Our polity is of federal nature, so it must work like

a federation. It should not be dictatorial. We don't want that panchayats should be provided direct funds. Yesterday, some hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh were saying that funds have reached to their states, but the Bill has not been passed yet. Crores of rupees have been sent there. This is all election stunt and these things are being provided to win the election. Punjab problem is a national problem, so the Government should pay more attention to solve it.

[English]

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution put forward by the Home Minister, S. Buta Singh yesterday. In the Report of the Governor he has mentioned that the terrorism has been contained to some extent and there should be continued efforts to see that it will remain contained. He has also mentioned that terrorist activities have been reduced, but anti-social elements are rising and looting the people and creating a problem for Punjab. Therefore, keeping in view all this it is imperative that the President's Rule should be extended.

Since the President's Rule in Punjab, there has been some benefit because the most important development that has taken place there is that the people of Punjab have confidence in the administration. This is a very important thing. During the course of the President's Rule, people have developed a sense of security; that is what the Governor has mentioned in his letter; he has mentioned that although the conditions are improving, the problem is there. Therefore, there should be no let up in our efforts to fight against terrorists and to create a situation of law and order. Therefore, it is necessary that this rule should be extended. At the same time, efforts are being made to create conditions by which negotiations could take place and also the normalisation should take place. We have seen that detenus from Jodhpur Jail have been released to create a condition by which the people of Punjab could feel that normalcy is taking place. Even Notification regarding restrictions for foreigners for not



going to Punjab has been withdrawn so that the people can go to Punjab and visit those areas. This removal of Notification has benefited much because there was a great misunderstanding outside the country and inside the country about what was happening there. The news that was emanating from Punjab and what the Press was highlighting was not clear; people were ignorant what was happening there. By removing this Notification, people have been able to visit Punjab and see the situation there by themselves; and now more and more people are coming to Punjab and seeing the situation. The atmosphere is getting clear so much so that even people from foreign countries like Canada, USA, England, France, Germany, Indians settled abroad, have been given misleading reports about the Punjab. Now, they have seen the situation there by themselves and have come to know that there is nothing of the kind which was propagated by some people abroad.

Similarly, a Notification of special powers to police stations has also been withdrawn. So, these are the steps which the Government has taken. Along with fighting against terrorists, they are adopting the other procedure also to bring the Punjab situation to normal conditions. Mr. Reddi pointed out yesterday that the Government wanted to carry on this situation for the political advantage; today, Shri Ram Narain Singh mentioned the same thing. That is utterly wrong because it has always been the endeavour of the Government to see that a political solution is found out for Punjab. Various attempts have been made to find out a solution, but there is no response from certain quarters. I will give you an example. A Sub-Committee went to Punjab to talk there with the political leaders, but the Akali Party, which is a major party in Punjab and the Janata Party, did not cooperate; they did not come forward to tell their point of view what was required in the present situation and what possibly could be the solution to the Punjab problem. BJP people also came there, just gave their different demands and went away. Probably, they wanted to follow their major partner in the political set up of Punjab,

that is the Akali Party because they were their partner in 1967 and they formed the Government; they were also partner in 1977. So, they did not want to annoy the Akali Party perhaps. They only gave a written statement; they did not cooperate and discuss the problem or its solution. So, the Government is always finding out some solution by talking to the people and if the political parties do not come forward, it is not our fault.

Secondly, Mr. Reddy also compared the numbers of killings during Mr. Barnala's rule and under the Presidents' Rule. My submission is that it is not the numbers that should tell us how the situation was previously and how the position now is. The position is that there has been a qualitative change in the Punjab situation because the administration under Mr. Barnala was not fighting the terrorists. They were feeling shy of it. The administration was not ready. But under the President's Rule now the administration is geared up to an extent and they are functioning. And the result is that there is a qualitative change. You will see that a number of Police officers were killed during Mr. Barnala's regime and if you compare the President's Rule you will find that a very large number of police officers have been killed because now the Police is coming out, they are fighting. Formerly they were shy. We had a difficulty also under the President's Rule in the beginning because the administration was not ready to fight it out. But today we can assure this House that the Administration is doing its best to keep the law and order situation under their control.

Again, a main point during Mr. Barnala's rule was migration of the people. A very large number of people from Punjab migrated to Delhi and other States. But now there is no migration. So much so, the people from Delhi and other States have gone back to Punjab. That is the qualitative difference which the President's Rule has made in Punjab.

Mr. Reddy showed his ignorance when he said as to where the weapons are coming from and who is supplying them and where

[Sh. R.L. Bhatia]

their depots are and all that. It is a well known fact because the discussion on this point has taken place a number of times and the Government has come out with the figures, that all those weapons are coming from Pakistan, there are training camps there and there are depots there are lot of our boys who are misled—they are our own boys, they are our own kith and kin but unfortunately they are misled—and they are getting training there and the Government has also supplied lot of information to this House and also when there were talks between Pakistani and Indian officials, all those lists, all those documents and all those statements made by the people who were arrested have been handed over to Pakistan. So much so, even the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi when he met Mrs. Bhutto also mentioned about this problem. This problem is known to all of us. We should not be ignorant of the facts, as to where they are coming from and who is supplying them.

Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary also said that the political situation of Punjab can be solved by having the co-operation of the people of Punjab and involving them. That is true. That is exactly what we are doing. The Congress Party in Punjab had held rallies, we had mass contacts, we had gone to the villages, we had seminars, we had discussions and we had meetings in all the places and they are trying to create a public opinion in Punjab against terrorism and against the foreign hand which is responsible for this problem of Punjab. And we are glad that some other political parties, progressive parties also went to the villages and to other places and tried to create a public opinion. As a result, what we find today is that in Punjab the movement for Khalistan is finished.

15.00 hrs.

Nobody now talks about Khalistan. The people of Punjab, whether they are Hindus or Sikhs, are absolutely against Khalistan. The objective of those people to create communal disharmony and to divide the

people has been a complete failure. The brave Punjabis, the Punjabis who have got the robust commonsense, have understood the real cause of this trouble. They know that the foreign forces are trying to divide us. They know that the foreign forces want to destabilise the country. If you see the history of last 2000 years, it is always the Punjabis who have borne the brunt and suffered first from the invaders coming from the north. So the Punjabis know what is going on and what is behind this movement. Therefore, they have displayed robust commonsense. They are not communally divided. All over India there were so many communal incidents. But in Punjab there was not a single communal incident. You must appreciate the people of Punjab that they have not been misled by the terrorists and foreign forces. They are living like brothers. Therefore, I would like to tell Mr. Chowdhary that we are playing that role. We have gone to the people. We have explained to them the real situation and the people have understood it. That is how we say that there is a better situation in Punjab. The Congress Party in this struggle has suffered tremendously. More than 400 Congress leaders have been shot and killed. Only two days back, you have seen that our youth leader, Mr. Parashar from Ludhiana, who was also an MLA, had been shot dead. The Congress Party has been fighting. They are going to the villages and they are creating a situation in Punjab...

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: You yourself were saying that the Barnala Government had no will to fight the terrorists and that is why, President's rule was imposed. Now again you are saying that Mr. Parashar, a Congress (I) leader was murdered. Is it a tribute to the President's rule there?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: What I was saying is that the Congress Party as political party is fighting it out. I have said in the beginning that terrorism has not completely gone. But all I said is that the situation has improved. It has been contained to some extent. The terrorists were active in 143 police stations in Punjab. But now they have been reduced to 82 police stations. You can well imagine that

the situation has improved. But it is not completely over. I have never said that. The fight will continue. Naturally there will be sacrifice and without sacrifice you cannot attain your objective.

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

There was also an objection that the Congress Party is not talking to the political parties and consulting them. That they are utilising this for election purposes and they are using this card and all that. Our position is very clear. We want to talk to every body and anybody anytime and anywhere and everywhere. That is how the sub-committee went to Chandigarh to talk to them because we have been told that some people would not like to come to Delhi. We had no hesitation. We went there. We wanted to find a solution. That is why, we went to Chandigarh. Even now our door is open. We went to talk and find out a political solution.

The Akali Party has not come forward to cooperate in this negotiation and they have put certain conditions that unless you do this and that, they would not talk. If you are sincere, if you want to sincerely solve the problem, if you are really interested in solving the Punjab tangle, then there should be no condition. We should be open in our mind and let us sit together, talk and find out a solution. We should be most willing to do that because we are most concerned about it. But lack of cooperation means that they are not interested in solving the problem. Therefore, the responsibility of the present Punjab situation lies on the Akali Party, not on the Congress Party which is prepared to talk. Our doors are open. We are ready to discuss and talk anywhere and on any problem. But they are not coming forward and they are not joining to talk to us. Therefore, it means that they are not interested in the solution of the Punjab problem.

I say that the present situation is very ideal to find a solution. We should not delay it. Nobody should delay it, no party should

delay it because at present the Punjab people are fed up with what is happening in Punjab and they want a solution. They want peace in Punjab. Peace in Punjab will come only if discussions take place and a solution is found. If we talk to one group, others say they would not accept it, they would not join it. Therefore, it is very necessary that all the parties put together should join and sit together and find out a solution. For that the Government is ready. It is prepared to talk to the leaders of the Opposition, provided they come and sit with us and talk to us. It is our sincere desire that some solution should be found out. So, what I mean to say is that so far as the Government is concerned, they are prepared to talk. So, there should be negotiations and a solution should be found out. It should not be delayed. And delay is to the advantage of the terrorists. And delay will result in the suffering of the Punjab people. If we are sincere, we must come and talk.

Mr. Ram Narain Singh has made a very big allegation on our Home Minister that it is he who is responsible for all this. I totally challenge this and I also refute him when he says that terrorism in Haryana is being engineered by the Home Minister. It is an irresponsible statement and a responsible man like him should not say this in the House. If you cannot set your own house in order, why should you blame others? He says that Mr. Devi Lal is a very strong man, an iron man. If he is an iron man, let him set his own house in order. Let him face the terrorism there and then tell us what the problem is. If he has any problem, then certainly we will help him. If they need CRP or any other help, we are there to help them. But they should not blame others for their own weakness because the problem of terrorism or the Punjab problem, as you rightly said, is a national problem. So, we should solve it from all angles by cooperating with all the parties, instead of blaming one another. Blaming will not solve this problem at all. Therefore my humble submission to the Members of this House is that it is a very serious problem. It has taken seven-eight years and it is dragging on. The suffering of the people in Punjab is there. So, in order to

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remove the suffering of the Punjab people and in order to find out a solution, it is very important that we all cooperate. We should rise above the party politics and sit together, talk, negotiate and find out a permanent solution for Punjab.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has got no solution to offer for the Punjab problem, except these periodical extensions of the Proclamation of President's rule. I could understand it if the Government had any specific or concrete set of measures or any plan of how to move towards a political solution. I do not say it is possible overnight. It is a difficult task no doubt. But only if we have got some concrete objective in view and we take steps to move in that direction, then even President's rule can be utilised for that purpose. But I regret to say that nothing like that is in sight. Recently the Prime Minister had made a number of statements concerning Punjab. There have also been one or two discussions which have taken place round the table. I do not know what Mr. Buta Singh means by saying that his party is ready always for talks and discussions as though to imply that others are not coming forward. But who is preventing them? We do not understand that.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: But are you not coming forward?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is for the Akalis to reply. If they are not coming forward, they should reply and certainly they will reply, I hope. As far as we are concerned, we would like at least those Akalis who have made their stand clear that they are not in favour of any secessionist demand and they are against terrorism and they are willing to work within the four corners of the Constitution. I believe among the Akalis also there are many like that, they are at least to come forward to take part in any fruitful discussions which may be initiated by the Government. The initiation has to come from the

Government for bringing about a discussion on political lines.

Sir, just the President's rule by itself is not going to lead us anywhere. We are told that everybody is eager for an early solution and settlement of the Punjab dispute. Because of its prolongation and delay, it is causing sufferings to people, more loss of life, and also doing damage, I should say, to the State of Punjab in every possible way. But if they are so eager for an early settlement, how is it that the Governor of Punjab has recently issued a statement categorically saying that there is going to be no solution, there cannot be any solution before the elections? We do not understand. This question was asked in Chandigarh recently when the Cabinet Sub-Committee paid its visit and met the representatives of different parties, our party, and I believe, the representatives of the CPIM, drew pointed attention to this fact that Mr. S.S. Ray has gone on record to say that no solution is possible before the elections. And what did he mean by that? And does the Government agree with this assessment of the Governor? Or is there any contradiction or conflict between what the Government through its spokesman here in Delhi is sometimes saying and what the Governor there in Chandigarh is saying? No satisfactory reply was given to this question. If somebody says, not somebody, a person in the position of the Governor says that no solution is possible before the election, the implication is that the solution can be possible only after the elections, what elections he is talking about, I do not know. Are there going to be elections in Punjab? We are told that the situation is not appropriate for holding elections. Just now, we are told by Sardar Buta Singh that the situation is such that it is not possible to talk of holding elections freely. At the same time, they have come forward to say that the proposal, not proposal, but they seem to be insisting that Panchayat elections should be held. So, all these things and these statements are not logically in conformity with each other. Sir, Panchayat elections, as everybody knows, are fought primarily at the village level. Panchayat elections are the

contests between different parties and forces at the village level and it is our party in Punjab which has said that if in the present situation Panchayat elections are held in Punjab, at least something like 2000 Panchayats will be completely captured by the terrorists and their supporters. You cannot do anything about it. In those three districts, you will not be able to win a single Panchayat election. They will also be captured by these terrorists and their supporters. But still you are insisting that there must be panchayat elections. I do not mind because elected panchayats, I think, are an organ of local self-administration at the lowest level, grassroot level, which is very necessary and should be there throughout India. But if you say that the situation is ripe for holding panchayat elections even taking the risk of allowing the terrorists and their friends to capture a whole lot of panchayats and still you say that the situation is not appropriate for holding the Assembly elections, I don't understand your logic.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: When you say that 2000 panchayats will be captured by the terrorists and there should be no elections, should we take it that we should not have even parliamentary elections? Are you suggesting that?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Parliamentary elections are different from panchayat elections.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not saying that. You hold any election you like—panchayat or Assembly or Parliament. I am only saying that you should say that 'in spite of the troubled situation we believe that the democratic process should not be indefinitely put in cold storage and therefore, it is better despite all difficulties to go in for elections'—I have no quarrel with you. (Interruptions). I did not say that all the panchayats will be captured by terrorists. I said specifically, as our Party there has made an estimate that about 2000 panchayats out of perhaps 12000 or so will be captured by these terrorists in those areas where law and

order is no longer present and you have no machinery or ability to do anything.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: In those districts we are not holding any elections. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, what I wish to say first is, you will of course pass this extension of the Proclamation in this Parliament, but there is an amendment also tabled by my friend, Mr. Ayyapu Reddy, which I am sure will be defeated, that it may be extended not for six months, but for three months, but all these have some utility if it is in the context of moving purposefully towards an objective for which some concrete plan of action or phased plan of action is also there. There is no such thing.

Sir, about our Sikh friends, there is no doubt that we have failed in assuaging the feelings of the Sikh community at large. I am not talking about the terrorists or those who support the terrorists. The Prime Minister has said that they have taken some definite steps which he is sure will have a very healing tough, healing effect. But, for example, about this release of the Jodhpur detenus, everybody in this House knows that we were raising it here two or three years ago that the same thing should have been done which is now being done in a kind of hesitant and reductant way. It should have been done much earlier, but it was not done for some reason or other. Secondly, about the action which has been taken, we are told, against people in Delhi who were considered responsible for the anti-Sikh riots, I asked the Prime Minister the other day when we met him. He gave some figures saying so many people have been prosecuted, so many people have been convicted, so many people have been released or acquitted, so many people have got cases pending against them even now and so on. He has some chart on the table in front of him from which he read out. So, I feel it is a very surprising thing because nobody knows about all this. I never appears in any newspaper. How is it? Are secret trials being held or what? In which court are these trials held? Before which

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

magistrate or Judge these cases are tried, we do not know. How is it that it never appeared in any newspaper? Then the Prime Minister himself said, 'Yes, this is very surprising you know, I must find out how it is that the press is not publishing this news. It is strange, I don't understand it at all.'

