

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 2, 1989/Vaisakha 12, 1911
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Super Thermal Power Stations

*800 SHRI RAMPYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity of various super thermal power stations and their location;

(b) the details of programme for expansion of production capacity of these power stations;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up new super thermal power stations in near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of power being made

available to the different power grids by the super thermal power stations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) to (e). A Statement is given below:

STATEMENT

(a) The requisite details are given in Annexure-I. below.

(b) The National Thermal Power Corporation have formulated proposals for the setting up of an additional 500 MW unit at the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station and two additional units of 500 MW each at the Rihand and Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Stations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The requisite details are given in Annexure-II below.

(e) During the year 1988-89, the NTPC supplied 11507 million units (MUs) of power to the Northern regional grid from the Singrauli and Rihand Super Thermal Power Stations, 8026 MUs to the Western regional grid from the Korba and Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Stations; 4783 MUs to the Southern regional grid from the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station and 1314 MUs to the Eastern regional grid from the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station.

ANNEXURE-I

Details of the various Thermal Power Stations of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)

<i>Name (Approved Capacity)</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Installed capacity as on 31.3.1989 (MW)</i>
(i) Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station (STPS) (2000 MW)	Mirzapur district in Uttar Pradesh	2000

<i>Name (Approved Capacity)</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Installed capacity as on 31.3.1989 (MW)</i>
(ii) Korba STPS (2100 MW)	Bilaspur district in Madhya Pradesh	2100
(iii) Ramagundam STPS (.2100 MW)	Karimnagar district in Andhra Pradesh	1600
(iv) Farakka STPS (1600 MW)	Murshidabad district in West Bengal	600
(v) Vindhyaachal STPS (1260 MW)	Sidhi district in Madhya Pradesh	630
(vi) Rihand STPS (1000 MW)	Mirzapur district in Uttar Pradesh	500
(vii) Kahalgaon STPS (840 MW)	Bhagalpur district in Bihar	—
(viii) National Capital Thermal Power Station (840 MW)	Ghaziabad district in Uttar Pradesh	—
(ix) Talcher STPS (1000 MW)	Dhenkanal district in Orissa	—
Total		7430

ANNEXURE-II

Feasibility Reports for new thermal power projects (excluding expansion projects) formulated by the NTPC

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
(i)	Yamunanagar Thermal Power Station	Ambala district in Haryana	840
(ii)	Kayamkulam STPS Stage-I	Alleppey district in Kerala	420
(iii)	Mangalore STPS Stage-I	Dakshina Kannara district in Karnataka	420
(iv)	North Karanpura STPS Stage-I	Ranchi district in Bihar	1000
(v)	Chandrapur STPS Stage-I	Chandrapur district in Maharashtra	1000
(vi)	Manuguru STPS Stage-I	Khammam district in Andhra Pradesh	1000

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister meets my expectations. Sir, its production capacity is constantly increasing. Recently, I had an occasion to hear the Minister of Energy Shri Sathe who said that despite availability of generation capacity, we have not been able to achieve the targets because the demand was low. But my submission is that one of the causes behind the shortage of power is that our State Governments are not in a position to supply power to the NTPC or the hydro-electricity boards in accordance with their generation capacities. Consequently, the work assigned to NTPC is not fulfilled. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will amend the Electricity Act of 1948 especially with regard to tribal and backward areas, so that the Central Government may have sufficient power to supply electricity direct to the consumer and achieve the NTPC targets in case any State Government refuses to provide it? As the position stands, we are short of power despite the fact that we have the capacity to remove this shortage, but this capacity is not being utilised because, at times, the State Governments do not generate power and sometimes there is some hinderance in the transmission line.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: The suggestion given by Shri Panika is under consideration with the Government.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Sir, its being merely under consideration will not do. Keeping in view the results of last year, will the Government bring an amendment to the Act at the earliest and, if possible, in the very next session? This is what I would like to know. NTPC has achieved the targets set by the Government in almost all the places. My submission is that viewing the present shortage and especially in view of the fact that electricity boards in our country are unable to increase the generation capacity—the case of West Bengal is before us and they have been unable to increase it in spite of their best efforts whereas the Uttar Pradesh

Government has contributed 62.2 P.L.F. for increasing power generation, which is higher than the national average, is the Government going to set up new super thermal power stations in the near future for the all round development of the country? What are the details of the scheme and by how much will the capacity be increased? Further, what would be the extent of expansion and what are the details of the new schemes?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thermal power stations with a capacity of 840 megawatts in Yamunanagar, Haryana, 420 megawatts in Kayamkulam, Stage I (Kerala) (to be raised to 2700 megawatts), 420 megawatts in Mangalore, Karnataka (to be raised to 2400 MW), 1000 megawatts in North Karnpura, Bihar, (to be raised to 3000 MW), 1000 megawatts in Chandrapur, Maharashtra, (to be raised to 2000 MW), 1000 megawatts in Manuguru, Andhra Pradesh (to be raised by 1000 MW later) are being set up. With the commissioning of these STP stations, it is hoped that the problem of power will be solved.

[English]

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: In South India particularly, there is greater hydel-power rather than thermal power and that is why there is imbalance between demand and supply. Recently a question came up in this House which related to increase in megawatts and it stated that Andhra Pradesh should be given only 1,200 extra megawatts during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Would this figure be increased to at least 3,000 MW or more because the demand is increasing tremendously and more thermal power stations are being set up in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Sir, as the hon. Member has asked this question, I would like to say that it is up to the State Government to bring projects for power generation. But the Central Government is doing its best to increase power generation in the country. Recently, in the biggest Thermal Power Station at Ramagundam 500 MW Unit—has

been synchronised. Then, the Manuguru Super Thermal Power Station is under consideration. The Central Electricity Authority has to give the clearance. PIB has to give the clearance. The Planning Commission has to give the approval. The coal linkage has to be established. After these projects come up, we shall be in a position to give more power to Andhra Pradesh and the southern area.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the National Grid is supplying power to the energy deficit States whenever they require and if so what is the procedure followed in this regard. Besides, I would also like to know whether the State of Orissa is reeling under acute shortage of power because of which more than 8 hours power-cuts are imposed now. Has the State Government of Orissa requested the Centre to supply 15 per cent of the reserved power with the Centre through the National Grid as is supplied to Kerala and Karnataka States? What is the reaction of the Government of India on this issue to overcome the acute shortage of power of Orissa State?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: The question of setting up of a National Grid is under consideration of the Central Government. The Central Government is also thinking of having a Transmission Corporation. There is shortage of power in Orissa. For meeting the requirement of Orissa, the Central Government has sanctioned 3000 MW (ultimate) Thermal Power Station at Talcher and the Prime Minister is going to lay the foundation-stone on 15th May in Orissa. After the completion of this project, the power shortage problem of Orissa will be solved.

Use of Alcohol with Petrol

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

(a) whether there is an alcohol surplus leading to exports and also causing problem for distillers; and

(b) if so, whether surplus alcohol can be used with petrol as was being done in India during World War II and is now routinely done in many countries without any changes needed in petrol engines?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. Some surplus quantities available with the distillers are being exported.

(b) Alcohol was used in admixture with petrol in India during World War II when the country was short of petrol. Ministry of Petroleum does not consider it necessary to permit mixing of alcohol with petrol at present. Alcohol is an important raw material and is being used for the manufacture of value added chemicals. It is being exported when surplus to the needs of the country.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has stated that Alcohol is an important raw material and is being used for the manufacture of value-added chemicals in our country. He has also stated that some surplus quantities available with the distillers are being exported. So, in this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount of alcohol available in this country and whether the value-added chemical industry people are getting full quota of alcohol for their use. I also want to know from the hon. Minister the amount of foreign exchange we get by way of exporting alcohol. Is it equivalent to the amount of foreign exchange we lose by way of importing the petroleum from foreign countries?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, the hon. Member has asked two questions. One question relates to import of petroleum. We are not importing petroleum. This question was already answered by the Minister of Petroleum vide Starred Question No. 171 dated 22nd November, 1988, wherein he had stated:

"At present the production of petrol in the country is sufficient to meet the requirement. As such, there is no scheme under consideration to use alcohol in petrol as automotive fuel in the vehicles..."

This is the answer that was given by the Minister of Petroleum.

Regarding production of alcohol, we are in surplus now. We are meeting the domestic requirements. We are also exporting it to other countries. Actually, the export up to March, 1989 has been 223.60 lakh litres earning a foreign exchange of Rs. 8.21 crores. The total foreign exchange earning from the allowed quantity of 1200 lakh litres is estimated at Rs. 50 crores. This year, the crushing season is very good. We will earn more foreign exchange as we have got plenty of alcohol. We are giving more Letters of Intent to the alcohol based industries to use the excess alcohol in our country and export the chemicals to other countries.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: The Minister has stated in his reply that we have plenty of alcohol whereas the petrol is not a renewable source. Moreover, the main raw material for alcohol is sugarcane. It is abundantly grown in our rural India. In order to exploit the alcohol and in order to pay the remunerative price to the farmers in future, whether the Minister will come up with a new technology to utilise this alcohol for automobile industry.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: He is putting a question which relates to half a century back position, the Second World War period because at that time, he was not born. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why, he is interested to know about it.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: At that time, the charcoal was also used for running the buses. Those days were the olden days and he was not born at that time. He is a young man. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is not convincing, at least to me, because the sugarcane production is increasing rapidly in the whole country and keeping in view the demand of all the farmers, the Government is setting up sugar factories at places of its production. In the chain of these factories, other factories manufacturing alcohol are also coming up no matter whether they manufacture industrial alcohol or liquor. This is causing an adverse affect on public health and people at many places are dying by consuming industrial alcohol. Moreover, the drinking habit is also increasing. The Uttar Pradesh Government was requested a number of times that instead of alcohol ad liquor, petro-chemicals should be manufactured by importing new technique, which could be used for running automobiles. Will the hon. Minister apprise the House of his views on the matter?

[*English*]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We are using this alcohol for chemical purposes. There are Members from Andhra Pradesh. We asked the Andhra Pradesh Government about this. But they are not willing to give this alcohol to the chemical industries. They are getting a revenue of Rs. 600 crores from this liquor business which is the highest in the whole of the country (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The reply is not in accordance with the question asked.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please answer to the question put by Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: There is a

surplus of molasses and alcohol. Now we are exporting molasses and alcohol and we are earning foreign exchange.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: It has been established by several advanced countries of the world including Brazil and they have been using alcohol mixing with petrol. They claim that the pollutant ingredients of petrol have been reduced by mixing it with petrol.

In our country we have been guessing every year whether the distilleries are going to be closed down because there is no demand to lift their produce by the Government: This is particularly so in Uttar Pradesh. On the one hand there is a surplus production of alcohol in our country; but on the other hand we are purchasing petrol and petroleum products from abroad by investing huge amounts of foreign exchange. Therefore I don't find any relevance in the argument that alcohol which is abundantly available in our country will not be mixed with petrol, particularly keeping in view the reduction of the incidence of pollution.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: There are two supplementaries. One is about mixing alcohol with petrol and another is that in Uttar Pradesh they are not lifting the alcohol. The first one has been answered by the Petroleum Minister. In November 1988 he mentioned clearly that at present the production of petrol in the country is sufficient to meet the requirements. As such there is no scheme under consideration to mix alcohol with petrol. This is very costly. Two years back we were importing industrial alcohol. Fortunately now the rains are good. That is why we are now getting sufficient quantity of alcohol and we are using it.

We are lifting it from Uttar Pradesh also. This year we have lifted it and exported it. We got the foreign exchange also.

Introduction of Store and forward Telegraph System In North-Western States

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

(a) whether the programme for the introduction of Store and Forward Telegraph System (SFT) has made any headway in North-Western States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the names of the centres in each one of these States where it has been introduced alongwith the date of introduction and the number of Telegraph Offices linked to these main centres in each State;

(c) the programme for introduction of the system in the final year of the Seventh Plan and the places in each one of these States where it would be introduced/extended during this year; and

(d) the advantages of the SFT system as compared to the traditional Morse Code System?

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

STATEMENT

Store and Forward Telegraph Systems have been commissioned during 1988-89 at Ambala and Chandigarh. Equipments have been received at Shimla and Jammu Tawi and installation of the same is being carried out.

Date of commissioning and the Telegraph Offices linked are given in Annexures I and II below.

The programme is as follows:

Himachal Pradesh	-	Shimla
Jammu & Kashmir	-	Jammu Tawi

The Micro-processor based SFT System handles transit traffic automatically, thereby reducing transit delays to telegrams.

ANNEXURE-I

Name of the State	:	Punjab/Chandigarh
Name of the Centre	:	Chandigarh
Date of Commissioning	:	30-03-89

The following Telegraph Offices are connected to this Centre:

1. Chandigarh (2 terminals)	7. Ludhiana-Millerganj
2. Chandigarh Sec. 27	8. Amritsar
3. Nangal	9. Jalandhar
4. Ferozepur	10. Pathankot
5. Moga	11. Hoshiarpur
6. Ludhiana	12. Ambala (Inter SFT)
	13. Simla (Inter SFT)

ANNEXURE-II

Name of the State	:	Haryana
Name of the Centre	:	Ambala
Date of Commissioning	:	30-3-1989

The following Telegraph Offices are connected to this centre:

1. Ambala (2 Terminals)	9. Yamuna Nagar
2. Ambala City	10. Rajpura
3. Hissar	11. Patiala
4. Bhiwani	12. Chandigarh (Inter SFT)
5. Sonapat	13. Simla (Inter SFT)
6. Kurukshetra	
7. Karnal	
8. Panipat	

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
I have gone through the statement but I don't find the names of telegraph offices which would be linked to Shimla and Jammu on the installation of SFT.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-

TIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): Sir, the main lines in the Jammu town of Jammu will be linked with Jammu Tawi. The main lines of Himachal Pradesh will be linked with Simla.

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: What is the definition of main? Does it mean that all the district headquarters will be covered and linked up with Shimla and Jammu respectively or does it have another categorisation? If so, on what dates?

[Translation]

SHRIBIRBAHADURSINGH: The major district headquarters and the big towns or centres where the number of telegrams is more when linked to these towns are called 'main'.

[English]

TV Transmitters in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether the power of some low power TV transmitters in Andhra Pradesh is proposed to be increased during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose and the amount spent so far?

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

STATEMENT

As part of the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan, schemes for the replacement of the low power (100W) TV transmitters functioning at Anantapur and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh by high power (10 KW) transmitters are under implementation. Details of the estimated capital cost on the setting up of these projects and the expenditure incurred till March 1989 are given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Project</i>	<i>Capital cost</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>
High Power Transmitter, Anantapur	254.00	97.55
High Power Transmitter, Tirupati	260.00	78.46

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: In the whole of the 7th Plan only two stations—Anantapur and Tirupati—have been taken up for replacement by high power transmitters. I would like to know the number of low power transmitters set up in Andhra Pradesh and why in the whole of the 7th Plan only these two stations have been taken up. I would also like to know whether there is any discrimination against the Andhra Pradesh Government in this respect.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Andhra

Pradesh already has 16 low power transmitters and we have inaugurated the 17th low power transmitter only the day before yesterday at Adilabad. The replacement of Low Power Transmitters with High Power Transmitters is a planned and graduated process and in the Seventh Five Year Plan, as has been replied in the main answer, two Low Power Transmitters are being replaced by High Power Transmitters in Andhra Pradesh. I would also like to mention that Andhra Pradesh is one of the two States in the country, which have been given the benefit

of total coverage by regional transmission in the regional language, viz. Telugu. The only other State in the country which has the facility of total regional transmission is Maharashtra. The coverage of Andhra Pradesh will increase to 69% at the end of Seventh Plan and if you compare it with various other States, you will see that Andhra Pradesh has been given more than its due in the matter of television infra-structure in the country.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: In Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh, there is a lot of demand for T.V.; and people are using Dish-Antenna and it costs two thousand or three thousand rupees for the T.V. serial-viewers. I would like to know from the Minister when this High Power Transmitter in Anantapur is scheduled to be completed. Will it be completed within schedule, because only less than 40% of the allotted amount has been spent? Will the amount be spent according to schedule and will this High Power Transmission Station be opened within the period?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The main point is that the lead time for the implementation of the High Power Transmission is two or three years. The Anantha pur HPT is under implementation. This will be completed in the beginning stages of the Eighth Plan.

SHRI H.A. DORA: Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh is a backward District; 95% of the people there belong to the backward community. Recently the Minister has announced that a T.V. Transmitter would be installed in Srikakulam District. May I know from the hon. Minister as to when it would be installed and where it would be installed?

Has the Minister taken any steps to instal any transmitter in Srikakulam District? What are the steps that are being taken by the Government?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: In Srikakulam District, a Low Power Transmitter

will be installed during the Seventh Plan period itself. I would like to correct the earlier figure which I had given. At the end of the Seventh Plan, the coverage of Andhra Pradesh will go up to 77%. The 69% figure relates to the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I would like to give some additional information. The Government has a plan for sanctioning another 100 Low Power Transmitters—it is under the process of sanctioning—when it is sanctioned, we are considering to give 7 LPT out of 100, to Andhra Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.A. DORA: Sir, he has not answered my question.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: We have told you that it will be completed within the next six to eight months, i.e. within the end of the Seventh Plan.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Earlier than that, I will show you.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated just now that the range of all the low power T.V. transmitters set up in the country is 20-25 kilometres. It means that the programme telecast by them can be viewed only in areas within this range, but my experience is just the other way round. There are two low-power transmitters in my constituency, but the programmes telecast by them can be viewed only up to a distance of 5 to 7 kilometres and not beyond that. Even within the town, the reception of the telecast is not clear. Keeping this situation in view, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any action is being taken to bring improvement in the low power transmitters and to remove defects in it? Does the Government propose to convert such defective low-power transmitters into high-power transmitters?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The reach of the low power transmitter on an average is 25 km but in certain situations due to the topography of the area it is quite possible that the reach may be less. At the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan our programme is to cover all the district head-quarters of the country. Recently we made an analysis on the basis of parliamentary constituencies. At the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan we will be covering either wholly or partially all parliamentary constituencies except five. These five also we are trying to see whether they can also be covered during the Seventh Plan itself. Our strategy is to progressively cover the uncovered areas during the beginning stages of the Eighth Plan.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I will get the transmitter mentioned by the lady Member checked up and get the defects rectified, if any. Normally it should cover 25 km but there is problem in respect of hilly areas.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: According to our information in many places where you are having low power stations they are giving lot of problems. People do not get reception from other transmitters also. In my constituency there is the same problem.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: We have received complaints from some places regarding reception of signals from transmitter to transmitter. We are looking into these complaints. By and large the system is working well. There are some problems to which we are attending to.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are lot of complaints in respect of Dharampuri.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: We shall attend to them and try to rectify the same.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Is there any transmitter at Behrampur which is the headquar-

ters of Ganjam district? It is well-known that Srikakulam and Ganjam districts have bilingual population speaking both Oriya and Telugu. I would like to know whether there is any transmitter at Behrampur to serve these two language people.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The low power transmitter already exists in the district of Behrampur in Orissa. The language programme of particular States is prepared at the State headquarters Kendra. Basically it is Oriya but depending on the minority composition of each State the Doordarshan Kendra also produces minority language programmes. The hon. Senior Member's suggestion will definitely be looked into. We have a scheme to increase the time for minority programmes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting for having stated just now that the Government is going to install another 100 Low Power Transmitters. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the population norms should be changed and brought below 50,000 so that the rural areas may also be covered. Will the Government be kind enough to take a decision in this regard?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I have stated that 100 Low Power Transmitters have not been cleared so far. However, clearance is likely to be given very soon. I expect that these transmitters will be installed in tribal areas and in border areas. These transmitters are to be installed in remote areas to benefit the people more. Initially, the plan was that by and large these transmitters will be installed in towns with a population of one lakh and under which border areas, Tribal areas and distant areas may also be covered. Such things are kept in mind. The 100 transmitters have not been sanctioned so far but we are making efforts in this direction so that we may be able to install the maximum number of trans-

mitters during the Seventh Plan Period

[English]

SHRIV. KISHORE CHANDRAS. DEO: While the Minister was answering, first of all he said that 77 per cent of Andhra Pradesh is already covered by television network. Secondly, a survey was conducted based on Parliamentary constituencies. Thirdly, he said that they are trying to see that every District Headquarters is covered by television. What I would like to know is that my constituency is a very backward one because it is a reserved constituency. Apart from that Prof. Ranga, regarding the language problem, even with regard to Telugu language, there is no area in my constituency, which is a tribal one, which can get the television programmes. As far as the constituencies are concerned, I do not know the basis because no part of my constituency can get the television. Secondly, it is a tribal constituency. You said that the quota for Andhra Pradesh was over. 77 per cent has been covered. Does it mean that since 77 per cent has been covered and since Andhra Pradesh has got more than its quota and since you want this to be confined only to the urban district headquarters, these backward and tribal areas will remain without television? Have you got any other programme for this? What are your intentions vis-a-vis these backward regions where there are topographical problems also as you yourself have mentioned?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I do not know as far as this particular constituency is concerned. But I will answer the question. He is welcome...

SHRIV. KISHORE CHANDRAS. DEO: Sir, it covers two constituencies, namely, Vijayanagaram and Srikakulam. It covers the tribal areas of both the districts.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: As I have already submitted for the consideration of the hon. Member, the purpose of further expansion of the television service and one of the major considerations is to take it to the tribal areas, border areas, hilly areas and the

inaccessible areas, etc. Now, regarding this particular district which he has mentioned, he is very welcome today itself to discuss it with me. I assure him of a very sympathetic consideration. Let me make it clear that the idea is to not only choose the district centres with a large population but also to cover the percentage of population. He has mentioned certain figures about Andhra Pradesh. As I have said, we are thinking for seven more centres for Andhra Pradesh. The whole purpose of this expansion programme is to expand television all over the country and to cut across all parties, sections, Zila Parishads, municipal bodies, etc. All MPs and MLAs belonging to all sections are emphasising and pressing for it as you are doing now. That is why, we are trying to get 100 additional centres sanctioned. TV requirement is a must in this vast country. They will continue to ask for more and more and we have to give more and more subject to the availability of resources, equipments, trained personnel and so on. We have made these transmitters in our country, by our own public undertakings but some parts have been imported. Our TV expansion has been hailed by world experts as the largest TV audience in the shortest possible time. I assure the hon. Member that we are doing our best and we are focussing on the tribal areas.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: There is no doubt that Behrampur is a bilingual district. But equally, Vishakapatnam, Vijayanagaram and Srikakulam are also bilingual districts. I would like to know whether all the languages will be adopted in the bilingual districts or any other language will be telecast for the minority communities. Oriyas are in minority in Andhra Pradesh. I want to know whether the telecast will be made in Oriya for the minority community.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: At this stage, it will not be possible for me to say about the particular regional stations and what particular minority languages are covered. Broadly, we have dominant language programme and other programmes also. The idea is to satisfy everybody. But ultimately, the telecast time in the regional stations is also

limited. They have those limitations. Keeping those limitations in view they have to frame their programmes. We do want that apart from the dominant language of the particular State there should be some programme in other languages also. This is the problem not only with one State but this is the problem in almost every State of this country. In every State, in every village there are people who speak more than one language. Our intention is, subject to the availability of equipment, resources and personnel, to increase the regional transmission so that we can satisfy some linguistic group to some extent. But I cannot at this time say on which particular station which linguistic language is being telecast. We are for the development of all the languages. It is a time consuming process. Finally, in the shape of things, it takes a long time to develop in that way.

Losses in DESU

*810. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the losses incurred by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(b) the steps taken so far to check the losses and the results achieved?

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

(a) According to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking losses are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Losses (Rs. in crores)</i>
1987-88 (Prov.)	208.73
1988-89 (Prov.)	201.80
1989-90 (Estimated)	238.98

(b) DESU have initiated action to bring about improvement in their operation by better inventory control, reduction in operational costs, reduction of T&D losses, spe-

cial drive to check theft of power, better capacity utilisation, recovery of outstanding dues and improvement in public relations.

DR. A.K. PATEL: Sir, According to the reply of the Hon. Minister during the first three years the loss is more than Rs. 700 crores. As I know, I have got information with me, it is even more than Rs. 1000 crores. DESU has totally become bankrupt. The World Bank has refused to pay any loan to DESU. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether attention has been drawn to the following allegations against the General Manager by the DESU Engineer's Association. The first allegation is...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you mentioning about the allegations?

DR. A.K. PATEL: Sir because it has suffered losses. These losses are due to the corruption and that is why I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the allegations made by the Engineers' Association of DESU.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You call it a Performance Report.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you putting question or making a Statement here?

DR. A.K. PATEL: I want to know from the Hon. Minister what steps is he going to take to bring down the corruption and in turn the great losses of DESU, and particularly to see the corruption of the General Manager and other officers.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, DESU is in loss because the tariff in Delhi is the lowest in India. The cost of fuel and the cost of coal is increasing but we have not increased tariff. Power theft was there in Delhi. When this gentleman came there was a big drive to check it and about 350 persons were arrested. Many persons who were running the cold storage were put behind the bars. In the last five years, this year the highest recovery...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please or-

der, order.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: The highest revenue realisation of Rs. 368 crores has taken place this year. The Recovery Plan is under consideration. The Government of India is going to take some step to get the recovery. The matter is under consideration. The Transmission Stations are under construction; transmission lines are being erected. 1250 MW power is needed for Delhi in the summer. 135 MW is added by Rajghat. The situation in Delhi has improved considerably and the Government is trying its best to improve the situation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Is it under the notice of the Government as to how many times power cuts are made in Delhi? Nowadays in Ramzans' month power supply is being suspended for 10 to 20 hours in a day and the hon. Minister is defending the General Manager. How can it be said that the General Manager is unaware of all these things?

[*English*]

DR. A.K. PATEL: Sir, I am happy to learn that the tariff in Delhi is low, whereas the tariff in Gujarat is the highest in whole of India. I would like to know whether our Minister will instruct the Gujarat Electricity Board to bring down the tariff in Gujarat State.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, actually if you see the figures in the Metropolitan cities, in Madras it is 55 paise for domestic consumption, in Bombay it is 78 paise, in Calcutta it is 59.22 paise, in Ahmedabad it is 84.53 paise per unit domestic consumption and in Delhi it is 45 paise which is the lowest, because of pressures. I have been saying that most of the State Electricity Boards in the country are running in losses. Why? This is because the State Governments force them to sell power lower than their cost of price...(*Interruptions*)

First, let us take the cost. Recently, I have said here that anything that is called as T and D loss is nothing but theft. We have passed Acts here as also in the States and we are trying our best to see that the T and D loss is minimised. But, let us consider the reality of the situation. If any of the State Electricity Board has to sell power—whether for agriculture or domestic consumption or industries—at lower than the cost, who should subsidise that? Let the State Government subsidise. Why do you want to make the State Electricity Boards run in losses and demoralise the State Electricity Boards? This leads to greater corruption, whether it is DESU, Delhi or any other State Electricity Board. My submission is that this is a wrong policy. While in Delhi, DESU sells power at 45 paise per unit for domestic consumption as against 84 paise or 60 paise or 78 paise in Bombay, Calcutta and Ahmedabad, how can they ever make profit? when you see losses, pounce on them, the General Manager etc. and say that they are responsible for the losses.

Sir, as far as inefficiency is concerned, I have stated, let us give the devil its due. Earlier, Hon. Members were disturbed and said that in the case of DESU, the management was responsible to a large extent in not recovering the dues and not being firm with the people. Let us go by the results and see the performance of the present management and the present General Manager. I will answer your question, don't worry.

(*Interruptions*)

Let us first judge them by the facts and then come to the conclusion. Under the present management, upto January, 1988 theft cases were 2,176 and misuse of excess loads were 2,092. Now, let us see the recoveries of revenue realisation. If you take from 1983-84 onwards, from Rs. 150 crores, it has gone upto Rs. 325 crores, Rs. 324 crores and Rs. 368 crores in the last three years. So, we can see that they are making efforts to improve the situation. The moment you try to be firm, the vested interests get agitated. These vested interests who are the

engineers are hand in glove with the people who steal. No theft can take place if the officers are not hand in glove with those people who steal electricity. Therefore, it is the officers who do this mischief.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: The General Manager himself is responsible.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The General Manager himself does not distribute power. If people who are lower below do it, you should not get up and defend those engineers who are responsible for committing thefts. This is what I want to say in this House. Therefore, let us not blame the General Manager only.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: You are defending the General Manager.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Nobody defends any wrong doer. If somebody is trying to do something good, do not defend those people who are doing wrong. After all, facts speak for themselves. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I listened to the speech of the hon. Minister and was impressed. As regards the losses incurred by DESU, the management and the General Manager himself is responsible for it. It is very unfortunate that during the Ramzan days, electricity is not available for 20 hours in a day. It is also regretful that the water pumps have no power on the day Holi is celebrated in Delhi. If the management is to be blamed, then General Manager should be held responsible for it. The actual reason behind the losses is that no physical verification is made of the materials purchased and taken on charge. No record of stock taking and the items released for utilisation etc. is maintained which may bring into light the extent of bungling there. This is the main reason behind these losses. When meters get burnt, no action is taken against the suppliers of such defective meters because they are in collusion with the DESU officials right from the lowest to the

highest level. May I know the number of people apprehended out of the list which has been just read out? It is mostly the poor people, the slum dwellers and the hawkers against whom such cases have been filed. There is no case against any big industrialist or factory owner. Their metres are backed. I would like to know whether any committee has ever been set up to investigate into the reasons and to assess the extent of the loss suffered by DESU; who is responsible for it and has any action taken against such persons? At least the General Manager should be transferred because he is incapable of managing the power supply in Delhi.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to submit, the hon. Members of opposition may also take note of it, that since the General Manager has taken charge of the management here, the situation has improved considerably...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: You are not aware of the position at all...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Allegations will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: There has been improvement. Rs. 368 crores have been recovered this year. The arrests made in connection with power thefts have been the highest this year as compared to the records of the last five years. Since the present General Manager took charge last year, 22 thousand unauthorised connections have been disconnected and connections of 12 furnaces have also been disconnected. The cold storage owners have been arrested with the help of the CBI...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI M.R. SAIKIA: How many persons

have been punished?

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: If you are arrested on the charge of the murder, due punishment will be awarded...The question is that when a person is arrested, a charge sheet is prepared and he is put under trial. However, they have got reputed lawyers to defend them...(*Interruptions*)...What will be the result? Therefore, I am saying that efforts are being made to improve the situation in Delhi. The whole management is making efforts in this direction. 135 MW have been added. Capacitors have been connected with the transmission lines. Recovery is being made rapidly. The Government is making all out efforts to fulfill the power requirements of the capital. The present situation will not continue for long and there shall be considerable improvement in it.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next question, Dr. Samant.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I want to put a question on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have called Shri Wadiyar.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: How can you deny my right Sir? I have kept my hand raised for more than half an hour. I want to have an half an hour discussion on this subject. Will you allow it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will consider it.

Watch Factory in collaboration with Japan

*816. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a letter of intent has been issued for setting up a watch factory in col-

laboration with Japan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the location of the project, its capacity and the time by which it would start production?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). M/s Copwud Orient Watches Limited, Bombay have been granted an approval for foreign collaboration with M/s Orient Watch Company of Japan and a registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development in December, 1988 and April, 1989, respectively, for the establishment of a new undertaking at Silvassa in the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, for the manufacture of quartz analogue wrist watches and quartz analogue watch movements for an annual capacity of 10 lakh Nos. According to the Registration application, the time required for the implementation of the project has been shown as twelve months.

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: According to the Statement laid on the Table of the House by the Minister, M/s. Copwud Orient Watches Limited, have been granted an approval for foreign collaboration with M/s Orient Watch Company of Japan for setting up a factory at Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what would be the cost of setting up the watch manufacturing unit, whether the Japanese are going to participate financially.

If so, what would be the extent of foreign exchange involved in having this collaboration and whether the Minister envisage any export from this collaboration? What would be the employment potential?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the total investment proposed is about Rs. 1137

lakhs. Under the heading 'Imported', Capital equipment the cost comes to Rs. 1100 lakhs. Under the heading 'Indigenous', capital equipment the cost comes to Rs. 17 lakhs.

As far as export obligation is concerned, 10 per cent of the annual production of items to be manufactured under the collaboration for a period of five years are to be exported.

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the proposal was originally to set up that watch manufacturing unit in the State of Karnataka.

If so, what are the reasons for shifting the location of the plant from Karnataka to Dadra and Nagar Haveli?

Does the Government still have a proposal to set up a watch factory at Karnataka in collaboration with either the Orient Watch Company or with any other company?

If so, what action is being taken in this regard to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): In Karnataka, there are big watch factories. Two Units of HMT are there. The Tatas'—Titan—factory is also there.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Is he referring to Hosur?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hosur is not in Karnataka. It is in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: In Bangalore, there is a factory. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: What is the need to give licences to the private sector companies for manufacturing watches? Can't HMT utilise its full capacity to manufacture more watches? What is the need to have collaboration with the Japanese firms?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We have lot of demands. But our production is less. That is why in the organised sector, we are able to manufacture 8.5 million watches. In the small scale sector, we are able to manufacture 1.5 million watches. Our total demand comes to nearly 15 million watches. that is why we are giving licences to the private sector. As I

mentioned earlier, we have one unit of HMT in Karnataka. Sir, may I know whether Tumkur is in Karnataka. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You asked about Hosur only. I told you it is in Tamil Nadu. Tumkur is in Karnataka.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: He must go back and read Geography.

Excess Billing of Telephones with STD Facility

*818. **SHRI SRIHARI RAO:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are frequent complaints of excess billing of telephones with STD facility from subscribers;

(b) whether it is proposed to show STD call-wise charges in the bills on the lines of trunk call charges; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Some complaints of excess billing are received from subscribers. the total number of complaints received during the period from 1-4-88 to 31.1.89 worked out to 1.12% of the number of bills issued during this period.

(b) At present, STD call-wise charges in the bills can be made available in E-10B type electronic exchanges.

(c) Detailed billing facility in other types of exchanges is not technically feasible at present.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: The answer of the Minister is not correct. In our House, all the MPs gave a complaint against excess billing—I think, including you also, Sir, (*Interruptions*) Throughout the country, all the cities are affected. (*Interruptions*) There is an association, perhaps in Andhra. In my constituency, Rajamundry, there was an agitation last year. What is the method for controlling excess billing? (*Interruptions*)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Dish-Antennas for T.V. viewers in Rural Areas of Andhra Pradesh

*801. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the T.V. viewers in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh have to spend amount for getting clear T.V. reception; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to supply dish antennas in those areas at subsidised rates?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). TV service is, at present, available to about 58% of rural population of Andhra Pradesh, inclusive of the population in fringe areas, where elevated multi-element antennae and/or boosters are required for receiving satisfactory reception. Cost of these antennae/boosters is not excessive. With the completion of VII Plan schemes in hand, TV service is expected to become available to about 69% of rural population of the State. Further extension of T.V. coverage would depend on the availability of resources for future Plans of TV expansion.

Telecast of Sansad Samachar in Regional Languages

*803. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH:
SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO:

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

(a) whether Government have any

proposal to telecast "Sansad Samachar" in the regional languages from the respective Doordarshan Kendras when the Parliament is in session;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the date from which the proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 'Sansad Samachar' in Hindi and 'Parliament News' in English are being telecast in the National Programme of Doordarshan carried by all transmitters. Due to paucity of transmission time, it is not possible to telecast these programmes in regional languages from respective Doordarshan Kendras. The proceedings in Parliament are, however, noticed in the National news as well as regional news bulletins telecast from different Doordarshan Kendras.

Installation of Long Distance Public Telephones in Rural Areas

*806. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the State-wise number of long distance public telephones proposed to be installed in the rural areas during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): The Eighth Plan proposals are in the process of finalisation.

Racket in Sale and Transfer of National Savings Certificates of Tribals and Scheduled Castes in Orissa

*807. SHRI ANADI CHARANDAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a racket in respect of sale and transfer of National Savings Certificates causing loss to displaced tribals and Scheduled Castes in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken including action against guilty officials and making up the loss to displaced tribals and Scheduled Castes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) to (c). Cases for premature encashment of National Savings Certificate purchased by the tribal and other landless persons displaced by the Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project in Koraput District of Orissa was received by the Government in March '86. These certificates were purchased by the holders out of the compensation amount paid by the Government for their rehabilitation and building of houses. The investment thus was locked up for three years as per the National Savings Certificate Rules in existence in 1985. Since the holders were in dire need of their invested money their application for premature encashment were processed and sanctioned, as a special case in July 1986.

Complaint regarding alleged mal-practice in encashment/transfer of NSCs of displaced Adivasis by some State Government officials in connivance with some postal officials was received. Inquiries made so far have not substantiated the alleged malprac-

tice and involvement of any postal official therein. Subsequently in October '86 it was brought to the notice of the Government about certain arbitrary action taken by local postal authorities regarding identification of the holders by specified officials of the District Administration which was causing harassment. Certain staff of Koraput Head P.O. suspected to be in league with middle-men were also shifted by Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices, Jeypur (Koraput) to safeguard interest of poor Adivasi depositors. Complaints were also made against Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices and Assistant Supdt. of Post (Headquarter) which on enquiry were found not correct. Both of these officials have, however, since been transferred. Clarifications were also issued by the Department of Posts on 30.3.1987 to permit any respectable witness to identify the holders so that no harassment was caused.

There has been no subsequent complaint in this regard.

Flaring of Natural Gas at Bombay High

*809. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

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

(a) the quantity of natural gas being flared at Bombay High;

(b) whether it is proposed to supply the gas thus wasted to Maharashtra for thermal power generation and industrial purposes;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the gas from Bombay High can be directly used for cooking purposes; 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) During the year 1988-89, on an average 7.6 million M³ per day of associated gas was flared from the Western Offshore fields.

(b) and (c). Gas has been committed for supply for the power plants of Maharashtra State Electricity Board (3 MMCMD) and Tata Electric Company (1.5 MMCMD). Apart from this; commitment of gas has been made for various projects in Maharashtra to the extent of about 10 MMCMD (including ONGC's internal requirements at Uran).

(d) and (e). 1.5 MMCMD of gas has been committed for supply to the Bombay City for cooking and other purposes.

Telephone Calls between Delhi and Ghaziabad

*811. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether call maturing failures between Delhi and Ghaziabad are comparatively high;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check the call failures?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) Three exchanges with Codes 84 (cross bar) 871 and 873 (Digital Electronic) exchanges are serving Ghaziabad. The Call failure from and to Exchange with Code 84 is comparatively high.

(b) The reasons for failure of calls between Delhi and '84' exchange at Ghaziabad is mainly due to the fact that:

(i) the exchange is of Penta Conta design with its inherent maintenance problems.

(ii) due to unit fee tariff the traffic is very high and there are problems of congestion.

(c) The short and long term steps proposed to reduce the call failures are:

Short-term measures:

(i) A large number of PCM systems are being commissioned between Delhi and Ghaziabad.

(ii) All calls between Delhi and Ghaziabad will be routed through digital electronic exchange (871).

(iii) The Penta Conta cross bar 84 level exchange is being deloaded by transforming another 400 lines to the E-10B exchange.

Long Term Measures:

(i) An optical fibre system is also proposed between Delhi and Ghaziabad which will further improve the call completion rate.

(ii) The Penta Conta exchange is being replaced by an electronic system during the Eighth Plan.

Production of Automotive Vehicles

*813. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in production of automotive vehicles;

(b) if so, the categories of automotive vehicles in which the declining trend is most noticeable;

(c) the reasons therefor;

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

(d) the production trend in 1988-89 as compared to that in 1987-88; and

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the declining trend?

(d) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(d) Production of automobiles in 1988-89 as compared to 1987-88 is as under:-

	1987-88	1988-89
1. Passenger Cars	151875	166098
2. Medium & Heavy Commercial Vehicles	65086	70225
3. Light Commercial Vehicles	44120	45226
4. Two-wheelers 1604009	1433916	
5. Three-wheelers	61112	79452
6. Jeep type Vehicles	32036	37615

Power Supply Position in Delhi

*815. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power supply position in Delhi in the ensuing summer is likely to worsen with the city being dependent on the Northern Grid for over a third of its requirements; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the situation well in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Power supply position in Delhi is by and large satisfactory. The power

requirements of Delhi are met from its own generation plants at Indraprastha Thermal Power Station and Gas Turbine Station, generation from Badarpur Thermal Power Station and assistance from the Northern Grid.

Various steps taken to ensure adequate availability of power in Delhi during the summer of 1989 include installation of capacitors, strengthening of transmission lines and distribution system, reduction of T & O losses, establishment of 67.5 MW capacity out of a total of 135 MW at Rajghat Thermal Power Station, maximising generation from existing power stations, etc. A Task Force has been constituted to closely monitor the power supply position in Delhi and the progress of various works under execution.

Demand and Production of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

817. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirement of crude oil and petroleum products during 1989-90;

(b) the estimated oil output in the country during 1989-90;

(c) the net outgo on account of oil imports during 1988-89; and

(d) the steps proposed to intensify exploration of oil and to create the facilities for the use of natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The requirement of crude oil for processing and the demand for petroleum products during 1989-90 is estimated to be 50.96 million tonnes and 54.161 million tonnes respectively.

(b) The production of crude oil indigenously during 1989-90 is estimated to be 34.51 million tonnes.

(c) The net value of import of crude oil and petroleum products during 1988-89 is estimated to be about Rs. 3672 crores.

(d) The following steps have been taken to increase the production of crude oil:

- Intensification of exploration, which may eventually lead to enhanced production.
- Use of enhanced oil recovery techniques.
- Induction of advanced technology

As far as Natural Gas is concerned, steps to create the facilities for its use include:-

- Construction of C2/C3 plants and LPG plants for extraction of C2/C3 and LPG fractions from gas.
- Laying of pipelines and creating other necessary infrastructural facilities for processing and transportation of gas.
- Installation of low pressure gas compressors for transporting Low pressure gas to consumers.
- Commitment of gas to outcomers in accordance with availability.

Growth of Industries in Maharashtra

*819. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of growth of industries in Maharashtra during the Seventh Plan period so far;

(b) how does it compare with the industrial growth of the State during the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) how it has helped in the growth of industrial employment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Central Statistical Organisation does not compile state-wise index of industrial production. However, on all India basis, the rate of industrial growth during the first 3 years of the Seventh Plan was 8.4 per cent per annum as compared to an annual average rate of growth of 6.4 per cent achieved in the Sixth Plan.

(c) According to the Ministry of Labour,

total employment in the organised sector in Maharashtra at the end of March, 1988 stood at 35.50 lakhs as compared to 34.41 lakhs at the end of Sixth Plan e.g. March, 1985 recording an increase of 3.2 per cent.

Installed Capacities of Drug Companies

7595. SHRIMATI MANEMMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacities and production of Ampicillin Trihydrate, Amoxicillin Trihydrate, Cephalexin, Cloxacillin Sodium and Vitamin B 6 in the country both in organised sector and the small scale sector during the last three years company-wise; and

(b) the capacities in the pipeline for the above drugs?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI. J. VENGAL RAO): (a) This Department does not monitor capacities installed by companies. Company-wise details of production of monitored bulk drugs in the organised sector for the last three years, Year-wise are given in the Statement below:-

(b) Details of the industrial approvals including capacity licensed, issued from time to time, are published regularly by Indian Investment Centre in their Monthly Newsletter, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of drug/ Name of company</i>	<i>A/C Unit</i>	<i>Production</i>		
		<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Ampicillin	T			
IDPL		1.54	2.60	5.70
HAL		1.35	1.62	0.62
Ranbaxy, Labs.		99.27	120.65	160.06
Alembic Chemicals		1.14	2.75	7.68
Cadila Labs.		11.73	15.7	16.5
Lyphin Chemicals		6.15	14.37	6.5
Euphoric Pharma		0.10	0.76	—
Armour Chemicals		—	—	37.79
Amoxicillin	T			
IDPL		—	—	0.40
HAL		0.08	—	—
Sarabhai Chemicals		0.47	—	2.95
Ranbaxy Labs.		3.20	13.8	33.17
Cadila Labs.		0.22	0.27	—
Armour Chemicals		—	—	12.15

Capacity Utilisation by Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.

7596. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Cycle Corporation of India Limited vis-a-vis the installed capacity during the last three years, year-wise.

(b) the reasons for under utilisation of its capacity;

(c) whether there are any plans to utilise the capacity in full in the near future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The installed capacity of the Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. is 3.16 lakhs nos. of bicycles per annum. The actual production during the last three years was as follows: -

Year	No. of Bicycles
1986-87	1,45,188
1987-88	74,931
1988-89 (Provisional)	85,867

(b) The reasons for under utilisation of capacity are old and out-dated machinery, frequent power failure, shortage of working capital etc.

(c) and (d). Government has been extending financial assistance to the company on yearly basis in the form of plan and non plan loans for replacement of machinery and working capital needs and provision of Government guarantee for bank credit etc. These measures have enabled the company to carry on with its current operations but the liabilities inherited by them have

impeded the full utilisation of capacity.

Delivery of Registered Letters

7597. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether post offices are casual about delivery of registered letters also;

(b) the reasons for not ensuring delivery of A.D. cards; and

(c) the steps being taken to give proper training to post masters to ensure better service?

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

(b) By and large, the acknowledgement due cards are being delivered in time.

(c) Postmaster are being called for in service refresher courses design to bring their knowledge up to date in operational matters. Group 'B' Postmasters are subjected to induction training before they take up their now charge.

LPG Bottling Plants

7598. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG bottling plants in the country at present, their location and capacity, State-wise;

(b) the number of LPG bottling plants under construction with their location and capacity;

(c) whether the shortage in supply of

LPG cylinders is due to shortage of bottling plants; and

(d) the time by which the plants which are under construction are likely to start functioning to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a), (b) and (d). The information is given in statements I and II below:-

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT-I

List of On-Going LPG Bottling Plants

<i>Name of the Oil Co.</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Location with State</i>	<i>Capacity (MTPA) as on 1.4.1989</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
I.O.C.	1.	Guwahati (Assam)	5,000
	2.	Duliajan (Assam)	30,000
	3.	Bongigaon (Assam)	15,000
	4.	Barauni (Bihar)	20,000
	5.	Koyali (Gujarat)	1,00,000
	6.	Rajkot (Gujarat)	37,000
	7.	Kanpur (Panki) (Uttar Pradesh)	25,000
	8.	Kanpur (Mini Plant) (Uttar Pradesh)	10,000
	9.	Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)	96,000
	10.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	35,000
	11.	Jalandhar (Punjab)	40,000
	12.	Kalyani (West Bengal)	35,000
	13.	Haldia (West Bengal)	25,000
	14.	Durgapur (West Bengal)	10,000
	15.	Madras (Tamil Nadu)	1,00,000
	16.	Salem (Tamil Nadu)	40,000

1	2	3	4
	17.	Cochin (Kerala)	35,000
	18.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	10,000
	19.	Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)	10,000
	20.	Shakurbasti (Delhi)	50,000
	21.	Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)	25,000
	22.	Durgapur (West Bengal)	25,000
	23.	Karnal (Haryana)	25,000
	24.	Haldwani (Uttar Pradesh)	5,000
	25.	Hazira (Gujarat)	25,000
	26.	Tekrikalan- Phase I & II (Delhi)	75,000
	27.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	25,000
	28.	Jamshedpur (Bihar)	25,000
	29.	Parwanoo (Himachal Pradesh)	5,000
	30.	Balasore (Orissa)	25,000
	31.	Ajmer (Rajasthan)	8,000
B.P.C.	32.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	37,500
	33.	Bombay (Refinery) (Maharashtra)	1,50,000
	34.	Shakurbasti (Delhi)	40,000
	35.	Mangalore (Karnataka)	18,500
	36.	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	12,500
	37.	Sholapur (Maharashtra)	12,500
	38.	Bhitoni (Jabalpur) (M.P)	25,000
	39.	Lalru (Ambala) (Haryana)	25,000

1	2	3	4
	40.	Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)	6,500
	41.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	6,500
	42.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	6,500
	43.	Khurda (Orissa)	6,500
	44.	Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)	12,500
	45.	Asaoti /Piyala (Haryana)	75,000
	46.	Hissar (Haryana)	6,500
H.P.C.	47.	Bombay (Maharashtra)	90,000
	48.	Vizag (Andhra Pradesh)	25,000
	49.	Khapri (Maharashtra)	34,000
	50.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	34,000
	51.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	34,000
	52.	Manglia (Madhya Pradesh)	34,000
	53.	Surat (Gujarat)	12,000
	54.	Miraj (Maharashtra)	10,000
	55.	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	12,000
	56.	Calcutta (West Bengal)	12,000
	57.	Cuttack (Orissa)	3,000
	58.	Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)	3,000
	59.	Pune (Maharashtra)	20,000
	60.	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	12,500
	61.	Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)	2,000
	62.	Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir)	2,000

1	2	3	4
	63.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	3,000
	64.	Shakurbasit (Delhi)	15,000
	65.	Mysore (Karnataka)	12,500
	66.	Goa (Goa)	12,500
	67.	Hubli (Karnataka)	12,500
	68.	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	12,500
	69.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	12,500
	70.	Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir)	7,000
	71.	Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)	7,000
	72.	Khurda Road (Orissa)	25,000
	73.	Jind (Haryana)	12,500
	74.	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	12,500
	75.	Rajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	25,000
	76.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	25,000

STATEMENT-II

List of Bottling Plants Under Construction

Name of the Oil Co.	Sl.No.	Location	Capacity (MTPA)	Anticipated date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
I.O.C.	1.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	25,000	to be assessed
	2.	Haridwar (Uttar Pradesh)	8,000	September, 1989
	3.	Tikrikalan Phase - III (Delhi)	25,000	May, 1989
H.P.C.	4.	Miraj (Maharashtra)	12,500	May, 1989
	5.	Dhaha Hoshiarpur (Punjab)	5,000	May, 1989
	6.	Gandhinagar/Modassa (Gujarat)	5,000	September, 1989
	7.	Unnao/Kannauj (Uttar Pradesh)	5,000	September 1989
	8.	Kasna (Uttar Pradesh)	5,000	December, 1989
	9.	Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)	5,000	March, 1990
B.P.C.	10.	Uran (Maharashtra)	75,000	December, 1989
	11.	Trivandurm (Kerala)	12,500	June, 1989

[Translation]

Electrification of Village and Installation of Pump Sets in West Bengal

7599. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified and pump sets installed by the Rural Electrification Corporation during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of villages electrified and pump sets installed by the Corporation in West Bengal during the last three years, district-wise ; and

(c) the number of villages proposed to be electrified and the number of pump sets to be installed by the Corporation in West Bengal during 1989-90?

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

(a) A statement I indicating state-wise number of villages electrified and pumpsets energised under rural electrification schemes financed by Rural Electrification Corporation during the last three years is given below:-

(b) Statement II indicating the district wise number of villages electrified and pumpsets energised under rural electrification schemes financed by Rural Electrification Corporation West Bengal is given below:-

(c) The Planning Commission has fixed a target of electrification of 1500 villages and energization of 12,000 pumpsets under rural electrification schemes to be financed by Rural Electrification Corporation during 1989-90.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise village electrification and pumpsets energisation under REC programme during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89

Sl.No.	State	Village electrified			Pumpsets energised		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	905	1076	1250	94208	117135	97071
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	71	95	—	—	—
3.	Assam	1468	1190	1070	114	119	70
4.	Bihar	3120	2307	2708	12645	8256	15002
5.	Gujarat	595	410	25	17194	40293	29150
6.	Haryana	—	—	—	16746	26813	6420
7.	H.P.	825	634	46	180	269	174
8.	J & K	117	101	53	59	114	198
9.	Karnataka	1225	746	313	46403	46865	44000
10.	Kerala	—	—	—	13095	13304	15004
11.	M.F.	3709	3929	4337	43345	58115	99383

Sl.No.	State	Village electrified			Pumpsets energised		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Maharashtra	502	787	1050	51839	105000	120000
13.	Manipur	78	98	150	—	—	—
14.	Meghalaya	76	225	315	8	—	—
15.	Mizoram	—	49	55	—	—	—
16.	Nagaland	85	170	25	—	10	—
17.	Orissa	1363	1516	1349	2050	2895	4000 (Pro)
18.	Punjab	—	—	—	50158	22247	21800
19.	Rajasthan	1126	1097	1445	9614	12280	18158
20.	Tamilnadu	4	—	—	32628	61164	51485
21.	Sikkim	26	40	31	—	—	—
22.	Tripura	159	155	125	91	68	65

Sl.No.	State	Village electrified			Pumpsets energised		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	U.P.	3564	4185	2777	25856	20590	23301
24.	West Bengal	1331	1573	1649	4634	7946	8897

STATEMENT-II

Districtwise details of villages electrified and pumpsets energised under REC Schemes in West Bengal during the last three years

District	Village electrified			Pumpsets energised		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bankura	139	131	208	162	217	460
Birbhum	150	145	137	387	594	816
Burdwan	46	121	77	248	630	1191
Coochbehar	101	89	125	3	89	135
Darjeeling	47	18	35	—	—	—
Howrah	40	58	34	5	57	5
Hooghly	58	115	83	623	553	488
Jalpaiguri	13	40	41	2	89	60
Malda 69	62	51	287	258	352	
Midnapore	140	253	319	407	592	1461

District	Village electrified			Pumpsets energised			
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Murshidabad	107	87	39	713	1651	1806	
Nadia 233	—	—	984	1571	875		
Purulia	75	100	130	—	—	—	
24- Parganas	167	205	178	752	1170	867	
West Bengal	156	149	192	81	475	380	
Total	1331	1573	1649	4634	7946	8897	

[English]

Production of Disposable Syringes

7600. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units manufacturing disposable syringes;

(b) whether any representations have been received by Government highlighting the problem faced by these units;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total annual capacity of these units; and

(e) whether domestic production is sufficient to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There are 11 existing manufacturers.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, Some of the units have asked for a blanket ban on import of disposable syringes.

(d) The total annual capacity of existing units in the organised sector is 1725 lakh Nos. and the capacity in the pipe line is 1870 lakh Nos. per annum.

(e) No specific demand figures are available. However, as per the assessment made by the financial institutions the estimated demand is 2000 lakh Nos. per annum against the present production of about 200 lakh Nos.

Retrenchment of E.D. Mail Carriers

7601. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ED Mail carriers are being retrenched on account of revision of mail arrangements;

(b) if so, how many such employees have been retrenched uptill 31 December 1988;

(c) how many of these employees have been taken back on duty;

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to ensure safety of job ED employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). Instructions exist that surplus incumbents may be kept on the waiting list and offered alternate appointments as and when available.

Cell to Highlight Dangers of Highly Toxic Organic Chemicals

7602. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a cell to highlight the dangers and damage caused by the use of highly toxic organic chemicals;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c) . A Major Accident Hazard Control Advisory Divisions has been set up by the Union Ministry of Labour in the Central Labour Institute,

Bombay with Major Accident Hazards Control Cells at Calcutta Kanpur and Madras. A part of this Division, a Data Bank on hazardous substances chemicals and installations, major accidents, specialists in major accidents hazards control etc. is also being set up by that Ministry. Further, in order to implement the various provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 covering hazardous substances and management of chemical accidents, the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests has also taken various steps, namely, setting up of a Hazardous Substances Management Division; framing of rules for regulating chemicals during all stages of manufacture and handling; preparation of a Crises Management Plan to deal with chemical emergencies; constitution of Central Crises Group; and issuance of guidelines to the States for preparation of crises management plans.

Long Wall Method of Underground Coal Mining

7603. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efficiency of the mechanised long wall method of underground coal mining has been tried in the country;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action plan, if any, evolved as a long-term a strategy for mechanisation of CILs underground mines to achieve its targetted coal production?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). There are in all 9 sets of long wall mining equipment in Coal India Limited. At present 2 sets are undergoing major overhaul. The remaining 7 sets are contributing about 1.5 million tonnes to coal production per year.

(c) To meet the target of coal production, Coal India Limited expects to operate 14 sets of long-wall mining equipment by 1989-90. It has been tentatively estimated that in order to meet the production targets in the future, 20 to 25 sets of such equipment have to be added during the Eighth Plan period and 30 to 35 sets during the Ninth Plan Period. In addition Board and Pillar workings will also be mechanised by use of mechanical leaders.

Manufacture of Light Commercial Vehicles

7604. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies producing light commercial vehicle with foreign collaboration and the number of vehicles produced by each company during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether any of these companies have sought permission for the production of passenger cars; and

(c) if so, the policy of Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The automobile industry has been broadbanded. As such, any manufacturer having a broad-banded licence for the manufacture of 4-wheeled vehicles can take up the manufacture of passenger car also within the approved licensed capacity. However, if they need any foreign collaboration, they must apply to the Government for approval of the collaboration.

STATEMENT I

The names of the companies manufacturing light commercial vehicles and having foreign collaboration and their production during the last three years are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of the manufacturer	Production		
1	2	3		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1.	M/s. Allwyn Nissan Ltd.	1149	1631	2351
2.	M/s. DCM -Toyota Ltd.	2714	3366	3348
3.	M/s. Eicher Motors Ltd.	1143	3120	4721
4.	M/s. Swaraj Mazda Ltd.	1603	2220	3828
5.	M/s. Bajaj Tempo Ltd. (Tempo traveller model)	—	238	211

Plants Run by Union Carbide India Ltd.

7605. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plants run by Union Carbide India Limited in the country and their locatio;

(b) the details of items being manufactured by Union Carbide;

(c) whether the raw material used in those plants is being imported and if so, the amount involved;

(d) whether the products of Union Carbide are also being exported and if so, the value of the items exported annually; and

(e) whether the Union Carbide India Ltd. has closed down certain plants and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Housing Pool Scheme for Public Sector Employees

7606. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a housing pool scheme for central public sector employees, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Participation of Staff of Madras T.V. Kendra in T.V. Programmes

7607. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of the Madras T.V. Centres are given opportunities in the T.V. Programmes there;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any remuneration is paid to these staff members for taking part in the programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to discourage this practice?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Duties of some categories of staff involve participation in Door-darshan programmes.

(c) to (e). Since the staff members take part in T.V. Programmes in the course of their duties, no extra remuneration is paid to them.

Depicting of Women Through Media

7608. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian women is depicted in the cinema, commercial advertisements and other media in a manner completely ignoring the dignity and values attached to her in society; and

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of changing the time of advertisement regarding 'Family Welfare' particularly in the evening and to telecast it as some late hours?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) So, far as Doordarshan programmes (including sponsored serial and commercial advertisements) and AIR programmes are concerned, due consideration is given to the desirable value systems, such as dignity of women, in projection over the electronic media. They are guided by the guidelines to the official media and the respective commercial code for broadcasting/telecasting. Films are certified by the Central Board for Film Certification. As far as private media are concerned, they are governed by the ordinary law of the land.

(b) In consultation with the nodal Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Door-darshan telecasts spots of family welfare at prime time as a priority social campaign. On AIR, advertisement relating to family welfare devices are broadcast after 8.00 P.M.

LPG Facility in Andhra Pradesh

7609. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of towns/cities in Andhra Pradesh provided with cooking gas facility so far; and

(b) the number of towns/cities likely to be provided with this facility during the remaining period of the current plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The required information is given in the state-

ment below.

(b) Upto the Annual LPG Marketing Plan 1988-89, Oil Companies have planned 34 new LPG distributorships in the existing as well 16 new towns of Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT

The names of towns/cities in Andhra Pradesh provided with LPG facility

Sl.No.	Location
1	2
1.	Vijayawada
2.	Masulipatnam
3.	Gudiwada
4.	Nandigama
5.	Ibrahimpattam
6.	Guntur
7.	Tenali
8.	Narasaraopet
9.	Macherla
10.	Sattanpalli
11.	Ongole
12.	Chirala
13.	Markapur
14.	Kandukur
15.	Nellore
16.	Sriharikota

1	2	1	2
17.	Chittoor	40.	Rajamundry
18.	Thirupathi	41.	Bhimavaram
19.	Madanapalli	42.	Tanuk
20.	Punganur	43.	Palakole
21.	Cuddapah	44.	Tadepalligudem
22.	Prodattur	45.	Eluru
23.	Yerraguntla	46.	Secunderabad
24.	Miriyalguda	47.	Ramagundam
25.	Vijayapuri	48.	Karimnagar
26.	Bhongir	49.	Jagtiyal
27.	Khammam	50.	Nizamabad
28.	Palavoncha	51.	Warangal
29.	Palamaner	52.	Bodhan
30.	Bapatla	53.	Godavarikhani
31.	Jaggayapet	54.	Ramakrishnapuram
32.	Tiruvuru	55.	Dundigal
33.	Vettapalam	56.	Koratla
34.	Vizag	57.	Mancherial
35.	Salur	58.	Sircilla
36.	Vijayanagaran	59.	Tandur
37.	Anakapalli	60.	Shankarapalli
38.	Ukkunagaram	61.	Karankote
39.	Kakinada	62.	Kurnool

1	2	1	2
63.	Adoni	86.	Narsapur
64.	Anantapur	87.	Srungavarapukota
65.	Tadpatri	88.	Dhone
66.	Rayadurg	89.	Armoor
67.	Guntakkal	90.	Chintalpudi
68.	Adilabad	91.	Kanigiri
69.	Uravakonda	92.	Machilipatnam
70.	Peddapalli	93.	Amalapuram
71.	Bhainsa	94.	Nellore
72.	Mahabubnagar	95.	Hyderabad/Secunderbad
73.	Wanaparthy	96.	Ramachandrapuram
74.	Narayanpet	97.	Kaghaznagar
75.	Gooty	98.	Cadwal
76.	Kadiri	99.	Sadasivpet
77.	Jangaon	100.	Kothagudem
78.	Bellampally	101.	Manuguru
79.	Kamareddy	102.	Butchirajpalem
80.	Medak	103.	Nirmal
81.	Sangareddy	104.	Siddipet
82.	Zaheerabad	105.	Mehboobabad
83.	Nalogooda	106.	Peddandipedu
84.	Suryapet	107.	Munnangi
85.	Ponnur	108.	Guggirala

1	2
109.	Vuyyuru
110.	Kandipadu
111.	Nuzvid
112.	Managalagiri
113.	Rapalle
114.	Chilakaluripet
115.	Patamata
116.	Yemmiganur
117.	Nandyal
118.	Srisailam
119.	Hindupur
120.	Dharmavaram
121.	Vinukonda
122.	Atmakur
123.	Nagarkurnool
124.	Bhadrachalam
125.	Akiveedu
126.	Achanta
127.	Anaparthi
128.	Chodavaram
129.	Dowleshwaram
130.	G.R. Nagaram
131.	Kothapeta

1	2
132.	Kothavalsa
133.	Maruteru
134.	Mummudivaram
135.	Narsipatnam
136.	Palasa
137.	Palakonda
138.	Peddapuram
139.	Pitha-puram
140.	Poduru
141.	Rayavaram
142.	Razole
143.	Samalkot
144.	Srikakulam
145.	Visakhapatnam
146.	Velamanchili
147.	Jangareddygudem
148.	Gajuwaka
149.	Nidadavol
150.	Parvatipuram
151.	Beemunipatnam
152.	Bobbili
153.	Rajam
154.	Tuni

1	2
155.	Kovvur
156.	Chipurupalli
157.	Sompeta
158.	Srikalahasthi
159.	Venkatagiri
160.	Sullurpeta
161.	Kavali
162.	Puttur
163.	Vicarabad

Work Load in Telecom Factory, Calcutta

7610. SHRISATISH CHANDRASINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28th March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3699 regarding work-load in Telecom Factory, Calcutta and state:

(a) whether there has been sharp decrease in the capacity utilisation of the factory during the last two years;

(b) whether a large number of workers have paid wages without regular jobs in the factory during the above period;

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

(d) when the production of new products will actually be taken in hand by the factory management for full capacity utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is decrease in capacity utilisation in some areas like foundry but there has been substantial increase in other areas like CT Boxes, DP Boxes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

(d) Some new items like CD Cabinet Payphones have been taken up for production during 1989-90.

Production of Alcohol From Sugarcane/ Molasses

7611. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16th August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2783 regarding production of alcohol from sugarcane or molasses and state:

(a) the details of information collected so far;

(b) whether a number of State Governments are still violating the Government directive dated 19 November, 1975 which prohibits creation of additional capacity for distillation or brewing of alcoholic drinks;

(c) if so, the details of licences issued by various States till 31 March, 1989;

(d) whether some of the new distillation factories have also been given C.O.B. licences;

(e) the steps being contemplated to stop such factories from undertaking further production of alcoholic drinks?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (c). As per information received from the State Government

so far, a total number of 33 licences have been issued by Bihar (1) Haryana (1) J & K (4), Karnataka (18), Madhya Pradesh (4), West Bengal (1) and Goa (4) upto December, 1988.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some State Government have issued licences for manufacture of potable alcohol in violation of the ban orders issued by the Government of India in November, 1975, as they hold a legal view that they are competent to do so.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Telecom. Sub Divisions in Balasore and Bhadrak, Orissa

7612. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria and minimum work load has been prescribed for the creation of Telecom. Sub Division if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Chief General Manager, Orissa Telecom. Circle had submitted proposals for creation of new Telecom Sub Divisions for Balasore and Bhadrak in Orissa;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon by the Ministry and the time by which these sub-divisions will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The norms for establishing Telecom. Sub-Divisions are given in the Statement I & II below:-

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Proposal for creation of Phones Engineering Sub-Division at Balasore and for Telegraph Engineering Sale Division at Bhadrak were received in March 89 and are being examined. The post of SDOs for the Sub-Divisions will be sanctioned if found justified keeping in view of the existing ban on creation of new posts and need for economy in expenditure.

STATEMENT-I**Standards for Sub Divisional Office (Telephones)**

One post of SDO.Phones will be sanctioned if the total workload in the concentrated system reaches 0.65 i.e.4420 units. The workload is calculated as per co-efficients given below for all the assets:

Sl.No.	Assets	Scale Unit
1	2	3
A.	OUTDOOR PLANT	
	(i) PBX/PABX with EC:	(i) DEL to Exchanges
	(a) 99 ext. or less	10
	(b) 100 and above	40
	(iii) Extensions of all types	0.3
	(iv) Telex Subscriber	15
	Rented & Departmental T.P. Circuits	15 per circuit
	(v) Carrier/Repeater/VFT systems	65
	per channel	5

Sl.No.	Assets	Scale Unit
1	2	3
	(vi) C.T.O.	40 Per office
	(vii) D.T.O.	20 Per office
	(viii) N.E. Lines/Private wires /LDPCOs	4 per line
	(ix) Sanctioned staff for outdoor plant including J.E.	5
	(x) J.E. (O.D)	15
B.	INDOOR PLANT	
	Exchanges having equipped capacity of	
	(i) 1000-1999 lines	1100
	(ii) 2000-2999 lines	1675
	(iii) 3000-4999 Lines	3300
	(iv) 5000 and above	5500
	(v) Special Service positions	15 per position
	(vi) SLOD/MLOD/STD	3 per Circuit

Sl.No.	Assets	Scale Unit
1	2	3
	(vii) Telex Exchange	110 per exchange
	Telex working connections	4 per working connections
	(viii) Sanctioned staff for Indoor Plant including JEs	8
	(ix) JEs (Indoor)	15
C. TRUNK PLANT		
	Trunk Exchange with	
	(i) 10-15 traffic handling positions.	500 per exchange
	Per O.G. position	150
	Per I.C./CIT/position	100
	(ii) 16 or more traffic handling positions	700
	per O.G. position	175
	Per I.C./CIT position	125
	(iii) Record Enquiry position related to above	15

Sl.No.	Assets	Scale Unit
1	2	3
	(iv) Sanctioned staff for Trunk Plant including JEs	8
	(v) JEs (TK)	15
D.	OTHER ASSETS IN	
	Concentrated system not covered by above	
	(i) Exchange 100-499	125
	Weightages	
	(i) For difficult terrain i.e. terrain accepted as difficult by Govt. of India	25%
	on Units A (i) & B (i) (ii) (iii), (iv) above.	
	(ii) Cross Bar Systems	15 % on units at A above.
	(ii) TAX terminations:	
	(i) Constant per exchange	as per equivalent auto exchanges

Sl.No.	Assets	Scale Unit
1	2	3
	(ii) Per Circuit	3 units
	(iii) per head of staff	8 units

Note: (i) Exchanges of 1000 lines and above and exchange lines related to them open alongwith other units in the local system will be treated as concentrated system.

(ii) The assessment will be made separately for each system and the charges will be bifurcated at 1.3 load.

1	2	3
		connection on DELs related to (iv) to (vii) above.
C.	Special Service position including Auto-Manual position	
	(i) Related to (i) to (iv) above	10 per position
	(ii) Related (v) to (vii) above.	15 per position
D.	STD /SLOD/M.L O.D. circuits both incoming and outgoing	3 per circuit
E.	Telex exchange	110 per exchange + 4 per working connection.
F.	Telex subscriber, rented and Departmental T.P. circuits.	15 per working line/circuit.
G.	PBX/PABX (i) with equipped capacity of 99 ext. or less (ii) 100 ext. & above.	10 per exchange
H.	Extension of alltypes	40 per exchange.
J.	N.E. incorporate wires/L D.P. Ts.	0.3 per extension.
K.	Trunk/Telegraph alignments	4 per line
	(i) C-8, MCl	2.7 per K.M

1	2	3
(ii) other alignment	1.8	per K.M.
L. Telegraphs Offices:		
(i) CTOs	40	per office
(ii) DTOs	20	per office
(iii) Combined offices	4	per office.
M. Carrier/Repeater /VFT systems.	65	per system +
No. Trunk Exchanges with:	5	per channel.
(i) 9 traffic handling position or less	75	per position
(ii) Record/Enquiry position in the above exchanges	10	per position.
(iii) 10 to 15 traffic handling positions	500	pe exchange 150 per O.G. position 100 per CIT/IC position.
(iv) 16 traffic handling positions and above	700	per exchange CIT/IC position 175 per O.G. position 125 per CIT/IC position.
(v) Record/Enquiry position in (iii) and (iv) above.	15	per position.

3

2

1

P.	Subordinate changes	15	per J.E
Q.	Sanctioned staff	5	per post outdoor staff 8 per post indoor/trunk staff.
R.	Constant workload	800	per charge (Not to be taken into calculation).

WEIGHTAGES

- (a) For difficult terrain i.e. terrain accepted as difficult by the Govt. of India above. 25% on units at (A) and (B)
- (b) Cross bar systems. 15% on units at (A) above.

[Translation]

[English]

Outstanding Amount of KVIC

7613. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutions against whom the amount of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is outstanding for a very long time and it has not been possible to recover it;

(b) the details of such outstanding amount up to 1988; and

(c) the steps being taken to recover it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Names of the Institutions and amount outstanding against each as on 31.3.1988 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-7824-A/89]

(c) Khadi and Village Industries Commission has initiated legal action/liquidation proceedings against the institutions for recovery of outstanding loans. A special recovery cell has also been created in the Commission which takes number of steps for recovery of overdue loans including liquidation proceedings. An exercise has also recently been done by the Commission to assess the position of outstanding loans. The institutions and the State Boards against whom loans are outstanding have been specifically directed to repay the amount with interest. KVIC has also introduced an incentive measure under which improvement in the recovery of loans from the institutions etc. is linked with more entitlement of funds in future.

Telecommunication Facilities During 1988-89

7614. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 5660. regarding telephone facility in Gram Panchayats and state:

(a) the average estimated population covered by each hexagon as on 31.3.1989;

(b) the total number of hexagon provided with telecom facilities during 1988-89;

(c) the total number of hexagon programmed for provision of telecom. facilities during 1989-90 State-wise; and

(d) the district-wise break-up for the State of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The average estimated population covered by each hexagon is 13,589 as per 1981 census.

(b) 2636 Long distance Public Telephones have been provided during 88-89. Covering approximately the same number of hexagons.

(c) 3000 hexagons are programmed to be provided with telecom. facilities during 1989-90. State-wise details are given in the statement below.

(d) 286 Long Distance Public Telephones are programmed for Bihar during 1989-90. The places are decided during the course of the year depending upon technical feasibility & availability of equipment.

STATEMENT*Target for LDPTs During 1989-90*

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Circle/State</i>	
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	48
2.	Assam	132
3	Bihar	286
4	Gujarat	151
	Dadra Nagar Haveli	3
	Daman Diu	1
5	Haryana	91
6.	Himachal Pradesh	152
7.	J & K	78
8.	Karnataka	152
9	Kerala	1
	L Deep Island	—
10	Madhya Pradesh	307
11	Maharashtra	300
	Goa	—
12	North East Arunachal	15
	Manipur	38
	Meghalaya	30
	Mizoram	27
	Nagaland	37
	Tripura	5
13	Orissa	160

1	2	3
14.	Punjab	92
15.	Rajasthan	356
16.	Tamil Nadu	59
	Pondicherry	—
17.	Uttar Pradesh	308
18.	West Bengal	156
	A & N Islands	2
	Sikkim	5
Total		30000

Telecommunication Services in Andhra Pradesh

7615. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the deterioration in telecommunication services in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the factories responsible therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the telecommunication services in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir. Telecom Services in Andhra Circle have been showing improvement.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps taken during 1988-89 for further improvement are as follows:-

- (i) Customer-oriented training of staff;
- (ii) Upgradation of local network by replacement of faulty instruments heavy overhead alignment by cables and rehabilitation of distribution points;
- (iii) Introduction of International and National Subscriber dialling for 70 more stations;
- (iv) Computerisation of Directory Inquiry in Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Guntur, Bhimawaram, Eluru, Tenali, Gudivada and Machilipatnam;
- (v) Computerisation of telephone billing at Visakhapatnam; and
- (vi) Fault recording computerisation

at Hyderabad, Eluru, Nizamabad and Guntur.

Postal Agencies in Andhra Pradesh

7616. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of postal agencies at present in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of postal agencies in rural areas during 1989-90;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) At present there are 5 Licensed Postal Agents LPA's and 89 agents licensed to sell postage stamps and stationery on commission basis functioning in the State.

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

[Translation]

Dealership to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes by Maruti Udyog Ltd.

7617. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited has given any dealerships to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled

Tribes;

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

(c) whether any quota for dealership has been or proposed to be fixed for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; if so, whether such dealerships will be allotted to them on priority basis in future; and

(d) the details of the conditions proposed or fixed in allotting dealership to them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Applicants for dealership are not required to indicate their caste-status, and therefore, the information in this regard is not available with Maruti Udyog Limited.

(d) to (d). Appointment of dealers is a commercial matter decided by the Board of Maruti Udyog Limited on the basis of applications received after an open advertisement and evaluation of capabilities of individuals to —

- (i) provide a standard of customer service in accordance with Maruti policies;
- (ii) maximise the market share; and
- (iii) project and develop the highest possible image of the Company.

[English]

Electrification of Villages

7618. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of villages electrified so far State-wise ; and

(b) the target fixed for 1989-90 State/Union Territory-wise;

(a) Statement-I indicating State/Union Territory-wise percentage of villages electrified as on 28.2.89 is given below.