Sir, the question of rehabilitation of those affected victims of the riots in Delhi and some other places, but mainly in Delhi, all those widows and orphans and all that business, that rehabilitation situation, I am sure Mr. Bhatia knows, is certainly far far from satisfactory. So all these things are continuing. At the same time, I would say that after all, either the Government considers that the Rajiv Longowal Accord should be treated now as a dead letter or they should say, 'No, we do not consider it to be a dead letter; within the framework of that accord we will try to work out some consensus even now'. We do not know what is the Government's position. We do not consider it to be a dead letter. There were some difficulties, some hurdles, of course But how else will you get the settlement? How else will you reach a settlement?

So Sir, I believe the Government does not know its own mind. If it knows its own mind, it is only to the extent which was revealed by the Governor Shri S.S. Ray and that is: upto the election do not do anything, let the situation go on in this way. Perhaps, on the eve of the election I do not know whether they are going to hold Parliamentary elections in Punjab or not or hold them partially leaving out certain areas, certain constituencies, we do not know. We have not been taken into confidence about that. May be, on the eve of those elections, the Government thinks it can come out with some new announcement or some stunt or something which will help it get votes there Is that the concept of solving the Punjab problem? I do not think so. That is why we are against this kind of depending solely on extensions of President's rule and depending solely on non-political measures or

administrative measures or security measures to solve the problem. Security measures are necessary, no doubt but that is not the way to find out a solution. Therefore, I would say that it is no use your saying that the Akalis are creating difficulties because they do not cooperate I will repeat again finally I do not want to take much time what I have said here many times that the Government should make it abundantly clear and should initiate steps also to start talks with all parties, all groups, all forces, all individuals in Punjab who are prepared to declare publicly their opposition to terrorism, to any idea of Khalistan, to any idea of secessionism and who are willing to work within the Constitution of India, whoever they may be, whatever they may have done in the past. You should be prepared to talk to them, you should initiate talks with them.

Sir, Shri Buta Singh, while introducing this Statutory Resolution, gave a picture as though during President's rule, things have improved so much and he also mentioned the fact that the terrorist activity on the border with Pakistan had diminished and all that and he is hopeful that it will diminish further. We all hope that it would diminish; but today I have read some news. It says that our Government's own information sources have informed the Government that actually in spite of the change which has taken place in Pakistan with the election of a new Government, this Pakistan Army and Pakistan Inter-Intelligence Services are actually very very active still in helping these terrorists to be trained to come across and to go back again for refuge and all that. The details are given in that account in the paper and even three or four topmost terrorist leaders who are wanted people are supposed to be still taking refuge across the border in Pakistan. That is, of course, a security aspect of the matter which has to be dealt with, but we have always held and we still hold that the solution finally can only be political and in that matter of holding it some perspective, some target towards which we should move by stages, the Government have totally failed. It only can come forward with this idea of extending the President's rule. That is all I

wish to say about, as far as this Resolution is concerned.

**SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA** (Patiala): Mr. Chairman, we are again discussing the Statutory Resolution moved by Sardar Buta Singh, our Home Minister for seeking approval for the extension of President's rule in Punjab. I wonder how long the Government will keep on seeking the approval of this House for continuing the President's rule in Punjab. I am afraid, the Government is not at all in a mood to restore the democratic process in Punjab where all democratic institutions are side-lined or even tampered with. There are no elections to the local bodies, to the municipal committees, municipal corporations, or to the Panchayats, Block Samitis or Zila Parishads. There are no elections to the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee which is controlling the Gurudwaras in Punjab. Similarly, elections to the State Assembly are also being postponed due to one reasons or the other. No doubt, the elections in the State can be held only when the situation in the State is normal.

On the one hand, Government claims that things have improved during the term of President's rule. My hon. colleague Mr. Bhatia was saying there is a qualitative change also during this period. But I do not think. So, President's rule has not been able to bring normalcy in the State. If it has brought normalcy, then why should the Government not hold elections to all these institutions — whether it is SGPC, Panchayats, Municipal Corporations or committees? The terms of these institutions are over long before and the elections are overdue. It is almost extended for double the term. I think, the Government wants to continue to administer and rule the State by proxy. It is deliberately keeping the Punjab problem alive due to the reasons, as apprehended and talked about by the people everywhere. The people apprehend that the Government wants to use the Sikh card or the Punjab card again, as it used in 1984, in the coming elections. Shri R.L. Bhatia was saying that the Government is prepared to transfer any territory and is

anxious to have a dialogue and negotiations sitting across the table to solve the Punjab problem. If the Government is anxious to solve the Punjab problem, who will come in their way? What is the hurdle? People will believe the Government if only they are convinced that the Government is really serious about solving the Punjab problem or bringing normalcy in Punjab. It is said that the Akali Dal did not cooperate in this matter. A Cabinet Sub-Committee has been constituted which toured Punjab. I wonder whether the Government knows what are the problems and demands of Punjab and how to identify the problem. The Government is not knowing all these ten years what the Punjabis want. This problem is not confined only to Punjab or Sikhs. It has now taken the shape and dimension of a national problem. It all started with very reasonable, constitutional and genuine demands of the Punjabis for giving river waters on the established riparian laws, whether national or international, or for transferring Chandigarh to Punjab and so on and so forth. But the Government complicated the whole problem instead of accepting the genuine demands. They used all sorts of tactics and weaponry at their command to turn this Punjab problem into a Sikh problem. The Sikhs have suffered and sacrificed a lot for this country. They have put in their lot for this country. They have always defended this country. But today they feel insecure due to the policies of the Government. We hear that the Government has announced certain packages. Prime Minister also announced in this House. All the Opposition parties used to strongly plead that Jodhpur detenus are innocent people, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta was saying. They are languishing in jails for the last five years. But the Government always took the stand that there are very serious charges against them; they could not be released. But after about five long years these people were released. Now the Government has taken the stand that it must have been satisfied that they were innocent people. Then, why has the Government kept them for so long years in the jails? We do not think that the Government is sincere. So many boys are still in jail. The President of the Sikh Student Federa-



[Sh. Charanjit Singh Walia]

tion the General Secretary and other leaders who were in Jodhpur jail were released on one pretext and were kept in detention on some other charges. If there were charges against them, then what did the Government do for the last five years about those charges? Similarly, Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann, who is the President of the Shiromani Akali Dal is also in Jail for the last about five years. Now a new case has been registered and a bigger conspiracy has been unearthed after about five long years. There was the Thakkar Commission and then there was the SIT. I do not know as to how these things came and a new case has been registered against Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann and others. These things show that the Government wants to go further in the same breath. On the one hand the Government wants to normalise the things and it wants to release the packages for Punjab. It wants normalcy and it wants a solution to the Punjab problem. On the other hand, it uses the same repression and it uses the same tactics. Therefore, it clearly shows that the Government is not at all serious to solve the problem and it wants to keep the issue alive. So, the Government must come out with such things which will pave its credibility, which will prove that it is sincere to solve the problem of Punjab. We have made it amply clear so many times that the Government can establish its credibility only when it will concede to the demands and when the Government will take it as a political problem and solve it in a political manner and not as an administrative or law and order problem using force to end this problem. Why I say this is because the Government has followed this policy for the last so many years. It must come to the conclusion that the policy followed by this Government has failed and it could not solve this problem. The bullet for bullet policy has proved counter-productive and it has not helped the Government in solving this problem.

Sir, I will take only two more minutes. The first and foremost thing is the Government must release Sardar Simranjit Singh

Mann, why is the President of the Shiromani Akali Dal; Sardar Prakash Singh Badal, who is a reputed and respected leader of Punjab; Sardar Gurucharan Singh Tora, Shri Manjit Singh, Shri Harminder Singh Sandhu and all the young boys. A general amnesty should be declared so that those people who matter, could come out and the Government can hold negotiations with them and talk to them.

Instead of keeping them inside, they should declare general amnesty. The second thing the Government must do is to take action and to give full compensation to the victims of communal riots of 1984. Punishment should be given to those who are responsible for it or who instigated it or who were involved in these riots, whosoever he may be and in whatever position he may be. And the third point is about the use of repression or use of force and stoppage of fake encounters because Punjab has become a police State and there are so many complaints against the police officers and the police administration. Our colleagues from this House also went to Batala and saw everything by themselves. So many organisations have gone there and they have come out with this impression that the civil liberties, civil rights of the people are not more there and they are being curtailed. Women and young people are being harassed by the police force. Under some pretext, other considerations are also being worked out. So, fake encounters or use of repression must be stopped.

As was pointed out by somebody, no national leader has ever preached for secessionism from this country. They have never said it and never challenged the unity and integrity of this country. It is the state terrorism. And I must say, State terrorism must be stopped. The injured feelings of young people and sikhs, whether they are harassed in combing operation or otherwise, must be restored. State terrorism is the main reason for this continuance of violence in Punjab. Nobody likes violence. We all condemn violence in whatever form it is, whether it is by the State or by any other persons. Violence can never be advocated.



The last point which I would like to touch upon is that the Sikh religion and the Akali Dal people believe in secular principles. Sikhism is the most secular religion in the world today. We never preach and we don't hate other religion. The Government, instead of teaching secularism by *danda* or by legislation, must believe in persuasion and education so that all religions are respected in this country. Nobody should apprehend and fear that if elections are held who will come forward. Let the new people be elected. There are changes in the Government. Changes are there in a democratic manner whether these elections are to Panchayats or to other bodies. We would like that the democratic institutions and processes must be started in Punjab and democracy must be restored. Elections to SGPC must be held immediately to know the thinking of the Sikh psyche.

With all these things, I would request the Government that instead of extending the Presidents' rule, it must do everything to bring normalcy in this country. And they must also prove their credibility and *bona fides* and should solve this Punjab problem. It is basically a Punjab problem. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman Sir, so far as Punjab problem is concerned, on thing we should keep in mind is that national interest is supreme and all other interests are subordinate to it.

Secondly, within this period there is a definite improvement in the situation of Punjab, especially after the Operation Black Thunder and the bold package of measures aimed at speeding up of normalisation process that was announced by the Prime Minister and is being implemented sincerely. We are observing that with the active role of the Congress Party, the Left political parties and various organisations, there is a mass movement to resist terrorism. Many villages resistance committees are formed and many individuals are coming forward to give information. This is a definite improvement.

The intelligence is doing in a more efficient manner than previously. We have passed many Acts in the Parliament and those Acts are being implemented in a proper manner. That is also a definite addition in improving the situation there.

There are now various incidents in which people have chased out the terrorists and terrorists are fleeing away from the area. This is also a definite improvement.

The sanctity and purity of the Golden Temple and other religious institutions are being restored and the real devotees are heaving a sigh of relief and they are in a position to go there and worship.

The nexus between the terrorists and the fundamentalists has been reduced to a great extent. All this improvement in Punjab is due to the efforts of the Congress Party and the Left Parties. It is also due to the Parliament's wisdom in passing various laws. The masses of Punjab have now risen to the occasion and the people are coming forward to give information. They are chasing out the terrorists. In addition to all this the political change in our border country, is also a definite step forward in this direction. Till now the imperialist forces were trying to create destabilisation in our region. They are still active in Pakistan. Still the Punjab terrorists are getting shelter there. For all the black-markeeters and smugglers it is a paradise. There is a nexus between the Pakistani terrorists, a part of their army and the Punjab terrorists.

There are various incidents of innocent killings and it is still going on there. Taking the present position in view, in this critical juncture the Governor has given a right picture and keeping his report in view, it will not be proper to restore and elected government there right now. Therefore the Government has come forward with the right resolution that the present term should be extended for six more months.

Apart from all this, I would like to stress

[Sh. Jagannath Pattnaik]

upon a few points. There should again be a meeting of all political parties to review the implementation side of the Rajiv-Longowal Accord. You know that despite all the sincere efforts of the Central Government and the Prime Minister, the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana could not rise to the occasion then and it became very difficult to implement the decision that Chandigarh should be the capital of Punjab and Haryana should be given due compensation. There was such a proposal and the Eradi Commission went into territorial and water disputes. But the then Chief Minister, with the plea that the Commission had gone far away from the broad agreement, rejected this idea. It is high time that we should refer this matter to a Judge of the Supreme Court, with the prior agreement that everyone will honour and abide by the decision and it should be implemented with all sincerity. Otherwise, despite all the good intentions of the Prime Minister, it is very difficult to implement the accord.

Time and again, the Congress has proved that national interest is prior to party interest. When all the opposition parties were opposed to the idea of having elections in Punjab, the elections were held — everyone knew that and I myself was the observer — in a democratic manner. There was less of problem and people came forward in thousands to vote and there was even 70% to 80% voting in several constituencies. But since the Government there, could not fulfil the wishes of the people and because of their infighting and inefficiency, the Government collapsed and it is a different aspect. In Punjab, we are still observing that terrorists killing and innocent killing are going on. But there are no communal riots. In many towns, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs are staying together in large numbers; but there is no mass killing. That is a good indication. Because of the Prime Minister's recent bold declaration, there is a sense of self-confidence in the hearts and minds of the people of Punjab. So it is right time that all the political parties should rise to the occasion and say that the national interest is supreme

and direct their State parties to abide by the national decision. Simultaneously, we have to keep in mind that unless and until the unemployment problem is solved and some industrial development takes place, the problem cannot be solved.

Keeping in view, the long pending demand for electricity, the Central Government had sanctioned Bhatinda Atomic Power Station. All these steps are in the right direction. Similarly, the unemployment problem should be solved and industrial development should take place. We have to create a sense of upsurge in younger generation. We should understand the agony and anger of the victims, whichever religion they may belong to. They should be duly compensated and the most sensitive issue is about the compensation and rehabilitation of Delhi riot victims. This problem should be solved immediately. They should feel that we are taking all measures to protect their rights and their interests, and to punish the guilty. Nothing more to say. At the end, what I want to say is that to normalise the political situation in Punjab, all the political parties should come to a consensus. They should again review the Rajiv-Longowal Accord and implement it in the true sense. Despite the improvements made there, there are still some killings going on and the political processes are not in a position to take up the responsibility. Keeping in view the larger interest of Punjab and the country's integrity, the President's Rule in Punjab should be extended for six months more.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution brought forward by Shri Buta Singh.

First of all I would like to congratulate the people of Punjab, whether they are Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims or Christians, for the sacrifices they have made in facing the terrorists. I congratulate for their relentless fight against the terrorists to restore peace in Punjab. Our Lok Sabha is the biggest temple,

biggest mosque, biggest Gurudwara and the biggest Church of the democracy and under our democratic system we do not want President's Rule to continue for more days. But the thing I want say is that there have been a lot of changes in Punjab since last two years of President's Rule. Yesterday, somebody was telling that 2000 people and 250 police personnel have lost their lines during the period of the President's Rule. But whatever efforts the Government is making in this regard is to restore peace and normally in Punjab.

Sir, I have heard the speeches made by the hon. Members of opposition parties. When we were discussing Punjab in the House different Members of opposition made different suggestions. Some one was saying that if Panchayat elections were held in Punjab, the terrorist would capture the booths. Some other was telling that the duration of the President's Rule in Punjab should be for three months only, one of the hon. Members, belonging to the Lok Dal said that the Congress is doing nothing in the State. All the hon. Members of opposition put there views in accordance with their own political thinking. Different Members made different suggestions.

I would like to appraise the hon. Members of oppcosition that the Punjab problem is the biggest problem for the country. It is a national problem. Just as heart is the most precious part in the human body and it needs to be made stronger, similarly Punjab is the heart of India. If Punjab is divided it will be as good as the heart of India is divided. I would like to see that Punjab whose youths made maximum sacrifices in the freedom struggle. I want to see that Punjab where the agriculture revolution took place. I want to see that Punjab where Guru Nanak said that Hindus, Muslim, Sikh Christian are all equal and all of the are the citizens of India. I want that peace should be restored in Punjab at the earliest.

Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for his decision to release the Jodhpur detenus. I would like to congratulate the Government for the permission

granted to the foreigners to enter the State.