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

(b) Statement-II indicating State/Union Territory-wise targets fixed for village electrification during 1989-90 is given below.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise percentage of villages electrified as on 28.2.89

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>% age villages electrified</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.5
3.	Assam	85.9
4.	Bihar	63.5
5.	Goa	100.0
6.	Gujarat	100.0
7.	Haryana	100.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	100.0@
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	93.5
10.	Karnataka	97.8
11.	Kerala	100.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	77.0
13.	Maharashtra	98.6
14.	Manipur	49.5
15.	Meghalaya	37.4
16.	Mizoram	38.7

1	2	3
17.	Nagaland	98.7
18.	Orissa	62.1
19.	Punjab	100.0
20.	Rajasthan	69.2
21.	Sikkim	75.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	99.9
23.	Tripura	51.4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	69.3
25.	West Bengal	64.1
Union Territories		
1.	A & N Islands	92.7
2.	Chandigarh	100.0
3.	D & N Haveli	100.0
4.	Delhi	100.0
5.	Daman & Diu	100.0
6.	Lakshdweep	100.0
7.	Pondicherry	100.0

@ — Achievement as per 1971 census.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise /UT wise targets for village electrification during the year 1989-90

Sl.No.	State/U.Ts.	Target for village electrification
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	650
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	135

1	2	3
3.	Assam	1703
4.	Bihar	2300
5.	Goa	40W
6.	Gujarat	—
7.	Haryana	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	100
10.	Karnataka	30
11.	Kerala	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2700
13.	Maharashtra	150*
14.	Manipur	250
15.	Meghalaya	230
16.	Mizoram	65
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	785
19.	Punjab	—
20.	Rajasthan	1010
21.	Sikkim	38
22.	Tamil Nadu	—
23.	Tripura	160
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2365
25.	West Bengal	1560
Total (States)		14231

1	2	3
1.	A & N Islands	—
2.	Chandigarh	—
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
4.	Daman & Diu	—
5.	Delhi	—
6.	Lakshadweep	—
7.	Pondicherry	—
	Total (U.Ts.)	—
	Total All India	14231

W — Wadas

* 100% village electrification has since been achieved.

**Power Theft in Sainik Farms in
Khanpur, Delhi**

7619. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of power theft detected in Sainik Farms in Khanpur, Delhi during the last one year;

(b) the number of raids conducted and the F.I.Rs lodged with the Police;

(c) the number of thefts repeated and the action taken in such cases; and

(d) the preventive measures taken to stop recurrence of such offences?

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

(a) According to DESU, 7 cases of power theft were detected in the Sainik Farms

during the period 29.4.88 to 28.4.89.

(b) According to DESU, two raids were conducted in the area—one on 19.5.88 and the other on 3.3.89. All the 7 cases have been reported by DESU to the police.

(c) No repeated case of power theft has been detected by DESU.

(d) Surprise raids are carried out by DESU from time to time to check the case of power thefts etc.

**S.T.D. Facility Between Delhi and Joda
In Keonjhar District Orissa**

7620. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce S.T.D. facility between Delhi and Joda in Keonjhar district of Orissa; and

(b) if so, whether the same will be provided during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present.

**Contribution of SENDOC (NISJET),
Hyderabad**

7621. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the contribution made by the Small Industry Information Documentation

Centre (SENDOC) established at the National Institute of Small Industry and Extension Training (NISJET) at Hyderabad for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): A statement indicating the contributions made by the Small Industry Information Documentation Centre (SENDOC) established at NISJET, Hyderabad during the last three years from April 86 to March, '89 is given below.

STATEMENT

The main functions of SENDOC are to procure, process, store, retrieve & disseminate documents & information in the field of Small medium industry for the use of entrepreneurs, industrialists, researchers, consultants and development agencies like Industries' comissionerates corporations, Financial Institutions etc. Apart from answering technical enquiries from all over the Country, SENDOC also brings out regularly four journals dealing with Economics & Development, Industry & Technology, Management & Behavioural Sciences and Appropriate Technology. It also collects area literature, trade literature, institutional literature, project profiles & regulatory information.

- I. *Acquisitions*: Apart from these, SENDOC provides reading material for all faculty & Participants of all national and international courses. It also continuously provides special guidance on individual technologies to entrepreneurs of the Institutes EDP courses.

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
i) Books & Reports	1,626	619	683
ii) Special Publications	458	460	452

- II. *Information Processing Work* : Since inception, the emphasis has been to scan and select the relevant items of information from periodicals & reports to prepare abstracts, and index them to form a part of a *Central Information File* for easy retrieval of information.

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
i) Periodical issues scanned	6,000	6,000	5,600*
ii) Abstracts prepared	4,200	4,350	3,800
iii) Items Indexed	4,750	4,800	4,250
iv) Newspapers Scanned (22 Newspapers per day)	7,200	7,200	7,200
v) Newspapers Clippings Prepared	4,200	4,000	3,000

* The slight reduction is because of weedings out of some periodicals & more rigorous standards for judging what is relevant.

III. *Information Dissemination Work*

i) Technical Enquiries:

Answered by post	600	632	656
in person	1,000	1,200	1,350

ii) *Bibliographies supplied on request.*

14	4	—
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iii) Publication of Abstracting Periodicals

SENDOC Bulletin Part I : Industry & Technology (monthly)

Part II : Economics & Development (monthly)

Part III: Management & Behavioral Science
(monthly)

Appropriate Technology Documentation Bullet-in (Bi-monthly)

iv) Xerox copies of literature	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
supplied	2,400	3,500	1,500

iv) Training Programmes:

i) *National:*

- i) Intensive Training Programme on Abstracting & Indexing (July 7-18, 1986)
- ii) Information Storage and Retrieval Systems (ISRS) (January 12-30, 1987)
- iii) Intensive Training Programme on Abstracting & Indexing (29th June- 10 July, 1987)
- iv) Intensive Training Programme on Abstracting Indexing (27th June - 8th July, 1987)
- v) ISRS Programme (16th January 1988 - 3rd Feb 1989).

2. *Training Programmes Conducted at Guwahati (Assam) Branch Institute for North Eastern Region):*

i) ISRS (1986)

- ii) ISRS (1987)
- iii) ISRS (1989)

3. *Sponsored Training Programmes*

- i) ISRS for Officers of DIC, A.P. (20, June-8 July 1988)
- ii) Organisation and Management Programme for Functional Managers of DIC, Assam. (18th July - 29 July, 1988)

4. *International Training Programmes*

- i) ISRS (September - November, 1986)
- ii) ISRS (September - November, 1987)
- iii) ISRS (September - November, 1988)

V. *Special Projects:*

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1986 | i) Techno-Economic Report on Rigid P.V.C. Pipes, 70 p. 1986. |
| | ii) Union Catalogue of Product Profiles (Computer Produced) |
| 1987 | New Product Finder: Computerised index to 774 product profiles. |
| 1988 | A Book of Abstracts & Literature Review on Transfer of Technology: Project Sponsored by IDBI. March, 1988- (Continuing) |

LPG Bottling plants in Karnataka

7622. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up any new bottling plants in Karnataka, particularly, in Raichur district during the current Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAMDUTT): (a) There is no proposal to set up any new bottling plant in Karnataka during the current plan period; (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Appointment of Statutory Auditors in Public Undertakings in Karnataka

7623. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Karnataka State Public undertakings which have requested the Company Law Board for the appointment of Statutory auditors for audit these two years accounts;

(b) if so, whether the Company Law Board propose to give permission for taking up audit work of these Public Undertakings by the statutory auditors for two years' accounts simultaneously;

(c) the number of requests for other Karnataka State Public Undertakings pending with the Company Law Board in this regard; and

(d) the maximum time likely to be taken to appoint statutory auditors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Under Section 619 (2) of the Companies Act, 1956, the auditors of a Government Company are appointed or reappointed by the Company Law Board on the *advice* of Comptroller & Auditor General of India. The Comptroller & Auditor General of India has not recommended appointment of auditors for a period of two years at a time in respect of any Karnataka State Government Company during 1988-89.

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

Joint Venture for Oil Exploration

7624. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to launch a joint venture for oil exploration in Malaysia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). Oil & Natural Gas Commission is evaluating the proposals for exploration in Malaysia on its own as well as in collaboration with other oil companies. Proposals for overseas exploration are examined by Government after taking into account all relevant factors including the prospectively of the areas available for exploration and availability of resources.

Gas Based Waste Heat Recovery Plant in Maharashtra

7625. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the third unit of the gas based waste heat recovery plant in Maharashtra has been techno-economically approved by the Central Electricity Authority as well as the Planning Commission;

(b) if not, whether the proposal is held up for want of availability of gas on sustained basis; and

(c) the steps taken to confirm the availability of gas to the unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The proposal of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for the installation of the third Waste Heat Recovery Unit at the Uran Gas Turbine Station has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority. Commitment of gas for the proposed unit has not been made to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board at present. The proposal could be processed for investment decision when the availability of gas is confirmed.

Wage Revision of Coal mine Workers

7626. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
 PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
 SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
 HIT:
 SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
 WARI:
 SHRI H.A. DORA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some major decisions were taken at the last meeting of the Steering Group of the Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry on the revision of wages of the coal mine workers as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 2 April, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the MOU between Government and coal mine workers has since been settled and signed; and

(d) when the final decision will be announced?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Steering Group of the JBCCI in its meeting, held on 28th and 29th March, 1989, in which were represented representatives of both the management and the Central Trade Unions, came to agreed decisions on most of the major demands of the workers relating to increase in their wages, transport subsidy, house rent allowance etc., but issues, like, increase in ceiling of gratuity amount, life cover scheme, difficulty allowance etc. are yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). A new wage agreement between the management of the coal companies and the representatives of the coal workers will be signed only after all the demands have been finally settled on the

JBCCI and the terms have been duly cleared by the Government.

Production of Polymers, Chemicals and Fibres

7627. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
 WARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to prescribe higher capacities for production of polymers, chemicals and fibres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Minimum economic scale of operations have been fixed for various petrochemical plants. It is envisaged to update these from time to time, depending upon techno-economic considerations.

Composition of Coir Board

7628. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the existing composition of the Coir Board with full particulars of its members;

(b) whether there is no representative of the co-operative sector, public sector and trade unions of the coir industry in Kerala on the Coir Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The composition of the Board is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). The Coir Board has been re-

constituted as per the provisions of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 and the Coir Industry Rules, 1954. The representation is given to the categories specified in the said Act and Rules which do not provide for nomination from these categories as such. Nevertheless, some of the Members of the present Coir Board are reported to have been associated with coir co-operatives, trade unions etc.

STATEMENT

In addition to the Chairman, the composition of the Coir Board is as under:—

(a) Growers of coconuts and producers of husks and coir yarn.

1. Shri V.R. Prasad.
2. Shri V.K. Laxmanan.
3. Vacant.

(b) Persons engaged in the production of husks coir and coir yarn and in the manufacture of coir products.

4. Shri Thachadi Prabhakaran.
5. Shri Kaviad Divakara Panicker.
6. Smt. Kuntala Kumari Acharya.

(c) Manufacturers of coir products.

7. Shri Jagan Phillipose.
8. Shri Peter Alphonse.
9. Shri B. Byrappaji.

(d) Dealers in coir, coir yarn and coir products including both exporters and internal traders.

10. Shri Ravi Karunakaran.

11. Shri Radhakrishna Adiga.

12. Smt. G. Kamala Devi.

(e) Members of Parliament.

13. Shri N. Dennis
(Lok Sabha)

14. Shri I. Rama Rai
(Lok Sabha)

15. Shri John. F. Fernandes
(Rajya Sabha)

(f) Governments of Principal coconut growing States:

16. Representative of the Government of Kerala.

17. Director of Industries and Commerce, Government of Tamil Nadu.

18. Representative of the Government of Karnataka.

19. Commissioner of Industries, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

20. Representative of the Government of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(g) Such other persons or class of persons who in the opinion of the Central Government ought to be represented on the Board.

21. Representative of the Integrated Finance Wing of the Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi.

22. Representative of the Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi.

23. Chairman,
Coconut Development Board,
Cochin,
Kerala.

Export Earnings of Private and Public Sector Companies

7629. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given on 4 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 4771 regarding investment in public and private sector enterprises and state the reasons for inverse ratio in the investment and export earnings in the public sector enterprises and private sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Exports by public sector enterprises and private sector enterprises cannot be directly proportional to their investments as the products and services profile cannot be in the same proportion as investments. Not all public sector enterprises are producing goods for exports and the majority of the enterprises cater to internal demands of the country. Out of about 225 Central Public Enterprises only 35 are exporting either their products or services.

Branch Offices of Registrar of Newspaper of India in States

7630. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Indian Newspaper Society and some newspapers for setting up of one branch of the Registrar of Newspapers office in every State; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to decentralise the work of the Registrar of Newspapers of India by setting up such branch offices in each State?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Requests have been received from some Newspaper Organisations for setting up one branch of the office of Registrar of Newspapers for India in every State.

(b) A scheme to decentralise the work of Registrar of Newspapers for India by upgrading the offices of Registrar of Newspapers for India at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to the level of Regional Offices is included in the VIIth Plan. Its implementation is dependant on the availability of resources.

Selection of A.I.R. Hindi Specialist for Japan Broadcasting Corporation

7631. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio propose to conduct a written test for selection of a Hindi specialist from amongst its staff for secondment to Japan Broadcasting Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether All India Radio had requested the Japan Broadcasting Corporation to conduct the test as was done in secondment cases for British Broadcasting Corporation; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). All India Radio has conducted a test to short list suitable candidates for secondment to Japan Broadcasting Corporation after circulating the opportunity to all Hindi speaking Stations. All the 21 employees, who applied were called

for the test but only 18 appeared for the test.

(c) Final selection will be made only by Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

(d) Does not arise.

Assistance to SC/ST Petrol Pump Allottees

7632. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance is provided to run the petrol pumps allotted by the Indian Oil Corporation to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the oil companies have set up any institutions to train the dealers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

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

(b) Under the auspices of the Reserve Bank of India, a loan scheme exists to provide financial assistance through Public Sector Banks to candidates under social objective category including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Loan is provided both for working capital and term loan requirement upto 75% of the total outlay.

(c) Oil companies have not set up any institutions to train their dealers belonging to SC and ST categories. However, the field staff are involved in training the dealers at the Retail Outlet sites on a regular basis.

Periodical Training Programmes are also conducted to train the dealers and their

staff in the various aspects of running of retail outlets.

TV Relay Centre at Jhalawar, Rajasthan

7633. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in setting up the TV Relay Centre at Jhalawar in Rajasthan; and

(b) the time by which it will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). There has been no delay in establishment of low power TV transmitter at Jhalawar, which was commissioned into service on 27th March, 1989. On the contrary, the project was set up in advance of the schedule drawn for the purpose.

TV Relay Centres in Karnataka

7634. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for setting up new TV relay centres in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Requests have been received from time to time from the Members of Parliament and the general public for establishment of new TV transmitters in Karnataka. The existing Doordarshan net-

work in the State of Karnataka consisting of two high power and 17 low power transmitters provides coverage to an estimated 52.7% population of the State. On completion of the various Seventh Plan schemes, an estimated 66.5% population of the State is expected to be brought under TV coverage. Extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the country including those of Karnataka can be carried out in a phased manner depending upon the future availability of resources for this purpose.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Balotra In Rajasthan

7635. SHRI VIRIDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building for telephone exchange in the industrial town Balotra of Rajasthan has been constructed;

(b) whether the Department of Telecommunications has not able to provide modern electronic telephone facility to cope with the demand of people;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which a modern electronic telephone exchange would be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The building is

under construction.

(b) to (d). As indigenous electronic exchange equipment in the size range required at Balotra was not available, ICP type of equipment was allotted from the year 1986-87 to automatise the manual exchange at Balotra. The equipment has been ordered on M/s ITI Rae Bareli and the supply is scheduled to be completed by June, 1989. The automatic exchange of ICP type is likely to be commissioned during the year 1990-91. Further expansion of the exchange to meet the demand has also been planned during Eighth Plan.

[*English*]

Expansion of Telephone Exchange in Kerala

7636. SHRI K. MOHAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the telephone exchanges in Kerala expanded during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the District-wise demand for expansion at present; and

(c) the plan for expansion/modernisation of the telephone exchanges in Kerala during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The details are given as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>No. of Exchanges</i>	<i>Waiting List as on 31st March, 1989</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	22	12390
2.	Quilon	22	6441

1	2	3	4
3.	Pathanamitha	19	6028
4.	Alleppy	22	5237
5.	Kottayam	28	12189
6.	Idduki	16	16965
7.	Ernakulam	47	3798
8.	Trichur	24	11892
9.	Palghat	48	4411
10.	Malapuram	28	5664
11.	Calicut	19	11598
12.	Wynad	12	1629
13.	Cannanore	38	12169
14.	Kasargod	39	2612

(c) 19,100 lines are proposed to be added in switching capacity during 1989-90 and about 15000 new connections are proposed to be given. Out of total number of 632 exchanges 7 are manual exchanges which are proposed to be automatised during 1989-90.

[*Translation*]

Facilities to Small Industries in Punjab

7637. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small industries in

Punjab observed a strike on March, 27, 1989;

(b) whether they have submitted a memorandum to Government for providing certain facilities to them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The Punjab Government have informed that Federation of Associa-

tions of Small Scale Industries of India (Punjab Chapter) has submitted a Memorandum dated 27.3.1989.

(c) The Memorandum seeks facilities and concessions covering a wide range of items. These include upward revision of income tax exemption limit, modification in labour laws applicable to small scale industries, reduction in rate of interest charged by banks and collection charges, withdrawal of Government of India's Press Note No. 1/89 dated 18.1.1989, raising of Central Excise Exemption limit and enhancement of licensing limit for the purpose of excise duty, abolition of auxiliary custom duty on Nickel, adequate supply of Iron and Steel items etc.

(d) Government have been receiving similar suggestions from Industries Associations/small scale units from time to time. In taking decisions, various aspects like availability of resources, needs of other important sectors of the economy etc. have to be kept in view.

Additional limit to the extent of 50% of the existing limits enjoyed by units in Punjab has been extended upto 31.3.90. The national credit under MODVAT scheme at 5% has been extended beyond 31.3.89. The Government have enacted "The Labour Laws (Exemption From Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988" to ease the situation in this regard. The list of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector is kept under constant review.

[English]

Broadcasting of Regional News Bulletin on Medium Waves

7638. SHRI V.S. VIJAYRAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news bulletins in regional languages are broadcast from Delhi on Short Waves;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the audibility of the broadcasts is very low;

(d) whether it is proposed to broadcast the regional news bulletins on Medium Wave; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The Central regional language news bulletins are broadcast from Delhi on short-wave frequencies for networking by AIR Stations as these are required to be relayed by the regional stations on their medium wave channels;

(c) No, Sir;

(d) The regional language news bulletins are already being broadcast on medium wave by the respective regional stations of AIR.

(e) Does not arise.

Large/Small Scale Industrial Units in Orissa

7639. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large and small scale industrial units in Orissa as on 31 March, 1989 and the total number of workers engaged therein;

(b) the number of sick industries in Orissa alongwith reasons therefor and workers retrenched; and

(c) the total Government and bank money involved in these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per the information given by the Government of Orissa as on 31st March, 1989, there were 200 industrial units in the organised sector, employing 64,538 workers and 33,466 units in the small scale sector, employing 2,48,692 workers.

(b) and (c). The data on sick industrial units is collected by R.B.I. and as per the latest information available from them, there were 10 sick industrial units in the organised sector and 7,229 in the small scale sector as at the end of June, 1987, the amount outstanding being Rs. 23.84 crores and Rs. 32.50 crores respectively.

A number of causes, both external and internal are responsible for industrial sickness in the country. Among the major causes are faulty project planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R&D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, change in market demand, cost and scarcity of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

Telephone Service in Nagpur

7640. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nag Vidarbha Chamber of Commerce (NVCC) has complained about the functioning of the local telephones in Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the the steps taken to improve the telephone services in that city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sick Industrial Units

7641. SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of sick industrial units are increasing very rapidly;

(b) if so, the number of sick industrial units in 1980, 1984 and 1988 with the outstanding bank dues against them, year-wise separately; and

(c) the number of workers went out of job as a result thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Data on sick industrial units in the country is collected by R.B.I. and the latest data available is only upto June 1987. The data in respect of sick industrial units for 1980, 1984 and 1987 are as follows:

	<i>Total Number of sick units</i>	<i>Amount Outstanding (Rs. in crores)</i>
December 1980	24550	1808.66
December 1984	93282	3638.39
June 1987	159283	4222.69

(c) Such data is not being Centrally maintained.

[*Translation*]

Constitution of Satellite Communication Project Circle, Remote Area Business Message Network Circle and T.C.I.L.

7642. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objects of constituting the Satellite Communication Projects Circle, Remote Area Business Message Network Circle and TCIL and the constitution thereof;

(b) whether these organisation take contracts to provide telecommunication facility;

(c) the funds given to these organisations for the various projects and progress made so far in each case;

(d) the location of zonal offices set up in M.P., Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Maharashtra; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to set up a satellite Centre in NTPC, Korba and if so, the amount charged therefor and when this work is expected to completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The aims and objects of constituting the satellite communications project circle, and Remote Area Business Message Network Circle (now Data Network Circle) are given in statement I and II below respectively. Similarly their constitution in the same order is given in statement III and IV below. The aims and objects of

constituting TCIL a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Communications are to provide consultancy and turnkey project services in all areas of telecommunications in India and friendly countries abroad.

(b) G.M. Satellite Project and G.M. Data Network organisation do not take contract works. The work carried out by these organisations for other Government Departments and parties are carried out on contribution basis against advance deposits as per departmental procedures. TCIL do undertake contract works.

(c) TCIL was set up in 1978 with an equity of Rupees three million. Right from the first year of its operations TCIL has been making profits and earning substantial foreign exchange for the country. The Company finances its activities from its own internal resources. The information for G.M. Satellite Project is given in statement V below for Departmental Works and as per statement VI below for contribution works. For contribution works no funds are allotted by Department as the same are carried out against advances paid by the users themselves. The information for G.M. Data Network is given in statement VII below.

(d) There is at present no Zonal Office for the G.M. Data Network. The information in respect of G.M. Satellite Project and TCIL is given in statement VIII and IX below respectively.

(e) Yes, Sir. Korba Earth Station has since been commissioned in February, 1989. Korba is one of the 6 earth stations to be installed for the satellite captive network of NTPC for which equipment supplies are to be made by NTPC themselves. So far NTPC has paid Department of Telecommunication Rs. 71.78 lakhs towards consultancy, installation and commissioning charges for the whole network.

STATEMENT-I*Aims and Objects of Constituting the Satellite Project Circle*

As a follow up action of the policy decision of the Government of India to have a Domestic national Indian Satellite system for providing Meteorological Services, Radio and TV and Broadcast Services and long Distance Telecommunication Services, a field organisation under G.M. Satellite Project was set up to provide satellite communication as a component of the reliable long distance telecommunication services with the following objects:—

- i. Setting up ground segment for utilisation of Telecommunication capability of INSAT series of Satellites for providing long distance departmental telecommunication facilities.
- ii. Providing uplink facilities to Doordarshan and Air and facilities to MET Department for collection and distribution of MET data and allied information.
- iii. Preparation of plans and establishing dedicated satellite based telecom network for Government Undertakings/Private agencies.
- iv. Providing transportable terminals for Emergency Communications.

STATEMENT-II*Aims and Objects of Constituting the Remote Area Business Message Network*

The demand for Inter-active Computer Working, Facsimile Services, Video Conferencing, Electronic Mail and other value-added Telematics Services is progressively gaining ground in India.

To meet these demands initially a project for the Remote Area Business Message Network with a Master Earth Station at Sikan-drabad (U.P.) has been sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 15 crores. This Master Earth Station will provide Packet Switched Data Services for low speed data upto 1.2 Kbps between subscriber owned very small and economically priced earth stations called "Micro Terminals" to be mainly located in areas where no other means of telecommunications are existing. Amongst the target subscribers for this network will be Banks and Industries situated in remote and backward areas.

Remote Area Business Message Network will be capable of catering about 1000 subscriber owned micro terminals for providing the following facilities:

- i) Messaging
- ii) Facsimile
- iii) Inter-active Data Communication
- iv) Access to Public Telex Network
- v) Access to Public Data Network "VIKRAM" when provided.
- vi) Access to International Data Banks through the Gateway at Bombay.

The Remote Area Business Network (now Data Network Circle) is created to execute this project and install microterminals on cost basis if approached by the customers.

STATEMENT-III

A. Circle headquarters of the Project Organisation is located at 50 Community Centre, Naraina, New Delhi. The headquarters of the Directors and DETs are indicated below:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. New Delhi | 5. Bangalore |
| 2. Bombay | 6. Shillong |
| 3. Madras | 7. Itanagar |
| 4. Calcutta | 8. Dimapur |

STATEMENT-IV

*Constitution of Remote Area Business Message Network Circle (now Data Network Circle)
Located at 1-10, Sector 12, Noida-201301 (U.P.)*

The sanctioned establishment of Remote Area Business Message Network Circle (now Data Network Circle) is as under:—

1. General Manager	1
2. Directors	2
3. Chief Accounts Officers	1
4. Divisional Engineers	3
5. Accounts Officers	1
6. Asstt. Engineer	3
7. Jr. Accounts Officers	1
8. Jr. Technical Officers	3
9. Stenographers	4
10. Draftsman	1
11. Drivers	4

STATEMENT-V

Status of Departmental Works vis-a-vis Expenditure Details of Projects for Satellite Schemes

1. No. of Projects sanctioned	= 28
2. Total sanctioned cost	= Rs. 223.65 crores

3.	Progressive expenditure upto 28.2.1989	= Rs. 156.23 crores
4.	Earth stations installed and commissioned so far	= 69
5.	Earth stations under installation at various stages of execution.	= 57

STATEMENT-VI

Status of contribution works vis-a-vis their cost

Total number of contribution	... 22
Total cost	... Rs. 101.47 crores
Schemes commissioned	... 9

Name of customers:

1. A.I.R.
2. Doordarshan
3. I.M.D.
4. O.N.G.C.
5. Central Water Commission
6. National Fertilizer Ltd.
7. Coal India Ltd.
8. Thermal Power Corporation
9. Nuclear Power Corporation
10. Hindu
11. Press Trust of India
12. Indian Army.

STATEMENT-VII

Project Estimates sanctioned so far for Departmental Satellite Schemes under G.M. Data Net

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project Estimate</i>	<i>Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Progressive expenditure upto 28th Feb'89 (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Progress made so far</i>
1.	Setting up Master Earth station and Host Computer Interface at Sikandrabad Satellite Based Remote Area Business Message Network	15.05	0.3254	Master Earth Station equipment still awaited

STATEMENT-VIII

Details of Zonal Offices of Satellite Project Circle in MP, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Maharashtra

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Zonal Office</i>
1.	M.P.	Nil
2.	Bihar	Nil
3.	Orissa	Nil
4.	West Bengal	Divisional Engineer Satellite communication Project, AA-12, Sector-I, Salt Lake City, Calcutta-700064.
5.	Maharashtra	Divisional Engineer Satellite Communication Project, 5th Floor, Anoop Building, Reay Road, Bombay-400010.

STATEMENT-IX

Details of Zonal Offices of TCIL in MP, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Maharashtra

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Zonal Office</i>
1.	M.P.	Nil
2.	Bihar	Nil
3.	Orissa	Nil

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Zonal Office</i>
4.	West Bengal	There is a Regional Office of TCIL located at Calcutta.
5.	Maharashtra	Nil

Setting up of Industries Under Jawaharlal Nehru Employment Scheme

7643. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up one industry in each district with employment potential for at least one thousand persons under "Jawaharlal Nehru Employment Scheme"; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which has been launched this year after merging all the wage employment programmes into one single programme has no component of setting up industry in each district in the country. This programme is basically a wage employment programme and hence question of setting up of any industry under the programmes does not seem to arise.

[English]

Telephone Exchange at Punalur, Kerala

7644. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for augmenting the capacity of the telephone

exchange at Punalur in Quilon district of Kerala;

(b) whether there is a heavy backlog for telephone connections in that area; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to augment the capacity of the exchange?

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

(b) The backlog is not very high compared to many other stations in Kerala.

(c) 1500 line electronic C-DOT type main exchange stands allotted for 1990-91 in replacement of existing 800 line MAX II strowger type exchange.

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Orissa

7645. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for telephone connections in Orissa at present, district-wise;

(b) the date of priority covered so far in each district; and

(c) when all the pending connections are likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in statement I and II below.

(c) As per objectives of the Department of Telecommunications during Seventh Plan,

the average registered demand in the case of main automatic exchange (MAX-I) is proposed to be cleared up to 1.4.87, that for (MAX-II) upto 1.4.88 and that for (MAX-III)/Manual exchanges upto 1.4.90 by the end of Seventh Plan. The remaining waiting list will be gradually cleared during the early Eighth Five Year Plan period.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise Waiting List in Orissa as on 31.3.89

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Waiting list as on 31.3.89</i>
1.	Balasore	105
2.	Bolangir	30
3.	Cuttack	1650
4.	Dhenkanal	40
5.	Ganjam	220
6.	Kalahandi	15
7.	Keonjhar	25
8.	Koraput	75
9.	Mayurbhanja	40
10.	Phulbani	Nil
11.	Puri	3160
12.	Sambalpur	160
13.	Sundergarh	180

STATEMENT-II

Category wise Position of Clearance of Waiting List in the Districts of Orissa

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Date upto which waiting list cleared in the District H/Qs. under</i>		
		<i>OYT Special</i>	<i>OYT General</i>	<i>Non-OYT (GENL)</i>
1.	Balasore	23.3.89	28.3.89	31.10.88

Sl. No.	Name of District	Date upto which waiting list cleared in the District H/Qs. under		
		OYT Special	OYT General	Non-OYT (GENL)
2.	Bolangir		No Waiting List	
3.	Cuttack	31.3.89	31.3.89	30.6.89
4.	Dhenkanal		No Waiting List	30.3.89
5.	Ganjam		No Waiting List	
6.	Kalahandi		—do—	
7.	Keonjhar		—do—	
8.	Koraput		—do—	
9.	Mayurbhanja		—do—	20.2.89
10.	Phulbani		—do—	—
11.	Puri		—do—	28.2.89
12.	Sambalpur		—do—	20.4.89
13.	Sundergarh		No Waiting List	

In Bhubaneshwar (District Puri), the State Capital, waiting list has been cleared upto 12.9.86 under OYT-Special, 31.12.86 under OYT-General and upto 6.9.84 under Non-OYT (GENL).

setting up of the project and when it will go into production; and

(d) the employment potential of the project?

Petrochemical Complex at Nagothane in Maharashtra

7646. SHRI UTTAMRATHOD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gas based petrochemical complex is being set in the industrially backward area of Nagothane in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its estimated production capacity;

(c) the progress made so far in the

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) is setting up the Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (MGCC) of 300,000 MT ethylene capacity with downstream units like Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE), Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE)/High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Polypropylene, Ethylene Oxide/Ethylene Glycol, Wire and Cable Compounds, etc. at Nagothane in Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs. 3190 crores.

(c) As on 31st March, 1989, the overall physical progress is 83.7%. The project is likely to be mechanically completed by August 1989 as per schedule except LLDPE Project which is expected to be completed by March, 1990.

(d) There will be direct employment of about 1600 persons in Phase-I of the project.

[*Translation*]

AIR Transmitters in Pithoragarh (U.P.)

7647. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programmes of A.I.R. are not received in some parts of Pithoragarh district;

(b) if so, whether a Radio transmitter is proposed to be set up in that district;

(c) if so, when the construction work would be started and completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Pithoragarh district is not situated in the primary grade coverage area (day time) of any of the existing Medium Wave stations of All India Radio in Uttar Pradesh. However, Short Wave transmitters of Delhi and Lucknow provide coverage to this area.

(b) The approved 7th Plan of AIR includes a scheme for setting up a radio station at Pithoragarh with a 1 KW MW transmitter.

(c) and (d). The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has not yet handed over the

site selected by A.I.R. for the proposed radio station. The construction work can be started only after the site is handed over to AIR by the State Government.

Allotment of Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets in Bihar

7648. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to allot petrol/diesel retail outlets near the Bhandaro turning point of Koderma Giridih road on State Highway in Bihar and at Adivasi sub-divisional headquarters of Bengabad, Tisri and Gandey; and

(b) if so, the time by which the necessary sanction is likely to be given?

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

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

[*English*]

Expansion of Telephone Exchange in Shertallay Kerala

7649. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28 July, 1987 to Unstarred Question N. 363 regarding the new telephone connections in Shertallay and state:

(a) whether provision has been made for the expansion of the telephone exchange in Shertallay in Alleppey District, Kerala in the annual plan for 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work is expected to commence and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The existing 1000 line MAX-II exchange in Shertallay is programmed for expansion from 1000 to 1200 lines during 1989-90 subject to availability of equipment.

[*Translation*]

Koel-Karo Hydel Project

7650. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 1724 regarding Koel Karo Hydel Project in Bihar and state:

(a) the progress made in the acquisition of additional land so far;

(b) when the construction work of the project is likely to start;

(c) the amount provided for this purpose in 1989-90; and

(d) when the final decision for investment on the basis of the revised estimates of the project will be taken?

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

(a) Apart from 77.74 ha. of private land which was earlier acquired by the Bihar State Electricity Board and had already been handed over to the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC), the NHPC have so far filed requisitions with the Government of Bihar for acquisition of 14320 ha. of private land. Out of this, the process of acquisition of 540 ha. has been finalised and the award is ready. Requisition for release of 5685 ha. of Non-forest land has also been submitted to the Government of Bihar by NHPC.

(b) The construction work on the project will commence after the investment decision is taken for the revised cost estimates of the project.

(c) An amount of Rs. one crore has been provided in the budget estimates 1989-90 for this project.

(d) The revised estimates of the project will be processed for an investment decision after the project is cleared under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, clearance from the Irrigation Department of the Government of Bihar is received and agreements for purchase of power are signed by West Bengal and Orissa with NHPC.

[*English*]

Communications Received from MPs on Drug Issues

7651. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of communications received by his Ministry from Members of Parliament on Drug issues during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) how many communications have been replied and the details provided as requested;

(c) the reasons for not replying to the remaining communications; and

(d) what is the time period within which communications from M.Ps. are to be replied?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALRAO): (a) to (d). The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Discovery of Oil and Gas In Tamil Nadu

7652. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Tamil Nadu where the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (O.N.G.C.) has discovered potential for oil and gas so far; and

(b) the action taken to tap the oil and gas potential fully in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIBRAHMDUTT): (a) ONGC has discovered oil and/or gas on 5 prospects in onland part of the Cauvery Basin (Tamil Nadu and Pondichery) and on 3 prospects off the coast of Tamil Nadu (Cauvery Offshore) as under:—

Cauvery Onland

<i>Prospects</i>	<i>Status</i>
Karaikal (Pondichery)	Oil
Narimanam	Oil and Gas
Kovilkallapal	Oil and Gas
Bhuvangiri	Oil
Nannilam	Oil and Gas

Cauvery Offshore

PY-1	Gas
PH-9	Oil
PY-3	Oil

(b) Oil from 3 onland prospects—Narimanam, Kovilkallapal and Bhuvangiri out of

5, is being produced through early production system, and being sent to Madras Refineries Limited (MRL). Besides, one permanent Group Gathering Station at Narimanam is scheduled for completion by June, 1989. An 8" dia. collector pipeline from Narimanam GGS to Nagapattinam and two oil terminals, one at Nagapattinam and the other at Madras Refinery end, with completion schedule by end of 1989-90 are under construction. In the offshore, plans are in hand to produce oil from PY-3 prospects. Associated gas being produced alongwith oil is being supplied to M/s. Indian Steel Rolling Mills, M/s. Kiran Silicates and M/s. Sree Jaya Devi Industries. Commitment has been made to four other consumers as under, apart from a commitment of 40,000 M³/day for a power plant of TNEB.

*Committed Quantity
M³/d*

1. M/s. Sunrise Silicates	3,000
2. M/s. Madras Chemicals	3,000
3. M/s. Deepak Chemical Works	3,000
4. M/s. Sharda Silicates	3,000

It has been planned to produce about 2 lakh tonnes of oil during 1989-90 from Cauvery Basin. Plans are also in hand to produce oil from the recently discovered prospect PY-3-2 in the Cauvery Offshore.

**Promotion of Small Industries with
Cooperation of Other Countries**

7653. SHRIMATI JAYANTIPATNAIK:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identi-

fied possible areas of cooperation between small enterprises of India and China;

(b) if so, the steps taken to establish Cooperation with China and to promote small scale industries in the country;

(c) whether Government have established cooperation in the field of small scale industries with some other countries too; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A UNIDO project of arranging plant-level cooperation between the small and medium industries of India and Italy is under implementation.

(d) Under the UNIDO Project, around 100 small and medium industries in the following sub-sectors of industry have been identified for arranging plant-level cooperation:

- i) Metal Engineering
- ii) Marble and Granite
- iii) Leather Processing and Goods
- iv) Food Processing and Packaging

New Public Call Offices and Sub-Post Offices Opened in Midnapur District in West Bengal

7654. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of new public call offices and Sub-Post offices opened in Midnapur district of West Bengal during 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GO'MANGO): 29 Public Call Offices have been opened in Midnapur District during 1988-89. As regards sub Post offices, a Sub Post office has been sanctioned for Vidyasagar University Complex. This office is expected to start functioning shortly.

Setting up of growth centres in Andhra Pradesh

7655. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has sent any proposals for setting up growth centres in the backward areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when a final decision is expected to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the financial assistance expected to be given to the State Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Andhra Pradesh Government have sent their recommendations which will be examined along with the proposals which are being received from other State Governments/ Union Territories. The broad pattern of financial assistance proposed for each Growth Centre is as under:—

Central Government (Equity)	Rs. 10 Cr.
State Government (Equity)	Rs. 5 Cr.
All India Financial Institutions (including Rs. 2 Crores as equity)	Rs. 4 Cr.
Nationalised Banks	Rs. 1 Cr.
	<hr/>
	Rs. 20 Cr.
Market borrowings	Rs. 10 Cr.
	<hr/>
Total	Rs. 30 Cr.

Thein Dam

7656. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (UDHAMPUR): Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons likely to be uprooted due to the construction of the Thein Dam;

(b) the details of compensation to be paid to those whose land is submerged due to the Thein Dam; and

(c) whether Government propose to give them compensation at the same rate at which it was given to the people of Uri (J&K State) as a result of the construction of Uri power project?

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

(a) About 3874 families are likely to be displaced due to the construction of Thein Dam in the States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c). The compensation for the land being acquired for construction of Thein Dam Project, will be paid under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act as per the rate prevailing in the concerned villages/

area.

Ban on recruitment of clerks in coal company subsidiaries

7657. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any ban on the recruitment of clerks, etc. by the subsidiary coal companies;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the ban is likely to be lifted?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There is no general ban on recruitment in Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries. However, in view of the existence of surplus manpower in some areas, recruitment of non-essential staff is restricted to the minimum.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the position stated above.

Opening of Branch and Sub Post Offices in Rural Areas of Assam

7658. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to open branch and sub post offices in the rural areas of Assam in 1988-89;

(b) if so, the number of villages in Assam covered so far; and

(c) the details of villages to be covered in 1989-90?

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

(b) During 1988-89, new post offices were set up in 22 villages of Assam.

(c) Branch and sub post offices proposed to be opened in Assam during the first Quarter of 1989-90 (April-June) are listed in the statement below. The further programme for the year is being finalised.

STATEMENT

List of branch post offices and Sub Post Offices due to be opened in Assam during the first quarter of 1989-90

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the BO</i>	<i>Division</i>
1	2	3
1.	Fetagaon	Jorhat
2.	Bagdaba	Nalbari
3.	Majkuri	Jorhat
4.	Sotai TE	- do -
5.	Electrical veng	NC Hills
6.	Jamalpur	Cachar
7.	Meleng	Jorhat
8.	Bhuyankhat	Darrang
9.	Balijan Amtenga	Golaghat
10.	Namrupia	Jorhat
11.	Dewangaon	- do -
12.	Shohguri Kacherigaon	- do -
13.	Rabigaon	Sibsagar
14.	Chenigaon	Kamrup

1	2	3
15.	Loriku	NC Hills
16.	Maibongdisha	- do -
17.	Sankri Bagan	- do -
18.	Garhpa	Dibrugarh
19.	Impoi (Hindu)	NC Hills
20.	Kanabasti	- do -
21.	Hange	- do -
22.	Narainpur	- do -
23.	Nayagram	Karimganj
24.	Ratakandi	Cacher
25.	Shyamthai Bari	Kokrajahr
26.	Rangalikhata	- do -
27.	Pulunga	Dibrugarh
28.	Kathal-Gurigaon	- do -
29.	Satiantoli	Nagaon
30.	Bokakhat	Golaghat
31.	Dafalakata	North Lakhimpur
32.	Laguaborahgaon	- do -
33.	Mahaijan	- do -
34.	Kanpatni	- do -
35.	Khajupatir	- do -
36.	Garaimari	- do -
37.	Hengalpara	Darang

1	2	3
38.	Mikiirbarachuk	Sonitpur
39.	Silonigaon	- do -
40.	Bagipukhuri	Darang
41.	Rakhalbasti	Cachar
42.	Gangpardhumkar	- do -
43.	Chengjuri Grant	- do -
44.	Kalipur	Nalbari
45.	Silaipar	Dhubri
46.	Dighaljuli	Sonitpur
47.	Nanipur	Nagaon
48.	Sonarigaon	- do -
49.	Tukarkota	- do -
50.	Kukurkata	Golpara
51.	Haloadal	Kokrajahr
52.	Tetliguri	Golpara
53.	Jaybhum	Golpara
54.	Khalgaon	Kokrajhr
55.	Khardang	Goalpara
56.	Aminkata	Kokrajhar
57.	Batabari	- do -
58.	Melemora	Golaghat
59.	Maladahra	- do -
60.	Mohpara	- do -

1	2	3
61.	Palagi Panchali	North Lakhimpur
62.	Aneria	Nagaon
63.	Dwaijungphang	Karbi Anglong
64.	Lurulangs	-do-
65.	Gopalnagar	Nagaon
66.	Napabruiti	Sibsagar
67.	Difflee	Gloaghat
68.	Dagaon	Sibsagar
69.	Kalcheni	Nalbari
70.	Lachitnagar	Dibrugarh
71.	Nilmoni	Dibrugarh
72.	Forest Bazar Marbi	Anglong
73.	Kalmini	Dibrugarh
74.	Dikheri-Morangaon	- do -
75.	Chhalebila	Kokrajhar
76.	Dangsipara	- do -
77.	Patpara	Goalpara
78.	Joyma	Kokrajhar
79.	Pakadal North	Lakhimpur
80.	Barjhara	Goalpara
81.	Mahakhowa	Dibrugarh
82.	Khatargaon	Sonitpur
83.	Kamlabari	Berpeta

1	2	3
84.	Bebeligaon	North Lakhimpur
85.	Bulakata	- do -
86.	Kalazal	Kamrup
87.	Balikuchi	- do -
88.	Techaria	- do -
89.	Kuwarpur	- do -
90.	Khorikot	- do -
91.	Panikhaiti	- do -
92.	Hangrum	NC Hills
93.	Thongland	Karbi Anglong
94.	Diphu Govt. College.	- do -
95.	Garhkhuti	Nagaon
96.	Rajbari	North Lakhimpur
97.	Sagarpur	- do -
98.	Manikchuk	- do -
99.	Puli-Naha-Reni	- do -
100.	Lalmati-gaon	Dibrugarh
101.	Lokumai	- do -
102.	Ghuguloniahom	- do -
103.	Banipur	Dibrugarh
104.	Tenga-Basti	Sonitpur
105.	Halemguri	- do -
106.	Kalakuchi	Darang

1	2	3
107.	Barnagaon	- do -
108.	Depalchung	Golpara
109.	Majerchar	Dubri
110.	Dighaltari	- do -
111.	Maktaigaon	Kokrajhar
112.	Goalgaon	Jorhat
113.	Tolekhalu	Karimganj
114.	Alamkhani	- do -
115.	Magani	Sonitpur
116.	Bahbari	Darrang
117.	Chantipara	- do -
118.	Jharnachar	Dhubri
119.	Silchang	Nagaon
120.	Tarabasa	Karbi Anglong
121.	Dayang Belguri	Nagaon
122.	Bhalaoghat	Karbi Anglong
123.	Hacharagaon	Nagaon
124.	Malmura	Darrang
125.	Tamulbari	- do -
126.	Durapara	Kamrup
127.	Teteliguri	Karbi Anglong
128.	Gosaihat	Kamrup
129.	Bolebari	Sonitpur

1	2	3
130.	Tokradia	Kamrup
131.	Lalmauguri	Sonitpur
132.	Doeopi	- do -
133.	Chandrapara	Kokrajhar
134.	Pahuchungi Pathar	Sibsagar
135.	Bechimari	Darrang
136.	Mangalian Bazar	Kokrajhar
137.	Barigaon	Golpara
138.	Padupuri Mazagaon	Darrang
139.	Nemaigarhhbari	Sibsagar
140.	Dillighat	- do -
141.	Muktapur	Nalbari
142.	Raipur	Barpeta
143.	Bihepara	Kamrup
144.	Kharsitha	Nalbari
145.	Kathalbari	- do -
146.	Dalbari	- do -
147.	Pakhamara	- do -
148.	Mahimari	Kamrup
149.	Nichilamari	Darrang
150.	Sastapara	- do -
151.	Ghogra Bazar	- do -
152.	Borghuli Sapmeri	Nagaon

1	2	3
153.	Dighalieti	- do -
154.	Nibukali	- do -
155.	Chalapathar	- do -
156.	Punjabar Palhar	Karbi Anglong
157.	Padumpukhuri	- do -
158.	Cherakani	- do -
159.	Langbungdi	- do -
160.	Panjuri	- do -
161.	Ambuk	Goalpara
162.	Latibari	- do -
163.	Mandira	Kamrup
164.	Joysagar	Nalbari
165.	Galia	Barpeta
166.	Denghap	Karbi Angalong
167.	Utterpet Borha	Nagaon
168.	Fultali Bazar	- do -
169.	Lachitpathar	- do -
170.	Wirwar	Karbi Anglong
171.	Bewarghat	Cachar
172.	Hidaltari	Nalbari
173.	Kharaiguri	Sonitpur
174.	Bashbari	Cachar
175.	Bagis Road chowk	Nalbari

1	2	3
176.	Hatinga	Sonitpur
177.	Barpathar	Sibsagar
178.	Mahederpur	Cachar
179.	Bagalghat	- do -
180.	Tarabari Kalsilasatra	Nagaon
181.	Choudhurirchar	Dhubri
182.	Pub-Baramcheri	Nalbari
183.	Bhuaguri	Darrang
184.	Bhimari	Sonitpur
185.	Mukaligaon	- do -
186.	Singitali	- do -
187.	Dhvlle Kuhuarbari	- do -
188.	Paken No. 1	- do -
189.	Shiber Chak	Karimganj
190.	Pirnagar	Cachar
191.	Mokhuli	Nagaon
192.	Dirai TE	Dibrugarh
193.	Gharbandi Barunpukhuri	- do -
194.	Bakuajari	Nalbari
195.	Maruachowki	Darrang
196.	Kacharithall	Cachar
197.	Ujanikuri	Sibsagar
198.	Chapania	Kamrup

1	2	3
199.	Bholabatabari	- do -
200.	Baghashumout	Sibsagar
201.	Deesunga	Kamrup
202.	Khatalpara	Barpeta
203.	Puranbhawanipur	- do -
204.	Amingaon	Nalbari
205.	Bokabil	Darrang
206.	Bishnunagar	Karimganj
207.	Madhyamkhanda	Kamrup
208.	Narayanapur	Nalbari

Departmental Sub Offices

1.	Kazipara	Nalbari
2.	Dittur Cement Factory.	N.C. Hills
3.	Kagaz Nagar	Nowgong.

Allotment of Kerosene Oil to Punjab

7659. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM-AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of kerosene oil allotted to Punjab during the last one year, month-wise;

(b) whether this quota has been in accordance with the demand of Punjab Government;

(c) if not, the reasons for short supply;

(d) whether Punjab Govt. has asked for

the increase in the quota of kerosene oil; 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) to (c). The kerosene requirements of States and UTs including Punjab are assessed by allowing a suitable growth rate over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, adhoc releases are also given to meet specific situations like floods, drought, shortage of LPG etc.

The allocation of kerosene made to Punjab during the year 1988-89 in accordance with the above policy is given below month wise:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Allocation (in tonnes)</i>
1	2
April, 88	22325
May, 88	22325
June, 88	22325
July, 88	24495
August, 88	24495
Sept., 88	24495
Oct., 88	29495
Nov., 88	24660
Dec., 88	24660
Jan., 89	24660
Feb., 89	24660
March, 89	23440

The allocation made in accordance with the above policy is, by and large, considered adequate to meet the demand of the genuine consumers in the State.

(d) and (e). The Government of Punjab had requested for enhancement of kerosene allocation in Oct. 1988 for meeting the increased demand due to floods in the State. This was considered and an additional ad-hoc allocation of 5000 tonnes was given to Punjab for this purpose in that month.

Sub-contract for manufacture of toothpaste and tooth powder by MNCs

7660. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the replies given on 11 April, 1989 to Starred Question No. 582 regarding target for Small Scale Industries and Unstarred Question No. 5741 regarding licensed capacity of M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd. and state:

(a) the details of multinationals which have given sub-contracts to get the toothpaste and tooth powder manufactured;

(b) the details of the excess manufacture of toothpaste and tooth powder by Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd. during the last three years;

(c) when did the Company obtained a stay order; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to get the stay order vacated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, no permission is required to be obtained by companies for marketing items manufactured by Small Scale Units. M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Limited have informed that they purchase toothpaste and tooth powder on contract from small scale producing companies for marketing in their own brand name.

(b) Production of tooth powder and toothpaste for the last three years as reported by M/s Colgate Palmolive (India) Limited is as under:—

Item	Production in tonnes		
	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4
Tooth powder	4,975	4,872	3,854
Toothpaste	12,648	12,940	14,635

(c) The company obtained the stay order in 1985.

(d) The case is being contested in the Court.

Allotment of LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps to Scheduled Tribes in Delhi

7661. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps and gas agencies allotted to Scheduled Tribes in Delhi; and

(b) if no petrol pump and gas agency has been allotted to Scheduled Tribes, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). Based on the SC/ST population in the Union Territory of Delhi, the entire Reservation has been made for 'SC' category. Hence for want of reservation under ST category, no dealership/distributorship of any petroleum product has been allotted to any ST candidate.

Diversification programme of BHEL

7662. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electri-

cals Ltd. has any plan for diversification;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by BHEL in that regard?

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

(b) Diversification programme of BHEL includes new business areas, such as, Gas Turbines, HVDC, AC Locos, Tele-communication, Defence etc.

(c) BHEL has already started the manufacture of Gas Turbines, HVDC equipment, AC Locos, EPABX, etc.

Setting up of Digital Electronic Telephone Exchange, in Orissa

7663. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up digital electronic telephone exchanges in Orissa during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the places where these exchanges will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The places are:

1. Bhubaneshwar
2. Manchesar
3. Chandipur
4. Rayagada

In addition 50 small digital electronic exchanges are proposed to be installed at various places in the State.

Promotional avenues of Assistant Executive Engineers in P & T Civil Wing

7664. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the promotional avenues of Assistant Executive Engineers in P & T, Civil Wing;

(b) whether Assistant Executive Engineers of 1978 batch of UPSC, working in P & T, civil Wing have not yet got even their first promotion while those working in other Departments like Railways, Telecommunications, CPWD, All India Radio have been promoted;

(c) whether officers belonging to 1982 batch of UPSC also have been given promotion in these organisations;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to promote the Assistant Executive Engineers in P & T civil Wing at par with their other colleagues in other organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The promotional avenues of Assistant Executive Engineers in P & T civil Wing are upto DDG (BW)

in the scale of Rs. 7300-7600.

(b) No, Sir. The Assistant Executive Engineers of 1978 batch of UPSC working in P & T Civil Wing have been promoted.

(c) and (d). During the years 1976-77 there were heavy recruitments in the grade of Assistant Executive Engineer (Civil). This has resulted in delay in promotion of officers recruited through subsequent batches.

(e) The promotional avenues in P & T civil wing cannot necessarily be at par with other organisations as these are dependent upon size, growth and development of the various departments.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps in Uttar Pradesh

7665. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the places where new petrol pumps are proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh during 1989-90, district-wise;

(b) whether there is a demand for opening some new petrol pumps in Etah district;

(c) if so, whether any survey has been conducted for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Upto the Annual Retail Marketing Plan 1987-88, oil companies have planned to set up 219 new Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) in Uttar Pradesh. Particulars of locations are given in the Statement below.

(b) to (d). Out of the above, six Retail

Outlets have been proposed to be set up in Etah District at the following locations:

1. Nidholi
2. Sahawar

3. Madhupura SH 22
4. Marhara
5. Dhumri
6. Transport Nagar

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Central Jail	Agra
2.	Etamadpur	Agra
3.	Patnoli	Agra
4.	Tundlajalesar Road Crossing	Agra
5.	Sidhandi Crossing	Agra
6.	Khandoli	Agra
7.	Akola	Agra
8.	Etmadpur	Agra
9.	Chandous	Aligarh
10.	Hussayan	Aligarh
11.	Lalganj	Azamgarh
12.	Hamidpur	Aligarh
13.	Kharihani	Azamgarh
14.	Bhitariganj	Azamgarh
15.	Brahmsthan, Ki Chungi	Azamgarh
16.	Saraimir	Azamgarh
17.	Thekma, Azamgarh	Azamgarh

1	2	3
18.	Asafpur	Badaun
19.	Karanpur	- do -
20.	Sorron	- do -
21.	Ujjaini	- do -
22.	Thal	- do -
23.	Zunabi	- do -
24.	Gunnaur	- do -
25.	3- Angular Crossing	- do -
26.	Kaiserganj	Bahraich
27.	Hazurpur	- do -
28.	Risia	- do -
29.	Chidwadagaon	Balia
30.	Mau	Banda
31.	Baberri	Banda
32.	Naraini	- do -
33.	Manikpur	- do -
34.	Barabanki NH	Barabanki
35.	Dewa Town	- do -
36.	Haidergarh	- do -
37.	Alapur, Kureli Barabanki	- do -
38.	Safedabad	- do -
39.	Rithora	Bareilly
40.	Sheashgarh	- do -

1	2	3
41.	Aonla	- do -
42.	Jalanagar	- do -
43.	Semiriawan Bazar	Basti
44.	Biskoher	- do -
45.	Khatiwan Block Sethu	- do -
46.	Bansi Tehsil Knead	- do -
47.	Pachwas	- do -
48.	Khalilabad	- do -
49.	Daulatpur Kalan	Bulandshahr
50.	Sikandrabad	- do -
51.	Kasna	- do -
52.	Augustmuni	Chamoli
53.	Kund	- do -
54.	Chakrata	Dehradun
55.	Vill. Shyampur	- do -
56.	Padruna	Deoria
57.	Bantikara	- do -
58.	Fazilpur	- do -
59.	Khukhunda Chauraha	- do -
60.	Nidholi	Etah
61.	Sahawar	- do -
62.	Madhupura SH 22	- do -
63.	Marhara	- do -

1	2	3
64.	Dhumri	- do -
65.	Transport Nagar	Etah
66.	Aira Katra	Etawah
67.	Basrehar	- do -
68.	Kantihar	- do -
69.	Akbarpur	Faizabad
70.	Marela Mill NR	- do -
71.	Sohanawal Crossing	- do -
72.	Faizabad City	- do -
73.	Nawasganj	Farrukhabad
74.	Saidanpur	Fatehpur
75.	Kanpur Fatehpur Rd.	- do -
76.	Hapur KM 33-36 (SH 1B)	Gaziabad
77.	Modinagar (Hapur Road)	- do -
78.	Sadat	- do -
79.	Noida Dadru Marg	- do -
80.	Ghaziabad	- do -
81.	Ghaziabad	- do -
82.	Dhullehpur Bazar	Gazipur
83.	Bhadaura	- do -
84.	Nandganj	- do -
85.	Thanabirno	- do -
86.	Mohmedabad	- do -

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
87.	Pali	Gorakhpur
88.	Khajni	- do -
89.	Sihapar Halt	- do -
90.	Turwa Bazar	- do -
91.	Pipiganj	- do -
92.	Motiram Adda	- do -
93.	Mithora	- do -
94.	Gagaha	- do -
95.	Charkhari	Hamirpur
96.	Muskara	- do -
97.	Mallawan	Hardoi
98.	Mallawan	-do-
99.	Harpalpur	- do -
100.	Hardoi-Bilgram Rd.	- do -
101.	Sitapur Road	Hardoi
102.	Bilgram Road Lucknow-Hardoi	- do -
103.	Gopamau	- do -
104.	Hardoi-LKO Rd. Hardoi	- do -
105.	Rampur	Jaunpur
106.	Naopedwan Bazar	- do -
107.	Bandhwa	- do -
108.	Suithekelan	- do -
109.	Mehrupur	- do -

1	2	3
110.	Kidwainagar	Kanpur
111.	Kakowan	- do -
112.	Dhourhara	Lakhimpur Kheri
113.	Aliganj	- do -
114.	Aurangabad	Lakhimpur
115.	Lakhani	Lakhimpur
116.	Lucknow-sitapur Road	Lucknow
117.	Itaunja	- do -
118.	LKO Sitapur Rd.	- do -
119.	MG Road, Lucknow	- do -
120.	Aliganj 'G'	- do -
121.	Aliganj 'H'	- do -
122.	Gomati Nagar	- do -
123.	Rattanlal Nagar	- do -
124.	LKO-Barabanki Rd.	- do -
125.	Rahimabad	- do -
126.	LKO-Sultanpur Road, Lucknow	- do -
127.	Kakori Bus Stand, Lucknow	- do -
128.	Biswar	Mathura
129.	Bajna Town	- do -
130.	Mailaban	- do -
131.	Mathura City	- do -
132.	Chatabipar	- do -

1	2	3
133.	Lalitpur	Lalitpur
134.	Gauna	Lalitpur
135.	Delhi Merrut Road	Meerut
136.	Mawana	- do -
137.	Kithore	- do -
138.	Bijpur	Mirzapur
139.	Kiloil	- do -
140.	Whydomganj	- do -
141.	Obila	- do -
142.	Sijhad	- do -
143.	Muirpur	- do -
144.	Naugaon Sadat	Moradabad
145.	Soadhan	- do -
146.	Pathakpur	- do -
147.	Moradabad	- do -
148.	Bilari	- do -
149.	Saidnagli	- do -
150.	Moradabad (Civil Lines)	- do -
151.	Sheshpur	Jaunpur
152.	Hasanpur	Moradabad
153.	Sirsee	- do -
154.	Bhojpur	- do -
155.	Behjoi	- do -

1	2	3
156.	Amroha	- do -
157.	Chajlet	- do -
158.	Bairaj	Muzaffarnagar
159.	Khatima	Nainital
160.	Dineshpur	- do -
161.	Thalisen	Pauri Garhwal
162.	Rampur	Pratapgarh
163.	Rampur	Rampur
164.	Safni	- do -
165.	Village Patwai	- do -
166.	Khemri	- do -
167.	Kehapur	- do -
168.	Raeusa	Sitapur
169.	Pisanwan	- do -
170.	Chamba	Tehri
171.	Ghansalim	Tehri Garhwal
172.	Deoprayag	Tehri
173.	Bangaramau	Unnao
174.	Safipur	Unnao
175.	Sakaldiha	Varanasi
176.	Gyanpur	- do -
177.	Rajatalab	- do -
178.	Mahawalpur	- do -
179.	Naugarh	- do -

1	2	3
180.	Mirzamurad	- do -
181.	Jangiganj	- do -
182.	Between Varunapur & Comm. Bungalow	- do -
183.	Hinoti, Varanasi	- do -
184.	Sindhora, Varanasi	- do -
185.	Chenhia, Varanasi	- do -
186.	Dharchula	Pithoragarh
187.	Jaitpur	- do -
188.	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad
189.	Rohi	Rae Bareilly
190.	Transport Nagar	- do -
191.	Jayas	- do -
192.	Maharajganj	- do -
193.	Hanumangarh Bazar	Allahabad
194.	Jagatpur	- do -
195.	Baldiana	U. Koshi
196.	Bhatwari	U. Koshi
197.	Reharia	Lakhimpur Kheri
198.	Dhanepur	Gonda
199.	Gonda LKO Road	- do -
200.	Mahuwa	- do -
201.	Tarabganj	- do -
202.	Kalsia	Saharanpur

1	2	3
203.	Allahaganj	Shahjahanpur
204.	Mehroni	Lalitpur
205.	Baragaon	Jhansi
206.	Bhagwantpur	- do -
207.	Gangechai	Pilibhit
208.	Dhata	Fatehpur
209.	Gajnir	Kanpur
210.	Bichwa, Mainpuri	Mainpuri
211.	Ninpuri Bye Pass Mainpuri	- do -
212.	Makhanpur	- do -
213.	Bhowali	Almora
214.	Shergarh	Bareilly
215.	Bansdih, Ballia	Ballia
216.	Laharpur	Sitapur
217.	Atarai	- do -
218.	Rampur-Mathura	- do -
219.	Mehemoodabad	- do -

Power Deficit in Tamil Nadu

7666. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power deficit in Tamil Nadu during the last two years;

(b) the quantity of power supplied from Central Grid; and

(c) the measures taken to increase power supply to the State?

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

(a) The power deficit in Tamil Nadu during 1987-88 and 1988-89 was 10.7% and 6.7% respectively.

(b) The quantity of power supplied from Central Stations to Tamil Nadu during 1988-89 was 3737 Million Units.

(c) Various steps are being taken to increase the availability of power in the State, which include expediting commissioning of new capacity, optimum generation from the existing capacity, reduction of transmission and distribution losses and implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures. In addition, the State would also get its share of power from the Central Stations in the Southern Region. To the extent possible assistance would also continue to be provided to Tamil Nadu from the unallocated portion of power from the Central Sector Stations in the Southern Region as well as from the neighbouring systems.

Earning by DESU Through Advertisements

7667. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of advertisements appear on the electricity bills issued by DESU;

(b) if so, the earnings made therefrom

1986-87	Rs. 47,000.00
1987-88	Rs. 75,000.00
1988-89	Rs. 21,000.00
Total	Rs. 1,43,000.00

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

Low Tension power lines in the Institutional area behind Qutab Hotel Delhi

7668. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA

during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the names of banks authorised to collect payment of electricity bills are also proposed to be printed on them for the benefit of the consumers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to DESU, they have entered into contracts with the following two advertising agencies for inserting advertisements on the electricity bills:—

(i) M/s Bensons Syndicate, 203, Defence Fly-over, New Delhi for issuing advertisements on 20 lakh bills which are prepared manually by DESU.

(ii) M/s Ben Advertisers, 1/24, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi for advertisements on the computerised bills which are got prepared by DESU from outside computer agency.

The approximate revenue earned from the above two advertising agencies during the last 3 years is as under:—

REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the low tension power lines have not been provided in the Institutional Area near Qutab Hotel, Delhi even after a

lapse of three-four years causing undue and continued hardship to the occupants due to temporary electricity connection; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by DESU to expedite laying of low tension power lines and to provide permanent connections in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). According to Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking, the electricity system established in the Institutional Area a few years back needs augmentation for meeting the additional load requirement in view of the subsequent development of the area. Consequently, an electrification scheme was prepared by DESU in consultation with D.D.A., who were requested on 21.11.1988 to make payment of their share amounting to Rs. 55,54,880/-. DESU can take further action in the matter on receipt of the payment from the DDA.

Breakfast T.V. Programme

7669. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING: be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extension of Break-fast T.V. Programme time from 7 to 9 a.m. has seriously affected the daily routine of the people, office employees and particularly the school going children.

(b) whether Doordarshan is facing a 'quality crisis' these days as extension of time is only adding to dull programmes; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to improve the quality of programme instead of merely extending the timings?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir. The time for morning transmission has been extended from 7.00 to 8.45 a.m. only from 1.5.1989.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It has always been the endeavour of Doordarshan to improve upon its programmes. This is a continuous process. Letters received from viewers and suggestions of the Programme Advisory Committees at various Doordarshan Kendras are taken into consideration while planning programmes.

Installation of long distance public telephones in Orissa

7670. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Orissa where long distance public telephones were installed during 1988-89, district wise; and

(b) the places where such telephones are proposed to be installed during 1989-90, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) 134 places have been covered by Long Distance Public Telephones during 1988-89 in Orissa. District-wise details are given in the Statement below.

(b) 160 places are proposed to be covered by LDPT during 1989-90. The places are decided during the course of the year depending upon the availability of equipment and technical feasibility.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Places</i>
1	2	3
1.	Balasore	14
2.	Bolangir	16
3.	Cuttack	20
4.	Dhenkanal	11
5.	Ganjam	7
6.	Kalahandi	4
7.	Keonjhar	21
8.	Koraput	2
9.	Mayurbhanj	6
10.	Sambalpur	12
11.	Sundergarh	8
12.	Phulbani	1
13.	Puri	12
Total		134

Commissioning of Hirakud Hydel Power Station Units in Orissa

7671. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of the Hirakud Hydel Power Station in Orissa commissioned so far:

(b) whether the Seventh Unit of Hirakud

Hydel Power Station has also been commissioned; and

(c) if not, when this unit is expected to be commissioned?

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

(a) The following units at Hirakud Stage - I & Stage - II have been commissioned in Orissa and are in operation:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Total (MW)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
I.	Hirakud Stage- I (Burla)	4x37.5 + 2x24	198
II.	Hirakud Stage- II (Chiplima)	3x24	72

(b) No, Sir.

and motorcycles manufactured in the country during 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(c) The Seventh Unit is likely to be commissioned by January, 1990.

(b) the action taken or proposed to increase their production?

Manufacture of trucks, cars, scooters and motor cycles

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The production of these vehicles during the period is indicated below:

7672. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trucks, cars, scooters

	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Medium & Heavy Com. vehicle	65086	78225
Passenger car	151875	166098
Scooter	589790	729421
Motorcycle	335680	428944

(b) sufficient capacities have already been set up for the manufacture of these vehicles to meet the demand. Their production is increasing from year to year significantly.

(b) if so, the present production per annum and the projected increase;

(c) whether imports of Paraxylene will be stopped; and

Production of Paraxyne

(d) If so, when?

7673. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether the indigenous production of Paraxylene is likely to be increased in the near future;

(b) to (d). The production of Paraxylene in 1988 was around 30,000 tonnes. With the completion of projects under implementa-

tion, the production capacity for Paraxylene will increase to around 1,45,000 TPA. However, even thereafter, there will be gap between demand and domestic availability which shall have to be covered through imports.

Eye Injuries to T.V. Viewers

7674. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to some experts/Ophthalmists, the telecast of the epic serials has increased incidents of eye injuries, especially among children between the age-group of five and seven;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) how Doordarshan proposes to educate the viewers against such eye injuries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). There is no evidence to suggest any specific damage to the eyes on viewing the telecast of epic serials or any other programme on television.

(c) Does not arise.

Loss suffered by Eastern Coalfields Ltd, due to Dhemo underground mine

7675. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered by the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. during 1988-89 in terms of production and monetary value due to the new long wall coal mining machine of the Dhemo Main underground mine having

remained inoperational since its installation in July 1988 due to defective 550-tonne power support units;

(b) how long it will take for the machinery to be ready for operation and the revenue loss to the company in terms of production and monetary value every month;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed therefor; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). The supports and rear shields of the longwall equipment for Dhemomain underground mine of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. had developed cracks at the installation stage. The matter was pursued with the suppliers of the equipment and the suppliers have agreed to replace the defective parts with imported ones and the face is expected to be ready for operation by October, 1989.

The notional loss in terms of production and money has been estimated at about 50,000 tonnes and around Rs. 1.8 crores, respectively per month. The cumulative production loss on account of the defects during 1988-89 is estimated to be about 4.5 lakh tonnes and the corresponding monetary value of the production is around Rs. 16 crores.

Supply of coal to Gujarat

7676. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of small scale industries are on the verge of closure in Gujarat due to irregular supply of coal;

(b) the annual requirement of coal in

Gujarat and the actual supply made during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to arrange regular supply of coal of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI

VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Demand of coal and coke for industries in Gujarat sponsored by Government of Gujarat and actual receipt during the last three years are as under:

(No. of Four Wheeler Wagons)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sponsorship</i>	<i>Actual receipt</i>
1986	51612	23448
1987	52450	22097
1988	54270	19074

* Capacity : about 23 tonnes).

(c) The coal is being despatched by coal companies against sponsorship/recommendations of the sponsoring authorities. In case of rail shortfall, coal is released by road also as per the entitlement of consumers. Constant liaison is maintained by Coal India and its subsidiary companies with Railways and State sponsoring agencies to ensure adequate and regular coal supplies to all the States including Gujarat. Meetings are also held by coal companies with coal consumers' associations in case of specific problems.

Foreign collaborations

7677. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the country-wise break-up of the foreign collaborations and investments approved during 1986 and 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Two Statements I & II showing country-wise breakup of foreign collaborations and investments approved during 1986 and 1987 are given below.

STATEMENT

Country-wise Break-Up of the Foreign Collaboration Approvals Issued During the Period of 1986 & 87

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	1986		1987	
		Total	Financial	Total	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Argentina	1	—	—	—
2.	Australia	9	3	12	5
3.	Austria	16	6	9	2
4.	Bahrain	—	—	1	1
5.	Belgium	6	—	7	1
6.	Bulgaria	1	1	1	—
7.	Canada	15	6	9	4
8.	Czechoslovakia	4	1	5	—
9.	Denmark	7	2	11	3
10.	Cyprus	—	—	1	—

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	1986		1987	
		Total	Financial	Total	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Dubai	2	2	—	—
12.	Finland	5	1	2	2
13.	FRG	183	40	149	39
14.	France	39	9	44	10
15.	GDR	6	—	3	1
16.	Hong Kong	9	3	5	3
17.	Hungary	2	2	3	—
18.	Iran	1	1	—	—
19.	Italy	58	8	50	10
20.	Japan	111	15	71	15
21.	Korea (South)	14	1	15	3
22.	Luxemburg	1	—	—	—

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	1986			1987		
		Total	Financial	Total	Financial	Total	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
23.	Malaysia	2	2	1		1	
24.	Maxico	1	1	2		1	
25.	Netherlands	26	11	23		6	
26.	Norway	7	3	2		—	
27.	Newzealand	1	—	—		—	
28.	Panama	—	—	1		1	
29.	Poland	2	—	1		—	
30.	Romania	1	—	—		—	
31.	Saudi Arabia	1	1	—		—	
32.	Singapore	3	1	5		2	
33.	Spain	7	2	5		1	

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	1986		1987	
		Total	Financial	Total	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Sweden	29	7	19	4
35.	Switzerland	32	8	31	11
36.	Taiwan	6	1	8	2
37.	Turkey	—	—	1	—
38.	UAE	—	—	1	—
39.	UK	130	23	122	27
40.	USA	189	71	196	57
41.	USSR	5	—	6	2
42.	Yugoslavia	—	—	3	1
43.	NRI	25	8	28	27
Total		957	240	853	242

STATEMENT-II*Country-wise Break-up of Foreign Investment approved during 1986 & 1987**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Australia	59.20	188
2.	Austria	36	44
3.	Bahama	-	-
4.	Belgium	-	275
5.	Baharain	-	1
6.	Bulgaria	8	-
7.	Canada	138	67
8.	Czechoslovakia	90	-
9.	Denmark	66	19.44
10.	Dubai	55	-
11.	FRG	2015.73	986.91
12.	Finland	360	69
13.	France	204.82	535.35
14.	G.D.R.	-	48
15.	Hong Kong	91.10	113.2
16.	Hungary	70	-
17.	Iran	3.62	-
18.	Italy	232.95	297.07
19.	Japan	561.61	690.62
20.	Korea (South)	6.25	13.91

241	Written Answers	VAISAKHA 12, 1911 (SAKA)	Written Answers	242
1	2	3	4	
21.	Malaysia	21	50	
22.	Mexico	80	120	
23.	Netherlands	726.60	00.65	
24.	Norway	192	-	
25.	Panama	-	16	
26.	Saudi Arabia	40	-	
27.	Singapore	25	85.32	
28.	Spain	299	100	
29.	Sweden	475.15	109.2	
30.	Switzerland	325.28	885.3	
31.	Taiwan	14	40	
32.	UK	771.53	845.1	
33.	USA .	2936.90	2951.49	
34.	USSR	-	29.60	
35.	Yugoslavia	-	12	
36.	NRI	790.40	2077.4	
Total		10695.15	10770.57	

Participation of A.I.R. Staff in A.I.R. Programmes in Tamil Nadu

7678. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of AIR Station in Tamil Nadu are given opportunities to participate in the Radio Programmes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to discourage this practice?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Certain categories of programme staff namely,

Announcers, Instrumentalists etc., are required to participate in programmes in accordance with their contracts and quality of performance. There has been no complaint of outside talent being denied opportunities for participation in programmes because of staff's participation in programmes.

(c) Does not arise.

Amounts outstanding against Public Sector Undertakings

7679. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans and other debts outstanding against various public sector undertakings;

(b) whether the terms and conditions of the various lending institutions are being followed by the public sector undertakings for repayment; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Total amount of loans and debts outstanding against various public sector enterprises as on 31.3.88, upto which period only the information is available is Rs. 46952.11 crores.

(b) and (c). Terms and conditions of repayment of loans are followed except where the financial position of the enterprises makes it difficult for them to repay loans and pay interest in time. Enterprise—specific action is taken by Government in such cases.

Central Investment in Public Sector Projects in Maharashtra

7680. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the central investment made so far in public sector projects in Maharashtra; and

(b) the details of the projects set up, employment generated and the number of local people given benefits?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The Central investment in terms of gross block in the State of Maharashtra as on 31.3.88 upto which period only the information is available was Rs. 13936.23 crores.

(b) There are 30 central Public Sector Enterprises set up with registered offices in the State of Maharashtra. Number of public sector enterprises employees working in Maharashtra is 2.32 lakhs. Details of local people employed are not available.

Soviet assistance for Neyveli Lignite Power Station

7681. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the techno-economic feasibility report for the third power station in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Complex has been prepared;

(b) whether the report has been finalised only after Soviet Government's offer to help India to set up 500 MW lignite super agriculture boilers; and

(c) if so, the extent of credit agreed to by the Soviet Union to cover the entire cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Feasibility reports of the third thermal power station (3x500 MW) linked to the third lignite mine (11 million tonnes per year) at Neyveli were prepared by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in 1984. The reports could not be processed

further for approval due to resource constraints. Later, an agreement was reached in principle on possible cooperation between India and the USSR for setting up these projects. NLC and the Soviet side are holding technical discussions. The extent of Soviet assistance will depend upon the outcome of these discussions, the techno-economic appraisal of the projects by the Government and negotiations with the Soviet side.

Supply of Annual Report to Shareholders

7682. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether action has been initiated to gear up the companies to fall in line with the requirements of the new uniform accounting year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard:

(c) whether under the new arrangements, the companies will not have to send necessarily every shareholder an Annual Report with a complete financial statement as in the past, and a summary of the financial performance during the year will only be sent;

(d) if so, whether a format of this has been worked: and

(e) whether it will give complete information to the shareholder to have an idea of the companies' financial health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Registrars of Companies have been advised to grant extension of time for holding annual general meetings under the second proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 166 and permission to extend financial year under

the proviso to sub-section (4) of Section 210 of the Companies Act, 1956 liberally, to the extent permissible under the Companies Act, 1956 if the companies make such request for purposes of compliance of the provisions of Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

(c) and (d). Under Section 219 of the Companies Act, 1956, as amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1988, brought into force w.e.f. 17.4.1989, in the case of a company, whose shares are listed on a recognised stock exchange, it is open to it to send either complete Annual Report etc. or a statement containing the salient features of the balance-sheet and Profit & Loss account etc., in the prescribed form to every member of the company not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting. The statement containing salient features thereof has been prescribed *vide* Notification GSR No. 449 (E) dated 17.4.1989, published in the Gazette of India, a copy of which will be laid before the House.