Sir, I have highest regards for Shri Madhu Dandavate. He is a pretty senior Member. But one thing I would like to make him aware of is that Punjab problem is not such a problem in which we should play politics. No political party, no individual should play politics in this problem. What are the reasons that an hon. Member of Parliament from the Rajya Sabha made a statement in the U.S.A. that Khalistan would be formed by 1999 , Punjab will be turned Khalistan. Why does he make such statements? Why do not you control that Member? I would like to request the hon. Minister to bring about an amendment in the constitution so that the Member of Parliament may be disqualified as a Member if he makes any anti-national statement abroad no matter whether he belongs to Congress, C.P.M. , C.P.I., Janata Dal or any other party. No political party is bigger than the country. There is no priority above the country. The country is the biggest priority. If you could do so, it will be very useful for the country.

Sir, I fully agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta when he says that the political parties should go to the grass root level and jointly work against communalism and terrorism. It is a good suggestion. I, therefore, ask you to constitute a team comprising of Members from all political parties. They should go to every village in Punjab and make mass contact. It is not from any political party's platform but from the press platform they should make mass contact. If such a step is taken, people in Punjab could be explained about terrorism. It will be possible to create a sort of awareness among the people against the terrorists.

Sir, at the time of Panchayat elections in Punjab it should be seen that the terrorists did not capture the booths. Terrorists are the most dangerous forces in our country. They receive help from Pakistan and term several other countries. They get external help as well as help from within the country. You have to see that common men are elected in the Panchayat elections in Punjab.

[Kumari Mamata Baanerjee]

16.00 hrs.

We have highest regards for those who have made sacrifices for Punjab. Several hon. colleagues from the opposition said that the Congress party did not do anything. If it is so, may I ask them to name any other party which has made so much sacrifices. Office bearers of the P.C.C., Office bearers of the P.Y.C. Officers of the block Congress. President of the P.Y.C., his father, President of the N.S.U.I., his father, our Prime Minister, the President of the District Congress, M.Ps, M.L. As., Sarpanchs made sacrifices. Other people also made sacrifices. Sant Longowal was a party in signing the Rajiv-Longowal Accord. He had to sacrifice his life for that. We have full regards for him. Others also made sacrifices. The people have made sacrifices. But the political parties want to politicise it. It is not proper. The opposition parties should joint with the Congress in making efforts to solve this problem. So far as this problem is concerned, there should no party consideration at all. The people were victimised there. The police personnel were killed. I request the Government to arrange a rehabilitation package for such families. It is the duty and responsibility of the Government to look after the family members of people who made sacrifices in solving this problem.

Finally, I would like to say that the Punjab problem should be solved at the earliest and a democratic Government should be restored there.

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have become tired while speaking about Punjab. Even then we are not withdrawing ourselves from our duty.

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:** You have become tired, but we have lost out lives.

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:** The terrorists are increasing the score of people being killed in Punjab day by day. The tears have

died up in the eyes of the people. Discussion on this issue have taken place in the Lok Sabha a number of times. Discussions have been held under rule 193. Discussions took place at the time of Punjab Budget. Discussions have been taking place in every session. There has been to let up in it. We can hold discussions on this issue upto June-July. Efforts are being made to hold the elections thereafter. But what are the reasons behind this problem? Everybody knows as to who flared up terrorism in the State. First, the house was set up fire, now the fire is not extinguishing. In this way, the matter was aggravated by you. Now, it has gone out of your control. Now, it has become difficult for you to extinguish the fire. You held the elections and took a number of measures. Even then the problem could not be solved. When Shrimati Benazir Bhutto took over the reigns of administration in Pakistan. We thought that situation will now ease, Shri Rajiv Gandhi also held talks with her. But what are the results? Arms and ammunitions are coming from abroad. It is clear that these weapons are coming from Pakistan. Our party extended its full support to your recommendations of raising a security belt. Three years have since elapsed, but nothing has been done in this regard. Why do not you check inflow of arms and ammunition through smugglers. You have stated and Shri Bhatia has said that during the imposition of President's Rule in the State there has been a fall in the killings of police personnel. That means there have been more killings of people. Kumari Mamata Baanerjee said that only 250 police personnel were killed. You say that during the period of President's Rule 2000 common men and 250 police personnel were killed. Is it a low figure? A number of our party activists and the State President were killed, but no action has so far been taken in this regard. When we asked you to release the detenus. You did not listen, but they were released later. You hold the elections in the States where the Congress Party is in power. Why do not you hold elections in Bihar? You said that elections would not be held in three districts. Where the terrorists have a much bigger hold. Are you going to strengthen democracy by holding elections? Are you

ot aware how we are meeting the challenge of naxalites in Andhra Pradesh? If anybody comes to fill up nomination papers against the naxalites in Gram Panchayat, Mandal Parishad and Zilla Parishad elections, he is threatened with dire consequences that he will be killed. His wife is being threatened to advise him to withdraw from the contest, otherwise. She would become a widow. In this way elections are held unopposed there. The Governments of Shri N.T. Ramarao and Kondapalli Sitaramiah are running in the State. When Ramarao's Government fixed the price of liquor at Rs. 4/- per litre, Sitaramiah's Government fixed it at Rs. 2.50. The contractors in the State are making distress sale of liquor at a rate of Rs. 2.50 per litre for the sake of their lives. If anybody turns an informer, he is being killed. There is no difference between naxalism and terrorism. When you people do not want to hold elections to Municipal Corporations why are you trying to hold elections to Gram Panchayats. When elections will not be held in three districts what is the need of holding elections in other districts. Terrorism will hold sway over the elections and power will pass into their hands. What will you do thereafter? You are interested in power only. You should pay attention towards this too. What have you done to pay compensation to 2700 people who were killed in 1984. What have you thought about their children who are in trouble. Just now an hon. Member was saying that Rajivji has said that he did not know how many people were arrested and against how many people action was taken. It is my submission that security belt should be created as soon as possible. If there are no charges against detenues, they should be released as soon as possible. You should own the mistake which you have been committing for the last four years. In the end, I want to say that 'Gram Panchayat' elections should not be held there. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI M.S. GILL (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I must thank you for according me the opportunity to take part

in this most important debate concerning Punjab. Ever since I was declared an unattached Member over two years and some months ago, I was not given a full opportunity of expressing my views on Punjab which is the most vital subject these days. So, I am very much thankful to you.

Before I go to the subject, I must place on record my objection to the procedure which is adopted in putting the subject on the Agenda by the Home Ministry. It was done in a most cryptic manner and in a slipshod manner. All of a sudden, this supplementary Agenda was added yesterday as if the Home Ministry never knew till last Friday that this was an important subject which had to be taken up.

Yesterday, when my friend was speaking here, he said that the Opposition was not cooperating with the Government on this national issue. His statement was correct to some extent. It is a national issue undoubtedly but for the Congress the toppling of the Government and then imposing the President's Rule has become a national scheme and a national programme. Today, I stand up to oppose the extension of the President's Rule with all the force at my command and there are reasons for that.

2 years ago when the Proclamation was moved in this House I with a very heavy heart supported that Motion. The reason was that at that time the situation in Punjab was such that the people were reeling under most corrupt Government at that time.

It was declared in the national Press as the most corrupt Government of Mr. Barnala in those days. Therefore, I had no option and I had to choose between these two options. Every third person in Punjab was saying that the 40-member Government of Mr. Barnala was a gang of "Alibaba and 40-Chor". This was the name given to the Government in those days. It was a minority Government. It was supported by the Congress and the Congress was using that Government for their own purposes. It was, I should say, a puppet Government and the Central Gov-

[Sh. M.S. Gill]

ernment was ruling in proxy. Therefore, for these reasons I had to support the proclamation at that time. I had to choose the lesser evil and I choose supporting that Proclamation. But now the situation is different. I never knew that that lesser evil in the due course of time will grow to such a colossal dimension that people will again be crying under the President's Rule.

The situation in Punjab is such that although it is said that some improvement is going on but the people are feeling that this Government under the President's Rule is not only inefficient but it is also corrupt and that there is the most oppressive police raj in Punjab because that President's Rule is nothing beyond that.

I will give you an instance. You must have read the news in the papers about 2-3 days ago— 'The atrocities on Women'. In Gurdaspur district one family was living outside the village in a farm house and the widow was having 4 daughters and 2 minor sons. The police went into the house all of a sudden, caught hold of those girls. They were laid prostrate in the compound and the police people put their wooden rods on their thighs. They then pressed those thighs till the girls were unconscious. They were removed to the Police Station. This is a reported case. And when the village people went to the rescue of those unfortunate girls, they were told that these girls were having illicit relations with the terrorists. This is what has happened. I do not defend them; they may be having illicit relations with the terrorists. But what can they do? What can the poor people living in the farm houses do? It is the Government which has failed to protect the innocent and poor people. Government should be ashamed of this situation.

Then, again the police goes and commits atrocities on women and then it is said that they have illicit relations with the terrorists. In the day time the police people move out in uniform but as soon as there is dusk, there is a rule of the terrorists. There is a rule

of AK-47s in certain areas. In spite of the fact that such a big force has been sent to Punjab, nobody dares to go out in the night. Even the Punjab police, the CRPF and other paramilitary forces stay in their barracks in the night. These AK-47 people go to the houses and wipe out total families and do whatever they like. They commit rape, arson, looting, kidnapping and even murder. In the morning the police goes there and tries to collect the articles of the house as evidence in the case. Even the blood stains on the walls are removed by those people saying that they are going to prepare a recovery memo for the case. No case has ever been put in the court so far! This is the state of affairs.

There is yet another instance in Gurdaspur District. Now the Central Government is talking about powers to Panchayat Raj and so on. In Gurdaspur District, one SSP whose name, if I remember correctly is probably Govind Ram collected 35 members of the Panchayats and Sarpanches. They were laid down prostrate before the people and given a shoe-beating. Of course, one credit must be given to that man that he gave five shoes per Panch and six shoes per Sarpanch. There was no discrimination in that and he was very careful in all these matters. Then the matter was investigated. Mr. S.S. Ray, Governor of Punjab admitted in public that it was a fact and it happened so. He appointed the Commissioner of Jalandhar as an inquiry officer who reported that the allegation of the people was correct. But then what happened? The official is still there and he is being promoted as a DIG. Of course, if this is the way they are going to give powers to the Panchayats, then the people of Punjab will know what is going to happen.

Now it is being argued very vehemently that though the Central Government is prepared to solve the Punjab problem, the Akalis are not cooperating with it and they have not joined the Cabinet Sub-Committee for a dialogue. Now, may I ask one question? If the topmost leaders of the party, about ten in number are detailed in different jails, scattered all over India for the last two years,

what can the second and third ranks of that political party do? These leaders are still detained in jail on flimsy grounds and on baseless and concocted charges. Shri Prakash Singh Badal was detained for one year. Then, as soon as he came out, he was again detained. Same is the case with Tohra Saheb and so many other leaders. Still you say that the Akali Dal is not cooperating. Cooperate with what? What are your plans? What are your actions? What do you want to tell the people? Have you got any policy proposal? If there is any such thing with the Government, the second and third rank leaders will get permission from their leaders in jail and talk to you. But do you have any substantial plan of action? You people are just eye-washing the public on these grounds. You have absolutely no ground. As my friend has said,

[*Translation*]

The fire has been lit, which cannot be extinguished by them.

[*English*]

It will take some time before they are able to do that.

Now, I come to the ground for the extension of the President's Rule in Punjab. Five or six grounds were given in the Governor's Report for the extension of President's Rule. The report says that elections cannot be held in Punjab and if elections are held, no single party will be able to form the Government. This is the first point of the Governor's report. I am sorry to hear it. How can the Governor make a judgement that no party will be able to form a government if elections are held? As far as the argument that elections cannot be held is concerned, it is self-contradictory. When they themselves are saying that Panchayat elections and so many other elections will be held, this argument becomes baseless.

Secondly, the Governor has reported that there is an improvement in the situation. He says that nobody is raising the Khalistan

slogan and nobody is using the Khalistan flag and no charters on Khalistan are pasted anywhere. Further, the report says that now the people not attending the *Bhogs* as they used to do previously. And thirdly, they say that in spite of all that, there is a change of mind in Punjab.

If these are the reasons for extension of President's rule, then there are only two ground—either there is an improvement as they say or there is no improvement. If there is no improvement for the last two years, then there is no justification for the extension of the President's rule. If there is sufficient improvement as they say, then there is no reason why a democratic process should not be started in Punjab especially when they say that Panchayat elections will be held and also all other elections.

So, the extension of President's rule under these circumstances is absolutely baseless.

Then there are reports in the papers that so many AK-47s, bombs and other things were recovered. Of course, it is appreciable when they say that they have recovered so many arms. But the Central Government should tell us as to where from these weapons have come during this period, in spite of the fact that crores of rupees have been spent on the border for fencing and so on. These weapons are coming straightaway. It is a challenge to the Central Government. If smuggling of weapons into Punjab continues, then I am sure that in spite of our best wishes, Punjab problem will not be solved in the near future.

With these few words—I know the time is short—I am opposing the extension of President's rule in Punjab.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to seek some clarifications from the Government regarding extension of Presidents' rule want to submit a few points through this House.



[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

First of all, instead of juggling with words the Government should have categorically admitted that they have failed in bringing peace in Punjab after dismissing the Akali Government and therefore, they want extension of President's rule. They should have said that in view of this failure, one more opportunity should be given. But instead they say that the situation is under control and that is why they need one more opportunity. Shri Chidambaram has himself confessed in the Upper House that the killing percentage which was 3.6 during the Barnala Government has increased to 9.1 during recent months. If killings have increased then what are they proud of?

Everybody says that Akalis have not cooperated with the sub-committees. Akalis were just pondering whether to cooperate or not, because it has to be viewed in the historical perspective. We had been cooperating since 1982 and in the process our party broke into several factions. We have always cooperated. During the time of Shri Longowal when Shri Badal and Shri Tohra broke away from the party even then we continued to cooperate. We wanted to place the issue before the country. We wanted that the party should not break. Shri Longowal became a martyr. He was assassinated. I have stated many times earlier in this House that the way Punjab Accord has fizzled out and the way Barnala Ministry was dismissed after being in power for 19 months, every Sikh leader of standing will think ten times before coming to the negotiating table. Therefore, the country has to think why relevant leaders are being rendered irrelevant. The people who want remain in the mainstream of the country, why are they being rendered irrelevant and why is their honesty, patriotism and loyalty being questioned? Why are they being suspected? Now, I would like to draw your attention to these things.

A sub-committee was set up. We were thinking whether to join the sub-committee or not, when the Governor made a statement that there is no solution to the Punjab prob-

lem till the elections are held. I would like to ask is it really true that there is no solution at all to this problem if the Governor says that there is no solution? Suppose the elections are not held in December and January and the life of Parliament is extended for another year. Does it imply that there will be no political solution for the next one and half years? When the Governor speaks like this he speaks irrelevant. I would request Buta Singh through you, that the Governor should be ordered to withdraw his statement because this is undemocratic and is contrary to the Prime Minister's programme and the statement that are made daily in the House regarding early solution to the Punjab problem. Therefore, in view of the statement made by the Governor, nothing can be thought of and it is an insult to those people, who urge everyday that all the political parties should come together to find a solution to this problem. Not only this the statement made by the Governor would encourage the terrorists to do whatever they want because a political solution is not insight. This statement is wrong. I would strongly urge the Government to withdraw this statement.

A feeling that is strongly gaining ground is that there will be no solution to the Punjab problem. The Punjab accord flopped because of Haryana. The Barnala Government was dismissed just to win over Haryana. Generally the people ask that if Central Government was serious about Punjab Accord, was any place selected upto 25th January, 1986, for the capital of Haryana in place of Chandigarh or was any proposal formulated? When the people found that no such place had been selected for the capital of Haryana in place of Chandigarh upto 25th January they were clear in their minds that the Government neither intends to give it nor would it ever be given. It created distrust. I would like to say that you should take steps to remove the feeling of distrust that has been created and bridge the gap between the people and the Government. People in Punjab believe that the Punjab problem is not going to be solved till such people are there and such statements continue to be made. Such a feeling should not come.



Now the Panchayat elections are being hailed in such a way as if that is a cure of the entire disease. As if that is a remedy to the killings, riots and chaos that occurred during the last nine years. Panchayat elections is not an achievement to be proud of nor is it a gold medal to be won at the Olympic in Korea. I want to tell the country that the Panchayat election is not the solution. You will repent if Panchayat elections are held. If you are honest enough why don't you hold elections to the Municipality, which have not been held for the last twenty years. They should be held first. 85 per cent of the Punjab population lives in villages and 15 per cent in the cities and majority of the selective murders are committed by the terrorists in the villages and that too at night. There is peace in the cities. Election should be held in the cities first.

I want to say that the word 'Khalistan' should not be mentioned in any way on Radio and T.V. I feel that separatism is being preached more by radio and T.V. I would strongly urge the hon. Home Minister, through you, to put Badalji, Tohrajji, Sukhjinder Singhji, Shekwanji together in the Dehradun jail so that they can think unitedly. They have been kept separately a far of places.

An attempt on the life of Sardar Jagdev Singh Talwandi was made some time back. He was a statement that the murderous attack on him was a well-planned plot. I want to ask the hon. Home Minister as to what happened to the enquiry in this regard. Efforts are being made to hush up this case and nothing is being done in this direction. Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann has been involved in the larger conspiracy after four and half years. I want to urge the Government to review the case because it seems to be weak case. Rs. 11,00/- per panchayat and per village are being collected in Punjab to fight the case. This matter should be clarified and if we have concrete evidence we would not create any hinderance in the course of law. The case had come to an end with the execution of two people. But then a new case, was filed after four years. This will launch an era of distrust. Therefore, I urge

the Government to seriously think about it.

In the end, I want to point out to police harassment. I want to submit to the hon. Home Minister, through you that when the passport of Sardar Didar Singh's son, a member of Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee was sent to the village for verification, the policeman asked for Rs. 5000 as bribe. When he said what would he do if the money was not paid, the policeman replied that he would write that his son is a terrorist. Sardar Didar Singh did not pay the money and the policeman wrote that his son was a terrorist. Now, just see the interesting part. The police has declared him a terrorist. We met Mr. Chadha, R.P.O. of Jalandhar, and told him about it. He sent two private people to enquire. They asked from every body in the village even the children who vouchsafed that he was a poor farmer who works all day in the field and he was not at all a terrorist. He did not even know any of the terrorists. Now the R.P.O. is submitting the private report to the Chief passport Officer that Didar Singh's son is innocent. What will happen where the police reports that a person is a terrorist whereas the people know that he is not. Many such cases are coming to light and this is spreading distrust among the people.

There are *Dadhi, Ragi, Pracharak, Kavishar, and Shayar* among the *sikhs* who preach the teaching of Guru Nanak and *Guru Granth Saheb*. If they write their profession in the passport as *Ragi, Pracharak, Dadhi*, they do not get the passport for 2-3 years. Therefore, I request the hon. Home Minister that arrangements should be made so that they get the clearance within 2-3 months.

I conclude by expressing my dissatisfaction, and opposing the extension of President rule.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): I rise to oppose the Resolution for extension of President's rule in Punjab.

[Sh. Piyus Tiraky]

We must remember that Mr. Sidharath Shankar Ray was the Chief Minister from 1971 to 1976 in West Bengal. At that time, emergency was there. Because of the actions he took in West Bengal during emergency, he became the last Chief Minister of the Congress. Perhaps, people would not like any Congress man to become the Chief Minister of West Bengal. We had experienced the worst form of terrorism in West Bengal under his administration. Now the same man is in Punjab. He is not representing the sentiments of the people of Punjab. It is his sentiment that the police raj should remain in Punjab and if any elections come, the Congress should come back to power in Punjab. That is his intention and nothing else.

So far as I know, the Union Government is not interested in solving the Punjab problem. They are trying to politicise the situation there. We have heard that so many terrorists have been killed by the police. A number of terrorists are being killed or shot dead every day by the police on paper. If that is so, from where are these terrorists coming and their number is increasing everyday? Violence is increasing. We do not understand this logic at all.

Police terrorism is there. And the police is making the people terrorists because of its activities. We know what happens in the administration. The actual culprits are not caught but the innocent people are caught by the police. In Orissa you have experienced this. In other States also we have been experiencing this. The thieves, the killers and other culprits roam about freely and the innocent people are caught in order to complete their record.

I admire the wisdom of the Government. They are not ready to have the Assembly elections in Punjab but are ready to have the Panchayat elections. Our experience is that Panchayat election is more difficult than the Parliament or Assembly elections because all the candidates come to the village level

and people are directly and actively involved. The sentiments of the Punjabi people must be respected. The people of Punjab want a popular Government and they should be given an opportunity to choose their own government. Barnala Government was a popular government but it was dismissed by you. Now the people should be given another opportunity to have their own government through elections.

With these words, I oppose the Resolution for extension of President's rule in Punjab.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ayyappu Reddy. Five minutes for you.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, I will not take more than ten minutes for both the amendments together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, five minutes.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Five minutes for each amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, five minutes.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: It is not possible, Sir. Anyhow, I will try to be very brief.

Sir, but for the Fifty-ninth Amendment of the Constitution, this Resolution would not have been possible. The Constitution, as it stood prior to the Fifty-ninth Amendment, imposed a time limit of two years. By way of Fifty-ninth Amendment, we extended the time limit for President's rule in Punjab. Even the Fifty-ninth Amendment works itself out in a year. Therefore, it is imperative that a solution must be found for Punjab problem within a year.

Why I have tabled amendment for three months instead of six months is to show the urgency. Otherwise you are going to land yourself in a Constitutional deadlock. After the Eighth Lok Sabha comes to an end by December, the Ninth Lok Sabha will come. Unfortunately, this Eighth Lok Sabha was not able to solve the Punjab problem. We are

bequeathing a very complicated Punjab issue to the Ninth Lok Sabha. We do not know about its composition. If the Fifty-ninth Amendment of the Constitution is not further extended, then there will be a Constitutional deadlock. Therefore, there is an urgency to find a solution.

Now, what is the position today? You do not have anybody to speak to. On behalf of the Akalis, unfortunately Mr. Barnala, to whom we paid encomiums in the Presidential Address in 1987, was dismissed in May, 1987. He now stands discredited. He is not even in a position to take to the Union Government. Then, there are S/Shri Badal, Tohra and Simranjit Singh Mann. The latter is facing a conspiracy charge against him, a larger conspiracy case which has been instituted against him belatedly after four and a half years. This very case itself is pestering the wound of Sikh psyche which was showing signs of healing. As was said by Ramoowalia Ji, in every village funds are being collected for this case. With this case on the one hand and with the treatment which was meted out to Mr. Barnala, is there any person on behalf of the Sikhs to talk to or to negotiate with the Union Government? Now the leadership of the Sikhs has been completely destroyed. On the other hand, you are not even on talking terms with Mr. Devi Lal Ji, who is the man who matters so far as the Haryana Government is concerned. Therefore, today the position is you do not even have persons whom you can talk to for a solution.

The Prime Minister has announced a package. Unfortunately, it has not created any impact. There are no takers for this package. Now, finding yourself in a hopeless position, you have announced the *panchayat* elections, as if the *Sarpanches* are going to speak to you. Is this new leadership of the *Sarpanches* going to speak on behalf of Punjab and offer a solution? It is impossible that the *Sarpanches* will be in a position to offer you any solution. Moreover, you are not able to understand the risk of the *Panchayat* elections. We have got an experience of it in Andhra Pradesh. The Naxals are able to command.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, if I am speaking sense, you allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree that you always speak with sense, but there is the constraint of time.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Then you must allow me. Otherwise, this debate and discussion will have no meaning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, time constraint is there.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: You have wasted so much of time on other wasteful things. I will complete in five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, we have got the experience in Andhra Pradesh. The Naxalities command and dictate that such and such person must be elected as *Sarpanch*. Now, friends were asking that if the extremists and the terrorists can interfere with the Punjab elections, then how are you pleading for Assembly elections and Parliamentary elections. Parliament has very big constituencies, Assemblies have fairly big constituencies, villages have very small constituencies where the appearance of one or two terrorists will scare away the people. Therefore, it is always possible in small constituencies to scare away the people to impose a *Sarpanch*. That has been our experience in the Naxal influential areas in Andhra Pradesh. In Karimnagar district, the Naxals appear and ask that this person must be elected as *Sarpanch* and he is elected as *Sarpanch*.

Therefore, the Panchayat elections are not going to give you any type of way for finding out a solution and on the other hand, it is fraught with disastrous consequences. It is fraught with disastrous consequences and the *pros* and *cons* of it have not been studied by you properly and have not been under-

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

stood by you properly. Therefore, the imperative necessity for you is to hold elections for the Assembly and here is a Governor who says that he recommends that the President's rule must continue on a most unconstitutional ground saying that no Government, no party will be in a position to form a stable Government there. It is totally uncalled for and unconstitutional and therefore it there is the necessity for you to extend it, please do not extend it beyond three months, hold the elections within this time itself so that you can have an elected Government with whom you can talk, with whom you can negotiate and who will be in a position to find a solution for the Punjab issue.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Sir, first of all, I oppose the President's rule in Punjab because of the fact that the ground given by the Governor for extension of President's rule in Punjab is not acceptable or satisfactory. How could the Governor know the situation and say that the atmosphere is not congenial and no party can come with absolute majority and form the Government in Punjab? He is not a computer. Now, what are they doing under the President's rule? They are inciting the terrorists. People are fed up and they are leaving their place because of fear. There is 'Police raj' in Punjab.

Sir, recently, in my State, at the instance of the police 26 persons were killed at Rajapukhuri in Assam-Nagaland border and their houses were set on fire. In Punjab also innocent people are killed. Even for a minor case, if a man is arrested, the Government says that he is a terrorist and if he is a terrorist, then I must say that the Government of India is a great terrorist here. You don't have any solution for the problem. You don't take the Members of the Opposition into confidence to find out ways and means to solve the Punjab problem. You are the master of toppling the democratically elected Governments. Recently you have toppled the Government in Karnataka State which

was democratically elected and now you are trying to topple other non-Congress-I Governments in other States also. How can you rely on the Governor alone? (*Interruptions*) How will you find solution for Punjab problem? You have to find ways and means for this. Merely by paying Rs. 150 crores for flood relief, etc. and by making announcement of packages to the people of Punjab will not help. Now, who are the beneficiaries in Punjab? The persons who are hold high office are the real beneficiaries and they are terrorising the people over there. Sir, ours is a civilised country and in a civilised society, rule of law must prevail. At the instance of Police, atrocities are committed even on minor girls. My friend has just now mentioned this. For no fault of theirs, they were arrested and they were taken to hospital in an unconscious conditions. We know that terrorism has no place in a civilised country like ours. But do you have any solution for the Punjab problem? Do you take the people into confidence to find out ways and means to solve this burning problem? The situation in Punjab is alarming not only in Punjab, but in the entire country. Many volcanic eruptions have taken place here and there. I do not know whether the Government has any open mind to solve it. So, I warn the Government that if they merely go on announcing the package and passing the Bills like the Panchayat Bill and all that holding panchayat elections, that is not good. You must have an open mind to find the solution in a democratic manner. Then only you can solve the problem, otherwise not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Home Minister may speak.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am indeed grateful to the hon. Members...

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, you give us at least some time to speak on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the Minister I will give you the chance.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: You have not allowed me to speak. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Please take your seat.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: This is final reply. You are not giving us the chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a Third Reading also. I will allow you at that time. Please take your seat.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, it is not my case that we want the President's Rule in Punjab (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, there is no Third Reading.

(*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: May I request you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that you kindly permit them two minutes each so that we can meet their points also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I will request hon. Members not to come at this late stage and say that they want to speak. If you wanted to speak, you should have been here earlier. But you come whenever you like and want to speak. What is this?

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: You allow us a chance to speak on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is not there. Your Party Members have spoken. All right, I will give you all two minutes each. Now, Mr. Kabuli may speak. Mr. Kabuli, you take not more than two minutes.

SHR. ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Sir, at the outset I must say the Punjab issue is directly connected with Kashmir because Kashmir tourism and development, roads and communications and everything is affected by the Punjab. Therefore, our development is not possible without the political solution to the Punjab problem.

Sir, we are interested in the solution of the problem, but you have to discuss with the moderate politicians of Punjab. There is no other way out. Sir, the extension of the President's Rule is not going to help and the Governor's contention that it is not possible that a single party can form a government there is not valid. It is not his headache. It is absolutely out of his jurisdiction. I mean, it is the will of the people after all that matters. If any Party is not in a position to form the Government, then many parties can join together and they can form the government. It is not necessary that one single party should come in majority.

Sir, the hearts of Punjabis are bleeding and late Indiraji had said that we have to give a healing touch to the Punjabis. Today, this has been the complaints of Punjab, the Punjabis feel denigrated everywhere, and being in the neighbourhood of Punjab we know that there have been atrocities of police there, and there have been complaints of rape and arson. That is very unfortunate in a democratic country like ours. In Punjab there have been many instances of fake encounters. Well, these complaints have come and you have to find some solution, you have to give them hearing and you have to prove your innocence. This is the responsibility of the Home Department that you have to probe, you have to go inside deep into it. Otherwise, many forces outside the country are utilising this against us. This is making our image tarnished in the polity of nations all over the world. Therefore, I would request that politicians like Tohra, Badal and others should be released. After all, they have been moderates, they have been cooperating. If there is any difficulty, that can be resolved, but the only solution to the problem is that it must be solved politically, there must be a political solution to the problem and also this can be done by releasing all detenu in Punjab and having a direct dialogue with them.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the extension of Governor's Rule or President's Rule in Punjab will not solve the problem. By this way this may continue to show that ultimately police

[Sh. Amar Roypradhan]

terrorism will be must more in Punjab and ultimately there will be more killings. It is a national problem; we should have a national outlook also. But I am sorry to say that the Central Government has no national outlook. According to Election Commissioner's verdict there should be a national party. But the Congress Party does not have the national outlook. If you go through the newspapers you will find that on Punjab issue, Haryana Congress takes one kind of stand, Punjab Congress takes another kind of stand Chandigarh also takes some other kind of stand. This is the hard fact.

Sir, it is a political problem. To solve this problem, we should have a political solution. Yesterday, I have gone through the hon. Home Minister's speech and he has got a complacency that the position has been improved and the law and order situation has been improved. Sir, only the other day, i.e. on 7th there have been 30 killings in Punjab. You have dismissed the Barnala Government on the ground that within a week in 1987, there were 79 killings. Within these two years from 12th May, 1987 to 31 January, 1989, there were 2,688 killings, and I think, in the meanwhile this must have been more than 3,000 or 4,000. This is the hard fact. Regarding the Panchayat elections, I have to say one thing, do not put oil or ghee on the fire, do not try to test Panchayat elections in Punjab. You may have so many tests in various other States. You may have it in Maharashtra, in Gujarat and in Bihar, but do not have it Punjab. If you want to have it, then make it Assembly elections. We want mass campaign programme; it should be there.

16.57 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the  
Chair*]

May I know one thing Madam Chairman? Through you I ask the hon. Minister about the mass campaign programme. We have started mass campaign programme.

My party may be a regional party, but we have started the mass campaign programme with other political parties the Akali Dal (Longowal) Party. We have started the mass campaign programme, I remember, on the 28th Feb., 1987. We have started it from Chandigarh. After the meeting, you have stopped it. May I know what is the reason behind it; why you have stopped it? I know you thought, at that time, that the mass campaign programme was not necessary. It is because of the Congress Party and the partisan attitude of your party, you have stopped it. You thought fit that Governor's Rule is sufficient enough. This Governor is making allegations against the public and said that the political parties have become irrelevant in Punjab. He said, before the Lok Sabha elections Punjab problem cannot be solved. What a fortune teller is Mr. S.S. Ray! He says that the Punjab problem cannot be solved before the Lok Sabha elections. If a political party has become irrelevant, I think, it is the Congress (I) party which has become irrelevant. By saying all this, he thought, let there be dictatorship in Punjab. We condemn it. I know this Governor has started his work by removing the statues of Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose from Chandigarh.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(S. BUTA SINGH): No, it is no correct.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Yes, he has removed it; you enquire and see. The statues of Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose were on the roadside. I do not know whether it was in the Governor's sphere or the administrator's sphere, but he said let the Mahatma Gandhi's statue, let the Netaji Subhas Bose's statue be removed.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satia): Do not settle the scores of Bengal in Punjab. You leave it in Bengal itself.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: At present it is not within his jurisdiction to remove it. But he did dare to remove it.