(e) The statement containing salient features of balance-sheet and profit & Loss account gives adequate information about the financial position of a company.

Assets of Large Industrial Houses

7683. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in the assets of some of the large Industrial Houses and concentration of more financial power in their hands during the last three years:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the growth of these Industrial Houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The assets of the first twenty large Industrial Houses in the country ranked according to their assets in 1987-88 increased by 30.4%, 22.4% and 11.0% during 1985, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively over the preceding years.

(b) The assets of the large Industrial Houses increase due to various factors like expansion, diversification, establishment of new undertaking, modernisation, amalgamation etc.

(c) Through the administration of the MRTP Act it is continuously ensured that concentration of economic power to common detriment does not take place.

T.V. Serials

7684. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various TV serials

(1)	Lahar Lahar Sangeet	Sunday	9.00 p.m.
(2)	Doctor Sahib	Monday	9.00 p.m.
(3)	Life Line	Tuesday	9.00 p.m.
(4)	Malgudi Days	Wednesday	9.00 p.m.
(5)	Guftgoo	Thursday	9.00 p.m.
(6)	Uttar Ramayan	Friday	9.00 p.m.
(7)	Kissa Shanti Ka	Saturday	9.00 p.m.

(b) It is not possible to estimate the revenue from these serials as it would depend on the number of advertisements booked with the serials, which vary from time to time.

presently being telecast at the prime time and later from the principal TV Station viz. New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Lucknow on the national hook-up;

(b) the estimated revenue accruing to Government therefrom;

(c) the details of various TV serials awaiting telecast after having been approved by Doordarshan authorities and the estimated revenue expected therefrom;

(d) the present set-up charged with the clearing of these TV serials and the latest guidelines laid down in this behalf, particularly the viewers' propensities; and

(e) the popularity rating of the two TV serials "Mahabharat" and "Uttar Ramayan"?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The serials telecast on prime time on the national network are relayed by all Kendras simultaneously. The serials being telecast at prime time are given below:

(c) The list of serials approved and awaiting telecast on the national network is given in the statement below. It is not possible to indicate the estimated revenue from these serials for the reasons mentioned at

(b) above.

(d) There is a Selection Committee at Doordarshan comprising non-official and official members to scrutinise and approve the proposals for TV serials. The broad guidelines applied for selection of serials are that they should promote the socio-cultural values like human unity and harmony, equal respect to all religious, rejection of violence, communal rivalries and tensions, liberation from superstitions and prejudices etc. It is also ensured that the serial is fit for family viewing and at the same time it entertains, educates/informs.

(e) As per the latest survey undertaken by MRAS (as outside Market Research Agency), the rating of Mahabharat was 80% in the first week of April and that of Uttar Ramayan was 72%.

STATEMENT

List of serials approved and awaiting telecast

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Boond Boond | 12. Muzrim Hazir Hai |
| 2. Super six | 13. Mahanagar |
| 3. Alag | 14. Kuch Khoya Khuch Paya |
| 4. Space City | 15. Ek Kahani |
| 5. Yugantar (Jagriti) | 16. Kathasagar |
| 6. Lok Lok Ki Baat | 17. Mr. Yogi |
| 7. PC 1008 | 18. Nupoor |
| 8. Panchtantra (animated) | 19. Tribal people of North East |
| 9. Sauda | 20. Kab Tak Pukaroon |
| 10. Zameen | 21. Manjil Apni Apni (Parivartan) |
| 11. Gaurav | 22. Ganiram |
| | 23. Jantar Mantar |
| | 24. Yeh Gulistan Hamara |
| | 25. Khel Tamasha |
| | 26. Bargad |
| | 27. Gadbad Gudde |
| | 28. Tipu Sultan |
| | 29. Pukar |
| | 30. Potli Budhe Baba Ki |
| | 31. Gharana |
| | 32. Kitne Aur Himalay |
| | 33. Inside Story |
| | 34. Janki Jasoos |
| | 35. Lehre |

36. Forts of India
37. Shuttle Time with Prakash Padukone
38. All the best
39. Maila Anchal
40. Sunhere Warq
41. Hitopdesh
42. Athawan Rang
43. Animal Folk Tales
44. Letters to the Daughter
45. Kayer
46. Lahoo Ke Phool
47. Chalte Raho Chalte Raho
48. Chanakya
49. A day in the life of celebrity.

[*Translation*]

Expenditure on Publicity by Multinational Drug Companies

7685. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether drugs have been divided into four categories under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof and percentage of profit in each category;

(c) whether multinational drug companies manufacture less medicines of first and second categories and are making huge profits by producing third and fourth category medicines like tonics, vitamins, cough

syrups, etc.;

(d) whether Government have prescribed any limit on expenditure on publicity by the multinational drug companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that these companies spend a definite percentage of their total expenditure on pharmaceutical research?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Under the DPCO, 1987 the scheduled drugs have been classified into two categories, MAPE (Maximum Allowable Post Manufacturing Expenses) at the rate of 75% and 100% is allowed in the case of Category I and Category II formulations respectively.

(c) The product mix of the Companies, including multinational companies, is governed by various factors such as their licensing authorisations, demand and marketability of the products.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) As per Fifth Schedule of DPCO, 1987 a higher rate of maximum pre-tax return on the sales turnover of formulations, has been provided in the case of units having basic drug manufacturing activity at 5% or more of turnover and engaged in approved research and development work relating to new drugs, to encourage research activity in drugs.

[*English*]

Steps to Save Consumers from Counterfeit Goods

7686. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been taken any steps to save the consumer from purchase of counterfeit goods; 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). Provisions for protection of consumers against unfair trade practices are contained in CH. V-B (Sec. 36-A to 36-E) of the MRTP Act, 1969, which have been introduced by the MRTP (Amendment) Act, 1984. Complaints from consumers which relate to counterfeit goods fall within the provisions of Section 36-A(i) of the Act and the Commission takes action on such complaints as provided for under the said Act.

The Government has also enacted a comprehensive consumer protection legislation, namely, the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 which envisages three-tier quasi-judicial machinery at national, state and district level to deal with the cases of defective goods and services, unfair trade practices etc.

Patent for Cardamom Cola

7687. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Spices Board has applied for patent for Cardamom Cola:

(b) if so, the details thereto; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

Project to produce Aminoacids

7688. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project to produce aminoacids from human hair has been started in Pondicherry for export;

(b) whether the export arrangements have been finalised and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the approximate foreign exchange likely to be generated therefrom; and

(d) whether the commercial production has since started?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). M/s Protchem Industries (India) Limited had applied for permission to produce amino acids from human hair for 100% export in Pondicherry and they have been given a Letter of Intent. Abond has been executed with the Jt. CCI&E, Madras on 10.2.1988 for finalising export obligation. In their application the company has indicated foreign exchange earnings of Rs. 567 lakhs. To the extent information is available, commercial production is yet to start.

Employment of Local People in LPG Unit of BPCL in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

7689. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH:
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation that local people are not

getting adequate benefit of employment in the LPG Unit of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited near Kondapalli village in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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.

Upgradation of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh

7690. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to restructure the post offices set up in Andhra Pradesh in view of the new revenue Mandal set up which has replaced the Taluk set up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to upgrade the extra departmental branch post offices located in the mandal headquarters to the status of extra departmental sub-post offices to facilitate receipt of telephone bills from the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Restoration of Status of ED Sub Post Offices downgraded in Himachal Pradesh

7691. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Extra Departmental Sub-Post Offices, district-wise downgraded to the status of extra Departmental Branch Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh during the Seventh Plan on the plea that these EDBOs had been upgraded earlier on account of P.C.O. facility installed in them;

(b) whether a request has been received by Government for restoration of the status of the downgraded EDBOS so as to provide the Postal and Telecom. facilities for a longer period in the rural areas served by these Post Offices after restoration to their original status; and

(c) if so, the likely date which the restoration would be ordered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is furnished in the Annexure. However, the reason for downgrading these offices was inadequate workload.

(b) Yes Sir, The request was, however, with particular reference following branch offices,

1. Kathog 2. Bagli 3. Challali 4. Barail 5. Kiroha 6. Swahan 7. Naswal 8. Behani 9. Jhaniari 10. Deothsid 11. Lohara 12. Kungret 13. Palukwah 14. Barsalbasar 15. Masroor 16. Sunhat.

(c) In view of the constraints involved, Postmaster General, Himachal Pradesh Circle has a **bewen** asked to ascertain from the State Government whether Non-Returnable Contribution (NRG) could be offered for the upgrading of same of the branch offices. The report of the PMG is awaited.

V.H.F. Links

7692. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-

CTIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of V.H.F. links have been planned for installation during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh where these would be installed, district-wise;

(c) the programme of installation for each quarter during 1989-90, district-wise;

(d) whether preference would be given to link such places to V.H.F., where atleast

ten parties have paid the final demand notes for the installation of twenty five line exchanges and link them to trunk exchanges; and

(e) if so, the names of such places and the likely date by which the installation of the V.H.F. links would be completed, district-wise?

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

(b)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of route</i>	<i>Name of district</i>
1.	Hamirpur-Kakkar	Hamirpur
2.	Hamirpur-Sujanpurni	-do—
3.	Una-Chintpuri	Una
4.	Dharamshala-Shahpur	Kangra
5.	Dharmshala-Nagorta-Surian	-do-
6.	Palampur-Chadiar	-do-
7.	Palampur-Thural	-do-
8.	Chamba-Khajjar	Chamba
9.	Dalhousie-Baklot	-do-
10.	Dalhousie-Salooni	-do-

(c)

<i>Name of Qrs.</i>	<i>Hamirpur</i>	<i>Name of Districts</i>		
		<i>Una</i>	<i>Kangra</i>	<i>Chamba</i>
1st Qr.	2 System	-	-	-
2nd Qr.	-	1 sys.	1 sys	-
3rd Qr.	-	- 2 sys.	-	-
4th Qr.	-	- 1 sys	3 sys.	-

(subject to availability of the equipment)

(d) No such preference is given.

(e) Does not arise.

Installation of Public Call Offices in Himachal Pradesh

7693. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public Call Offices sanctioned but not installed under various categories like Hexagon, R&G Terms and Local, State-wise and their names under each category for Himachal Pradesh, district-wise, as on 31 March, 1989;

(b) whether there are any cases of such P.C.O.s among them which are pending installation for over four years, over three years, over two years but less than three years and over one year but less than two years;

(c) if so, the number thereof, Statewise, and the names for each such category for Himachal Pradesh, district-wise;

(d) whether any programme for the installation of all such Public Call Offices as have been sanctioned for over one year would be drawn up for installation during 1989-90;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Buildings for Departmental Post Offices in Himachal

7694. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-

TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Departmental Post Office buildings at Paragpur (District Kangra), Nadaun and Bijhari (District Hamirpur), Ghumarwin (District Bilaspur, Amb (District Una) and Jvalamukhi (District Kangra) in Himachal Pradesh has been included in the programme for 1989-90;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the construction work for each one of these buildings would be taken in hand, the estimated cost and the likely period for the completion of the buildings; and

(c) if not, the latest position regarding the acquisition of land in such cases among them, where they have not been included in the annual programme for 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The annual Building Plan 1989-90 for the Department of Posts has not yet been finalised.

Complaints about Short Payment from Passbooks in Koraput P.C.

7695. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints were received by the Postal Department from the displaced persons of Upper Kolab Hydro-Electric Project about short payment of the compensation amount from their Pass Books in Koraput Post Office from February, 1985 to April, 1986;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made into the matter; and

(c) the action taken against the postal employees found guilty?

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

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

LPG Facility in Maharashtra

7696. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Maharashtra proposed to be provided with LPG facility during 1989-90; and

(b) the reasons for delay in providing—PG facility to the cities already sanctioned for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). In addition to the existing facilities, the oil companies have plans to set up 171 new LPG distributorships in Maharashtra, under their Annual LPG Marketing Plans upto 1988-89. A number of steps and formalities precede the actual commissioning of LPG distributorships.

Working of Oil Selection Boards

7697. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(b) the number of Oil Selection Boards in the country and the areas assigned to them;

(b) the number of cases pending with each of them separately; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) There are at present four Oil Selection Board in the country with the following areas of operation of each:

1. *Oil Selection Board (North):* Delhi, Chandigarh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
2. *Oil Selection Board (South):* Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry.
3. *Oil Selection Board (West):* Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu.
4. *Oil Selection Board (East):* West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura;

(b) As on 1.4. 1989, the pendency position is given below:

O S B (North)	:	243
O S B (South)	:	96
O S B (East)	:	690
O S B (West)	:	342

(c) As the oil industry conducts field surveys and draws up its annual Marketing plans for setting up of different types of facilities on a continuous basis, pendency at any given point in time is normal.

Regularisation of A.I.R./Doordarshan Artists

7698. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCAST-

ING be pleased to refer to the reply given on November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 660 regarding regularisation of AIR/Door-darshan Artistes and state:

(a) the follow-up steps taken so far to implement the Supreme Court Judgement; and

(b) the response of the staff artistes thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The Government has since prepared a revised scheme and filed it in the Supreme Court on 24.11.1988. The National Union of All India Radio and others, the Petitioners in the Supreme Court have also filed their objections on 31.1.1989. No final directions have been given by the Supreme Court and the matter continues to be sub-judice.

Technological tie-ups by BHEL with General Electrics and Kraftwerk Union

7699. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electrics Ltd, has decided to go into technological tie-ups with the General Electrics and Kraftwerk Union;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including terms and conditions of these tie-ups; and

(c) the details settled about payments in terms of lump sum, royalty etc. in rupee/foreign exchange for the collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). BHEL have decided to have technical collaboration with M/s. Siemens of West Germany of which

Kraftwerk Union is a subsidiary, for the manufacture of large size Gas Turbines, BHEL have also decided to amend the existing technical collaboration with General Electric Company of USA to include manufacture of higher size Gas Turbines and to have a collaboration for Haulage Dumper Electricals. The terms and conditions will be finalised at the time of signing of the agreement.

Manufacture of Oil Drilling Equipment

7700. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector has been permitted to manufacture sophisticated oil drilling and production equipment which continue to be imported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the manufactures would also be permitted to export their products:

(d) the extent of foreign exchange likely to be saved by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(e) the time by which the private companies would commence production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (e). There are a number of companies in the private sector who have been permitted to produce equipment, materials and providing services for the oil field related sectors. Some of these have already started operating. There is no general ban on exports of these items. The value of foreign exchange savings would depend on the extent to which these companies can produce according to the requirements of ONGC.

Financial position of N.T.P.C.

7701. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial position of the State-owned National Thermal Power Corporation is on the decline;

(b) if so, the reasons for decline in profitability; and

(c) the steps being taken to arrest the sharp deceleration in the profits of the National Thermal Power Corporation?

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.

Designing of Digital Electronic Telephone Exchanges

7702. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to design indigenous digital electronic telephone exchanges;

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

(c) the cost of the project; and

(d) the year by which indigenous digital electronic telephone exchanges are likely to be ready?

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

(b) Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) was established in 1984 to

develop digital electronic switching system suitable for Indian conditions.

(c) Rs. 35 crores in the first phase commencing from August, 1984 to July, 1987.

(d) Small exchanges of 128 port capacity are being manufactured since 1987 while medium (512 Port) and large size (1600 Port) exchanges will be ready for production this year.

Financial Assistance to Small Scale Industries

7703. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government continue to provide financial assistance to small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the funds allocated to States for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Financial assistance to States for development of small scale industries is being provided through schemes like District Industries Centres Programme, Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), Margin Money Scheme for Revival of Sick units and Interest Subsidy to Engineer Entrepreneurs (discontinued with effect from 31.3.1985 but the residual claims are being reimbursed to the States). Under SEEUY Scheme the Central Government are providing 25% as Capital Subsidy on each loan. The subsidy is routed through the Reserve Bank of India. The State wise details of financial assistance provided to small scale units under these schemes during the period from 1986-87 to 1988-89 are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Financial assistance provided to States/UTs for the years 1986-87 to 1988-89

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT.	DIC Programme	*SEEUY Programme	Margin Money Scheme.	*Interest Subsidy Scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	283.87	6790.53	—	—
2.	Assam	283.44	2302.29	—	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	90.00	17.04	4.00	—
4.	Bihar	447.25	8292.34	23.00	—
5.	Gujarat	256.43	1921.08	—	8.60
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	18.75	147.11	—	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	208.68	586.63	—	1.75
8.	Haryana	2021.05	6.00	2.45	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	205.27	298.39	1.50	—
10.	Kerala	258.41	6663.04	—	2.05
11.	Karnataka	311.92	4489.93	—	36.33

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT.	DIC Programme	*SEEUJ Programme	Margin Money Scheme.	*Interest Subsidy Scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	489.19	6034.06	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	336.18	5415.45	—	37.91
14.	Manipur	791.59	—	—	—
15.	Mizoram	66.54	—	—	—
16.	Meghalaya	30.00	44.41	—	—
17.	Nagaland	89.50	51.38	—	—
18.	Orissa	211.40	3315.52	—	0.49
19.	Punjab	151.22	6898.22	—	3.98
20.	Rajasthan	317.27	4259.93	—	3.47
21.	Sikkim	22.90	15.63	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	310.67	7020.38	—	11.63
23.	Tripura	32.72	262.50	—	—
24.	U.P.	869.77	10392.83	10.00	6.29

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT.	DIC Programme	*SEEUY Programme	Margin Money Scheme.	*Interest Subsidy Scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	West Bengal	210.34	7711.09	—	—
26.	Pondicherry.	23.50	185.07	—	1.08
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.30	12.71	—	—
28.	A & N Islands	16.32	32.62	—	—
29.	Chandigarh	16.65	157.31	—	—
30.	Lakshadweep	—	0.90	—	—
Total		5887.54	86197.57	44.50	116.73

DIC: District Industries Centres.

SEEUY: Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth.

* These figures indicate the amount sanctioned by banks during the years 1986-87 to 1988-89 (upto February, 1989 and arrears) and are tentative.

** The Scheme stands discontinued with effect from 31.3.1985. The figures represent residual claims reimbursed to the States.

Utilisation of Sewage Water for Power Generation

7704. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an experiment in Delhi has shown that power can be generated from sewage water;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to utilise sewage water in other States for power generation; and

(c) the Central assistance to be given to States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. The biogas generated from anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge obtained after treatment of sewage water can be used in biogas or dual fuel engines for power generation. At Okhla, Delhi Sewage treatment plant, the gas generated is being piped for cooking by about 4,000 families. Three Generators of 250 KVA each have also been installed at Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant to generate power from sewage gas as a stand by arrangement, should grid supply fail.

(b) and (c). Setting-up of primary sewage treatment plant is a pre-requisite for separation of sewage sludge and generation of biogas. This is a municipal function and is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Local Bodies. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is encouraging and planning recycling of wastes for energy recovery therefrom under its Waste Recycling and Resources Recovery Systems (WRRRS) Demonstration Programme. Sewage Gas and night soil recycling are important components of the WRRRS. As a fiscal incentive for the initial plants the DNES is meeting 50-75% capital cost of the

biogas generation and gas utilisation system subject to maximum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the plant other than under Ganga Action Plan. Assistance has been provided to Pabrauna (UP), Bhopal (MP), Vijayawada (AP) and Bangalore (Karnataka). The Central Ganga Authority is renovating or constructing 35 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in the three States namely Uttar Pradesh (UP) (13 Nos, at a cost of Rs. 60.58 crores) Bihar (7 Nos. at a cost of Rs. 8.71 crores) and in West Bengal (15 Nos. at a cost of Rs. 37.95 crores). Facilities for generation of bio-energy are proposed to be incorporated in 12 STPs in U.P., 2 in Bihar and 10 in West Bengal.

Coal Link-age to Manuguru Super Thermal Power Plant

7705. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide coal linkage to the proposed Manuguru Super Thermal Power Plant from the open cast mine at Manuguru;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (c). The coal production in Manuguru area of SCCL is 2.10 m. tonnes (1988-89) and it will increase to about 2.52 m. tonnes in 1989-90 and 4.55 m. tonnes by 1994-95. The question of coal linkage for the proposed Manuguru TPS has been examined in the Department of Coal. Looking to the demand and supply position of coal in respect of Godavari Valley Coal-field during the Eighth Plan period it has not been found possible to provide coal linkage to the proposed Manuguru TPS.

Power Generating Units in Private Sector

7706. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power generating units in private sector set up before independence and still working as on 1st January, 1989;

(b) whether some of these units have applied for financial assistance for

expansion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATHRAI): (a) In 1947, there were 229 power generating units (Companies) in the private sector in the country, of which seven were working as on 31st March, 1988.

(b) and (c). The requisite details are as follows:

<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Financial assistance sanctioned/applied</i>
1. M/s Tata Power Companies	(i) Trombay Thermal Power Project—Unit-VI (500 MW)	US \$ 135.4 million (world Bank).
	(ii) Salsette Switching Station;	
	(iii) Grant Road Sub-Station;	US \$ 38-40 million (International Finance Corporation)
	(iv) Dharavi Switching Station; and	
	(v) Trombay-Dharavi 220 KV line	
2. M/s Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd	Combined Cycle Power Plant (100 MW)	US \$ 20 million (International Finance Corporation)

Cordless Telephones

7707. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cordless telephones are being used in the country; and
(b) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Postal and Telecommunication Projects in Orissa

7708. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has requested Union Government for sanctioning some postal and telecommunication projects in that State on a priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Union Government to expedite sanction to those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Requests have been received from State Government authorities for opening of post offices at certain places. No request has been made in respect of telecommunication projects.

(b) The post offices requested for are for the following places:

- (i) Sanmangaraj (Cuttack District)
- (ii) Na thopur (Cuttack District)
- (iii) Gogua (Sambalpur District)
- (iv) Manikjodi (Dhenkanal District)
- (v) Nayapath area (Puri District)
- (vi) Nikhira (Baleswar)
- (vii) Pahava (Cuttack)
- (viii) Balaranpur (Cuttack)
- (ix) Raitala (Dhenkanal)

(c) The proposal in respect of Sanmangaraj has been examined but found not feasible as the norms are not satisfied. The other proposals are under consideration.

Electrification of Villages with the help of Solar and Wind energy in Rajasthan

7709. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Rajasthan proposed to be electrified with the help of solar and wind energy; and

(b) the arrangements made to supervise the work of electrification of these villages?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 480 villages have already been provided with Solar photovoltaic street lighting systems as a measure of initial electrification of these villages in Rajasthan. About 200 more villages are expected to be provided with solar street lights during the 7th Plan. Some solar power packs for powering lights have also been set up at community centres, primary health centres, education centres in different villages in Rajasthan. In addition, 52 solar photovoltaic powered television sets have also been installed in different locations for community viewing.

3 small wind battery charges (1 Kw each) have also been installed in Army establishments (at Jodhpur, Pokharan and Jaisalmer) in Rajasthan. One more wind battery charger (1 Kw capacity) is under installation at Jodhpur. In addition, a 25 Kw stand-alone wind electric generator has been installed in the campus of B.S.F., Jaisalmer.

(b) Supervision of the work relating to solar and wind energy installations including maintenance has been entrusted to the State nodal agency namely Rajasthan Energy Development Agency with financial help from the Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Other arrangements include handing over of systems to local panchayats where-ever feasible and training of persons.

Telex and Teleprinter Services in towns of Rajasthan

7710. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide telex and teleprinter services in the major towns of Rajasthan during 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) (i) Notional Telex Exchanges are proposed to be commissioned at Bikaner, Bharatpur, Mount Abu and Abu road.

(ii) It is proposed to introduce teleprinter services at the following 12 stations during 1989-90:

1. CTO Jaipur to Srimadhapur.
2. " to DAUSA
3. " to Renusal.
4. CTO Ajmer to Makrana.
5. " to Diswana.
6. " to Kuchamancity.
7. CTO Udaipur to Nathdwara.
8. CTO Chittorgarh to Nimbahera.
9. DTO Sikar to Fatepur
10. DTO " to Nawalgarh.
11. DTO " to Neem Ka Thana.
12. DTO jhunjhunu to Pilani.

[*Translation*]

Manufacture of Power Generation Equipment by BHEL

7711. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has not received enough orders for manufacturing power generation equipment despite Government's decision to increase power production in the country during the Eighth Plan;

(b) the details of fresh orders received by the company till March, 1989;

(c) whether these orders can be executed by utilising only a part of the total capacity of the company;

(d) if so, the details in this regard;

(e) whether orders have also been placed recently on some foreign companies for supply of power generation equipment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (b). At the end of March, 1989 BHEL had orders for 13, 317 MW of power generation equipment for benefits in the 8th Plan. During the year 88-89 the Company received orders totalling 1470 MW for thermal sets, 1050 MW for boilers and 1161 MW for Hydro sets. BHEL

has adequate capacity to execute these orders.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) While primarily reliance for power generation equipment is placed on indigenous sources, recourse is made to import of these equipment in terms of financial assistance obtained from external sources, in the context of constraint of resources.

Cost escalation of the Coal Projects

7712. SHRI BALWANT-SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal projects sanctioned by Government for construction during 1988;

(b) the number of projects completed as on 31.12.1988.

(c) whether due to non-completion of these projects within the stipulated period, their cost of construction has increased substantially; and

(d) if so, the total cost of these projects and the estimated cost escalation due to delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A total of six projects (mining and non-mining) were sanctioned by Government during 1988.

(b) As on 31.12.1988, a total of 132 projects (mining and non-mining) costing Rs. 2 crores and above were completed.

(c) and (d). There were 66 projects (mining and non-mining) sanctioned by Govt.

costing Rs. 20 crores and above which were under implementation on 31.12.88. Out of the above, there was slippage in construction for various reasons in respect of 42 projects. The present anticipated cost in regard to these 42 projects is Rs. 4299.00 crores approximately against the sanctioned cost of Rs. 2930.31 crores i.e. an increase of about Rs. 1369 crores. It is not possible to quantify the increase in cost due to delay only as cost increase affect 'on schedule' projects also due to normal escalation of input costs each year.

[English]

Regional Imbalances in Industrial Development

7713. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any special plan to remove regional imbalances in industrial development; 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). In order to remove regional imbalances in Industrially Backward Districts of the country, the Government has provided certain incentives/concessions such as priority in the grant of Industrial Licences, Concessions under the Income Tax Act, Concessional Finance, etc. In addition to the Central Investment subsidy scheme which was extended upto 30th September, 1988.

Extension of Postal Services to Lashadweep from Calcutta and Cochin

7714. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements have been made to extend postal service to Lakshadweep from Calicut and Cochin;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any Postal Central Office located in any of the Islands of Lakshadweep to supervise/monitor the postal services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Mails for Post Offices in all the ten inhabited islands of the Lakshadweep group of islands is routed through Cochin only. There is no direct mail link from Calicut to Lakshadweep. All kinds of mails for post offices in Lakshadweep, Minicoy and Aminidweep islands are being despatched from Cochin through Vayudoot thrice a week, by helicopter once a week and by ship as and when available.

(c) and (d). There is no postal Central or administrative office to supervise/monitor post offices in Lakshadweep Minicoy and Aminidweep islands. The management control and supervision of these post offices lies with Ernakulam postal Division.

UPSC Advertisements to Newspapers

7715. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of UPSC advertisements released during 1988-89;

(b) the names of newspapers, language-wise which were given all these advertisements during 1988-89;

(c) the names of other newspapers,

language-wise, to whom only a few of these advertisements were given during 1988-89; and

(d) the reasons for the selection of these newspapers as against other newspapers in the country, as well as the reasons for giving some advertisements to all and other advertisements only to selected newspapers?

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

Transmission of Malayalam Programmes at Palghat through Microwave Link

7716. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision providing the microwave link to Palghat to facilitate transmission of Malayalam programmes from the low power transmitter there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The feasibility of linking the low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Palghat with Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum via microwave circuit for enabling it to relay Malayalam programmes produced and telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum has been examined in consultation with the Department of Telecommunications and it has not been found technically feasible to establish this link during the V!! Plan period.

Urjagram Projects In Orissa

7717. SHRISOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages identified in Orissa for establishing Urjagram projects with their names;

(b) the number of villages in which the work has been completed; and

(c) the villages in Arka Parliamentary Constituency where Urjagram project is being implemented; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Urjagram projects are under-implementation in Laimura and Banigochha villages in Deogarh and Bhubaneswar Parliamentary constituencies respectively. Energy surveys are in progress in the other constituencies to select villages for Urjagram projects.

(b) Six Urjagram projects had already been completed in Orissa before the programme for parliamentary constituencies was taken-up.

(c) Energy surveys are in progress in Soba and Tiribarichokeipali villages of Aska Parliamentary Constituency in the State towards selection of a village for establishment of an Urjagram project in this constituency.

Enhancing Power of T.V. Transmitters In Orissa

7718. SHRISOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enhance the broadcasting range of some low power AIR stations and T.V. Centres in Orissa during the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many low A.I.R. stations and T.V. centres are proposed to be established in Orissa during the next five years; and

(d) whether it is proposed to set up AIR station at Aska in Gunjam district; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). As a part of the approved VII plan, the following projects in Orissa are at various stages of implementation:

AIR

- (i) Establishment of five new Radio Stations one each at Bolangir, Baripada, Rourkela, Berhampur and Bhavanipatna; and
- (ii) Replacement of the existing 20 KW MW transmitter at Jeyopore by a 100 KW MW transmitter.

DOORDARSHAN

- (i) Replacement of the existing low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Bhavanipatna by a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter;
- (ii) Establishment of two low power (100 W) TV transmitters one each at Bhanjanagar and Keonjhar-garh; and
- (iii) Establishment of a transposer at Sunabeda.

The aforesaid information does not include the projects to be set up in Orissa under the VIII plan, the extent of which is dependent on allocation of resources.

(d) No, Sir.

Growth centres scheme

7719. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28th February, 1989 to Starred Question No. 99 regarding setting up of growth centres and state:

(a) the details of infrastructural facilities on which Union Government will invest their contribution for the growth centres to be set up in the no Industry districts in the country; and

(b) the extent to which these will help in achieving the target to boost industries in the No Industry districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member's

reference is to setting up of 61 Growth Centres in the country.

Apart from the cost of the land and its development, the other items that will be eligible for financing under this scheme would be:-

- a) Construction of access roads;
- b) Provision of water supply;
- c) Effluent disposal system;
- d) Upgradation of existing schools colleges, industrial training institutes, hospitals, dispensaries etc;
- e) Upgradation of housing stock;
- f) Provision of telecommunication facilities; and
- g) Distribution network for power within the Growth Centre.

The broad financing pattern for development of infrastructure in the selected Growth Centres would be as follows:-

1. Central Government (Equity)	Rs.10 Crores
2. State Government (Equity)	Rs. 5 Crores
3. All India Financial Institutions (Including Rs. 2 crores as equity)	Rs. 4 Crores
4. Nationalised Banks	Rs. 1 Crore
	Rs. 20 Crores
Market borrowings	Rs. 10 Crores
Total	Rs. 30 Crores

Since these Growth Centres are to act as magnets for attracting industries to Backward Areas which would be endorsed with best infrastructural facilities at par available

in the country, they are expected to give tremendous boost to industrialisation of Backward areas.

Installation of Additional Capacity during Eighth Plan

7720. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the additional capacity proposed to be installed by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) during the Eighth Plan period; and

(b) the details of the power plants including the gas-based projects in which the capacity will be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). As per present assessment, an additional capacity of 11,150 MW is proposed to be installed by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) during the Eighth Plan period. The NTPC have formulated proposals for the expansion of the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station (by 500 MW), the Rihand and Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Stations (by 1000 MW each) and the Anta Gas-based Power Station (by 430 MW).

Mini cement plants

7721. SHRIMOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the mini cement plants have been closed down or are facing great difficulty in marketing their products owing to the competition with big cement plants; and

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

the steps being taken or proposed by Government to save these mini cement plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from the Associations of Mini Cement Plants indicating the problems faced by them and seeking various fiscal and financial incentives. 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 in such a plant with the total licensed capacity not exceeding 200 tonnes per day, as against the general excise duty rate of Rs. 215 tonne.

Recommendations of Rajan Committee and Madan Kishore Committee on E.D. Employees

7722. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the major recommendations of Rajan Committee and Madan Kishore Committee regarding ED employees;

(b) which of these recommendations were accepted by Government and when; and

(c) the recommendations which have not been accepted and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Capacity utilisation of BHEL

7723. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RA-
WAT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the installed capacity of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for the

manufacture of Thermal and hydro power equipment, boilers and capacity utilisation during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): The installed capacity and capacity utilisation of BHEL for power generation equipment is as under:-

S.No.	Equipment	Installed capacity	% Capacity utilisation			
			86-87	87-88	88-89 (Provisional estimates)	89-90 (Budgetted)
1.	Thermal Turbine-Generator Sets	4500 MW	45	40	79	73
2.	Hydro Sets	1345 MW	32	25	15	39
3.	Boilers	1,65,000 MT	101	99	94	88

[*Translation*]

Raising Height of TV Tower at Almora

7724. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the height of TV tower at Almora with a view to expand Doordarshan facilities in hilly areas of U.P. especially in Kumaon Division; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the alternate steps proposed to be taken to expand Doordarshan facilities in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The antenna of the TV transmitter at Almora is mounted on a mast of standard height and no useful purpose would be served by increasing its height.

(b) Besides the three low power (100 W) and three very low power (2x10 W) TV transmitters presently functioning at Almora (2 x 10 W), Haldwani (2x10 W), Kausani (2x10 W) Nainital (100 W), Pithoragarh (100 W) and Tanakpur (100 W), two more very low power transmitters are under implementation at Ranikhet and Dharchula in Kumaon Division of Uttar Pradesh as part of the Seventh Plan. Further expansion of TV service in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh including Kumaon Division would depend upon availability of resources for the purpose in the future plans of TV expansion.

Rural Electrification Scheme of Almora and Pithoragarh, U.P.

7725. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electrification schemes received by the Rural Electrification Corporation from Almora and Pithoragarh districts of U.P. during the last one year;

(b) whether these schemes have been approved;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, when these are likely to be approved?

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

(a) Rural Electrification Corporation has not received any Rural Electrification Scheme from Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board for Almora and Pithoragarh districts during 1988-89.

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

[English]

Production of Cement

7726. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has become self-sufficient in cement production;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal to establish more cement plants in the country;

(c) if so, the number of applications for big and mini cement plants pending for clearance; and

(d) whether a large number of mini-cement plants have been closed down, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Against the target of 43.50 million tonnes of cement production fixed for 1988-89, the

production achieved during the period was 44 million tonnes (provisional). The production of cement in the country is sufficient to meet the domestic demand.

(b) and (c). The number of applications for the manufacture of cement which are at various stages of processing is as under:

Large Sector	-	4
Mini Sector	-	11
Total	-	15

(d) While representations have been received from the Association of Mini Cement Plants indicating the problems faced by them and seeking various fiscal and financial incentives, it cannot be said that a large number of these plants have closed down.

Power Production and Consumption in States

7727. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had undertaken a State-wise power survey to find out the power production and its consumption;

(b) if so, when the survey was conducted and the findings thereof;

(c) the suggestions made for improving the power supply in those States which are facing power crisis; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement these suggestions and to meet the power requirements in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). The requirement of electricity, in

terms of energy and peak demands, for drawing up power programmes is projected at the national as well as State level under a system of periodic power surveys. The Thirteenth Electric Power Survey Committee was constituted by the Government in February, 1986, to review the demand projections in detail keeping in view the Seventh Plan proposals and to project the perspective demand upto the year 2000/05. The Committee submitted its report in December, 1987, which forecasted the power requirements and availability upto the end of the Eighth Plan (1994-95) and the power requirements from 1994-95 to 2004-05. No suggestions for improving the power supply position in the country/States were made in the report.

As this is a continuous process, the Fourteenth electric Power Survey Committee has been constituted in February, 1989, to review the demand projections in detail keeping in view the Eighth Plan proposals and to project the perspective demand upto 2009-10. The Committee will submit its report by 31st December, 1990.

Fuel efficiency norms for production of cars

7728. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prescribed any norms for improvement of the fuel efficiency for the production of cars; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The fuel efficiency norms effective from 1.4.89 in respect of passenger cars are as under:-

Engine Size range	Minimum kilometres per litre at 50 KMPH
Upto 800 c.c.	22
Above 800 c.c. upto 1000 c.c.	20
Above 1000 c.c. but upto 1400 c.c.	18
Above 1400 c.c.	16

[Translation]

Upgradation of Post Office in Hilsa of Nalanda District (Bihar)

7229. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to upgrade the post office Hilsa Sub-division of Nalanda district (Bihar) to cope with the requirements of that area;

(b) if so, when the post office is likely to be upgraded; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). A proposal for upgrading Khodaganj branch post office in Hilsa Sub division as a Sub post office was examined and found not suitable as the proposal did not satisfy the prescribed norms.

TV Transmitter in Bihar-Sharief, Bihar

7730. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to install a low-power TV transmitter in Bihar-

Sharief in Nalanda district of Bihar;

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government at present.

(c) A substantial part of Nalanda district of Bihar including Bihar-Sharief falls within the coverage area of the high power (10KW) TV transmitter functioning at Patna. Any further strengthening of TV service in the area (as also other parts of the country similarly placed) would depend upon the availability of resources for this purpose in the future plans of TV expansion.