17.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I think, only by releasing Jodhpur detainees and putting them into another jail will not solve the problem. If you want to have a negotiation with the Akali leaders, then you should release Mr. Badal immediately.

It is a political problem. We should forget petty politics, in Punjab at least. Whatever parties we may belong to, let us have a national approach and let us be united to solve the problem of Punjab. Implementation of Rajiv Longowal Accord and campaign are also necessary. That is the only solution.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, it is the fifth time that the Government is coming with the extension of President's rule in Punjab. Every time we are hearing the same assurances. If a question is put as to what political democratic processes you have developed in Punjab to bring normalcy, I think, the Government is having no reply for that question. Despite the police force and para military force, killing of the people by terrorists has gone up. During day time, police are harassing the people and at night time, terrorists are harassing the people. People are living in Punjab under threat. What steps have the Government taken in the last two years to see that the political process is set in? Now the Panchayat elections will be held, which have been postponed from May to September. I think, suddenly every body started talking about the democratic process, Panchayati raj, Panch and everything. I think, it is a very dangerous proposal, as far as Punjab is concerned, at present.

S. BUTA SINGH: There should be a trade-union Raj!

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Already there are reports that terrorist have started giving threats to all your people, Congress and other people that they should not contest. When the forms will be filled, as happened in

Sri Lanka, two or three contestants would be killed and all will withdraw their nominations.

Third thing is, he has said that now the terrorists are becoming separated from politicians and nobody is entertaining them. But at the time of elections, I do not think, the Congress or any other party will be able to fight the Panchayat elections. It is because, if there are two or three killings of the candidates by the terrorists, everybody would withdraw. Then, these Khalistanis; terrorists and their supporters may dominate in the political process and you are going to create another problem. The hon. Home Minister has already lost a number of years without solving the problem of Punjab. The problem went on increasing in spite of whatever we discussed. Therefore, this process is not going to help.

The Governor, Mr. S.S. Ray has said that the law and order situation is well established. I do not think so. People are fed up with the police. People are fed up with the terrorists. But I do not think, any other party, or political process is existing in Punjab. Even the bank deposits have gone down. It is 30% less than the average and the working of the people has also gone down. That is the thing.

The other day, the Governor had taken a Press Conference and he had himself stated that the political solution was the only solution but added that it was not possible to come for the time being in Punjab, or at least it was not coming till the forthcoming Lok Sabha elections. He had already announced that the detained Akali Dal leader, Mr Prakash Singh Badal would not be released. See the way in which he is taking the Press Conference in Delhi and making all the bold statements and giving his decisions. The people are fed up with terrorists. But these ruling Party people are not in a mood to have a political process set in. Terrorists and Pro-Khalistan sentiments and fanatics would definitely dominate because this is the process of democracy you have in your country, with religious fanatics always dominating and that is going to happen in Punjab.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Last month, in London, I think, a Pro-Khalistan conference was held and it was attended by a vast number of people from many countries. They passed some resolutions. The first resolution was, Indian militants must continue till their demand of the Khalistan is met. Again, Pakistan is aligned with Khalistan and Pakistan will give recognition to Khalistan. The third resolution was also passed. The Afghan rebels, Mujahideens were also represented in the meeting. If in Afghanistan, they are elected, they are going to recognise Khalistan. It has come in the press and BBC and everywhere in broad daylight.

At least inform the Parliament and the people as what you have done and why they are allowing such type of conferences and what type of propaganda is done. There is no question of sympathy in whatever promises and assurances the hon. Minister is going to give. This Government has miserably failed to implement any of the assurances given on Punjab. On the contrary, to encourage this fanaticism, this Government is responsible and, therefore, it is not going to work.

Therefore, I oppose this resolution moved by the Minister.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at no point of time was there any case from this side that we propose to continue the President's Rule in Punjab for ever. Most of the hon. Members, it seems, have spoken under this impression that we want to perpetuate the President's Rule in Punjab.

The history of Punjab in the past five or six years is the history of very serious developments which have taken place. The unity of the country was threatened. In Punjab, violence on an unprecedented scale has been unleashed and it continues. Innocent lives and property were lost. Punjab State was put under almost virtual battle-like conditions and the people of Punjab have braved the situation with lot of courage and have

shown their exemplary resolve to maintain the unity and integrity of our country even at the cost of their lives. This is something which the House has earlier also appreciated and this is something which sustains the efforts of the Government and other political elements in Punjab which are fighting terrorism religious fundamentalism and separatism in Punjab. It is in this background that one has to understand the events which are taking place in Punjab for the last three to four years, specially after the State was placed under President's rule. Much has been said about Shri Barnala's Government. There could not be a better example that we continued to support Shri Barnala even when his own party was tottering and he was coming to a minority and the country had thought that he was fighting for the nation and that we must support him. To the extent that even the President made a mention of his laudable role in Punjab towards the unity of the country, keeping the fundamentalist forces away from the public life. But when the actual situation on the ground was getting out of hand and the terrorists were getting shelter from the official quarters, it was at that point of time, that a situation developed that with the involvement of certain officials and certain people of power the terrorists were getting not only encouragement, they were getting respectability also. On the other hand, there was a regular campaign under the garb of social reforms which was going on on a very large scale in the rural and urban areas and people were made to do certain things according to the designs or the wishes of a group of people. The Government officials were banned, their entry was banned in the villages. A sign-board used to appear at the entry point of the village that no government official will be allowed to enter the village. It is under these circumstances that we have to apply this very very hard measure. No Government, either Central or State, would be too happy to have President's rule because it is the will of the people which must prevail and even the last elections to the Punjab Assembly were held at a very heavy cost. I remember, the hon. Leaders from the Opposition were not in favour of having that Assembly elec-



tion there. The people in Punjab, even the political elements in Punjab and some Parties very very vociferously came out that the situation didn't recommend holding of Assembly elections at that time. It was at a grave risk, at a very heavy cost that the elections were held. The people of Punjab came out with a verdict, a Government was elected and at that point of time—I want to remind Shri Ayyapu Reddi and my friend Shri Tanti who is not here—we were never motivated by any political gains for our political party. It is a pure and simple exercise to let the people of Punjab have an opportunity to elect their own Government. It so happened that the Government came into being. The Government did some very good jobs also. But at the same time, the main fire which was taking the toll of lives at a very very high scale could not be stopped. On the contrary, it was trying to settle down. As I said earlier, respectability was being extended to the terrorists, to the religious fundamentalists under the name of *Amrit Prachar*. This august House must know that *Amrit Prachar* is a very very holy ceremony among the Sikhs. Every Sikh born must undertake all the Amrit. But the way in which the *Amrit Prachar* was being propagated in Punjab was to create a sense a separate element. After all, where do the Sikhs come from? Mostly, the Hindus get baptised. They become Sikhs. The history is full of such instances. Every Hindu family used to have at least one child baptised according to the Sikh rites. This is the *Amrit Prachar*. But a new trend and a new turn, was given to the whole *Amrit Prachar* as if something an Army was being raised against India and the rest of the country. That kind of a situation was developing at that time when the President's Rule was introduced in Punjab. Now, when I stand before this House, I am happy to report that that kind of a trend has been curbed completely. If there is any improvement in the situation, my friends from the Akali Party on the other side will realise that it is this positive achievement which we find in Punjab today. There is no such movement in Punjab where the people are roused either under the name of *Amrit Prachar* or the so-called social reforms to stand against the

country, to stand against the majority community i.e. the Hindus or to have something separate other than the Indian citizenship. Therefore, it is this trend that has been halted and that has been arrested which is a great achievement, I should say.

Sir, it is to be realised only by those who know the social structure of Punjab. I am sure, Shri Kabuli must be knowing it. I do not blame Shri Ayyapu Reddy because he does not know as to what is going on in Punjab. He has spoken about the Naxalities of Andhra Pradesh. May I tender a small piece of advice to Shri Ayyapu Reddy? In Andhra Pradesh also, it is due to the respectability that the Naxalities have got through the unintended statements of the hon. Chief Minister like "The Naxalities are our brave brothers." When the brave brothers take things into their own hands, then they become a head-ache for the Chief Minister. He finds it very difficult to contain them. Therefore, this kind of a tendency or this kind of an expression which lends the respectability to these elements-becomes a problem for the whole State, for the whole people. Therefore, may I repeat my humble piece of advice to Shri Ayyapu Reddy? I would like to say that in Andhra Pradesh also these elements do not deserve any kind of respectability. They have to be dealt with in the manner in which they understand this language. Either they should fall in line, give up violence or accept the constitution of India. If they want to bring revolution, I would say that our country has shown to the rest of the world, under Mahatma Gandhi in a most peaceful manner, in a non-violent manner, we were able to overthrow the mightiest Government of that day. Yes, we require radical changes in the rural areas. Who says that the tribals are not exploited? Who says that the weaker sections are not exploited, the agricultural labourers are not exploited? I dare say without any fear of contradiction: where are the minimum wages being given to the landless labourers? I want to know. There is a large scale exploitation. But that exploitation has to be arrested through peaceful means, through the constitutional means. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): In how many years?

S. BUTA SINGH: Well, the struggle may be long. But we hate to have bloodshed. Mahatma Gandhiji refused to accept even Independence if it is coming through violence. He said: "I will go without Independence if it has to come through violence. I will live as I am. But, no violence." Therefore, question can be asked of your State Government also. How long? If Marxist Government cannot ensure these radical changes in their States...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip): Under the Constitution?

S. BUTA SINGH: Yes, under the constitution. They have come into being under the Constitution. They have not come into being under the manifesto of the Communist Party. But let us see how radical they are. They are no different. Unfortunately, the most dominant sections of the society tend to influence anybody who comes to power. That is my contention. Therefore, in Punjab also, if the so-called Reforms Movement was purely the Reforms Movement, nobody would have stopped it. But under the garb of Reforms Movement, what was being preached—hatred, communal divide and the people were driven away from the mainstream of our national life. That is why, I say these are the positive achievements.

The second aspect of the Punjab problem is the continuing battle which is going on between groups of terrorists and law enforcing agency. It is a very hot kind of a situation. And it has to be met with very heavy hand and with full determination. I do admit that the places, there are incidents which have come to our light also. In certain areas and in some cases, there have been police excesses and the Government has taken steps and quite a number of senior officers have been removed from service wherever such things have been brought to the notice of the Government. Enquiries were held and whoever was found guilty was taken to task.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Governor has only the day before yesterday, announced at the district level, the formation of two kinds of bodies involving the people of the district of all shades of opinion—politicians and other professionals who are representing the people. These two bodies have been given the task (1) to attend to the grievances of the people of that areas and (2) to attend to the developmental aspect. The most encouraging feature of Punjab problem is that they are fighting a grim battle, a very difficult situation. Everyday, we read in the paper about the loss of life and loss of property. At the same time, Punjabis have kept their tradition. The development on the economic front has also been quite encouraging. If I were to share with this august House some the achievements of the last three to four years, it is a record of which we ought to be very proud. During the last two years, Punjab progressed considerably. The House must appreciate that the Punjab's growth rate which came down to three per cent in 1987 from ten per cent in 1981 is again going up and expected to be eight per cent shortly specially in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandary, poultry, scissors. So far as food production is concerned, paddy, rice, wheat, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane, sugar, fruit, vegetables, milk, poultry etc., are the areas where bulk of population in Punjab is engaged. During the disastrous drought last year, Punjab was the only State which kept its target and gave 3.5 million metric tonnes of rice to the national pool. At this very moment, Punjab is going to harvest an all time high record of 12 million metric tonnes of wheat. It has exceeded the target fixed for it for oilseeds production by the Technological Commission. The sugarcane and cotton production is increasing at an encouraging rate and their quality is now being accepted as one of the best. It has given 885 MW power to its grid in the last two years only. Rs. 550 crores have been invested during this period for industry. 67 new units have come up, 37 of them have already been commissioned. There are various other aspects of economic development especially in the construction area.

Rapid strides have been made in the sphere of industrial investment. In the last two years of the Presidential rule 25951 small scale units have been established with a total investment of Rs. 235.22 crores and a generating employment of 75444 people. For medium and heavy industry units, during the last two years 40 applications for letters of intent were made by the Punjab Industrial Corporation, out of which 28 were granted and 8 have been converted into industrial licences. This is the progress achieved during the most difficult situation in Punjab by the people of Punjab under the President's rule.

Much has been said about Panchayat election and the reported statement of the Governor of Punjab. Hon. Members themselves admitted it while reading from the Press Conference of the Governor. What he seems to have replied to the Press is about the present moment. Nobody can claim that at the present moment there can be abruptly any political solution out of the Punjab fallacy. It has to come with the involvement of all the political parties.

Much was made about the non-performance of the Government of India, that it is not willing to offer a solution to Punjab, that we are politically motivated etc. So many Members, Dr. Datta Samant and even Shri Amar Roypradhan went on to say that we want to have a political mileage out of it. The situation in Punjab is too serious to be taken in that manner. No political party worth the name, much less the Congress Party, will try to fish out of the most difficult situation in Punjab for a political mileage. It is a national problem and we view it from that angle. We always attach utmost importance to the people of Punjab, to their lives, to their property, to their well being, to their law and order and to their security. These are the most important aspects of the Punjab problem. Therefore it is no use just for scoring a point that you make a light remark on such a serious situation.

Shri Ayyapu Reddy said, healing touch in Punjab has not been given and he said

that there were no takers for the Prime Minister's economic package. I cannot blame Shri Ayyapu Reddy because he does not have the first hand feel of the ground from Punjab. Whatever he reads in the Press, he speaks here. That has been tremendous impact on the situation in Punjab through the various steps which were taken after the announcement of the Hon. Prime Minister in this august House.

Shri Charanjit Singh Walia, Shri Ramoowalia and Sardar Mewa Singh Gill made a mention of the release of Jodhpur undertrials. These are not the cases which have been withdrawn because the people were innocent. It is a process. It is a step towards making the people of Punjab feel that they are not being prosecuted and that the political process can also be started although there were heinous cases, very serious cases. But as the Hon. Prime Minister had given an assurance to the country through this august House that we will do everything possible to see that this kind of a feeling of hurt is removed, that we have taken a calculated decision to remove that kind of a feeling that the cases against these Jodhpur undertrials were withdrawn. Not that they were innocent, cases were there and those cases would have gone on. But we were keen that this kind of a feeling must be removed and I am happy that all the undertrials in Jodhpur were released. Now, out of 79 people, against whom there were cases even before they were picked up under that common charge—there are cases, crimes in which they were involved, that has also been solved to a large extent,—only 33 remain which are being considered by the State Government, which are being reviewed. Therefore 194 people who were released from Jodhpur, have gone to their houses. Out of 79 people who were kept behind by the Punjab Government, only 33 are there, whose cases are being reviewed by various courts. These cases have nothing to do with the common feeling that they were booked on charges of developments in Punjab.

Therefore, Sir, similarly, the withdrawal of cases for objectionable speeches: out of

[S. Buta Singh]

563 cases, only 126 are pending before various Courts or are being reviewed and a decision will be taken. A large number of cases have been withdrawn for objectionable speeches and writings that have taken place during this period.

Sir, already I mentioned in my speech that the restriction under the Foreigners' Act for their visit to Punjab was removed. This is one step; for the people coming from abroad and especially the foreigners, who wish to go to Punjab to see for themselves, the situation in Punjab, this restriction was removed on the 4th of March 1989. Now, Punjab is free and anybody can go and see it for himself.

The Disturbed Areas Act and the Arms Forces (Special Power) Act also, are now being used only in very very limited area in Punjab; to a few areas in Gurdaspur, Ferozpur and Amritsar Districts, this is applicable; for the rest of all the nine or ten Districts, this has been withdrawn.

Similarly, instructions for the use of TADA : The Punjab Government has already given a set of guidelines issued by them in the past and they have proposed to reissue by them in a consolidated form. These are being examined and we have already instructed the Punjab Government to see that very very sparingly and at a very high level, the Officers take a decision on whether the cases would be booked under TADA. Similarly, the special amendments for Punjab under the National Security Act have been withdrawn.

Sir, the biggest thing in Punjab is the functioning of the police. For the past a little over five years, the Punjab police has had a new experience of meeting the situation of sporadic violence. The cases of hit-and-run, the cases of bank-looting, the cases of grabbing and forcible entry into the premises—this was a kind of situation which the Punjab police was never prepared for. Therefore, the maximum para-military forces were inducted and the abnormal situation existed in

which the police was given more powers to deal with the situation on the ground. As a result of various representations, reports and the people's interactions with the administration at the district level, through the District Committees, a decision was taken to post a senior-most police officer in Punjab to look after this aspect. One I.G., Anti-Corruption, has been posted and D.G.P. has been asked to give a report on the action taken against corruption, corrupt officers and this will be reviewed at the highest level. As I said in the beginning itself, a number of people have been removed from service because of complaints that have come to the notice of the Government. We have also evolved a method of monitoring and especially a new mechanism to guard against the police excesses. A personnel computer has been installed at the State headquarters. This computer has started functioning in most of the vulnerable police stations and areas which are heavily under the strain of terrorist activities whereby they will monitor on daily, weekly and monthly basis. This monitoring will reflect the normal working of the police as well as anti-terrorist actions specified for the given period at the police station. Necessary equipment has been installed. Police officials have been trained in that. This will help us in getting the feed-back from the ground about the normal functioning of the police stations.

The Governor has already announced formation of district committees for development and also there is a scheme which the Government of Punjab is going to implement for providing defence to the villagers through the voluntary contribution of the villagers themselves. Mostly the ex-servicemen and ex-policemen will be mobilised and they will be given necessary training and arms for guarding their own villages. There has been wholesome response to this scheme in certain villages and it will be extended to more areas so that the villagers come forward to defend their own villages.

Most of the Members have criticised Panchayat elections. Well, it is a question of assessment. Firstly, the Panchayat elec-

tions are not going to be fought on political lines. These are going to be people's own elections without any political 'Khalal'. The idea is first to draw the people to the democratic process. It is very good to say why don't you have Assembly elections? Well a lot of political propoganda will start and you know the Assembly elections have their own way to go about whereas Panchayat elections are purely local, by the people themselves and without any political 'Khalal'. Further we will gauge the situation. The elections are not going to be in one go in the whole State. This is a process which will be set in motion in parts and we will watch as the process goes along. Therefore, in a way it is going to be an experiment. It is very difficult to usher in all of a sudden the political process in a State like Punjab which has been braving bullets for the last five years. It is an attempt and we have taken into consideration the views given to the Cabinet Subcommittee by the political parties. Therefore, the step that the Governor has announced about the Panchayat election is a very very cautious and a calculated step.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Your efforts are laudable but do you expect the elections to be fair in the villages under terrorism effect?

S. BUTA SINGH: Hon., Members from Punjab will bear with me that this is a worth taking experiment. It will be fair elections because the terrorists operations at the moment is confined to a belt all along the border. The other parts of Punjab are comparatively free. I do not say no incidents are taking place. Incidents are taking place but as has been suggested by the Cabinet subcommittee and agreed to by most of the political parties in Punjab it is a well-thought out strategy. The political parties will have to give the back up by mobilising the people against terrorists and the Panchayat elections will not be contested on party basis. People in Punjab have shown lot of courage against terrorism and, as such, we have a hope that people will succeed. Secondly the elections are going to be in a phased manner. We can start district-wise or Division-wise. Therefore, it is an experiment which, I

think, is worth trying and we must give change to the people to come out and have their democratic set-up at least at the village level. Some of the hon. Members were objecting to the Congress Party's new move to give power to the Panchayats. I think it is not for me and this is not the occasion, to join issue. Perhaps after a long time this new revolutionary step has been introduced by the hon. Prime Minister to give power to the people in the whole of India, especially in the rural areas. This is something which must be welcomed by all sections. Shri Ram Narain is not here. He mentioned about Devi Lalji's opposition. Well, in the meeting of the Chief Ministers with the Prime Minister, I was also present. In that meeting he was the only Chief Minister from the non-Congress States who openly appreciated and supported the Prime Minister's new programme of giving power to the people, especially the panchs and sarpanchs. I do not know from where Shri Ram Narain got this impression that Devi Lalji opposed it. Of course, he did join the group photo of the Opposition Chief Ministers but he did support the Prime Minister in the meeting on his revolutionary steps. I think it is by compulsion because Haryana is predominantly a State in which every village has a Panchayat and it is predominantly a rural State. I do not think that Shri Devi Lal could afford to oppose this kind of a revolutionary step. Therefore, he had to fall in line and he supported it. Shri Ram Narain also said that this Punjab Accord was carved out without the participation of Haryana. This is not true. This Accord was welcomed by this House. This Accord was discussed in the respective State Assemblies of Punjab and Haryana. This Accord was discussed at length in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha on the 6th of March. A detailed discussion took place. Again in the month of March, in the Assembly of Haryana Vidhan Sabha, a lot of time was devoted to discuss this Accord. There is a resolution also by the Assembly and it urged the Government of India to complete the SYL in a record time, supporting also the various other provisions of the Accord. If Ram Narainji's case is that the present Government has not been taken into confidence, then I can say; only 'Sorry,

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this Government was not there at that time' It is the people of Haryana through their elected representatives in the Assembly have given their blessings to the Accord and I agree with the hon. Members that this is the only basis on which the Punjab problem could be resolved. I am thankful to the Opposition parties and their respective leaders who have come out with their complete suggestions to see that the remaining part of the Punjab Accord is also implemented. Sir, there have been occasions on which the Punjab Accord was discussed, replies were made and we had the opportunity of representing the Government's point of view which I do not want to repeat. But unfortunately, the very nature of the Accord is such that the Government of India can do nothing of its own. We can only assist the State Governments, namely, the Governments of Haryana and Punjab. The issues are bilateral and they have to be implemented by joining the hands of both the States. Unfortunately, it has not taken off. We were trying very seriously. There were points on which we succeed and also a points on which we could not succeed. We were held up. Commission after Commissions were appointed to see that some way could be found out. But in the process, Haryana got a new Government. Shri Devi Lal announced that he does not own the Accord. Now, can anybody who has studied the contents of the Accord over imagine that the Accord could be implemented of the Chief Minister of Haryana has disowned it publicly? If the hon. Members belonging, especially to the Janata Dal, still contribute to the view that the solution to the Punjab problem could be found out only through the Accord, which is a national stand—the Government has come to this House and most of the political parties have also agreed to this solution to the Punjab Problem can be only within the frame work of the Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord. Then, in that case, the Janta Dal Party and the Government owns to this august House and to the rest of the country to pledge their faith in the Accord, to support the Accord. On the one hand, the Chief Minister has declared

that he does not own the Accord, that has nothing to do with the Accord, but on the other hand, every next day he makes a statement that SYL canal must be brought to Haryana within the speed time. I fail to understand how can he, on the one hand, say that he has noting to do with the Accord, and on the other, say that they should get the fruits of the Accord, which is the SYL Canal. It is very ridiculous position, which I fail to understand. If the Chief Minister and the Haryana Government want the canal to be completed, then naturally it can only come through the Accord, it cannot come outside the Accord. I would again appeal to the Haryana Government, to their party, which fails to take a clear stand on any national issue, that at least on this issue, they should be very clear. It has been accepted by this House and the whole nation. They should fall in line and contribute to the Accord so that an early solution could be found to the problem of Punjab.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: One clarification. It has been reported that the congress units of Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh and Rajasthan have taken different stands on the Punjab Accord. Will the Union Government try to evolve an understanding in the AICC itself on this Accord?

S. BUTA SINGH: I am thankful to Shri Ayyapu Reddy that he has read some reports from the press. But let me tell him that both the PCCs in Haryana and Punjab are committed to the Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord. At no point of time, they have claimed that they do not have their commitment to this Accord. It is only the utterances of some of the Janta Dal leaders which are throwing spanners into it. and that is why some political elements here and there are voicing their views about it. There is no different whatsoever in the basis issue of the Accord.

Hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta had asked for some details about the 1984 riots and he said that it has not been reported by the press. May I for the benefit of this august House again recall to their memory as to what has been done? Shri Walia also made a mention about the relief not having been

given to the victims of the riots. I would just render a simple account.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** You said that these things were not being published in the press. The Government should be interested in seeing that the people get to know that these actions have been taken. But there is a total blackout; it is mystifying. If you had given it to the press, they would not have surely blacked them out.

**S. BUTA SINGH:** I thought that a statement coming from the highest office of the land, the Prime Minister, would be quite sufficient. The press in these days seems to be a little different—I cannot express it—they do not pick up things from this side; they pick up most of things from the other side. But for the benefit of the august House, I am going to repeat what has been done about the cases. I am going to share it with the House.

In November 1984 riots in Delhi, the total cases registered are 225 and the persons involved in these cases are 2390. Cases which have been disposed of are 93; and the persons involved are 379. Convictions took place in 11 cases in which 80 people were involved. In the acquitted and discharged category, there are 68 cases and 231 people involved. Pending cases 132 and 1950 people are involved.

These are the cases pending in various 16 courts and the High courts in Delhi.

Now, about the relief measures that were taken, the gratuitous relief of Rs. 7.07 crores was given and the beneficiaries covered were 2494 cases of death at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per head; 2603 cases of injury at the rate of...

**SHRI M.S. GILL (Ludhiana):** Sir, can the Home Minister give the section under which these cases were registered and the sentences or imprisonment awarded?

**S. BUTA SINGH:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will definitely communicate to the Hon.

Member the details about the cases in which the conviction has taken place and the cases in which the acquittal has taken place.

I was talking about the gratuitous relief. There were about 2603 cases of injury, 3537 cases of damage, damage to property worth Rs. 83.38 crores in 375 cases of property insured but without riots covered. This was a special dispensation; where the riots were not covered, under the insurance were also given compensation. Rs. 2.82 crores were given in 2038 cases of uninsured properties. Loan amounting to Rs. 33.94 crores in 6745 cases were given for restarting the business. Adhoc relief at the rate of Rs. 400 per month was given to 274 widows and 71 persons above 60 years of age for 10 years. Allotment of 1980 tenements was made to 960 widows and 1020 other riot victims. 30 widows were given shops on platforms. 560 widows were provided with Government and semi-Government jobs. These are some of the steps and I agree with the Hon. Member that there cannot be a complete compensation.

We are also in touch with the Lt. Governor of Delhi. We are reviewing the whole thing periodically and wherever there are hardship cases, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Delhi Administration takes a liberal view and we will continue to give relief to those who suffered during those most ugly riots.

**SHRI M.S. GILL:** Sir, according to Mishra Report 145 'Gurudwaras' were burnt and damaged. Has any compensation been given for that?

**S. BUTA SINGH:** Sir, luckily for me, I was the Minister for Works and Housing. The orders were given that all gurudwaras were to be repaired at the cost of Delhi Administration. Therefore, if there is any case still pending, I would welcome the Hon. Member to forward it to me so that necessary instructions could be given to the Delhi Administration for doing that job. These are some of the steps that we have taken.



SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: As you know, a Committee especially set up for this purpose had recommended that action should be taken against your former M.P., Mr. Sajjan Kumar, and that he should be prosecuted for his complicity in the riots. Why no action has been taken in that matter?

S. BUTA SINGH: Firstly, the statement is not correct. No specific allegation was made by anybody against the former M.P. I cannot recollect it but I know for certain that no specific allegations were made. What was done was that wherever there were no FIRs lodged, new FIRs could be lodged at that stage also. In that some people made certain allegations giving names of some people connected with some of the political leaders. In that case also a private citizen had gone to the High Court challenging the jurisdiction and the terms of the reference of the Committee. The case is still pending in the High Court. Therefore, there is no substance in that. I will again check up but I am sure that no specific allegation was made against the former Congress M.P. So, this is the status of that case.

Now, Sir, having gone into various points made by the Hon. Members, I now come to the amendments moved by Shri E. Reddy and Shri Patil. Even the contents of the amendments, supported my contention that there has to be President's rule. There is no way out. It is only a question of time; Shri Ayyapu Reddy wants it for 3 months. Therefore, for the time being I am coming to this august House with an appeal that we have to extend President's Rule. The hon. member has suggested in his amendment that it should be the last and final. The moment Punjab's situation makes it possible to have an elected government of people's representatives, I assure this august House that we will not waste a day more and we will come to the House immediately for that purpose.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: They will not come.

S. BUTA SINGH: We will come. Datta

Samantji, if you can advise your friends sitting both on your left and right, they can also contribute a lot. They are keeping away from all this process.

Some of the hon. members, specially from the Akali Party wanted to know why the top leaders were picked up. May I have to repeat in this august House that at that time when they were released, they were released with the hope that they would try to lend their support to bring normalcy back in Punjab? But soon after coming from the jails, what did they start doing? They started *gheraoing* the courts and district offices in the name of fake encounters. Now, is that the way to bring normalcy in Punjab? They were rather contributing to the situation which was already very tense. Therefore, my submission is that nobody is pleased to keep the representatives of the people behind the bars. But with a heavy heart, in the interest of the nation, one has to take that step. It was in this context that the step was taken and they were again taken into custody.

SHRI M.S. GILL: But the grounds for their detention were different... (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Hon. members know that under the direction of their party, they too must have participated in some of the district headquarters in *gheraoing* the district officials, who are doing the most difficult job. Therefore, what is expected of them is to come out and help the people of Punjab in fighting out the menace of terrorism. This is the need of the hour. Sir, I appeal to the hon. members of the Akali Party here. They mentioned so many things about state terrorism, etc. The difficult task of officials is quite often branded as state terrorism. Let me remind them that it is a very difficult task that the police are doing. They are doing it at the risk of their lives. If I give you the details as to how many police were killed, you will know the reality. They also lost their lives. Their people back home are also equally suffering the separation of their near and dear ones. It is a very difficult job. But nowadays, a healthy situation is emerging. I may also mention here that even an operation like



Black thunder was criticised by these top leaders of the Akali Party, when the whole country, the whole world and this august House know what was the limited purpose of the Black Thunder Operation. What was going on inside the Golden Temple Sir? The human mind cannot even imagine the kinds of crime perpetrated inside the holy precincts of the Golden Temple. The holiest of the holy shrines was defiled. Police forces recovered about 50 dead bodies and skeletons from the debris of the Holy Akal Takht. That was the kind of a situation into which the Golden Temple was thrown into. And what had the Government done? They had made it possible for the devotees of Punjab and devotees of all religions to have a free *darshan* of the golden Temple. *Maryada* was restored. The worst kind of things were happening there which I cannot utter in this august House because the holy temple is so holy. I cannot even express the things that were happening inside the temple. Luckily, in that operation, the press...

SHRICHARANJIT SINGHWALIA: May I ask the Home Minister one question? What is the Government going to do about the management of the Gurdwaras who are responsible for all these things? Elections to these Gurdwaras are due for the last five years.

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the hon. Member has raised the question of Management of the Gurdwaras. But I would like to ask him as to what was this Management doing during the last 5 years?

[*English*]

SHRICHARANJIT SINGHWALIA: Why the Government wants that the Management should continue?

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: This is not my point

so far as the next elections are concerned, we are prepared to get the elections conducted immediately, if possible. However, the Management has never discharged their duty honestly. You see what has been happening in the presence of this management. It has created desperate conditions in Punjab.

[*English*]

That Management is directly and squarely responsible for what has happened in Punjab for the last five years. Do you want to bring that management back and restore them? They are already in control. (*Interruptions*)

Let me tell you that the Sikhs will never forget the bad deeds of that management. We have no objection, we will leave it to the people of Punjab. As soon as the process of normalisation and bringing in the democratic process takes place, I will definitely command to the Punjab administration to give a serious thought, if they can bring about elections to the SGPC. We have no objection.