S.T.D. Facility in Bihar-Sharief (Bihar)

7731. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide S.T.D. facility in Bihar-Sharief (Bihar);

(b) if so, the time by which this facility is likely to be provided there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). S.T.D. service at Bihar sharief (Bihar) has been introduced with effect from 31st March, 1989.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Allocation for Rural Telecommunication Programme

7732. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the rural telecommunication programme for the next five years;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However plan for 1989-90 has been finalised. According to which it is planned to open 3000 Long Distance Public Telephone & 1000 small Automatic Exchanges in the Rural Areas of the Country subject to availability of equipment.

(c) No separate funds for these works are allocated. The expenditure is met from the lump sum grant placed at the disposal of the head of the circles.

Post Office Building in Edathwa In Alleppey District, Kerala

7733. SHRIVAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a departmental building to house the Post Office functioning at Edathwa in Alleppey district, Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the land has been acquired for the purpose; and

(c) if so, when the construction work of the building is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The acquisition of land for construction of building to house the Post Office at Edathwa is in progress

(c) Does not arise.

Hexagons Provided with Long Distance Public Telephones

7734. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a target has been set by Government to provide long distance public telephones on a fully subsidised basis within

5 Kms of any inhabitation and the country has been divided into hexagons of 5 Kms size for this purpose;

(b) if so, the number of hexagons situated in each State and the hexagons which have been provided with long distance public telephones; and

(c) the hexagons in Kerala which have not been provided with this facility so far?

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

(b) The information is given in the statement below.

(c) Six hexagons in Kerala Circle have not been provided with telecom. facility as on 31-3-88.

STATEMENT

Status of Telecom facilities in inhabited hexagons in Rural areas as on 31.3.88.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/Circle</i>	<i>Inhabited hexagons</i>	<i>Hexagons covered with telecom. facility/ LDPT.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4991	4690
2.	Assam	1718	679
3.	Gujarat		
	Dadra Nagar	2504	1596
	Daman & Diu		
4.	Haryana	616	511
5.	Himachal Pradesh	575	255
6.	Bihar	4740	2023

1	2	3	4
7.	J & K	786	254
8.	Karnataka	3648	2523
9.	Kerala	536	531
	L. Dep Island	10	9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6453	3434
11.	Maharashtra	4811	2711
	Goa	31	31
12.	North East:		
	Arunachal Pradesh	105	47
	Manipur	390	60
	Meghalaya	461	77
	Mizoram	159	12
	Nagaland	337	53
	Tripura	141	92
	Total	1593	341
13.	Orissa	2110	1026
14.	Punjab	771	554
15.	Rajasthan	6075	2123
16.	Tamil Nadu	1661	1602
	Pondicherry	11	11
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4055	2526
18.	West Bengal	2551	968
	A & N Islands	131	15
	Sikkim	44	29
Total:		50,421	28,447

World Bank Assistance for Projects In Kerala

7735. SHRIVAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the power projects in Kerala which have been extended financial assistance by the World Bank;

(b) the amount of assistance received for each project;

(c) the money already spent on these projects; and

(d) the time by which these projects would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The World Bank has extended a loan assistance of US \$ 176.00 million for the composite Kerala Power Project which includes the Lower Periyar H.E. Project.

(c) The utilisation of the loan by February, 1989 was US \$ 13.047 million.

(d) All the three units of Lower Periyar H.E. Project are likely to be commissioned during 1991-92.

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Kerala

7736. SHRIVAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for new telephone connections pending with different exchanges in Kerala;

(b) the steps being taken to meet the demand; and

(c) the time by which the pending applications are expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The total number of applications for telephone connections pending with different exchanges in Kerala State as on 31st March, 1989 is 1,13,023.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to increase the exchange capacity by 19,1000 lines during 1989-90 and about 15,000 net connections are likely to be provided during 1989-90 utilising this capacity. Remaining applicants are likely to be provided telephone connections progressively during Eighth Plan.

Integrated Services Digital Network In Bangalore

7737. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide integrated services digital network in Bangalore city;

(b) if so, the total cost of the project; and

(c) the advantages of the project; and

(d) the time by which the work will be taken up and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. However, an experimental Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) Project to develop and test some ISDN features is proposed in Bangalore.

(b) Estimated cost of the experimental project is Rs. 59 lakhs.

(c) The experimental project will help in development of indigenous technology in this newly emerging field and give feedback relating to potential of the ISDN in our environment. It will also assist in formulating suitable technical specifications for equipment and services relating to ISDN.

(d) Activities on the project have started in the month of December 1988 and are expected to be completed by the end 1990.

Laying of Pipeline between Bombay High and Mangalore

7738. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey for laying oil pipeline between Bombay High and Mangalore;

(b) if so, whether any project report has been prepared;

(c) the total cost of the project; and

(d) whether any provision has been made in the 1989-90 budget for this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) There are no plans to lay a pipeline between Bombay High and Mangalore.

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

Thermal Plant at Thorangal, Karnataka

7739. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a thermal plant is proposed to be set up at Thorangal in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the total anticipated expendi-

ture to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the quantity of power to be produced from this plant?

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

(a) There is no proposal, at present, to set up a thermal power plant at Thorangal in Karnataka.

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

S.T.D. Facility at Kollur and Dharmasthala, Karnataka

7740. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide STD facility in Kollur and Dharamasthala pilgrim centres in Karnataka, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide STD facility at these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is no proposal at present to provide STD facility to Kollur and Dharmasthala.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Crossbar Equipments

7741. SHRI BHADRESWARTANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Penta-Conta type of crossbar equipments were imported;

(b) if so, whether some defects were identified in the equipments; and

(c) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

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

(c) After the installation of first few exchanges and after observation of the performance, a number of defects were noticed. It was felt that some modifications/improvements in the equipment were necessary to suit the traffic conditions obtaining in India and also to overcome the defects observed. These were progressively implemented in the equipment already installed and those that were in production.

Opening of Branch and Sub-Post Offices in Rural Areas of Assam

7742. SHRIBHADRESWARTANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branch and sub-post offices proposed to be opened in the rural areas of Assam in 1989-90;

(b) whether villages of all districts in Assam have been identified for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) 208 branch post offices and 3 sub post offices are to be opened in Assam in the first quarter (April-June) of 1989-90. The further programme for the year envisages opening of 140 more branch offices in the State.

(b) and (c). The list of 208 branch post offices and 3 sub post offices referred to in (a) above is furnished in the Statement below. The Villages to be covered in the further programme have not yet been identified.

STATEMENT

List of branch post offices and sub post offices due to be opened in Assam during the first quarter of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Name of the BO	Division
1	2	3
1.	Fetagaon	Jerhat
2.	Bagdaba	Nalbari
3.	Majkuri	Jorhat
4.	Sotai TE	-do-
5.	Electrical veng	NC Hills
6.	Jamaipur	Cachar
7.	Meleng	Jorhat

1	2	3
8.	Bhuyankhat	Darrang
9.	Balijan Amtenga	Golaghat
10.	Namrupia	Jorhat
11.	Dewangaon	-do-
12.	Shohguri Kacherigaon	-do-
13.	Rabigaon	Sibsagar
14.	Chenigaen	Kamrup
15.	Lonku	NC Hills
16.	Maibongdisha	-do-
17.	Sankri Bagan	-do-
18.	Garhpa	Dibrugarh
19.	Impoi (Hindu)	NC Hills
20.	Kanabasti	-do-
21.	Kange	-do-
22.	Narainpur	-do-
23.	Nayagram	Karimganj
24.	Ratakandi	Cacher
25.	Shyamthai Bari	Kokrajahr
26.	Rangaiikhata	-do-
27.	Pulunga	Dibrugarh
28.	Kathal-Gurigaon	-do-
29.	Stiantcli	Nagaon
30.	Bokakhat	Go'aghat

1	2	3
31.	Defalakata	North Lakhimpur
32.	Laguaborahgaon	-do-
33.	Mahaijan	-do-
34.	Kanpatni	-do-
35.	Khajupatir	-do-
36.	Garaimari	-do-
37.	Hengalpara	Darang
38.	Mikiirbarachuk	Sonitpur
39.	Silonigaon	-do-
40.	Bagipukhuri	Darang
41.	Rakhalbasti	Cachar
42.	Gangpardhumkar	-do-
43.	Chengjuri Grant	-do-
44.	Kalipur	Nalbari
45.	Silaipar	Dhubri
46.	Dighalijuli	Sonitpu
47.	Nanipur	Nagaen
48.	Sonarigaon	-do-
49.	Pukarkota	-do
50.	Kukurkata	Golpara
51.	Halbadal	Kokrajah
52.	Tetliguri	Golpara
53.	Jaybhum	-do-

1	2	3
54.	Khalgaon	Kokrajahr
55.	Khardang	Goalpara
56.	Aminkata	Kokrajhar
57.	Batabari	-do-
58.	Melemora	Golaghat
59.	Maladahra	-do-
60.	Mohpara	-do-
61.	Palagi Panchali	North Lakhimpur
62.	Aneria	Nagaon
63.	Dwaijungphang	Karbi Anglong
64.	Lurulangso	-do-
65.	Gopalnagar	Nagaon
66.	Napambruiti	Sibsagar
67.	Diffloo	Golaghat
68.	Dagaon	Sibsagar
69.	Kalcheni	Nalbari
70.	Lachitnagar	Dibrugarh
71.	Nilmoni	Dibrugarh
72.	Forest Bazar	Karbi Anglong
73.	Kalmini	Dibrugarh
74.	Dikheri Morangaon	-do-
75.	Chhalebila	Kokrajhar
76.	Dangsipara	-do-

1	2	3
77.	Patpara	Goalpara
78.	Joyma	Kokrajhar
79.	Pakadal	North Lakhimpur
80.	Barjhara	Goalpara
81.	Mahakhowa	Dibrugarh
82.	Khatargaon	Sonitpur
83.	Kamlabari	Berpeta
84.	Bebeligaon	North Lakhimpur
85.	Bulakata	-do-
86.	Kalazal	Kamrup
87.	Balikuchi	-do-
88.	Pecharia	-do-
89.	Kuwarpur	-do-
90.	Khorikot	-do-
91.	Panikhaiti	-do-
92.	Hangrum	NC Hills
93.	Phongland	Karbi Anglong
94.	Diphu Govt College	-do-
95.	Garhkhuti	Nagaon
96.	Rajbari	North Lakhimpur
97.	Sagarpur	-do-
98.	Manikchuk	-do-
99.	Puli-Naha-Reni	-do-

1	2	3
100.	Lalmati-Gaon	Dibrugarh
101.	Lekumai	-do-
102.	Ghuguloniahom	-do-
103.	Banipur	-do-
104.	Tenga-Basti	Sonitpur
105.	Halemguri	-do-
106.	Kalakuchi	Darang
107.	Barnagaon	-do-
108.	Depalchung	Golpara
109.	Majerchar	Dubri
110.	Dighaltari	-do-
111.	Maktaigaon	Kokrajhar
112.	Goalgaon	Jorhat
113.	Telekhalu	Karimagan
114.	Alamkhani	-do-
115.	Magani	Sonitpur
116.	Bahbari	Darrang
117.	Chantipara	-do-
118.	Jaharnachar	Dhubri
119.	Silchang	Nagaon
120.	Tarabasa	Karbi Anglong
121.	Dayang Belguri	Nagaon
122.	Bhalaoghat	Karbi Anglong

1	2	3
123.	Hacharagaon	Nagaon
124.	Malmura	Darrang
125.	Tamulbari	-do-
126.	Durapara	Kamrup
127.	Teteliguri	Karbi Anglong
128.	Gosaihat	Kamrup
129.	Dolebari	Sonitpur
130.	Tokradia	Kamrup
131.	Lalmauguri	Sonitpur
132.	Depeopi	-do-
133.	Chandrapara	Kokrajhar
134.	Pahuchungi Pathar	Sibsagar
135.	Bechimari	Darrang
136.	Mangalian Bazar	Kokrajhar
137.	Barigaon	Golpara
138.	Padupuri	Darrang
139.	Dillighat	Sibsagar
140.	Nemaigarhhbari	-do-
141.	Muktapur	Nalbari
142.	Raipur	Barpeta
143.	Bihopara	Kamrup
144.	Kharsitha	Nalbari
145.	Kathalbari	-do-

1	2	3
146.	Dalbari	-do-
147.	Pakhamara	-do-
148.	Mahimari	Kamrup
149.	Nichilamari	Darrang
150.	Sastapara	-do-
151.	Ghogra Bazar	-do-
152.	Berghuli Sapmeri	Nagaon
153.	Dighalieti	-do-
154.	Nibukali	-do-
155.	Chalapathar	-do-
156.	Punjabar Palhar	Karbi Anglong.
157.	Padumpukhuri	-do-
158.	Cherakani	-do-
159.	Langbungdi	Karbi Anglong
160.	Panjuri	-do-
161.	Ambuk	Goalpara
162.	Latibari	-do-
163.	Mandira	Kamrup
164.	Joysagar	Nalbari
165.	Galia	Barpeta
166.	Donghap	Karbi Anglong
167.	Utterpet Borha	Nagaon
168.	Fulteli Bazar	-do-

1	2	3
169.	Lachitpathar	-do-
170.	Wirwar	Karbi Anglong
171.	Bowarghat	Cochar
172.	Hidalatari	Nalbari
173.	Kharaiguri	Sonitpur
174.	Bashbari	Cachar
175.	Bagls Road Chowk	Nalbari
176.	Hatinga	Sonitpur
177.	Barpathar	Sibsagar
178.	Mahederpur	Cachar
179.	Bagalghat	-do-
180.	Tarabari Kalsilasatra	Nagaon
181.	Choudhurirchar	Dhubri
182.	Pub-Barameheri	Nalbari
183.	Bhuaguri	Darrang
184.	Bhimari	Sonitpur
185.	Mukaligaon	-do-
186.	Singitali	-do-
187.	Dhvlle Kuhuarbari	-do-
188.	Paken No.	-do-
189.	Shiber Chak	Karimganj
190.	Pirnagar	Cachar
191.	Mokhuli	Nagaon

1	2	3
192.	Dirai TE	Dibrugarh
193.	Gharbandi Barunpukhuri	-do-
194.	Bakuajari	Nalbari
195.	Maruachowki	Darrang
196.	Kacharithhall	Cachar
197.	Ujanikuria	Sibsagar
198.	Chapani	Kamrup
199.	Bholabatabari	-do-
200.	Baghashumout	Sibsagar
201.	Deesunga	Kamrup
202.	Khatalpara	Barpeta
203.	Puranbhawanipur	-do-
204.	Amingaon	Nalbari
205.	Bokabil	Darrang
206.	Bishnunagar	Karimganj
207.	Madhyamkhanda	Kamrup
208.	Narayanapur	Nalbari
	Departmental Sub Offices	
1.	Kazipara	Nalbari
2.	Dittur Cement Factory	N.C. Hills
3.	Kagaz Nagar	Nowgong

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Thermal Power Station at Belchera Road, Uttar Pradesh

7743. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for setting up a thermal power station at Belchera Road, district Ballia, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action taken so far thereon and the time by which the thermal power station will be cleared by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). A feasibility report in respect of a thermal power plant (3x210MW) at Belchera Road in Ballia district in Uttar Pradesh was received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in December, 1988 from the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB) who have been advised by the C.E.A. to furnish details in respect of various inputs (not included in the feasibility report) to enable further examination of the report.

The proposed scheme could be techno-economically appraised after the statutory requirements as per Section 29 (2) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, have been complied with by the UPSEB and necessary inputs, such as coal linkage, as also various clearances, including from the environmental angle, have been tied up.

[*English*]

Thermal Power Project at Umred (Maharashtra)

7744. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for a thermal power plant at Umred has been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority by Maharashtra Government;

(b) whether coal linkage for this project was envisaged from Umred coal mines;

(c) if not, the reasons why the coal linkage for it could not be tied up;

(d) whether there is any other coal linkage in the vicinity possible for this project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The project report in respect of the proposed Umred thermal power station (2x210MW) envisaged linkage from the Umred/Makardhokda coalmines. The reserves at Umred are not adequate to support additional power generating capacity. While detailed exploration is in progress in a nearby area, it has not been feasible, for the present, to commit coal linkage for the proposed thermal station.

Training to Women Entrepreneurs by K.V.I.C.

7745. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether workshops are being conducted by Khadi and Village Industries Commission to specialise women entrepreneurs in textiles designing and dress designing in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of such workshops held and the number of women trained during the last two years; and

(c) the number of trained women who have started business or got employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The activities of tailoring, readymade garments and hosiery have been recently brought under the purview of KVIC. No workshop has so far been conducted by KVIC to train women entrepreneurs in textiles designing and dress designing in West Bengal.

Electrification of Villages in West Bengal by Solar Energy

7746. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in West Bengal electrified with the help of solar energy so far; and

(b) the mode of functioning of solar lighting system?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 164 villages have been provided with solar photovoltaic street lighting units as a measure of initial electrification of these villages in West Bengal. Other systems provided include 28 solar water pumping systems and one solar community lighting cum-TV system.

(b) A typical stand-alone, pole-mounted solar photovoltaic street lighting system consists of 2 photovoltaic modules, a frame to house these modules, a storage battery, electronic control, pole, battery box, wires, etc. The modules produce power during sun-shine hours which charges the storage battery. The power, thus, stored in the battery is used for energisation of tube lights at nights. A Two-module (about 60 w) lighting system with 20 watts 18 watts fluo-

rescent tube light is designed to operate for 5 to 6 hours daily. The system switches on and off automatically by sensing light conditions.

TV Centre in Contal West Bengal

7747. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a TV centre in Contal-Sub-division in West Bengal;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government at present.

(c) Parts of Medinipur district of West Bengal receive TV service from the low power TV transmitters at Kharagpur and Medinipur and the high power (10KW) TV transmitters functioning at Calcutta and Asansol. Extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the country including Contal would depend upon the availability of resources for this purpose in the future plans of TV expansion.

Public Sector Industries in West Bengal

7748. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central public sector industries in West Bengal as on 31 December, 1988; and

(b) the total number of employees in these industries and the number of Women

employees out of them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) There were 41 Central Public Sector Enterprises with registered offices in the State of West Bengal as on 31.3.1988 upto which period only the information is available.

(b) The total number of employees working in the public sector enterprises in the State of West Bengal were 4.17 lakhs. Details of women employees are not available.

Import of Advance Technology for Electronic Push Button Telephones

7749. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electronic push button telephone instruments are giving satisfactory service;

(b) if not, the steps being taken for their improvement; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to import advanced technology from developed countries in this regard; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. The services are quite satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. Sir.

Execution of Projects in Maharashtra

7750. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects executed by the National Projects Construction in Maharashtra during the last three years, district-wise; and

(b) the projects to be executed during the first two years of the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the details of projects executed by National Projects Construction Corporation in Maharashtra during the last three years and projects which will extend to the first year of the Eighth Plan is given below.

STATEMENT (P.295)

List of Projects Executed or executed by NPCC in Maharashtra

Sl.No.	Name of Project/Unit	NPCC's Scope of work	Client	Date of Award	Date/Expected date of completion	Estimated value (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Totladoh (Dist. Nagpur)	Constrn. of Composite Dam.	1. PWD Irrigation 8/75 Deptt. (Maha)		12/87 (Since handed over)	2680.00
			2. MPSEB			
2.	MECL Complex Distt. Nagpur	Constrn. of A, B, C, & D type quarters CMD & Director Banglow's	MECL	5/84	6/89	394.47
3.	WCL, Distt. Nagpur	Constrn. of Regional Stores at Silewara Colliery, Nagpur.	WCL	6/87	9/89	130.14
4.	Navodaya Schools:					
	(i) Dhule (Distt. Dhule)	Constrn. of work shop Multipurpose wall, Warden Residence, Dinning Hall, Kitchen and Temporary bath & Latrine etc.	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.	10/87	6/90 @	157.28

Sl.No.	Name of Project/Unit	NPCC's Scope of work	Client	Date of Award	Date/Expected date of completion	Estimated value (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(ii) Wardha (Distt. Wardha)	—do—	—do—	10/87	6/90 @	157.77
	(iii) Chandrapur (Distt. Chandrapur)	—do—	—do—	10/87	4/90 @	158.71

@ Will extend to 1st year of Eighth Plan

**Expansion of Telecommunications
Services in Andhra Pradesh**

7751. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the estimated expansion of telecommunication services in Andhra Pradesh during the first two years of the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): Tentative proposals include provision of 58900 Direct Exchange Lines and 210 Long Distance Public Telephones during 1990-92 subject to availability of equipment.

**Setting up of Automatic Telephone
Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh**

7752. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the towns and cities in Andhra Pradesh having automatic telephone exchanges;

(b) the details of such cities in the State where automatic telephone exchanges will be set up during the first two years of the Eighth Plan; and

(c) the towns and cities where the existing telephone exchanges will also be upgraded and expanded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The details of town and cities having MAX I and MAX II automatic tele-phone exchanges are given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). The plan proposals during the Eighth Five Year Plan are being firmed up. As per draft objectives of the Department of Telecom., no new Manual Exchanges are

proposed and there will only be automatic exchanges which will be suitably expanded and upgraded to meet the demand during the Eighth Plan.

STATEMENT

*Names of Towns and Cities having
MAX -I and MAX -II type Auto exchanges
in Andhra Pradesh*

1. Srikakulam
2. Amadalavalasa
3. Vijianagaram
4. Bobbili
5. Visakhapatnam
6. Balacheruvu
7. Anakapalle
8. Rajahmundry
9. Kakinada
10. Samalko
11. Peddapuram
12. Yanam
13. Ramachandrapuram
14. Ravulapalem
15. Dowleswaram
16. Tuni
17. Anaparthi
18. Eluru
19. Bhimavaram

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 20. Tanuku | 44. Tiruamala |
| 21. Kovvur | 55. Renegunta |
| 22. TP Gudem | 46. Cuddapah |
| 23. Palakol | 47. Proddatur |
| 24. Akiveedu | 48. Anantapur |
| 25. Vijayawada | 49. Guntakal |
| 26. Gudivada | 50. Hindupur |
| 27. Anndigama | 51. Tadiapatri |
| 28. Vuyyuru | 52. Kurnool |
| 29. Machilipatnam | 53. Adoni |
| 30. Guntur | 54. Nandyla |
| 31. Tenali | 55. Mahabubnagar |
| 32. Chilakaluripet | 56. Shadnagar |
| 33. Duggirala | 57. Gadwal |
| 34. Ongale | 58. Nagarkurnool |
| 35. Chirala | 59. Sangareddy |
| 36. Medarmetla | 60. Patancheruv |
| 37. Nellore | 61. Nizamabad |
| 38. Gudur | 62. Armoor |
| 39. Jovvur (NL) | 63. Hyderabad |
| 40. Kavali | 64. Lingampalli |
| 41. Triupat | 65. Adilabad |
| 42. Chittoor | 66. Karimnagar |
| 43. Srikalahasti | 67. Godavarikhani |

68. Nalgonda the Eighth Plan;
69. Khammam (b) if so, the name, number, capacity and the approximate cost of those projects;
70. Kothagudem (c) the number of projects approved by Government for inclusion in the Eighth Plan; and
71. Bhadrachalam
72. Warrangal (d) the details thereof, project-wise?
73. Siddipet.

Projects In Orissa for Inclusion in Eighth Plan

7753. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has identified some projects and sent data to the Central Electricity Authority for inclusion in

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):
(a) The Govt. of Orissa sent a copy of the report of the Working Group of Augmentation of Power in November, 1988, to the Central Electricity Authority. The following schemes have been proposed in the report for being taken up during the Eighth Plan period for giving benefits before the end of the Ninth Plan. The estimated cost of these projects has not been indicated in the report.

<i>Name of the Project</i>		<i>Total I.C. (MW)</i>	
<i>Hydro Schemes</i>			
1.	Sidnal	5 x 60	= 300
2.	Bhimkund	3 x 16 + 4 x 60	= 288
3.	Mandira	3 x 10 + 1 x 25	= 32.5
4.	Harabhangi	3 x 10	= 30
5.	Baragarh Head Regulator	5 x 2.2	= 11
<i>Thermal Schemes</i>			
1.	Ib IPS Ext.	2 x 500	= 1000
2.	Jaipur Road TPS	2 x 210	= 420
3.	Naraj TPS	2 x 210	= 420
4.	Gopalpur TPS	2 x 210	= 420

(c) and (d). The following generation schemes of Orissa are tentatively envisaged to give benefit during the Eighth Plan.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Benefit during 8th Plan</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (in crores)</i>
1.	Upper Indravati HEP	4 x 150 MW	600 MW	380.65
2.	Upper Kolab Extn. HEP	1 x 80 MW	80 MW	18.62
3.	Rengali Extn. HEP	3 x 50 MW	50 MW	40.55
4.	Potteru HEP	2 x 3 MW	6 MW	5.46
5.	Ib Thermal Project	4 x 210 MW	840 MW	956.61

Construction of Thein Dam

7754. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Besohli have been deprived of the link road with Lakhanpur as a result of construction of Thein Dam on the Ravi river; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to construct a bridge over Ravi river which will, besides connecting the people of Besohli with Punjab, provide the nearest approach to Lakhanpur?

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

(a) The existing link road connecting Basholi with Lakhanpur via Thein Dam site, being at a lower level, will get submerged after the construction of Thein Dam.

(b) An alternate link road from Basholi to Dhar Udhampur road at a higher altitude is under construction. It will be the nearest alternate approach to Lakhanpur. Govt. of Punjab who are executing Thein Dam Project consider that construction of a bridge for approach to Lakhanpur site is not required.

Shifting of Coal Siding from Belpaloarn

7755. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for shifting the present coal siding located inside the town of Belpaloarn under South Eastern Coalfields Limited, being a pollution hazard;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether there has been delay in the construction of an alternative siding; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to expedite its construction?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). There is no town named Belpaloarn within the operating jurisdiction of South Eastern Coalfields Limited. There is, however, a temporary coal siding of Belpahar Open-cast mine located adjacent to Belpahar Railway Station. Local people have voiced complaints about the pollution created by the coal dust from the siding. SECL has a plan to provide a permanent rail siding linking Belpahar OCP with public railway. Till the permanent siding comes up SECL has erected a screen along

the coal stacking wharf and sprinkling of water is arranged to the extent possible to reduce environmental pollution.

There has been some delay in the finalisation of the alignment of the permanent siding. Survey work has been completed by the Railways and they have been requested by SECL to furnish the estimate for the siding as early as possible.

Allocation for Biogas Plants in Punjab

7756. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for community biogas and institutional biogas plants in Punjab during 1986, 1987 and 1988;

(b) whether the amount has been increased or is proposed to be increased during 1989; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHI): (a) The amounts released for construction of community and institutional biogas plants (CBP and IBP) in Punjab during the past three years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1986	77.75
1987	125.85
1988	93.10

(a) and (b). Approximately Rs. 125 crores are expected to be released for CBP/IBP Punjab during 1989.

Electronic Telephone Exchange at Golaghat in Assam

7757. SHRIBHADRESWARTANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise the present telephone system at Golaghat town in Assam;

(b) whether there is any demand from the people of Golaghat to set up an electronic exchange there; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government there to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is no proposal at present to modernize Golaghat telephone system.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to limited production of indigenous electronic equipment suitable for Golaghat, it is not possible to convert into electronic exchange at present.

Problems of Bagasse Based Paper Mills

7758. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memoranda regarding problems of bagasse based paper mills;

(b) the type of reliefs/concessions sought; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(b) The reliefs and concessions sought for bagasse based paper mills include continuance of excise exemption for bagasse based paper, reduction in customs duty on imported caustic soda, preference in the matter of Government purchases, interest-free loan/subsidy for effluent treatment schemes, OGL facility for import of wires and felts, participation by NCDC in share capital of cooperative sector mills, and allotment of adequate quantity of coal.

(c) With a view to encouraging the use of non-conventional raw materials, such as agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse, for paper making. Government have already extended a number of reliefs and concessions. These include full excise exemption for paper containing not less than 75% bagasse-pulp, concessional excise duty for use of atleast 50% non-conventional raw materials, de-licensing of certain varieties of paper-manufacture, and extension of the scheme of minimum economic capacity. The Institutions and Banks have been extending need-based reliefs and concessions on a case to case basis and have been following a liberalised policy towards modernisation. Allotment of coal to paper mills takes into account the level of past production of paper and actual consumption of coal and anticipated future requirements. The concessions such as preference in the matter of Government purchases, reduction in customs duty on caustic soda and OGL facility for import of wires and felts, have not been found feasible for acceptance.

Broad Banding Facility to Sugar Industry

7759. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to extend the broad banding facility to sugar industry to include goods like molasses, alcohol, bagasse, paper etc. to reduce cost of production sugar and other bye-products;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A coverage of such varied items does not fit into the scheme of broad banding.

Losses Incurred by IDPL

7760 SHRI RADHAKANTADIGAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the loss incurred by the Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited during last three years;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the performance of the IDPL; and

(c) if so, how far the IDPL has been able to improve its performance in 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The net loss incurred by the Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited during the last three years is as under:

	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
1985-86	32.12
1986-87	50.80
1987-88	30.22

(b) Steps taken to improve the performance of IDPL include adoption of improved and better technology, increasing capacity utilisation, improving cost effective technology, increasing trade sales, introduction of new formulations, etc.

(c) By taking the above steps the company has achieved a level of production of Rs. 193.30 crores (provisional) and of sales of Rs. 168.20 crores (provisional) during 1988-89. The net loss has also been reduced to Rs. 29.75 crores (provisional) during 1988-89.

Modernisation and Renovation of BHEL

7761. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to

state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) has any plan for modernisation and renovation of its units;

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

(c) the amount proposed to be invested by the BHEL for this purpose during the next two years?

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

(b) The major modernisation schemes planned by BHEL are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of Unit	Scheme
1.	Hyderabad	Modernisation of Pump & Switchgear Shop.
2.	Trichy	Modernisation of Header & Drum Shop.
3.	Bhopal Turbine Shops.	Modernisation of Gas Plant, Fabrication Switchgear & Water
4.	Hardwar Shops.	Modernisation of Steam Turbines, Turbo-Generator and Press

In addition, the company is taking up Computerised Numerical Control/Digital Read Out retrofitting of existing machines in all major plants as well as reconditioning of plant & equipment.

(c) For 1989-90, BHEL has planned to invest about Rs. 30 crores on modernisation & renovation. The investment for the VIII Plan period has not yet been finalised.

S.T.D. facility in Bolangir District of Orissa

7762. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will

the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide S.T.D. facility in Bolangir district of Orissa from Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in that regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Work is in progress for providing a High Grade Transmission Medium for linking Bolangir with Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange at Cuttack. This media is expected to be commissioned in 1989-90.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Rourkela

7763. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a 4000 lines Electronic Telephone Exchange at Rourkela during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan or in the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 4000 lines Electronic Telephone Exchange is proposed to be set up during the Eighth Plan.

Reorganisation of Public Sector Undertakings

7764. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reorganise the public sector undertakings:

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the guidelines issued to different States in the matter?

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

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

Shortage of Telephone Lines

7765. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the end of Eighth Plan there would be a shortage of 25 to 30 lakh telephone lines in the country;

(b) if so, how Government plan to meet this growing requirement;

(c) whether C-DOT system would be able to meet this requirement;

(d) if so, to what extent; and

(e) what alternative arrangements are planned by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (e). The total annual licenced capacity to manufacture telephone lines is about 26 lakh. No shortage is anticipated if licenced capacity is translated into production capacity.

Generation of Power Through Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Orissa

7766. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the generation of power through non-conventional energy sources in Orissa during the remaining period of Seventh Plan; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No targets have been set for the generation of power

through non-conventional energy sources in Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan. However, some units have been installed for the generation of power through non-conventional energy sources in Orissa on a pilot basis for which details are as follows:

1. Under the Solar Photovoltaic Programme, an experimental 25 KWp Solar Power plant is under installation at the Forest Lodge at Lulung. Another 2 KW Solar PV power pack is being set up to supply power to rural telephone exchanges. Solar photovoltaic street lighting systems have been further installed in 206 villages.

2. Under the Biomass Programme, a number of gasifiers with an installed capacity of 240 KW have been sanctioned for the State of Orissa.

3. Under the Wind Energy Programme, one 1.1 MW wind power project has already been commissioned at Puri. The first phase of 55 KW was established on 1.5.86 and the second in December 1988. Over 9 lakhs units of electricity have already been fed to the grid.

Collection of DESU Electricity Bills Through Banks

7767. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has authorised some banks to collect payment of the electricity bills;

(b) if so, the names thereof, area-wise.

(c) whether D.E.S.U. proposed to authorise some more banks for the collection of other dues also.

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the

reasons therefor;

(e) whether D.E.S.U. has a proposal to open some more departmental offices to collect payment of electricity bills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. DESU has authorised two nationalised banks viz., the Oriental Bank of Commerce and the Punjab & Sind Bank to accept payments of its electricity bills through their branches mentioned in the statement below.

(c) and (d). According to DESU, the existing arrangements of collection of the payment of electricity bills through their existing net work of 44 regular cash offices, the mobile vans and the branches of the above two banks are considered sufficient. As such, DESU has no proposal for the present to authorise more banks to collect the payment of its electricity bills.

(e) and (f). DESU propose to start regular cash offices at the following places:

-
- | | |
|----|---------------|
| 1 | Laxmi Nagar |
| 2 | Yamuna Vihar |
| 3. | Andheria Bagh |
| 4. | Onkar Nagar |
| 5. | Snalimar Bagh |
| 6. | Rohini |
| 7. | Bawana |
-

STATEMENT

List of the branches of the Banks authorised to accept the payment of electricity bills of DESU

a) Oriental Bank of Commerce

1. Connaught Place
2. Chandni Chowk
3. Pahar Ganj
4. Bara Tuti Chowk Sadar Bazar
5. Darya Ganj
6. Chawari Bazar
7. Karol Bagh
8. Kirti Nagar
9. Rajinder Nagar
10. New Friends Colony
11. Panchshila Park
12. South Extension
13. Greater Kailash
14. G. T. Karnal Road
15. Kingsway Camp
16. Subzi Mandi
17. Khera Kalan
18. Pehledpur Bangor
19. Wazirpur
20. Rajgarh Colony

21. Shahdara G.T. Road

22. Gandhi Nagar

23. Basant Lok

24. Safdarjung Enclave

25. Munirka

26. Mahipal Pur

27. Dichaon Kalan

28. Tagore Garden

29. Palam Village

30. Vishal Enclave

31. Cannought Place

32. Naya Bazar

33. East Patel Nagar

34. Naraina

35. Batra (Okhla)

36. Sarvapriya Vihar

37. Azad Pur

38. Laxmi Nagar

39. Saket

b) Punjab & Sind Bank

1. Janpath

2. Kirti Nagar

3. Ranjit Nagar

4. New Friends Colony

5. Nehru Place
6. E/C Dev Nagar
7. Rajindra Place
8. Janakpuri
9. Sidhartha Enclave
10. Kailash Colony
11. Okhla
12. Chawari Bazar
13. Peera Garhi
14. Gujranwala Town
15. Geeta Colony
16. Krishna Nagar
17. Anand Vihar
18. Darya Ganj
19. Kashmere Gate
20. Fatehpuri
21. Malka Ganj

a regional office in Sikkim also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Opening of new Regional Offices of P.I.B. is part of the 7th Plan Schemes which do not provide for a regional office in Sikkim. Further, the implementation of these Plan Schemes depends on the availability of resources.

Indo-Soviet Working Group on Coal and Lignite

7769. **SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Soviet Working Group on Coal and Lignite has agreed to monitor all coal projects taken up with Soviet cooperation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results expected therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The meetings of Indo-Soviet Working Group on Coal Industry are held periodically in which progress of coal sector projects being taken up with Soviet cooperation is reviewed. At the last meeting held in New Delhi during 3-12 April, 1989, the need to strengthen the monitoring of these projects and to streamline the working procedures was jointly recognised by both the countries. It has been mutually agreed that concerned organisations in both the countries will identify all problem areas and establish clear and complete procedures including technical and other requirements, communication channels etc.

Opening of P.I.B. Office in Sikkim

7768. **SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Information Bureau has opened its fourth regional office at Chandigarh;

(b) whether Government propose to open more such offices in future;

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to open

Improvement in Rural Postal Services During Seventh Plan

7770. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there was proposal to im-
prove the quality of the rural postal services
in the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of concrete steps
taken in this regard and improvements ef-
fected in delivery of dak and telegrams in
rural areas?

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

(b) Steps taken /improvements effected
are indicated in the statement below.

STATEMENT

1. Extension of Rural postal network

During the period 1.4.1985 to 31.3.1989,
3468 new post offices have been opened/
sanctioned in the rural areas of the country.

2. Panchayat Dak Sewaks

A new scheme of Panchayat dak se-
waks has been introduced on an experimen-
tal basis. Under this scheme selected gram
Panchagats are given a monthly grant of
Rs.150/- and commission on sale of posts
stamps and stationery to provide to them-
selves basic postal services with service
linkage with the regular postal network. As
on 31-3-1989, this scheme has been intro-
duced in 2863 gram panchayats in 21 dis-
tricts in the country.

3. Delivery of mail in rural areas

Continuous reviews are undertaken on

all mail routes in the rural areas to improve
upon transmission time and the method of
transmission. Runner lines are converted
into Mail Motor lines wherever buses start
plying and there is advantage in using the
same.

Sub-divisional inspectors post a num-
ber of test letters in ordinary envelopes to
members of the public in rural/semi-urban
areas to ascertain the time taken for delivery.
Similarly, Superintendents of post offices
also post Test Letters within their respective
areas to check the time taken for mail trans-
mission delivery.

In addition, periodical surveys are car-
ried in rural post offices by checking on mail
actually received for delivery.