But, Sir, I wish to at the sometime remind the hon. Members that it is the duty of the management of the holy precincts, Gurdwaras—these managements could not even provide the free performance of *Pooja* inside the Golden Temple—to provide the free performance of *pooja* inside the Golden Temple. Therefore, they have also to discharge their duties. I am sure the day will come soon, when we will have elected representatives to look after the affairs of the Sikh shrines also.

These are the various points which hon. Members have mentioned. I am sure after I have stated the circumstances prevailing in Punjab, the House will unanimously approve the Resolution that I have moved although a difficult step, but in the national interest we have to take that step.

I will request Shri Ayyapu Reddyji to withdraw his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ayyapu Reddy, are you withdrawing your Amendments?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shall I put both the Amendments moved by you together to the vote of the House?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri E. Ayyapu

Reddy to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the house.

The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 in respect of Punjab, issued under article 356 of the constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th May, 1989."

*The Motion was adopted.*

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we have got only two minutes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): May I suggest that we shall extend the sitting of the House today, till 8 'o' clock or earlier or whatever time we fix. We have to take some of the legislative business also. We are extremely short of time. So, I would request that the time may

be extended by two hours.

SHRI. C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad): Kindly verify whether the House is being extended. If not, then there is some meaning, if we sit up to 8 'o' clock.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): The Terrorist Act has to be extended because of the situation in Punjab. So, I also join the hon. Minister of State for parliamentary Affairs in making a request for the extension of time. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: There are routine Amendments. If the House can pass both the Bills unanimously, it will not take that much time. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): If the House is not going to be extended after tomorrow, we have no objection sitting up to 8 'o' clock. But if the House is to be extended up to Thursday or Friday, then, we can have it tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: In the morning also, I had requested the Minister of parliamentary Affairs through the hon. Speaker that this was the measure which had to go together, the Amendment of Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, with the continuation of proclamation in Punjab.

Therefore, I would request that the time may be extended.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: May I request that we may extend the time of the House up to 2 more hours, today. (*Interruptions*) If we manage to finish all our legislative business by tomorrow, we need not extend the sitting of the House. But if we are not able to complete the business, then we have to extend it. It is difficult for me to convey the decision just now.

My submission is, it is for the Members to decide whether they would like to pass the Bills as they are. You can rise before 8 'o' clock. I have no objection.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Are you sure that there is no other business except the business which is there in the Agendas?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Mr. Ayyapu Reddyji, I am not sure. It depends on how we conduct the proceedings of the House, how quickly we can manage or go through the business that is all already in the Agenda. We are very much behind schedule. You know that.

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the sense of the House that we extend the time of the House by two hours?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to know whether the proposal put forward by Madamji is acceptable to the House? she has also explained that if we finish them today, then there is no need to extend it. I think within one hour we can finish them.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: It depends upon the members who want to speak.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): The Business Advisory Committee has fixed a certain time for the discussion of these two Bills.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: That is true. But my party members will take the time accordingly. They are welcome to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We can finish them within one hour.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: We will cooperate in that. Otherwise, I request that we extend the time by two hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anyhow, we are extending the time of the House by two hours, but we will try to finish it within one hour. I think, the House will accept this suggestion.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: You are always welcome.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The complaint is that there are many members who wanted to speak, but they are not here.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Those who want to speak are not here. You should have told about it yesterday itself.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: This is on the agenda.

S. BUTA SINGH: This is in the agenda itself. The footnote says, "These two items will be taken together" along with Proclamation. The idea was to have them passed today. Therefore, in the morning, the house decided, in its wisdom, that they should be taken up separately. So, I was under the impression today, the whole day, that these three items will be passed simultaneously; if not, at the same time, at least followed by the Proclamation. Therefore, I request that we take up these items. You extend the time of the House by two hours and we will try to finish them early.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, the House will accept this suggestion.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: You take the sense of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already taken it. Some of the members are for extending the time of the House, but some members have an objection. But, anyhow, they will also accept it. So, is it the sense of the House that we extend the time of the House by two hours?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, the time of the house has been extended by two hours. Now, Shri Buta Singh.

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18.02 hrs.

TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT BILL AND CHANDIGARH DISTURBED AREAS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987, be taken into consideration."

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 was enacted by the parliament to meet a grave situation in May, 1985. The Act had a limited life of two years from the date of its commencement. The evil designs of terrorists and disruptionists continued unabated creating disharmony among various sections of society and thus destroying the very foundation of our democracy. Therefore, it became necessary to enact a comprehensive and deterrent piece of legislation in the form of Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987, on the lines of the 1985 Act with suitable modifications. The said Act was enacted in September, 1987 to replace the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987 with effect from 24th May, 1987. The said Act also has a limited life of two years i.e. upto 23rd May, 1989.

In view of the recommendations of the State Government and Union Territories for further extension of the Act and in view of the fact that terrorist violence still continues unabated, it is now decided to amend section 1(4) of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987, to extend the said Act for a further period of two years with effect from 24th May, 1989.

I commend the Bill to the Hon'ble House. Sir, I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Act, 1983, be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to provide that no suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of anything done or purporting to be done in exercise of the powers conferred by the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Act, 1983, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government. Under the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Act, 1983, such powers have been given only to the Central Government. It is considered desirable that these powers under the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Act, 1983, should be exercised by the Central Government and not by the Administrator of the Union Territory as provided in the Act at present. This Bill seeks to achieve this objective and I also hope the Bill will be adopted unanimously.

Both these pieces of legislation may kindly be taken by this House now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill to amend the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Act, 1983, be taken into consideration."

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): I am confining myself to the first Bill which is popularly known as TADA, the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act. Even at the time when amendments were moved to the Act of 1985 in 1987, making serious inroads into the basic principles of Criminal Jurisprudence, I opposed it. It was made out that this would be only a temporary measure and that its life would expire on the 24th May, 1989, that this measure was called for to meet the extraordinary situation in Punjab. But the Act was intended for the whole of

India and for notified areas. Practically all the States seem to have given notification and effect to this Act. I expected the hon. Minister to give to this House vital data and information relating to the working of this amended Act in the various states.

I may recollect to the members of this honourable House the drastic provisions of this TADA Act. First and foremost, we were to have Designated Courts. Now, bail is ordinarily refused. If bail is refused by the Designated Courts, then there is no appeal against the orders of a Designated Court to the High Courts. Any order passed by a Designated Court is appealable only to the Supreme Court. Then, a confession made by an accused to a Police Officer not below the rank of Dy. S.P. has been made admissible.

18.09 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the  
Chair*]

This was against the basic principles of the Evidence Act which have been in force for over a century. Then there is another exception to the Evidence Act that a confession given by a co-accused also is admissible. Then there were so many exceptions made which were from the accepted norms of a criminal trial. What is more drastic is, a right of appeal to the High Court is denied. We know how difficult it is for a person who has been prosecuted maliciously or falsely before a Designated Court to go to Supreme Court. So many drastic provisions were introduced in this Bill on the pretext and plea that it would have a temporary life and that it would anyhow come to an end on 24th May, 1989. Now, you are trying to seek another two years extension for this. I, first of all want to know the purpose this Act has served. Has it been used or misused? You have not given us vital data about that. Yesterday, Mr. Shantaram Naik was referring to this Act. He was asking the hon. Home Minister to give him information as to how many designated courts had been constituted in various States

of India and how many persons were prosecuted before these designated courts and whether they had ended into conviction. That vital data is not here. I request the hon. Home Minister to give us that data. Shri Indrajit Gupta was telling us that you were not giving vital information about Delhi riots and all those cases which you gave just now. Even with regard to the designated courts, especially in the State of Punjab, you have not given us any data even now. Unfortunately, this Act has been misused and abused by the State of Gujarat and other States. I am sorry to say that even in my State, Andhra Pradesh, in my own district, even ordinary theft cases were booked under TADA simply because some firearms were used. I expect Shri Chidambaram to deal with this matter because this matter went to the Supreme court. The Supreme Court said: "Why do you apply TADA even for ordinary offences?" The Supreme Court remitted that case back. Fortunately, for us some party from Gujarat was able to take it up to the Supreme Court and get a decision; otherwise, it would have been impossible for ordinary persons in various States, who have been prosecuted for ordinary offences under TADA, to come to the Supreme Court and get relief. Therefore, vital information with regard to how this Act has worked during these two years, has been withheld. We are not in a position to appreciate why you require an extension for two more years. My own conclusion and inference is that this Act has not made any impact on the terrorist activities in Punjab. This Act did not act as a deterrent to the terrorist activities. This Act did not end in speedy conviction of those persons who had committed heinous offences under the guise of terrorism. So far, to my recollection, Doordarshan has been merely repeatedly saying that so many people have been killed but it has never given information that so many people have been convicted in any designated court. The press has also not reported any conviction by any designated court. Therefore, for all purposes, I presume that TADA had no effect in Punjab. Unless you give information I will not be in a position to say that it has served any purpose.

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

With regard to other States, how can TADA be made use of in States like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh where there are no terrorists? I can understand it if some of the Punjab terrorists or some of the Sikhs are indulging in acts of terrorism. There is no such information. In fact, they are free from the activities of the terrorists. I must say to the credit of the Sikhs in all other States that none of them have at any time given any scope for any State government to prosecute them under this Act. There is not a single case to my remembrance where, except in Punjab, Sikhs have been prosecuted under this Act. ....(Interruptions).

S. BUTA SINGH: That is not correct. There are cases in U.P., Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir also.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I see. That is because I suffer for lack of proper information.

S. BUTA SINGH: I will agree with the hon. Member that we should not call them Sikh terrorists. They are terrorists pure and simple. They have no religion.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: All right, I agree. But then if we take the number of cases, it will be quite clear that in most of the States this Act has been invoked for ordinary offences under the Penal code and the Arms Act because the easiest method for the police people is to file a charge-sheet under the TADA Act which will disable the accused from getting bail. More than that, if he registers a case under the provisions of an ordinary law, say, Penal code or Arms Act, he has to necessarily file a charge-Sheet within ninety days, according to the provisions of the Criminal procedure code, but if he registers a case under this Act, he will have one year's time to file a charge-sheet, and during that period the accused will be denied bail. Therefore, this Act has been abused in most of the cases, so far as the States other than Punjab are concerned.

This is a very Draconian law. such a law must not exist on the States Book of any civilised Welfare State. Our constitution has enshrined certain Fundamental Rights. The founding fathers of our Constitution had noble ideas about human rights and, in fact, we reflected the best of the revolution to safeguard life and liberty of a citizen, to see that the life and liberty of a citizen is not taken away, except under the due process of law. The due process of law should not be made a farce. That is why we had a very long established procedure of a criminal trap. It must be remembered that even during the worst days of the imperial rule in India, during the worst days of repression and suppression of the freedom movement, the Britishers did not think of having such a Draconian law. There were terrorist activities also during the freedom struggle and there were attempts to murder Governors also by throwing bombs. But even then the Britishers did not think of resorting to such a Draconian law because the Britishers felt that it would be uncivilised to have such an uncivilised, brutal law. Therefore, we must hasten to see that we do not have on our Statute Book such a Draconian law. Probably in a Fascist country they may have such Draconian laws. Therefore, the sooner we put an end to such Draconian laws, the better for us.

It must be remembered that in some of the international forums, for the first time charges are levelled against India of suppressing human rights. It came up in the American Senate, it has also come up in some of the forums of the U.N. It is on account of such enactments that we are tarnishing our image as champions of human rights. Unless it is compulsory, unless it is necessary, we must not have it. If we can deal effectively under the ordinary law, we should not have recourse to this draconian measure. We must always remember that our great freedom fighters especially Panditji, Gandhiji and others would never have tolerated such draconian measures. Therefore, I appeal to the Government that they should not try to extend the life of this enactment unless it is totally compulsory. Unless

they say that it is not possible to deal with the criminals under the ordinary law, you should not have made out any case like that. Therefore, I conclude by saying that in the fair name of our country, as a champion of human rights, we must not allow this enactment to blemish our Statute Book.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. chairman, Sir, I rise to support the amendments proposed in both the Bills under consideration.

Words fall short in appreciating the efficiency of the Central Government and of the Governor in handling the administration of Punjab despite all problems. Just now it was pointed out here that even after such a long span of time, the Government has not been successful in eliminating terrorist activities. I would like to remind my colleagues in Opposition that it is not so easy a task. If they turn the pages of history, they will find that every in Ireland, the biggest power of world, where the sun never used to get set, the British Government could not eliminate the terrorist activities during the last 100 years. So much so, even after coming of the extremist leader Shri B. Wareia to power these activities did not stop. The last trophy received by him recently was for the credit of killing the wife of first Governor General of India, Lord Mountbatten and his family members. Even today such activities are continue. The British Government also failed to solve ti. It needs to be paid special attention that when we oppose terrorism in India and oppose the terrorist activities, it is not something new to us. Our culture, education, values, beliefs and policies have always been against terrorism. I would like to remind the house that the Congress Committee had passed a motion of censure when the terrorists had for the first time tried to blow up the train in which the British viceroy was travelling. That resolution was drafted by none else but Mahatma Gandhi himself and he had condemned the terrorist activity. Even Pandit Nehru had refused to accept the terrorists, philosophy for achieving the goat

of independence when the terrorists were fighting for the independence of the country. He had also condemned it and I would like to remind the House that once while Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was returning to Allahabad after attending a meeting, four Bengali terrorists intruded his bogie and threatened him that if he does not stop speaking against terrorism he will also meet the same fate as the Britishers. I remember that while discussing this incidence in his autobiography, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has written that he still remembers those pale faces with truth marked on them. They jumped out of the train as it started. He further says that God knows where would they be today. They must have either been killed by a British soldier or must be suffering detention in the cellular jail in the Andamans. Nehruji further says in his autobiography that had he asked their whereabouts he would have told them that apart from terrorism, the path of peace and non-violence also exists to achieve the goal of independence. We can reach our destination by following this path.

Madam Chairman, my submission is that our opposition to terrorism and the points made by the hon. Prime Minister in this regard are nothing new in India. We have always opposed terrorism and have condemned its philosophy. However, I would like to add that it would be wrong to think that terrorism can only be eliminated with the help of force or power. I would like to submit that even the police and the bullets of army could not make the dacoits of Chambal surrender. However when Vinobha Bhaveji, Shri Jai Prakash Narain and their followers convinced them then they surrendered. Therefore, an atmosphere has to be built in order to eliminate terrorism from India and people will have to be awakened out of their slumber. It is only after getting the support of every section of society that we can think of eliminating terrorism from India. An atmosphere needs to be created and unless it is there we will not be able to eliminate terrorism.

Madam chairman, in this regard I would like to draw the attention of all the developing

[Sh. Aziz Qureshi]

powers to this fact that they will have to unite in order to fight this battle. This struggle is against communalism and unless all the progressive forces unite to fight it out we can not succeed. In this regard, I would like to mention about and congratulate both the communist parties and the progressive forces in Punjab who have opposed terrorism there. Besides, I would also like to congratulate all those brave workers of Punjab Government, its police force and above all the masses there who have unanimously decided that there is no place for terrorism in the State and that they will face it in every part of their State. A number of points have been made in this regard by the hon. Members. I would like to add here that the Sikhs in Punjab are the bravest people and they were among the first who faced every problem or invasion on India by sacrificing their lives. I would also like to submit that we will have to make the Sikhs realise and assure them that they are the legal heirs of everything India has and that it is the duty of all of us to protect their culture and religion. This assurance has to be made not only in the towns but also in the rural areas. Unless we are able to do so, we will not be in a position to solve this problem.

Madam chairman, the Punjab police has worked with utmost bravery. However, I would like to say that under the leadership of the former D.G.P. of Punjab who is the Advisor to the Governor these days, excellent achievements were made and he fulfilled his duty very well. My submission is that while dealing with the terrorists, it should be clear to the police that they are not confronting a criminal, smuggler, gangster or boot lager. The police should not deal in the way it did with the terrorists or extremists because no matter how their means be, they have a mission and a spirit with which they come to the scene. The police should deal with them on the same lines. The police should be made to realise that only then can the problem be solved.