4. Telegraph service in rural areas.

Telegraph service in rural areas is
provided on 'Open wire" lines on phonocom
basis or on Morse Key circuits through
combined post and telegraph offices. The
following steps have been taken to improve
the telegraph service in rural areas:

- (i) Replacement of bare open wire by
insulated open wire to reduce the
fault liability of open wire telegraph
lines.
- (ii) Training of Postal Signallers in
adequate numbers.
- (iii) Developing prototypes of easily
workable Electronic Keyboards to
replace Morse key working that
needs longterm training.
- (iv) Ensuring better coordination in the
field between the Postal, Telegraph
Traffic and Engineering Officers
responsible for administration,
operating and maintaining the tele-
graph service in rural telegraph

offices.

- (v) Experimenting on the use of wireless/satellite medium in the remote and hilly terrains to provide telegraph service.

Consumption of LPG in Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh

7771. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita LPG consumption in Uttar Pradesh, the share of Jaunpur district thereof and how it compares with other districts in the State;

(b) whether there is only one LPG dealer in Jaunpur; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to appoint more LPG dealers in that district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The average monthly LPG consumption in Uttar Pradesh and Jaunpur district are approximately 9.6 kg. and 9.2 kg. respectively per consumer. It ranges from 4.2 kg. to 12.8 kg. in respect of other districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) and (c). At present two LPG distributorships are operating in Jaunpur district, of which one distributorship was commissioned in March, 1989.

Rural Integrated Digital Network in U.P.

7772. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there was a proposal to modernise the public telegraph network, provide 9000 Rural Long Distance Public

Telephones (LDPTs) and to bring 15 Districts of Uttar Pradesh under the coverage of Rural Integrated Digital Network (IDN);

(b) if so, the details of progress made in this regard and the districts brought under Integrated Digital Network; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend this facility of Jaunpur and other districts of Eastern U.P. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. The all India target for the Seventh Plan has been revised to 10,000 LPGTs. However, only 3 IDN Districts have been selected in U.P. for IDN viz. , Mathura, Nainital and Gonda.

(b) So far 7717 LDPTs have been opened in the country. Ten exchanges have been opened in districts of Mathura and Nainital (5 in each district as a part of IDN).

(c) No, Sir.

Telephone Connections in Calcutta

7773. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of workorders issued against the pending applications for new telephone connections of the Calcutta Telephones have been lying unexecuted for years together;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the details of work orders issued in respect of connections of '47/48" exchanges of the Calcutta Telephones not executed so far; and

(c) the date by which these telephones would be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) and (b). The

details of the work orders pending for provision of new telephones as on 1.1.89 are given below:

<i>Pending Since</i>	<i>In Calcutta Telephones</i>	<i>in 47/48 exchanges</i>
1986	147	2
1987	144	90
1988	4216	448

(c) Telephones pertaining to work orders of '47/48' exchange area are expected to be provided by March 1990.

[English]

Petro Chemical Projects in Bihar

7775. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

[Translation]

KVIC calendar

7774. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATICHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has got its calendar for 1989 printed on mill-made paper; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor in view of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission's object being to encourage hand made paper industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). There is no deviation in KVIC's policy of adoption of hand made paper for all its uses and purposes. KVIC calendar for the year 1989 was got printed on mill-made paper due to mistaken notion that hand-made paper is not suitable for such kind of printing. KVIC is taking steps to ensure that only hand-made paper will be used for such purpose also in future.

(a) the brief particulars of the Petro Chemical Projects which have been approved for being set up in Bihar and those which are under implementation and have not come on stream so far;

(b) the dates when the Industrial Licences and the letters of intent were granted for these projects;

(c) the original estimated cost and the date for the coming-on-stream of these projects;

(d) the latest estimated cost and date for the completion of these projects; and

(e) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (e). A letter of intent has been granted to Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation on 5/7/85 for manufacture of 50,000 TPA of Caprolactam in the State of Bihar. The original estimated cost of this project was around Rs. 225.00 crores and the latest estimated cost is around

Rs. 440 crores. BSIDC is taking necessary steps for implementation of this project.

Telecast of Programme by Doordarshan Kendra Hyderabad

7776. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints and suggestions received regarding the programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad (A.P.) during 1988-89 and so far; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). No such records are maintained by any Kendra, including Hyderabad Kendra. However, letters received from the viewers are taken into consideration for taking corrective measures while planning future programmes. This is a continuous process.

Development for Diesel Engines for Two-Wheelers

7777. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research and development effort aimed at development of diesel engines for the rapidly growing two-wheeler automotive sector has been or is being undertaken;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the diesel engine industry is stagnating; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any plan has been or is being formulated to modernise the diesel engine industry to face the challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). No significant R&D efforts have been made to develop a diesel engine for use in two-wheelers. Use of diesel for personalised vehicles like two wheelers is not being encouraged due to short availability and supply of diesel, as well as the price differential between diesel and petrol. Technically also, use of diesel engine in two-wheelers is not considered desirable due to problems of high vibration, noise, maintenance, etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Colgate-Palmolive Plant at Aurangabad

7778. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Colgate-Palmolive multinational has been permitted to set up new plant at Aurangabad (Maharashtra); if so, the details thereof including its capacity and the amount of investment;

(b) whether this plant is to produce items which are reserved for small sector;

(c) if so, the conditions on which this has been permitted; and

(d) the extent of profits which it has been permitted to repatriate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUS-

TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) M/s. Colgate-Palmolive India Limited has been granted a Delicensed Registration No. R-1115 (87), dated 13.8.87, for setting up a new unit at Waluj Industrial Estate, MIDC, Gangapur Distt. Aurangabad (Maharashtra) for the manufacture of 30,000 tonnes of toilet soap. The amount of investment as indicated in the registration application is Rs. 25 crores.

(b) Toilet Soap is not reserved for the Small Scale Sector.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Repatriation of profits is permitted according to the percentage of foreign equity share holding in the company, which, in this case, is 40% as per information given in the application.

Setting up of Digital Electronic Telex Exchange in Orissa

7779. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a digital electronic telex exchange in Orissa;

(b) if so, the place identified for the telex exchange;

(c) when it is expected to be set up; and

(d) the steps taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up digital telex exchanges at Bhubaneswar and Rourkela during 1990-91.

(d) Action has been taken to place purchase orders for the equipment.

Production of Caustic Soda

7780. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals for setting up some caustic soda units in the country;

(b) if so, the additional capacity proposed to be installed by the end of the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the details of new letters of intent issued and the locations of the new units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Yes Sir, the details of new Letters of Intent granted for the manufacture of Caustic Soda during last one year are indicated in the Statement below.

The demand of Caustic soda has been estimated at 9.00 lakh tonnes by the end of 7th Plan Period. As against this, as per available information, the present installed capacity is of the order of 11.03 lakhs tonnes and as such, no additional capacity is likely to be added further by the end of 7th Plan Period.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the applicant	Date of application	Location	Item of manufacture with annual capacity	No. and date of Letter of Intent
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Varinder Agro Chemicals Ltd. Punjab.	29.11.1988	Tehsil Ramgarh Distt. Guja Madhya Pradesh	1. Caustic Soda 33000 tonnes 2. Chlorine 16500 tonnes 3. Hydrogen 10486600 tonnes 4. Hydro Chloro Acid 26400 tonnes 5. Calcium Hypor- Chloride/bleaching Powder 1000 tonnes	LI: 29 (89) dt. 23.1.1989.
2.	M/s. Chemfab Alkalies Ltd. Tamil Nadu	19.1.1989	Distt. Bharuch. Gujarat.	1. Caustic Soda (100%) 33000 tonnes 2. Chlorine 29370 tonnes 3. Hydrochloric (Acid (100%)) 29000 tonnes 4. Hydrogen 92400 CU. Metre 5. Sodium Hypochlorite 1000 tonnes	LI: 158 (89) dt. 15.3.1989

Supply Of Coal to Raichur Thermal Power Plant

7781. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Raichur Thermal Power plant in Karnataka is frequently facing the problem of coal shortage; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of coal to that plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Raichur thermal power station is primarily linked with the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), on long term basis. There are, at times, low coal stocks at the station whose requirements are being presently met from M/s. SCCL and M/s WCL.

Academic activities of NISIET

7782 SHRI MANIK REDDY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee appointed by Union Government to review the academic activities of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension and Training (NISIET), Hyderabad had recommended a high priority for research and consultancy; and

(b) if so the action taken thereon and the results achieved so far?

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

(b) The Review Committee which submitted its report in 1985 has stated that the

NISIET needs to develop special research literature to made academic impact deeper. Initially, separate allocation of funds was not made and most of the research undertaken by the Institute was of a sponsored nature. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs have been budgeted during the year 1989-90 for this purpose.

Consultancy division of NISIET

7783. SHRI A. J. V.B. MAHESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a consultancy division was formed in 1975 by the National Institute of Small Industry and Extension Training (NISIET) at Hyderabad for fulfilling the needs of small industry; and

(b) if so, the details of its activities?

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

(b) The work done by consultancy division related to consultancy activities from 1975 onwards in respect of Advisory and counselling services for small industry entrepreneurs, Product/project identification, Industry opportunity studies, preparation of feasibility reports, preparation of guidelines for modernisation, revival of sick units, Technology transfer arrangement, preparation of status reports, training programmes culminating in consultancy assignments and management consultancy on request from small industries.

Waiting List for LPG and LPG Facility in Karnataka

7784. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications on the waiting list for LPG connections in Karnataka, district-wise;

(b) the towns provided with LPG facility in Karnataka; and

(c) the towns which are likely to be provided with LPG facility in the near future in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The information is given in the Statement below.

(b) At present, 136 locations in Karnataka have LPG facility;

(c) In addition to the existing facilities, the oil companies have proposed to set up 34 new LPG distributorships in Karnataka, under their Annual LPG Marketing Plans upto 1988-89.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No of persons on waiting list (as on 01.04.1989)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Bangalore	42,354
2.	Belgaum	7,294
3.	Bellary	980
4.	Bidar	267
5.	Bijapur	1,484
6.	Chickmagalur	1,550
7.	Chitradurga	1,872
8.	Dakshin Kannad	11,761
9.	Dharwad	2,212
10.	Gubarga	1,350
11.	Kodagu (Coorg)	2,042
12.	Ko'ar	1,273
13.	Mysore	3,977
14.	Raichur	570

1	2	3
15.	Shimoga	1,424
16.	Tumkur	1,652
17.	Uttar Kannad	2,540
18.	Mandya	280
19.	Hassan	935
Total		85,817

Clearance to Hydro-Electric Project at Sivasamudram, Karnataka

7785. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has submitted a project report to start an updated hydro-electric project of 270 MW at Sivasamudram;

(b) if so, whether the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has cleared the project; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor and when the project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Project Report on Sivasamudram Seasonal Power Scheme (2x135 MW), located in Mysore district of Karnataka, was received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in October, 1987. It was examined in the CEA and was returned along with comments on technical aspects to Karnataka Power Corporation Limited in October, 1988 for re-submission after resolution of Inter-State aspects. Since this Proj-

ect involves Inter-State aspects, it is not feasible to indicate any time frame for clearance of this Project by the CEA.

Electrification of Villages with the Help of Solar Energy

7786. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages State-wise, already electrified with the help of solar energy as on 31 March, 1989;

(b) the State-wise target for the Seventh Plan;

(c) the number of villages likely to be electrified during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the average generation cost per unit of solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Based on information available from the Rural Electrification Corporation, State Electricity Boards and State Government Renewable Energy Agen-

cies, 4672 villages and hamlets had been provided with solar photovoltaic lighting systems as a measure of initial electrification of these villages and hamlets. State-wise details are given in the statement below.

(b) During 7th Plan, unelectrified villages and hamlets in different States were provided with solar electric units as part of the demonstration programme, and no state-wise targets were fixed for this purpose.

(c) 500 more villages and hamlets are expected to be electrified through solar photovoltaic systems during the 7th Plan.

(d) Cost of production of power from small solar photovoltaic systems is in the range of Rs. 6 to 8 per unit based on life cycle costing. This is already competitive with conventional power for similar uses in villages far from the grid. Cost per unit from large solar power stations of megawatt capacity would be much lower.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Number of villages/hamlets with solar lights</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1894
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
3.	Assam	9
4.	Bihar	11
5.	Goa	4
6.	Gujarat	265
7.	Himachal Pradesh	153
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	13
9.	Karnataka	90
10.	Kerala	52
11.	Madhya Pradesh	169
12.	Maharashtra	648
13.	Manipur	9
14.	Meghalaya	5
15.	Mizoram	6

1	2	3
16.	Nagaland	33
17.	Orissa	206
18.	Rajasthan	480
19.	Sikkim	27
20.	Tamil Nadu	137
21.	Tripura	24
22.	Uttar Pradesh	259
23.	West Bengal	164
Total		4672

Introduction of Car Telephone System in Delhi

7787. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstar-
red Question No. 4695 on 4 April, 1989
regarding Car Telephone in cities and state:

(a) the total non-recurring and recurring
cost of car telephone system introduced in
Delhi with the number of available lines;

(b) whether the initial as well as running
cost is met by the actual subscribers;

(c) the amount spent on car telephone
system since its inception as on 31 March,
1989 and the amount received from sub-
scribers so far, upto date;

(d) the number of official subscribers
from whom subscriptions are made out of
public funds in Delhi and the number of
private subscribers as well as the number of
private applicants who have not yet been
given connections; and

(e) the estimated cost of the proposed
Cellular Mobile radio telephone system for
Bombay and its proposed line strength?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIR-
IDHAR GOMANGO): (a) (i) The total non-
recurring expenditure on the expermental
Car Telephone system installed in Delhi is
about Rs. 1.25 Crores.

(ii) The recurring expenditure
since December 1985 when
the system was introduced till
31.3.88 on maintenance is Rs.
3,95,296/- only and on pro-
curement of spares is Rs.
10,26,000/-. (The spares are
likely to last upto September,
1993.

(b) The initial and the running cost of the
expermental projects is to be recovered
over a number of years by the prescribed
tariffs.

(c) (i) Amount spent on Car Tele-

phone since its inception upto 31.3.1989 is given at (a) above.

(ii) The amount received from subscribers upto 31.3.89 is Rs. 56,17,379/-.

(d) (i) The number of official subscribers is 28 Government and 9 D.O.T.

(ii) Number of Private Subscribers as on date is 42 and the Private applicants who have not yet been connected is 297.

(e) The estimated cost of the proposed Cellular Mobile Radio Telephone system for Bombay is about Rs. 7 crores F.O.B. with initial capacity of 1200 lines.

Programmes Allotment to Artistes of Marathwada Region on TV and AIR

7788. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the artistes from Marathwada region do not get programmes on TV and AIR as often as others of their respective ranks get;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Like other regions, artists from Marathwada region are invited for participation in the programmes on Doordarshan and Radio as per programme requirements:

(b) and (c). Do not arise

T.V. Telecast in Kanyakumari

7789. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the visibility of the T.V. telecast in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu has been examined; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The low power TV transmitter at Nagarcoil has been found to be operating satisfactorily within its normal service range (subject to terrain conditions) and is providing service to about 55% of the area of the Kanyakumari district.

Revenue from Commercial Advertisements in 1988 and 1989

7790. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

The total revenue from T.V. commercial advertisements in 1988 and 1989 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Doordarshan's gross revenue from commercial advertisements for the year 1988 was Rs. 152.41 crores and for the year 1989 (January to March) was Rs. 44.43 crores.

Agreement with U.S. Multinational for manufacture of Consumer Goods

7791. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s Texas Instruments, a U.S. multinational, is looking for diversification into the manufacture of consumer durables in India;

(b) whether any agreement has been arrived at in this regard; 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) to (c). No. Sir. However, a Letter of Intent dated 11.1.1985 was gated to M/s Texas Instruments (India) Ltd., Delhi for setting up a 100% Export Oriented Undertaking for the manufacture of design and development of advance semi-conductors (Integrated Circuits).

Improvement in Foreign Investment climate in India

7792. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an improvement in foreign investment climate in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the position further; and

(d) the names of countries which have taken keen interest in making more investment in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The amount of foreign investment approved during 1988 as compared to 1987

shows an increasing trend as shown below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>The foreign investment approved (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1987	Rs. 10770.57
1988	Rs. 23975.75

(c) 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 country's export potential. To promote foreign investment, policies and procedures have been streamlined and simplified.

(d) during 1988, foreign investment proposals with 28 countries were approved. Prominent among these countries are US, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, UK and France.

Petrochemical Project at Jaigad in Maharashtra

7793. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given clearance to the petrochemical project at Jaigad in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details of precautions taken by Government before giving clearance to the project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). A letter of intent was issued to M/s Finolex Pipes Pvt. Ltd. on 13.6.88 for the setting up of project for the manufacture of 1,00,000 tonnes per annum of PVC at Jaigad in Maharashtra.

This letter of intent is subject to a number of conditions including clearance from pollution angle before it is converted into an industrial licence.

Revamping of Polymer Unit of Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Ltd.

7794. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Limited has initiated measures to revamp its polymer unit, by increasing its production;

(b) if so, whether the polymer unit has been on a continuous loss;

(c) whether Union Government have agreed to assist this Unit for overcoming the losses; and

(d) if so, the details of assistance proposed to be rendered?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). M/s Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Ltd. have taken a number of measures to revamp and debottleneck its polymer unit. The unit has reportedly been incurring losses because of food stock constraint, lower capacity utilisation, higher cost of production etc.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. I will call each one of you. (Interruptions) All of you please sit down. You know my procedure, Otherwise, I cannot call anyone.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't record. I am not allowing anything. Don't record. All of you please take your seats. First take you seats.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Don't record. All of you take your seats. Only then I will call you. Otherwise I cannot.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First take your seats. I will call you. All of you take your seats.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am calling Mr. Harish Rawat. I am calling only Mr. Harish Rawat—not others. All of you take your seats. He has given a notice. All of you please take your seats.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): First of all I gave notice.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No; I am not calling you.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you take your seats.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of defamation against the Times of India and its editor because a news has been published by it that a member of the other House attended a tea-party hosted by smugglers and it has also been stated that an other member of this House was sitting next to him on the other dias when the meeting was held at Shahjhanpur, name of that hon. Member is Shri V.P. Singh. It has also been stated that Shri V.P. Singh had brought that smuggler into Congress Party when he was party president and effort has also been made to prove that the smuggler has close and near relationship with Shri V.P. Singh. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a matter for adjournment motion. What is there for adjournment in it?

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will consider it. Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is a very serious matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I demand that this matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will consider your notice. I have told you: I will consider your notice. That is all.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr.

Jaipal Reddy.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I will consider your notice; that is all.

Mr. Chaturvedi, I cannot allow you; take your seat. I am not allowing.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing Mr. chaturvedi.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I told Mr. Harish Rawat. He has given a notice. I will consider that notice. What does he want further? I will consider it.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. Now Mr. Jaipal Reddy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): The freedom of the Press is in danger, because the management of 'Statesman' is compelled to make a compromise...

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No; I cannot allow this.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I am not allowing.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give a notice in some other form. I cannot take it as

an Adjournment Motion; I cannot take it as a Substantive Motion. No allegation against any member will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will on record. I am not allowing.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Today a dark shadow has been cast on this Chair. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur): I have given a notice under Rule 184. Firstly, listen to me, whether you admit it or not and when you fix up a discussion. The question is one hon. member of this House has actually revealed that in matter of Czech Pistol Deal, lot of influences were sought to be brought on him to change the final decision, some on behalf of Brazilian lobby, some on behalf of Italian Company lobby. When these things are happening...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: This thing has been reported not only in one section of the Press but in so many sections of the Press. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your notice will be considered. I cannot allow you like this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: I have demanded a statement from the Home Minister. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your notice will be considered. But I cannot allow you like this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: What is your ruling?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will consider it; I will take into consideration your notice.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: I demand the Home Minister's statement on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your notice will be considered.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): The people of West Bengal are not getting wheat and rice. The Public Distribution System has broken down. The poor people are not getting their ration. So, I draw your attention and through you the attention of the hon. Minister. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give me a notice. I will consider it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): There is a series of allegations about a conspiracy to evade Customs Duty. It has come out in today's papers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling, that I am not allowing any allegations.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that I am not allowing. I am not allowing. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I am not allowing anybody.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, Dr. Bhoi, what do you want to say?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Mr. point is, just now hon. Mr. Reddy has mentioned the name of a member of the other House...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. I am not allowing. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not raise the matter once again.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Nothing is allowed. Please take your seat now.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): A very serious situation has arisen in the State of Orissa due to tornado and a heavy cyclone and hailstorm. Several people have died. Many thousands of people have been hospitalised due to injuries. Millions of people have become destitute. I have given a calling attention notice and a short Notice Question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will see. I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you extending the Session for consideration of all these things that you have promised?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If all of you agree, then we will see.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia). Do you agree that newspapers are the eyes and ears of the nation?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, not allowed. I am not allowing.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Guraddi.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI (Bijapur): Sir, I have given a notice. The other day. Mr. Buta Singh had misled the House quoting that Mr. Govind Narain, the then Governor of Karnataka, in 1977 had dissolved the Assembly without the consent of the then Chief Minister, Mr. Dev. Raj Urs. The then Governor Mr. Govind Narain has expressed his surprise over the statement of Mr. Buta Singh. Therefore, I have given a notice of privilege.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give a notice. I will see, I will consider it.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI: I have already given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will consider it. It will find out the facts.

Now we go to Papers Laid.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.12 hrs.

Notification under Finance Act, 1979, Income Tax Act, 1961, Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944

[English]

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 41 of the Finance Act, 1979:-

- (i) G.S.R. 392 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1989 together with an explanatory Memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency General Chatichai Choonhavan, Prime Minister of Thailand and other Members of delegation who visited India from 28th March, to 1st April, 1989 from the payment of foreign travel tax.
- (ii) G.S.R. 393 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum re-

garding exemption to The Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Qc., M.P. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britannia and Northern Ireland and Lady Howe who visited India from 25th March to 1st April, 1989, from the payment of foreign travel tax.

- (iii) G.S.R. 434 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Dr. George Vassiliou, President of the Republic of Cyprus and other members of delegation who visited India from 11th to 18th April, 1989, from the payment of foreign travel tax.

- (iv) G.S.R. 435 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Dr. Tadeusz Szlachowski, Deputy Chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic (Vice-President) and other members of delegation who visited India from 11th to 18th April, 1989 from the payment of foreign travel tax. [Placed in Library see No. LT-7813/89]

2. **A copy of the Income—tax (First Amendment Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 239 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1989, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 [Placed in Library See LT.No. 7814/89]**
3. **A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-**
- (i) **G.S.R. 110 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th February, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt wood in the rough imported during the period from 1st March, 1986 to 14th April, 1986 from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs.**
- (ii) **G.S.R. 349 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 31/89-Customs dated the 1st March, 1989 seeking to restore the basic customs duty on certain types of fatty acids oils and fatty alcohols to the pre-budget levels.**
- (iii) **G.S.R. 367 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 107/89 Customs dated the 1st March, 1989 seeking to provide a concessional rate of auxiliary duty of customs at the rate of 5 per cent ad valorem on almond in hard shell.**
- (iv) **G.S.R. 385 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 70/81-Cus. dated the 26th March, 1981 255/86-Cus. dated the 17th April, 1986, 480/86-Cus., 481/86-Cus., and 182/86-Cus. , dated the 4th December, 1986 so as to remove the time limit specified thereun.**
- (v) **G.S.R. 386 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing additional (countervailing) duty of customs on certain categories of iron or steel melting scrap.**
- (vi) **G.S.R. 422(E) and G.S.R. 423 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting machines when imported by a Municipal Authority for use in combating Malaria and other mosquito borne diseases from pay-**

ment of basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent ad-valorem and from the whole of additional and Auxiliary duties of customs. [Placed in Library see No. LT-7815/89]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-

- (i) G.S.R. 106 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 60/88-CE, dated the 1st March, 1988 so as to provide one month limit for production of RNI certificate before the jurisdictional Assistant Collector for availing the exemption under the said notification.
- (ii) G.S.R. 431 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1989, together with an explanatory memorandum exempting excise duty on finishing agents, dye-carriers to accelerate the deying of fixing of dye-stuffs and other products and preparations of a kind used in the textile industry, falling under sub-heading No. 38.01 or 38.09 of the schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 and used in the factory of production for the manu-

facture of textiles and textile articles, during the period commencing 28th February, 1986 and ending 2nd September, 1987.

- (iii) G.S.R. 339 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 24/89-CE, dated the 1st March, 1989 so as to substitute marble slabs falling under sub-heading No. 2504.21 in place of marble tiles falling under sub-heading 2504.31.
- (iv) G.S.R. 368 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 28/89 - CE, dated the 1st March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 28/89 -CE, dated the 1st March, 1989 so as to exempt from the excise duty when goods are utilised in the factory in which they are produced for the manufacture of any goods falling under the Central Excise Tariff.
- (v) G.S.R. 384 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum mak-

ing certain amendments to Notification Nos. 61/86-CE, and 69/86-EC, dated the 10th February, 1986 so as to modify the heading Nos. of Central Excise Tariff eligible for duty concessions and to remove certain difficulties relating to availment of exemption on copper winding wire.

- (vi) G.S.R. 412 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 175/86-CE, dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to enlarge the coverage of items covered therein and extending the validity of the Notification upto 31st March, 1990. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7816/89]

12.12 1/2 hrs.

RULES COMMITTEE

Second Report

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rules Committee.

12.13 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Eighth Report

[English]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : I beg to present the Eight Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

12.13 1/4 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1986-87

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1986-87.

12.13 1/2 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B.CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979."

The motion was adopted

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: I introduce** the Bill.

Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

12.14 hrs.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972."

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE
(GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE)
AMENDMENT BILL *

The motion was adopted

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B.CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Good of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

12.15 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-THIRD
AMENDMENT) BILL*

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: The question is:

[English]

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): On behalf of Shri Buta Singh : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The motion was adopted

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER: The question is :

12.14 1/2 hrs.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS
(NATIONALISATION) AMENDMENT
BILL*

The motion was adopted

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B.CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the General

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I introduce the Bill.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 2.5.89.

121.15 1/2 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*[English]*

- (I) Need to set up an ICAR Unit and a Laboratory at Government Agricultural farm at Tinpirudi in Alwar district of Rajasthan**

SHRI RAMSINGH YADAV (Alwar): The aims and objectives of setting up the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are to undertake, aid, promote and co-ordinate agricultural and animal husbandry education, research and its application, development and marketing, to increase scientific knowledge and to secure its adoption in every day practice. It also provides research and reference library to develop and impart knowledge of agricultural research and scientific and technological achievements in the field of agricultural science.

Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has given a clarion call to the scientists and experts in the field of agricultural science and technology to take the achievements of research and development to the fields of farmers. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research can provide up to date knowledge and information to the farmers through ICAR units and laboratories.

As the soil in district Alwar, Rajasthan State is quite fertile with ground water potential, I urge upon the Minister of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi to set up an ICAR unit and laboratory of Government agriculture Farm, Tinpirudi in district Alwar.

[Translation]

- (ii) Need to Instal an Electronic Telephone Exchange a Faizabad and Rudoli in Barabanki (U.P)**

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of hon. Minister of Communication

towards the mismanagement of telephone exchange at Faizabad city of Uttar Pradesh and the problems faced by the consumers. There is M.A.X. system Telephone Exchange at Faizabad which has become obsolete because of introduction of New Electronic System and increasing number of consumers. Faizabad is also a zonal headquarter. It is, therefore, necessary that Communication system of the Zonal headquarter should remain upto date.

I have come to know that Ministry of Communication has sanctioned an electronic exchange for Faizabad. I would urge that the sanctioned electronic exchange may be installed during this year i.e. 1989.

In addition to this. I submit that Rudoli exchange in District Barabanki, my Lok Sabha constituency, is a small exchange and the same should be converted into electronic exchange immediately.

[English]

- (iii) Need to implement the recommendations of the High Powered Pay Committee for Staff/Officers of Public undertakings without any further delay**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : (Almora) : The matter regarding pay revision of the Public Undertakings governed under CDA pattern has been pending for the last two years. In fact, employees of these public undertakings were entitled to wage revision under the recommendations of the 4th Central Pay Commission as there was perfect parity in their pay scales and DA formula with the employees of the Central Government and the recommendations of the earlier Pay Commissioners were uniformly implemented for the employees working under these Undertakings. The 4th Pay Commission's recommendations have however been denied to them forcing them on the path of

litigation. As a result the Government appointed a High Power Pay Committee under the directions of the Supreme Court to look into and recommend the pay structure for the employees of these 68 Public Undertakings. HPCC submitted its report on 24.11.1988, which broadly recommended and upheld the right of the employees working in Public Undertakings for the pay scales recommended by 4th Central Pay Commission.

The HPCC report was referred to various Ministries for their comments and the Ministries have intimated to the Bureau of Public Enterprises that there would be no difficulty in implementing the recommendations of HPCC in the Public Undertakings under their respective administrative control. The matter is now pending with the Government for final decision.

As per the opinion of the Law Ministry obtained on the HPCC report, the Government has no alternative except to accept it *in toto* as the HPCC was constituted under a directive issued by the Supreme Court, and, therefore, its recommendations are of mandatory nature.

I earnestly request the Government to accept and implement the HPCC recommendations without any further delay.

[*Translation*]

(iv) Need to ensure timely and full compensation to farmers whose lands are acquired by the Government in Delhi

SHRI BHARAT SINGH(Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377:

"Delhi Administration acquires land of farmers at a very low price. Farmers have to go to courts for taking plots in lieu of the acquired land. Necessary papers for plots

duly sanctioned by land & Building Department reach D.D.A after one year. Their turn does not come for 4 years in D.D.A. They get a plot of 40 yards instead of 220 yards land. Plot of 200 yards is given instead of 400 yards. Farmers should get plots equal to their land. The policy of sanctioning plots should be implemented from the time since Delhi Administration had adopted it. Farmers are much worried for not getting full compensation of their land. I, therefore, submit that the Government should evolve such a procedure by which the farmer may get proper compensation for their land along with a plot and a shop. One member of each family should get employment also. All these facilities should be granted in addition to the compensation for the land so that the farmers need not go to the courts again and again and that also for years.

(v) Need to allow villagers to have transactions with Banks of their choice

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Villagers have been attached and allotted to various branches of banks for the purpose of lending and other operations. When a particular village is allotted to one bank, other banks do not lend the money. Some banks give better service to agriculturists while others prefer lending to business community for business proposes only. Thus, agriculturists have no choice of taking loans or having transactions with any other banks except the bank earmarked. Similarly, business community is not able to get loans from banks of their choice. This hampers the work both of agriculturists as well as of the business community. At present, the allotment of villages is on the basis of contiguity and nearness

I request the finance Minister to look into the matter and make the attachment of villages flexible. They may be allowed to have

[Sh. K. Ramachandra Reddy]

transactions with any bank of their choice. In case it requires the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India, it may be requested to do the needful.

(vi) Need to increase the export quota of Cotton for Maharashtra

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): The export quota of cotton is very meagre and the extra long staple varieties of cotton having a staple length about 3.5 mm and delay in the fixation of minimum support price are proving detrimental to all the cotton growers in the country in general and Maharashtra and Gujarat in particular.

The Government of India in the Textile Ministry should allot more quota for export to Maharashtra Federation. Taking into consideration the huge cotton produce in the State, the quota of Maharashtra State Cotton Growers' Federation should be increased by at least 15,000 bales and the quota of the staple length should be reduced to facilitate the cotton growers whose staple length has been hampered due to incessant rains.

12.25 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1989 *Contd*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri S.B. Chavan on 27th April, 1989;

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

Shri Chintamani Jena.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill for the year 1989-90 introduced by the hon. Minister of Finance. As we know, this is the outcome of the Budget Estimates moved by the hon. Finance Minister in this House, which is popularly known as poor man's Budget. It has been accepted by all sections of the society that this Budget for the year 1989-90 is a poor man's Budget and also that it will benefit all sections of the people in the country. Why I am supporting this Finance Bill is because this Bill is now going to redress the gigantic problems faced by the country, that is, the unemployment problem and the housing problem. These are the main problems faced by our country and this year's Budget is intended to overcome these problems to a great extent.

12.26 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

While initiating the Nehru Rozgar Yojna on the other day, our hon. Prime Minister has announced a package of programmes to solve the unemployment problem in the country, which has been welcomed by all sections of the people, including the Chief Minister of West Bengal. Similarly, this year's Budget is intended to create a base for providing housing in the rural areas. So the poor and low income group people will be benefited by this Budget.

The hon. Finance Minister has announced very welcome measures to curtail the expenditure on establishment. The hon. Prime Minister has correctly observed that whichever plan we start, 86 per cent of the amount of that plan money is spent on establishment. The Finance Minister has also correctly observed it and has taken several measures to curtail the expenditure on establishment, not only in the Government at

the Central but also in the States. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that all the States curtail their expenditure on establishment. Besides this, the hon. Finance Minister, while presenting the Budget for the year 1989-90, had also assured this House that the foreign tours would be curtailed. I welcome this measure, but in this connection, I would like to bring to his kind notice that those in the cooperative sector are going on foreign tours. While saying this, I should not be considered as taking an anti-cooperative sector view because from my boyhood I am associated with the cooperative sector and have also been trying to boost the cooperative sector movement in the country in a proper way. Of course, the cooperative sector or the State Governments might be spending the money on these foreign tours, but this is putting pressure on our head-earned foreign exchange. So, while sanctioning foreign exchange, the Finance Minister should see that in cases of this type, foreign exchange is granted only very selected cases and not in other cases. Of course, some of my hon. friends in the Opposition were going on highlighting the deficit financing in the budget. In this connection, I would like to bring to your kind notice that if we sincerely adopt the measures suggested by the hon. Finance Minister, our deficit would be very much reduced. Besides I suggest that export should also be increased so that the present deficit could be brought down to a great extent. I would like to submit here for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister as well as the Planning Commission that the new Gadgil Formula is really a welcome formula. At the same time, I would like to submit that there are some States which are facing a lot of difficulties with regard to the natural calamities, in successive years. The State of Orissa is one such State which is facing such Calamities almost every year. The benefit of the new Gadgil Formula does not accrue to the States like Orissa. I was just bringing to the notice of the hon. Deputy-Speaker, during

the Zero Hour today about the severe tornado, hail-storms and cyclone in Orissa. In this calamities millions of hectares of crops have been destroyed many buildings have been damaged, many people had died, thousands of people have been rendered homeless and they have become destitutes. Thousands of people have been injured and they have been hospitalised in Orissa. By the calamities my constituency is the worst affected. But whatever the relief measures provided by the State Government from the margin-money available with them is not sufficient at all. In case, the State Government request the Centre to send a team for surveying the affected are and then only will visit the staff and the team makes recommendation for providing funds for relief measures, the Central Government would provide funds. But the grant is made only from the Plan money of the State Budget. So, I do not see in which way the State is benefited in receiving the fund for relief measures. So, Sir, this new Gadgil Formula should be reconsidered and also the States like Orissa and other States which are constantly suffering from natural calamities should be provided with special provision of funds, special allotment of funds, to overcome their financial crisis.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to submit one thing, that is, the Finance Ministry had provided subsidy to some of the small scale industries which have now been withdrawn. The subsidy provided to the cold-storage units, printing press units, has been withdrawn in this year's budget. Sir, the Government has created a new Ministry of Food Processing to boost the economy of the farmers. But the Finance Ministry has withdrawn the subsidy from cold-storage units and printing press units which are in small-scale industries. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to revive giving subsidy to these small-scale industries.

Sir, the budget provision for Agriculture

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]

has been increased from 17% in the last year's budget to 18% in this year's budget. But this is not sufficient. The farmers are not getting sufficient electricity supply. We should therefore put more pressure for the generation of non-conventional energy. In this connection, I may submit that our Government has taken many ideal measures for power generation from sea-waves. But unfortunately, in spite of Orissa having a vast coastal area, it has not been considered for generation of energy from the sea-water. This should be considered immediately.

Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Prime Minister that he is going to lay the foundation stone of Talcher Super thermal Power project, besides Ib Valley Power project. But side by side I would like to state that the provision made for the Kerala and Karnataka States to meet their scarcity of energy is all right. Fifteen per cent of the reserve energy from the National Grid has been provided to these States. Such a type of system should be provided for the State of Orissa also

We all know that drinking water is scarce.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. We cannot give more than five minutes to each speaker. Wind up, please.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I am concluding, Sir.

We all know that there is scarcity of drinking water almost everywhere in the country including the State of Orissa. Of course, it is the primary duty of the State Government, but unfortunately in a State like Orissa where no further resource mobilization facility is there, they should be provided with adequate funds so that they may provide drinking water specially to the rural areas. There are minimum needs programme

and other programmes also to provide drinking water. But due to shortage of adequate funds with our State Government, they are not able to provide drinking water facility to the rural areas. Similarly, 73 per cent of our people are engaged in agriculture, for which irrigation is the primary requirement, but in the way we are proceeding to provide irrigation facilities, I doubt very much whether we can achieve our target to meet our foodgrains demand by 2000 A.D. if we do not take adequate measures to provide irrigation to all the agricultural lands by 2000 A.D. at least. About flood control and drainage system, I would like to point out that we are spending a lot of money for flood control, but we are not giving due weight-age to the drainage system in the country. If we provide drainage system in a big way which can be done with less expenditure, then floods would not be a major problem for our agriculture. So, more funds should be provided for drainage.

One more point. The percentage of investment for agriculture in our budget is increased from 17 to 18. But when 73 per cent of our people are engaged in agriculture, we could not even provide 25 per cent of our budget for agricultural produce. So, I request that while formulating the next budget the hon. Finance Minister should look into it so that at least 25 per cent of our budget should be spent towards improvement of agriculture.

My last point is, we are providing subsidy for agricultural implements. That subsidy should be extended to the other agricultural implements including tractors etc. Similarly in the case of interest rates, the hon. Finance Minister should see that the rate of interest on investments in Indira Vikas Patras and Kisan Vikas Patras is increased because it is mainly benefiting the poor people in our society.

The bank facilities which are now pro-

vided to the rural people are not adequate. In this connection, I request that at least one branch of the nationalised banks should be opened in a rural area, taking 20,000 people as the criterion.