Madam Chairman, an awareness has

been created among the people in Punjab. They have realised that they have to face the terrorists. This awareness has been created by the policies formulated by the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Central Government. The present situation is before you. Now those people have become united. They are sure that unless they get free from this demon, prosperity cannot prevail in Punjab.

So far as the partition of the country is concerned, all the Sikhs know that the question of founding Khalistan does not arise in our country. History is evident of the fact that on August 15th 1947 the country was partitioned. We had welcomed independence of the country by making sacrifices. But today every person in Punjab believe that he will not let the country be divided again and that he will make full contribution for the progress of a non-communal, non-religious and progressive India.

With these words, I support both these Bills.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, I oppose this bill. At the time of presenting this Bill in 1985 also we have shown apprehensions, how it would be used. I would like to know, under this Act, how many people have been arrested in Punjab and how this Act has been used against workers. In Uttar Pradesh, in Gujarat and in other parts of the country, the workers have been suppressed where people have been agitating for their demands. I am told that more than 1,200 people have been arrested by using this Terrorist (Prevention) Act. If that is so, it requires a clarification. Madam Chairman, the hon. Home Minister was telling that these two Bills should be taken along with the extension of the President's rule. I also feel that it should be so, because the President will be able to rule Punjab only with the help of these draconian laws. If those laws are not there, the President's rule may not be able to continue. It is because the relationship of the Central Government and the people of Punjab is such that such draconian laws are required



for the purpose of protection of the Government.

I also fear another thing. Under the President's rule, using the 59th constituent (Amendment) Act, which permits even declaration of Emergency, this Government is keeping all this together with a political purpose. The political purpose may be, on an evaluation, the Government find that they cannot have an election to Parliament and if they feel, Emergency is to be imposed, there are such provisions. Under the shade of the 59th constitution (Amendment) Act, with the extension of President's Rule and also coupled with the help of such draconian laws only, emergency can be implemented. The Government which is prepared to go and face the people will not require such laws for the purpose of continuation in power. I have every suspicion that with such draconian laws steps retrograding to the democratic principles are being implemented and renewed because there is a doubt in the mind of the Government whether to have the parliamentary elections or not, whether to impose the Emergency. They are thinking whether shelter can be taken under the 59th constitution (Amendment) Act, when these draconian laws are passed and the President's rule is extended. This creates suspicion to me about the *bonafied* of this Government, in what direction the Government is moving. I would like the Government to spell out clearly what is their attitude towards the parliamentary elections or whether my suspicion is correct. I want answer to these points when they are pressing for such draconian laws being implemented.

I also support Mr. Ayyapu Reddy's point that this law has created a very bad impression in the minds of the people elsewhere in the world. Even the Amnesty International has pointed out in its report, about the killings taking place behind the shelter of this law. About the encounter which is supposed to be reported every day in the papers, we do not know what is the reason of the encounters and who are the people killing there. These things are not made known or made clear to the people who would like to know. I would

only quote the Home Minister who was making a statement here in connection with the extension of President's rule, that everything is calm in Punjab. They are prepared to have Panchayat elections. If they are prepared to have Panchayat elections in Punjab, why this Act should further be extended, I cannot understand the logic in it. If panchayat elections can be conducted and things are so normal he himself admitted that there is not even a single person in Punjab supporting Khalistan. he said, 292 police stations or so have come out of the fear of terrorism and terrorist activities and they have the normal rule. If that is the case, why do they want such a law to be extended? Why should they take shelter under these laws? Therefore, my first suspicion is being coupled with this fact.

I would also like to point out the decisions of the Supreme Court in this regard. Our supreme court has repeatedly said that shelter should not be taken on such draconian laws but the common laws should be implemented. On this Act, the jurisprudence is just on the other way round. In this matter, the onus of proof is on the accused. The persons who are arrested for political motivation or with *mala fide* interest or because police officers taking vengeance on personal vendetta, such people are put in prison without an opportunity to get bail. This makes bail not as a matter of right but jail as a matter of rule. These are the basic contradictions of the jurisprudence of our country.

Therefore, I oppose in toto the extension of such laws.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Madam I want to express my views on the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill which has been presented in the House. The Amendment says:

[English]

for the words "two years" the words "four

[Sh. Virdhi Chander Jain]

years" should be substituted.

[*Translation*]

I think it would be better if we substitute "three years" for "four years". We believe that terrorist activities will come to an end by this time. The Central Government is taking effective steps to check terrorist activities in Punjab. According to latest reports, terrorists are being caught or killed in encounters. Apart from this prominent people like police officials and members of the congress (I) and the Communist Party are being killed. Despite all this there is communal harmony in the State. There is peaceful co-existence between Hindus and Sikhs and there has been an increase in agricultural and industrial production. As this is not an opportune moment for holding elections to the state Assembly, its term has been extended by six months. Elections to the Gram Panchayat also should not be held. Political parties are certainly going to participate in these elections as it is a test of their strength. And their participation is sure to create tension which in turn will encourage terrorists to strike. When a decision has been taken not to hold elections to the state Assembly, a similar decision should be taken in the case of elections to the Panchayats also. Particularly in the border areas of Amritsar and Gurdaspur, Panchayat elections should not be held at any cost.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Why?

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Terrorist activity is highly concentrated in these border areas.

The Government has not been able to bring about any substantial decrease in terrorist activities. Therefore, steps need to be taken in this direction. In spite of having a democratically elected Government, Pakistan's attitude has not changed. They are still providing training and support to terrorists. Steps taken against foreign elements who were supporting terrorists have proved

effective. More of such steps need to be taken to curb terrorists activities. What Punjab needs is an environment that induces the Akali Dal which has not so far come forward to deplore terrorism to have a dialogue with other Parties. Such an environment will weaken the terrorist forces which are demanding khalistan although the people, in general, are against such a demand. All political parties, whether like minded or not, should be consulted and a favourable atmosphere should be created for the democratic Government in the State. To this end we must do whatever is possible at the earliest.

With these words, I express my support for this Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Madam, these two Bills which seek to increase the duration of certain provisions defy all the norms which we had known so far of criminal jurisprudence. It is a piece of legislation with the extension of the President's rule in Punjab and one is a corollary to other. When we extend the President's Rule and negate principle of democracy and rule by a popular Government, there is no alternative but to suppress the people to this kind of draconian measure. The Government has walked into a trap, which is of its own making, from which it cannot now extricate itself.

We have known that there are certain principles in criminal jurisprudence like a person is supposed to be innocent till he is proved guilty. But in this Bill the onus of proof against the accused is on the accused himself. He has to go and prove the Court— it is not in an ordinary court but in a special court — that he is innocent. Against him, all kinds of allegations in all forms like the confessions of a co-accused etc. Which are not admissible in a criminal court are here admissible as proof. These measures are draconian and even I think the Government will not deny that. But they take the plea that these are necessary in the present situation of Punjab as if the situation is not the making

of the Government itself. We know the history of Punjab agitation which was there in a nebulous nascent form and the ruling party at the Centre then i.e. in the early 1980s and now has taken advantage of this nascent agitation and used communalism to encourage and promote the agitation to a form where it has taken shape of violence. The Government initially did not take any steps to contain that violence also. Even today the Government comes with a plea that the situation has improved in Punjab obviously because in their effort to justify the President's Rule, they say that so many police stations, the majority of the police stations, are not terrorist infested but only a few are.

18.50 hrs.

Now if the situation has improved, where is the need for either President's rule or for these draconian measures which negate the principles of criminal jurisprudence. The Government, on the one hand, makes a claim that its policies have succeeded and on the other hand, it takes measures which are necessary when the policies are a failure. It says one thing, it conducts itself in another way. Let us take the conduct of the Government and not what it says, what it claims. The conduct shows that the situation has not improved. So, why is it that in these eight years, the Government has taken these measures. Some of these are not eight years old. But more or less, the Government has been struggling with terrorism in some form or the other in Punjab over the last eight years. How is it that the Government has not succeeded? I will say that it is because there is lack of will to succeed. The Government has not gone to the people who are supposed to be dissatisfied who are supposed to carry the will to go out of India. The Government has not approached them. Starting the political process is the responsibility of the party which is ruling in the Centre, but it has not made the slightest effort to reach the people in spite of protestations and claims made to the contrary. On the other hand, parties like our party, the CPM and the CPI, the parties of the left, have been continuously going to the people in order to

educate them, in order to tell them what is their condition and for whom it is due. If they are dissatisfied, if there are any grievances, who are responsible for the dissatisfaction or the grievances? We are going to the people. The Congress Party which rules in the Centre not. They are blaming Pakistan for the training camps across the border, the smuggling of arms across the border. All right. Why should it continue to happen for eight years? Why can you not seal the border totally? Today also you have not been able to seal the border. So, all these sources of irritation remain and encourage the people, the terrorists, who are some minded to take to arms, to smuggle arms, smuggle drugs and make money out of drugs and finance the terrorist activities.

India has become in the World a scourge for drug trafficking. This is a very tragic situation. We are, on the one hand, preaching and on the other hand, we are lending ourselves to drug trafficking by just not sealing the border, which in everyone's case should be sealed. Is the Government not competent or has the Government not got the will to do so or does the Government want this situation to continue? I think, the latter must be the case so that when it wants, the terrorist activities may be taken to such a pitch that the Government can create such a communal tension in the country and that will help it in winning the next election which are not very far off. In other words, the Government may do what many people who write on political subjects are saying. They may play the sikh card in order to generate what is called a Hindu backlash. The crux of it is that it expects to win the next election. That is the real intention of the Government. And that is why, the President's rule was continued, this Draconian measure was continued. On the one hand, it says that we can go and have elections in Punjab starting from mid-June only month from now. On the other hand it says that it is not fit for popular rule because no elections can be held. Panchayat elections can be held in the remotest of villages; but no other election for Assembly or Parliament can be held. Is it believable? Is not the Government saying two things in the same

[Sh. Amal Datta]

breath? So it is obvious that the Government has taken to Panchayat. The Panchayat Bill I understand is going to be brought here shortly. There is much talk about it already. That is one of the cards the Government is going to play against the Opposition Governments and opposition parties.

So, it is an election measure. For winning some elections it also requires to have a Government under Presidential rule and these draconian laws in Punjab. Just by arresting and putting to trial a few hundred people under these Acts, the Government can generate a communal feeling and terrorist activities and perhaps indulge in encounters itself which it has been doing, about which a speaker has already mentioned and about which comments have been made by organisations like the Amnesty International. They have condemned the fake encounters internationally. India does not and should not preach morality to other countries when it is doing these things to suppress a section of people.

These are all election ploys. The Government is keeping its cards open on all sides so that it can deal the card that is feels required to win an election and nothing more than that. I oppose the Bill and the House should reject it.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to speak on both the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill and the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas (Amendment) Bill. This law is sought to be extended for a further period of two years. This Government has got a mandate for five years which ends this year. So the Government has no right to act in such an undemocratic manner and extend a law that curbs the fundamental rights of citizens. The public has not given them the authority to take past-election decisions at this stage when

the general elections are barely an year away.

Before taking up the Punjab issue for discussion, I shall speak on State terrorism. People who have adopted terrorism as a means to fulfil their objectives must be condemned and action should be taken against them. But what of a situation where a State organ like the police takes to terrorism? I shall cite two instances of police atrocities in Bihar. Last month in Maighol Village under the Khudabardhpur police Station in Begusarai district, the police took a Congress (I) worker named Ram Naresh Singh to the police station at the instance of the landlord. This man was harvesting the crop under a Court order. On the orders of the S.P., the man was mercilessly beaten in the Police Station. When he was close to death, he was sent to hospital but he died on the way. When the local people protested the police resorted to firing which resulted in four deaths three in the police firing and one in police custody.

The second incident relates to 150 Harijans staying in 150 huts in Madhulata village under the Raniganj police station in Purnea district. At the instance of landlords the police tried to demolish the huts. When the Harijans protested, the huts were set on fire. Two children were burnt to death and three Harijans were killed when the police opened indiscriminate firing. The police commits such atrocities not only in Bihar but in other areas also. In this way the masses are deprived their democratic rights and their demands all suppressed by adopting a terrorising acts. Atrocities like these must be condemned so as to put an end to them.

This happened subsequent to the appointment of Shri Satyendra Babu as the Chief Minister of Bihar. The Central Government should ask the State Government to take note of these incidents and charge the guilty under section 302 of the I.P.C.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, it is incorrect to say that these incidents occurred

because Shri Satyendra Babu was appointed the Chief Minister.

**SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:** I said that the incidents occurred after he was installed as Chief Minister.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** This incident occurred after he took over the charge there.

**SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:** Sir, just now the Punjab issue was discussed and it was said that there has been an improvement in the Punjab situation. Everyone is well aware of the steps being taken by our Party and the C.P.I. (M) to counter terrorist activities. But it is improper to over-estimate the normalisation process. The situation is certainly improving but this improvement is being protected in highly exaggerated terms.

The National Anthem is no more sung in most of the rural schools in the State. Fort-like gurudwaras are being constructed at strategic places in the uninhabited areas in the districts of Amritsar and Gurdaspur. For this purpose, ultra-Modern weapons are being supplied in broad daylight. These gurudwaras are located rear border areas and underground tunnels can be constructed there for movement of men and material across the border.

It would be wrong to pin high hopes on the new Government in Pakistan and to say that it is very powerful. As per my information Mrs. Benazir Bhutto has limited power because the military still enjoys a supreme position in Pakistan. Terrorists are being trained in that country. Mrs. Benazir Bhutto's foreign policy, as it relates to India and Punjab in particular, is influenced by the military in Pakistan. As things stand, a favourable change in the situation seems a remote possibility.

So far as other parts of the country are concerned, the activities of naxalites and extremists are on the increase in Bihar and some other States. But if you want to suppress it through the use of army or through

the bullets, it will not just be possible.

The problem of terrorism in Punjab is a different one and the problem of extremism whether in Bihar or Andhra Pradesh is totally different because some economic reasons are behind it. Even after 40 years of Independence, a solution to the problems of Harijans, labourer and the poor is not in sight. I agree that they are on the wrong track, but terrorism is not a solution to the problem. The Government are not paying attention to the real problem and are instead trying to solve the problem by using force and killing them in encounters. But I think, it will not solve the problem. The need of the hour is to make efforts to look into the economic and other reasons behind it and steps should be taken to remove this economic backwardness. The present legislation which seeks extension of the original Act for a period of another two years is, I think, not needed. Such laws cannot solve the problem. Therefore, I oppose it.

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think, the present legislation, which has been brought forward for Punjab will not improve the situation there. I know that abrupt withdrawal of this legislation will create a number of difficulties. Therefore, my submission is that the legislation should be extended only for one year instead of two years.

The hon. Minister had stated in the House that following the imposition of the President's Rule in Punjab, there was improvement in the situation. He told that the law and order situation was all right and the number of killings is also going down. But I think to say so is wrong. Still the innocent people are being killed there daily. Therefore, I oppose this Bill. The application of this legislation is not restricted to Punjab only, it is being extended to the entire country. Both Congress and non-Congress Governments are using this legislation in the States. This is being used in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and in several other States. What I mean to say is that this Act is being grossly misused. I would, therefore, submit that the

[Sh. C. Janga Reddy]

application of the legislation should be restricted to Punjab only and it should be extended only for one year. The Congress as well as the non-Congress Governments misuse it to arrest their political opponents.

The Central Government is concentrating all power in its hands by bringing Chandigarh under the ambit of this legislation. The intention behind bringing such a law is to concentrate all powers with the Central Government. Already several laws are there with the Government, but these laws are not being implemented properly. The Government has a number of weapons in its arsenal, but it does not want to make use of them.

I know that the congress party will seek votes from Hindus in Punjab in the coming election on the basis of Rajiv-Longowal Accord by saying that only congress can protect their lives. But in spite of all this, they will not get votes. The Government wants to keep the Punjab issue alive till the next elections and that is why such legislations are being enacted.

Finally, all that I want to say is that I oppose this bill.

[English]

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, since there is very thin attendance in the House, now let the Minister reply tomorrow and the House may be adjourned for the day.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I have no objection if it is agreed that we will have only the Minister's reply tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

19.09 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May, 10, 1989/Vaisakha 20, 1911 (Saka).*