With these words, I once again extend my wholehearted support to the Finance Bill introduced by the hon. Finance Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wholly support the Budget of this year as well as the Finance Bill presented just now by the Hon. Finance Minister. The way our Government has faced the economic situation with courage inspite of the crisis and worst drought of the century under the leadership of Shri Rajiv is praise worthy. You may observe, whether in the field of agriculture or in the field of industry there is a production of 170 million tonne foodgrains this year and established a new record. Our achievement in the industrial sector is more than the fixed targets. Therefore, I can claim that our economic condition is quite sound. The economists of the world were astonished at the way India made savings inspite of difficult situations. We have even established record in it. Everybody was worried in this country that our deficit has been increasing. We increased our export by 28 per cent during last year. We have improved export import position. Import have been brought down while exports have been pushed up and we shall achieve success in this field in future also. The greatest thing is that inspite of worst drought of this centenary, Prime Minister of the country hard assured the people that arrangements would be made to ensure that prices do not increase by more than two digits. I feel happy that these remained below 10 per cent till last year. The prices did increase but the increase was a little more than 10 points which has been brought down to 6.3 per cent this year. What I mean to say

is that our economy continues to improve day by day. But I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to 2-3 points... (Interruptions) I was saying that our economy has improved in every sphere. The Minister of State for Energy is present here. During Seventh Five Year Plan we have produced 250 megawatt more than fixed target. The production of coal has been increased by 7 per cent and production of cement and iron has also increased. Our programme for all round development has worked successfully in every sphere. Under such condition, I want to draw your attention towards 2-3 points. I am Secretary of the Parliamentary Board. When last meeting of the Board was held in the presence of Hon. Minister, all the Members had stated then and at the time discussion on Budget too that prices have been increased and consumer price index is the root cause of price rise, due to which income-tax exemption limit would have to be raised from Rs. 18000 to Rs. 25000.

The middle class people and the lower level employees, whether they are in State Governments or in the Central Government have all demanded that the exemption limit of income tax should be raised to Rs. 25 thousand from Rs. 18 thousand. Although the present exemption covers income upto Rs. 50-60 thousand yet it is not practical. It is certain that the employees and officials are not getting any benefit due to the sharp rise in consumer prices. They suffer on this account.

Therefore, in defence to the aspirations of the people throughout the country, this demand should be accepted. You can fill the gap from another sector, but you must increase the limit to Rs. 25 thousand. Then only, some welfare can be done for them. I believe that it will increase the efficiency of employees and officials, speed up the economic development of the country and will improve the administrative system. It will

[Sh. Ram Pyare Panika]

increase their standard of living also.

After having presented a budget which reflects public aspirations the Government has announced relief of Rs. 323 crores in customs and excise duty. I welcome this step as do the people of this country. Now, you should raise the exemption limit of income tax to Rs. 25,000. This is the unanimous demand of the entire House. In reference to the aspirations of the people, you have announced exemption of Rs. 323 crores while presenting the Finance Bill for discussion. I hope you will keep it up by announcing increase in examination limit of income tax to Rs. 25 thousand when you reply to the debate on the Finance Bill. Being the Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary party, I assure you that you will get full cooperation of the House. Wherever I went, I was pressurized by the employees and the officials to get it done. Therefore, it is necessary to do it.

Sir, now I come towards the problem of my State. On the one hand, there is a record production of foodgrains this year in the country, but on the other hand, 3-4 divisions out of 35 divisions in the State are facing severe drought, which is unprecedented in the last 85 years. Mirzapur and Sonebhadra are two such districts. Some hill areas and desert areas are also affected besides some areas of Bundelkhand and Varanasi. But my own constituency is terribly affected. Many of the hon. Members of Parliament from different States including my friends from Bihar were saying that the ground water level in their States have gone down. The hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has stated that 50 thousand handpumps will be installed in our areas. We welcome this step. But the Centre Should also provide assistance to such States. I would like to submit that there is no arrangement of drinking water in Mirzapur and Sonebhadra districts. There are no foodgrains in the ration shops,

even though there is record production of foodgrains in the country. Sugar is not available for the last two months in the ration shops. They are all empty.

In this perspective, the introduction of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana by the Hon. Prime Minister is a welcome step. Some schemes like N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. have been merged into this scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 2100 crores and the Prime Minister has dedicated it to the nation. It will have favourable impact. But implementation of this scheme may take time. I would like to submit that means and resources should be provided to those places, where drought conditions are prevailing. At the same time, I would like to submit few points about backward areas also. According to the Planning Commission, there are six types of backward districts, viz. hilly, desert, tribal, drought-prone and cyclonic. There should be a uniform scheme for their development. Cent per cent assistance has been provided to the hill and desert areas, but the same is not true about the other areas.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : We are ready to exchange areas.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: You have to do this to remove the regional imbalance. Some districts in the country have been declared as industrially backward. But at some places decisions were affected by political considerations. Therefore, Shivaraman Committee was constituted which said that instead of the district, block should be taken as a unit. Shivaraman Committees Report was favourable. There are no industries in Mirzapur and Sonebhadra areas. Per-capita income in these districts is also very low. More than forty per cent of the population comprises scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The whole area is backward, but it has not been declared as industrially backward. We are happy that 8 industrial centres have been given to Uttar Pradesh

by the Central Government. You should look into the matter if there are problems in taking decision about Uttar Pradesh due to politics. I would like to submit in strong words that Mirzapur, which is schedule caste and scheduled tribe dominated district in Uttar Pradesh, should be declared as industrially backward district. Industries should be set up there on large scale. Incentives and subsidies should be provided to the educated entrepreneurs. Carpet in bustry is spread throughout the country. In Mirzapur, it started in the 17th century. But nothing has been done there to develop it further. Design centre, houses for weavers and training centres were set up in Varanasi only. I demand that a design centre for carpet weaving should be set up in Mirzapur also. Government provides seventy per cent subsidy to the exporters and I welcome it. But the weavers are not even provided the minimum wages. Incentives should be provided directly to the weavers I have to conclude early as your bell is continuously ringing. The economists all over the world are surprised by the fact that how a developing country like India is strengthening its economy day by day, even though the natural calamities like droughts and floods continue to hit the country at regular intervals. In the end, I would like to congratulate our Hon. leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi for he is taking the country towards progress by steering it clear of all difficult situations. I support the Finance Bill and hope that my points will be taken care of .

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill presented by the hon. Finance Minister. I would like to congratulate Shri S.B. Chavan for bringing this Budget. It has really given a definite direction to the economy. I am happy to say that he has enforced some financial discipline. I hope in the coming year also the same thing will be brought to the Ministry of Finance.

Sir, one of the biggest problems the country is facing today is about resource mobilisation. Whenever we talk of mobilisation of more money, whenever we want to provide more jobs, more projects, the question of money comes in. And I would like to offer two definite suggestions to Shri Shankarrao Chavan on this issue. One is the foreign resource mobilisation and the other is the local resource mobilisation. If you see our balance of payments, it is really a matter of concern. And the Finance Minister himself has said that the debt service ratio has gone up from 14 or 15 per cent to 25 per cent this year. This is by not calculating the FCNR and NREER deposits which we are mobilising from the NRIs and we are getting nearly Rs. 14,000 or Rs. 15,000 crores from it. This is really a matter of concern. I would like to say that the only solution which we can have in this is, instead of borrowing today the foreign borrowings of our country is... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI MURLI DEORA.... more than 45 billion US dollars.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Slightly less.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: And the foreign investment in our country, today in 22 years, is almost 1.6 or 1.7 billion US dollars. What I am trying to say is that we should allow more foreign equity participation in our industries rather than borrowing so heavily. When we borrow, we pay interest. Our debt charges are going up. And by the time, we pay the interest rate, the rupee is further devalued against the Dollar, Yen, Deutsche Mark, Sterlings, Pounds etc. In actual terms we are paying more interest rate than what contracting today. Some time back, there was a question in Parliament which said that Yen borrowings on soft loans were at the

[Sh. Murli Deora]

rate of four per cent. The borrowers and the industrialists in Bombay were paying the interest. But after six or seven years, the rupee was devalued to the tune of 40 per cent. In actual terms, we were not paying four per cent interest but we were paying at the rate of 17 to 18 per cent per year. What I am trying to say is that instead of borrowing more and more soft or hard currency loans — China has become one of the big borrowers in the world and the soft currency loan will be reduced very well—we should attract more foreign investment in our country. I do not know why these FERA regulations and the Company Law Boards are so negative to the foreign investment. Why should they insist on the industries which have the foreign investment of 70,80 or 90 per cent, to reduce it to 40 per cent/ Our licensing policy and our fiscal policy has to be revamped so that anybody who has more foreign investment, should not be put to a disadvantage position. Then only, more and more foreign investment will come. Recently when you were in America, You have seen the massive response to your appeal. India's credibility and India's debt servicing capacity is very high. We must take advantage of it. Coming to that point again, I say that that will only reduce our foreign borrowings, that will reduce our debt service charges and that will keep the interest of the foreign investors alive. If he has his own equity share, he will be interested in the export, he will be interested in the technology and he will be interested in upgrading the industry which is there. This is regarding the foreign mobilisation.

As far as local mobilisation is concerned, nearly Rs. 65,000 crores are invested in our public sector enterprises. I am not talking of privatisation of public sector enterprises. You have the public sectors like the NTPC and the Telephone Nigams who are borrowing very heavily. During 1987-88, there was a

crunch, not a massive response in the share market or the public response was less. What is really needed is what the Britain has done. Even the socialist countries like China and Russia are ready to do it. I am not talking about privatisation. I am talking about, what they call in Britain, the 'share owing democracy'. A small part of our public share owing should be diluted. It should not be diluted to Tatas, Birlas or somebody else. It should be diluted to the real public with the maximum share holding of one man. This will really attract massive resources and the amount of money which you need for the plan, the amount of money which you need for employment generation and the amount of money which you need for Budget making can really come from this. I am not talking of privatisation.

13.00 hrs.

I will now come to liberal economy. How can we get more and more money in the Revenue Department? Thanks to the good work done by your Department, the revenue has gone up. But what is really needed is liberalisation. If the licensing and the fiscal policy is liberal, automatically you would get more money.

I would like to draw your attention to cement. We were making 21 or 22 million tonnes of cement in 1982-83. Today we are making 42 or 43 million tonnes of cement. In four or five years time we have doubled the cement production. We were importing cement. There was a black-marketing in cement. Whereas the official price was Rs. 16, the market price was Rs 60. The real money was not going in the coffers of the industry; nor was it coming to the Tax Department. Today by liberalising the economy and the pricing policy of cement, we are manufacturing double the quantity, 100% more in four years.

Your Department is raising six times

more revenue in cement excise than what they were getting.

In this Budget you were very kind to de-control aluminium. I don't know why more products are not de-controlled. Why aluminium and cement only? There are several other products which should fall in line with this. Cement has clearly indicated that this liberal policy—fiscal and licensing must be there.

Earlier there was a time when they used to say that one cannot manufacture cement. Only small people can manufacture cement. For one million tonne cement plant one needs Rs. 130 crores. Who can invest Rs. 130 crores? Then came the policy of delicensing—whether it is FERA or multi-national or large house or MRTP. It is good, it has paid the dividend and increased the production. It has also stopped the import and it is now giving more revenue to you. This type of policy should be followed more and more.

The Prime Minister has announced last week Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, the conglomeration of all the antipoverty schemes like IRDP, employment guarantee schemes and all that. Rs 2100 crores is provided to give jobs to the rural poor under this scheme. This is a very good scheme. Everybody in the country has welcomed it. There is no doubt about it.

I would like to draw your attention to one aspect. Of course, India is a country of rural people. 70% of the people live in the rural areas. But today 1/3 of the total population is living in the urban areas also. So the time has come when we must also emphasize on giving some help—specially employment generation programmes- to the urban areas like Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and other big cities. There are only two programmes which are prevailing in big cities which are employment generation or anti-poverty programmes. When you were the

Chief Minister of Maharashtra, you yourself had inaugurated it. They are Differential rate of interest (DRI) and Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) . More money has to be give for these schemes. You banks are not very liberal. You have been the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and you have seen Bombay. Some of the money which was earmarked for SEPUP has not been utilised by the banks in Bombay. Why? They are insisting on licences and ration cards. You don't expect a cobbler who is sitting on the street of Bombay to have a licence. Afterall, what does it require to give Rs. 2500 or Rs. 3000 loan? Those in Bombay and other urban areas who are selling small utensils and cloth are not given any help.

Therefore, I would request you that just on the lines of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, a Programme for urban poor also - like DRI SEPUP where they can get loan—should be formulated. The existing programmes should be revamped to the needs of the urban areas.

Another aspect in this regard is that there is a ceiling of Rs. 7200 income per year for a family. Nobody can prove whether a family is earning Rs. 7200 per year or not in urban areas. You also know what Rs. 7200 means in a city like Bombay. It is nothing. What they are doing is that they are producing false certificates in order to make themselves eligible for the loan. You yourself have gone to your areas last week. I would request you that this ceiling of Rs. 7200 to become entitled for SEPUP and other loans should be increased specially in the urban areas. This will really help.

One of the major items of deficit in our budget is debt charges. You have expressed concern once that the domestic rate of saving is going down. It has gone down from 23 1/2% to 22% or 21 3/4 % . I agree that there should be more encouragement to the people

[Sh. Murli Deora]

to save. But the interest rates are very high these days. The interest rates should be high enough to encourage the savings. But it should not be so high to discourage investment. It is better for the people to put the money in the Saving Deposits and in the public sector bonds - 10% interest free, tax-free bonds. If you get 10% tax-free bond, you are really getting 17%, 18% and even 19% interest without tax. So I would mention that there is a need to see that the interest rates are rationalised. To some industries which are productive, like exports, - you have done something and they have reduced 1% now - which give jobs, which provide employment and which helps the national sector, the private sector, the rate of interest must go down. Otherwise the debt charges will be high; otherwise the cost of the money to the industries will be very high.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairperson, Sir, I welcome the relief given by the hon. Finance Minister while introducing the Finance Bill. But at the same time, I would like to point out that whenever a relief is given, it should be passed on to the consumer. Last year also, number of reliefs were given, but I am sorry to say that many of the reliefs have been cornered by the manufacturers themselves. It has not gone to the common man.

Sir, one alarming feature of the present-day is the rise in prices. The other day, I think the hon. Finance Minister - I do not know - was probably present in the House. One lady Member from the ruling party made a very fervent appeal. She gave a graphic picture of the price-rise in our country. It is the experience of everyone. It is really surprising to see that while the Government claimed that they have an all-time record bumper crop this year there is scarcity of food supplies. What has happened to the bumper crop? Where has it gone? It has no effect on the market at

all; it has no impact at all, because in the Public Distribution system, the quota of rice wheat and sugar has been reduced. I will quote one instance. In my State of Karnataka, we get 70 thousand tonnes or 75 thousand tonnes of essential articles per month last year in the same season, when there was several drought all over the country. But it has been slashed to 40 thousand tonnes this year per month. Even the quota of wheat has also been slashed. In spite of this bumper crop, if there is price rise, there must be something wrong somewhere. Why this price rise? I would like to know this from the hon. Finance Minister, when replying. Whenever we talk of price rise, the Government gives the figure of the wholesale price index. It is given by your Department. That is not the criteria. The common man is not interested in the figures or in the statistics. He is interested in the concrete results. So I would request the hon. Minister to take into it.

For the past four years, I have been observing this that just on the eve of the budget, the Government increases the administered prices. It has been a regular practice of this Government. The Government does not care for what happens; what effect it will have on the economy of the country. The rise in the administered prices will also add to the cost. Now what has happened? The Railways have increased their freight and also passenger fares by rupees one thousand crores; our taxed budget is another rupees one thousand crores and the administered prices by another rupees thousand crores. So when that is the position, don't you think that there have rise in the cost and also inflation? Automatically it is bound to add to the inflation. So it is a bad practice. In spite of the Speaker's rulings, the Government is not adhering to this. At the same time, whenever the Government raises the administered prices, they do not know what effect it will have on the State Government. Automatically, it will have an effect on all the manufactured articles,

particularly steel articles. What is the effect on the State Electricity Board when the price of coal is increased. ? The administered price increase on steel will affect the State Road Corporation etc. If the Centre has increased the excise duties, the States would have got their share. The Central Government simply goes on increasing the administered prices on the eve of the Budget. It is a bad practice. I oppose it.

Now, I come to the trade gap. It is surprising. You say the economy is getting stronger but what is the trade gap. It is Rs. 8000 crores. It was Rs. 6000 crores last year. How are you going to contain that ? It will affect the economy. It is a serious matter. I hope Government will give serious consideration to this matter.

Sir, the whole House has been urging that Income Tax exemption should be increased. It is a unanimous recommendation. The value of rupee has got reduced to 14 paise. These days even a chaprasi gets Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000 per month. When the value of rupees is reduced it is very necessary that we should have given some relief with regard to Income Tax. I strongly urge and request the hon. Minister to see that the Income Tax limit is increased to Rs. 25000.

Lastly, Sir, there are regional imbalanced and certain important factors which are agitating the State Governments. It is Nearly three years since the Government decided to set-up a petro-chemical project in Karnataka at Mangalore but it has not yet seen the light of the day. We fear it may also meet the same fate as did the Vijayanagram steel plant. You say you do not have money but when you make solemn assurances on the Flood of the House the same should be fulfilled. I urge upon the Government to see that both Vijayanagram steel plant and Mangalore petro-chemicals projects are started in the Seventh Plan itself.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO(Dhenkanal): I

rise to support the Finance Bill. Earlier in the Session the hon. Finance Minister gave us peoples' budget. The Budget, as we all know, is an instrument of managing the economy and in that budget he has sought to help the poorer sections of the people and stimulate growth and savings. He has sought to provide more jobs. He has extended a helping hand to farmers and to the poor people. He has given relief to middle income groups by reliefs and new saving measures. He has also delved his hand into the pockets of the rice to fund the developmental projects meant for the poorer sections of our society. He has sought to sustain industrial growth. He has sought to generate housing activities. He has also looked to certain special groups like enhancing pension to freedom fighters relief to gold smiths and other rural artisans, women and children by extending to all the blocks the integrated child development scheme and more especially in the year of the handicap to the physically handicapped, mentally handicapped and the blind people.

Now this Finance Bill seeks to give effect to the budget proposals which this hon. House has voted and supported. In the Finance Minister has sought to give incentives to growth by certain measures like venture capital, undertaking for new entrepreneurs, modifications to investments in new venture, incentives to agro-based industries, farming and other allied activities connected with farming like poultry and ancillaries. Concessions have also been given to retired government employees. I will come to this later on because State and Central Government employees have been given certain concessions as salaried tax payers but the same concessions do not seem to find place for a large section of our people who have not only fought for the freedom strnggle but house also ensured that our hard earned freedom, liberty sovereignty and integrity is maintained, namely, the Armed Forces and the ex-service men. In the Finance Bill, standard deductions to the

[Sh. K.P. Singh Deo]

family pension holders have been sought to be given, tax concessions for the national housing bank which will stimulate housing activities, and as I mentioned, to the blind and the physically handicapped persons. He has sought to rationalise agricultural income which will go a long way to cater to the problems of the farmers who are still exposed to the vagaries of weather. Despite this, it was the good supply management of the economy by the Government, the financial years of 1987 and 1988 ensured that the people of the country did not suffer at large. The farmers of our country have given us the required self-reliance and self-sufficiency in food by which we are able to undertake all our projects and progress in our path of planned development. It is very laudable to give concessions to our agriculturists and the agricultural community. He has sought to bring modifications to investments in the deposit accounts which will help savings. He has sought to channelise profits of undertakings and ventures for construction activities. This will also go a long way to meet the supply and demand position of housing and other construction activities. Then, he has made modification for deductions at source, for people who have fixed income and for other white collar workers of our country. He has been mindful of the fact that tax avoidance and evasions is a chronic problem. He has also taken measures for tax avoidance. On wealth tax, he has sought to rationalise and give certain concessions to registered societies, non-Governmental organisations, voluntary organisations. He has enhanced the rate of expenditure tax. In a nutshell, he has sought to take something from the haves for the have nots. He has stimulated savings, generated growth and improve the quality of life of the vast majority of a segment of population on which is still living below the subsistence level, below the poverty line, specially the tribal and other weaker sections of the society. I would like to take

this opportunity, through the Finance Bill, through the hon. Minister and the House to say that two aspects, in my humble opinion, have not been given the required amount of attention. One is the backward States. Centralised planning over the last four decades, the coercive planning which is imposed from above have resulted in regional imbalances and four States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh being far below the all India average.

I come from the richly endowed State of Orissa having the largest segment of people living below the poverty line, which is a paradox by itself. Orissa has been backward historically because it was the last State in India to fall to the British in 1803. We were neglected by the British and we took off for development much later than our other neighbouring sister States. It is a State which is beset historically and chronically with three natural calamities of drought, flood and cyclone and sometimes all the three have been combined guests of ours which has resulted not only eroding the resource mobilisation capacity of the State Government but, adversely affected by the various definitions of the Planning Commission, various formulas like the Gadgil formula and the modified Gadgil formula and various adhoc measures which the Planning Commission or the other institutions have taken. The successive Finance Commissions have only sought to fill in the resource gap. This gap filling process has not been able to obliterate or to remove the regional imbalances and the regional backwardness of not only Orissa but as I mentioned, the other 3 States such as Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh along with Orissa which over the last three plan period, in spite of 8 Finance Commissions still remain at the lowest rung of the economic ladder of our country.

I am extremely thankful and grateful to the young Prime Minister who has realised that what is necessary is decentralised

planning; planning from below which will reflect the backwardness, the requirements, the lack of infrastructure like irrigation, communication, transportation and energy. This must be reflected in the State Plan and also in the Central Plan, in order to remove the regional imbalances and regional inequality which is the cherished aim of our Government, our Party and also the planning process and I hope of the Planning Commission.

Sir, it is with this context that for the first time all the Members of Parliament from Orissa called on and met the 9th Finance Commission when they visited Orissa, submitted the memorandum and today Orissa is in the enviable position because of the Interim Report and recommendations of the Finance Commission. We have had to put a curb on our social security measures about handicap people, old age pension, blind deaf and mute people, not being able to give UGC scales to our teachers and professors, not being able to give central scales to our employees. Therefore, it is only through this Finance Bill I can draw the attention of the Orissa have utilised every forum not only once but time and again. In spite of it, it is with anguish that I say that the Finance Bill should have reflected on some of the backward States which have remained backward over the last three of four plans.

We have made special measures for rural poor. We have introduced Nehru Rojgar Yojna. We have 20-Point Programme for weaker sections of society. We have a number of programmes for such backward and weaker sections, but as yet we have no special programme for the backward States which have not been taken care of by the various formulas of the Planning Commission, or by the definition of hill States or such other criteria which includes such States like the North-eastern States like Himachal Pradesh and parts of Uttar Pradesh, i.e. Kumaon and Garhwal hills. There is the

same type of demographic pattern in Orissa too and in fact the intensity of poverty in Orissa is even more acute. But I am sorry to say that no special programme has been taken up in Orissa. Therefore, I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Government to this important aspect.

My other point is on ex-servicemen. I had the privilege of being associated with the High Level Committee on Ex-servicemen when I was serving under the hon. Minister of Finance when he was in the Defence Ministry. This High Level Committee on Ex-servicemen was set up sometime in February 1984 by our late revered Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We were given one year's time to study the problems of ex-servicemen and to recommend to the Government, which we did in seven months. In fact, three days before she died, the hon. Finance Minister who was the then hon. Defence Minister handed over a copy of the report on ex-servicemen to Shrimati Indira Gandhi. An empowered committee of the Defence Ministry went into every aspect of the 66 recommendations which had been given by ten ministers, one retired Lt. General, one retired Air Marshal and one retired Admiral who were war heroes in the 1971 War. They were General Kandeth, Admiral Sharma and Air Marshal Kapur. Air Marshal Kapur was a member of Parliament as well as the former Lt. Governor of Delhi. There were also members of Parliament from this House who are sitting today as Ministers. Of the 10 ministers, one is a Governor, one is a Chief Minister and all the others are Central Ministers. Now, let me point out what I have found from an answer given to Shri P.M. Sayeed and others on 3rd April 1989 on their question regarding the demands of the ex-servicemen. There was also a calling attention motion on this subject, two or three days back. I am very sorry to note that we have sought to play with statistics and figures. I was said that 50 out of 66 recommendations had been accepted, as if it was a great thing

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and as if figures were going to solve the problems of ex-servicemen who have given the best part of their lives to ensure the freedom, security, integrity, and sovereignty of our country and who are also very disciplined, dedicated and motivated persons. Today more than 35 lakhs of ex-servicemen are languishing. 70,000 ex-servicemen are released every year.

Here I must congratulate the young Railway Minister for the way he looks after the retired railway people because it boosts the morale of the serving railway personnel. So also it is the way that we look after the welfare of the ex-servicemen who has dedicated his life to the motherland and who has made the supreme sacrifice for the motherland which is going to build up the morale and *esprit de corps* of the service personnel. Therefore, it is not a question of 50 out of 66 recommendations being accepted. As I was mentioning, it is the quality of the recommendations which have not been accepted and this is what I seek to bring to the notice of the House.

Now I would like to quote the answer on page 2, para 15.18:

"The recommendations for providing an assured employment upto 58 years of age was considered by the Committee under the chairmanship of secretary personnel, which came to the conclusion that it would not be feasible to provide for assured re-employment of all the person retiring from the Defence Services."

Now what I want to emphasise is this. Here is a Secretary, a civil servant sitting in judgement over a unanimous recommendation of ruling party MPs as also an opposition MP, Shri Jaswant Singh from Rajya Sabha. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar, and Shri Ra-

jesh Pilot who is a minister now were also members of the Committee. But here is a secretary to the Department of Personnel who is sitting in judgement over 10 ministers of Government of India. Well, if this is how you want to run your democracy, I have nothing to say. It should have been proper, if a Cabinet Sub-Committee or the Cabinet should have taken a decision. Because as I was telling you earlier, after this High-Level Committee' Report was accepted by the Government, it was given to an empowered Committee for implementation not to sit on judgement. The Chairman was the Additional Secretary of Defence, who is today the Secretary to the Government of India, the Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, and the Joint Secretary in the Department of Personnel were all associated. At no stage, was there any doubt that the entire Report *in toto* was accepted by the Government.

The second point was "one rank one pension." And the third point was full restoration of pension after commutation. Twenty two States have already done it and we are not going to do it. I am told, On the Calling Attention, a plea was taken by the Government that the case is *sub-judice*. Nothing prevents the Government to have the will and take a decision to give "one rank one pension" from a prospective date. It is only going to cost Rs. 220 crores. That has also been calculated by the Ministry of Defence in 1984.

So, these are the points which I would like to take notice of.

My last point is about the Territorial Army. Territorial Army is a citizens' army. The Citizens desiring of helping in the cause of the defence of the country have a normal avocation and they join the Territorial Army for two month in a year. We have been using them on various tasks, like ecological task force and so on. Sir, in Bombay, in your constituency, when there was a Port strike, the Territorial Army was utilised for running

the essential services. The Government is pledged to improve the Territorial Army Report the conditions of service in order to make it more attractive for the people to join it. The hon. Finance Minister, as I said, was my boss in the Defence Ministry and he had accepted the Territorial Army also under Maj. General Sparrow, who is an hon. Member of this House. Today, the very Ministry of Finance is putting impediments and penalising people from the general insurance and banks who are members of Territorial Army for going in and taking part in the exercise and training. I have met you in your chamber and I have also drawn your attention. I have also written letters to you. But these people who are employed in banks and insurance, when they come for their training, their promotions are stopped, their increments are stopped and their salary is deducted. This is against the provisions of the Territorial Army Act which had been passed by this august House in 1949.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Just one second, Sir,

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already given you sufficient time.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister was not in his seat, when I was speaking about the Ex-servicemen. He was my Minister in the Ministry of Defence when the Report was handed over to him. So, I would like to draw his attention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not repeat the points which you have already conveyed to the hon. Minister.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, otherwise, I will get a computerised answer after two months that is has been sent to such and such Ministry for implementation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Finance was here. He was taking all the notes from your speech. He will convey it to him. It is not necessary to repeat the points again.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: There are two points. One is "one rank one pension" and the second is employment upto the age of 58 years. It is because we are generating 5 million jobs a year. If we cannot absorb all 70,000 ex-servicemen because all 70,000 may not be in need of jobs, at least those who wish to have them, you can absorb them.

Secondly employment to retired people. They retire at the age of 33 years to 38 years. We will also reduce the pensionary liabilities and at the same time, we will be utilising for nation building activities their patriotic, democratic, discipline and dedicated trained skilled manpower.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Finance Bill moved by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. I also welcome the new concessions he announced while moving the Finance Bill.

When we look at the economy we find that during the past four years there has been phenomenal growth in all sectors of the economy. The industrial production increased by 9% and the agricultural production went up by 20%. Similarly there has been great increase in the G.N.P. I will give you an example. Between 1980-81 and 1983-84 the increase in the GNP was Rs. 62300 crores whereas between 1984-85 and 1987-88 the increase was to the tune of Rs. 85144 crores. In the same way employment opportunities have been created as a result of the implementation of the various anti-poverty programmes. I do not want to go into the statistics. All this indicates that there has been unprecedented improvement in the economy. This is the result of the policies formulated by the Prime Minister. I take this opportunity to complement him and the Government.

Sir, there are two factors which affect the Indian economy very adversely. These are black money and price rise. If we are not able to control these two factors the common

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam

[Sh. V.S. Vijayaraghavan]

man will not be able to get the benefits of development. Today black money is increasing. How many crores of rupees of black money are being generated everyday. I will give you just one example to show the extent of black money being generated in the country. Hundred of crores of rupees of black money are generated in the property transactions in the major cities of India. Take the case of this capital city. The prices of land and houses are going up by leaps and bounds here. The reasons that the rising population of this city needs accommodation. So naturally the prices of land and houses will increase. People who have a lot of money will purchase land and construct houses and within six months or one year will sell it. In one deal itself he will make lakhs of rupees. It is all black money. The Government has laws to deal with this situation. It can acquire the property which is undervalued. But I would like to ask you how many such properties have been acquitted in this city so far. The law does not just work. Thus crores of rupees worth of black money is generated in this city alone every day. This is just a small example. The problem is very serious. I may not be able to suggest any specific measures to check the black money. But the Government must pay serious attention to this problem and should take stringent measures to root out black money because black money is distorting the economy of our country.

Now I come to the question of price rise. There are mainly two methods to control the prices—one is to strengthen the public distribution system and the other is to strengthen the cooperative sector. The public distribution system today covers 15 to 20% of the total food requirement of the people. My opinion is that in order to have effective control over the prices the public distribution system must have a wider coverage and more items should be distributed through it. Another instrument for controlling prices is the cooperative sector. The main objective of this sector is to provide remunerative prices to the farmer and buy his produce and

sell it to the consumer at reasonable prices. However we have not been able to achieve that objective. Neither the farmer gets a remunerative price nor are we able to sell things to the consumer at reasonable prices. Rather the consumer has to pay very high price for his essential requirements. I will give you just one example. When a farmer in Maharashtra who produces onion gets only 30 to 40 paise per kilo gram, the consumer in Delhi has to pay 300 to 400 paise per kilogram for the same. The consumer has to pay a much higher price for each and every commodity he purchases. The cooperative societies were established to avoid this situation. If we are able to pay at least one rupee for a kilo of onion to the farmer who produces it and sell it at 1.50 paise or Rs. 2/- to the consumer both will be benefitted. The farmer will get a little money in his hands and the consumer will be able to save more. If the cooperative sector had succeeded today we would have been able to find enough money to finance our plans with the savings of our people. But this is being taken away by the middle man. Therefore the Government should realise the fact that we will be strengthening the economy by strengthening the cooperative sector and should take suitable measures in this regard.

We have been hearing for a long time that the tax-structure is going to be reformed. But so far no concrete steps have been taken in this respect. There is a general feeling that the direct tax base is rather small. In fact there are two problems here. One is with regard to the raising of the exemption limit of income tax. The second one is to tax the rich who are not paying any tax at the moment. So far as the first problem is concerned, it is very essential to raise the exemption limit of income tax in order to give the much needed relief to the fixed income group. To say that under the present scheme of concessions tax does not have to be paid upto an income of Rs. 1 lakh is absolutely wrong. There is no logic in the argument that a salaried employee can get out of the tax net if he saves his entire salary. I, therefore strongly demand that the exemption limit should be raised to Rs. 30,000/-. With regard

to the second problem all of us know that even a pan seller in major towns and cities earns 300 to 400 rupees per day but he does not pay any tax. Similarly there are people who earn on an average one thousand to two thousand rupees daily and yet do not pay any income tax. Cannot these people be taxed? The Government must think about it seriously.

Now I come to some of the problems of my state—Kerala. Kerala is being ruled by a Government which has no interest in the development of the State and therefore no development is taking place there. The present state government come to power promising to create 10 lakhs jobs every year. But they have not been able to create even ten jobs. There are about 30 lakh people in the State who are unemployed. According to the statistics upto June 1988, there were eleven lakhs seventy three thousand uneducated persons who were unemployed. Similarly the number of educated unemployed persons was 15 lakhs 53 thousand. The problem is so serious that immediate and urgent remedy has to be found. On this occasion I must congratulate the Prime Minister for announcing the new employment scheme. I welcome the scheme. In fact it has been welcomed by all right thinking people in the country. But unfortunately the Chief Minister of Kerala has criticised it. This only shows that the Chief Minister is not interested in providing jobs to the unemployed people. In fact wherever the leftist governments are in power the same negative attitude is being shown by them in respect of serious problems of the people. They donot want our youngsters to get employment. If they get employment these parties will not get people to shout the slogan 'Inqullab Zindabad'. That is the problem. In order to solve the unemployment problem of Kerala industrialization has to take place. Till 1985-86 the central investment in the industrial sector in Kerala has been coming down. According to the statistics in 1988 the Central investment in Kerala was a mere 1.6%. This situation should change. We must get more industries. On this occasion I want to make an important point. The centre has withdrawn

the central investment subsidy to the small scale industry. This has adversely affected the industrial development of Kerala. I demand that this decision be reconsidered and the investment subsidy be restored.

Sir, before I conclude I want to raise one or two important points regarding my State. Coconut plays a very important role in the economy of Kerala. In fact Kerala derives its name from coconut. Of late the price of coconut has sharply declined which has almost ruined the small coconut growers in the State. The Minister for agriculture has assured in the House that a decision would be taken soon about fixing a floor price for coconut. But it has not been done yet. I demand that immediate decision be taken to fix the floor price for coconut.

Similarly we were given an assurance by the Minister for agriculture last year that Kerala will also be included in the programme for intensive food production. It has not yet been done. I request the Government to include Kerala in the list. A little while ago I spoke about the negative attitude of the Government of Kerala. There are many examples to prove this. My District, Palghat is a drought prone district which has serious problem of drinking water. Considering this the Prime Minister sanctioned the technology mission for this district. But now I find that the Kerala Government has not included Palghat in the list of drought prone districts. They have listed only six districts and Palghat has been shown as only a partially drought prone district. I charge that this has been done on political considerations. Same is the case with the implementation of anti-poverty programmes. Political considerations are brought to bear on every aspect of implementation. It is time that we took it seriously. I would demand that a strict monitoring arrangement be made by the centre to ensure that the money given by the centre is properly utilised without political considerations and the benefit reaches the real beneficiaries.

I once again support the Finance Bill.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to support my friend, Shri Murli Deora that a separate scheme on the line of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana should be formulated for the urban areas so that loans could be provided to the unemployed and the poor living in cities. I was reminded of 1985 Budget when Shri Deora was giving some important suggestions. At that time, I was one of those few people who said in subdued voice, that this budget would encourage consumerism and will help the rich people. I am happy that the hon. Minister of Finance while presenting the 1989 Budget has kept in view all the constraints and limitations. Not only he rectified the distortions that took place at that time, but also took steps to control consumerism and to check capitalists and to help the poor, which has been the ideology of the Congress party. I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Finance for these steps. It is good that foreign companies are allowed to participate in the development in India on large scale. They participate within their own limits and we welcome it. But it is necessary to have some kind of control on them. My friend said that there should be democratic mass participation in the public sector. But if we try to dilute the concept of public sector further, it will have adverse effect on the people working in that sector. It will effect our basic concept also. This fact should especially be kept in view. Under fiscal policy, many concessions have been given to the big houses. A demand is raised on different fora to make it more liberal. But it has been seen that even after providing concessions, these big industrial groups are not fulfilling their national obligations the way it was expected of them. Whose capital has been invested in it? A small entrepreneur sets up his industry after taking loan from different sources and fulfils his national obligations. At present, ninety per cent of our import is done by small and medium sector. Big industrial groups do not fulfil the export obligations which they undertake at the time of getting licenses. Some penalty should be imposed on them, if they do not fulfil it. The licensing policy has been framed in such a way, that it is beneficial to the big houses, who are emerging from small

sector. One such industrial group is called M.R.T.P houses. It starts with the daughter-in-law setting up an industry in the small scale sector and availing of a lot of concessions besides export concessions from the Government in the name of small sector. Thus she tries to save money. There should be a limit in this regard and a check should be there on the people related to big industrial houses that they do not get entry into the small scale sector. It will be better, if we reserve the small scale sector for those youngmen whose first generation of entrepreneur is missing and no one has set up industry in their family. They should be given licenses. During the last two-three years, a sort of competition has started in consumerism. When we see the advertisement on television, it appears that every one is living in that world of fantasy as shown in the advertisements. There is a competition among the advertisers of scooters and motor cycles and even the poorest person feels that the world has changed and progressed a lot. It causes disappointment to him. Numerous collaborations have been entered into in the field of automobiles. A close check should be kept on them. It should be seen whether they have done indianization or not because they had undertaken to do indianization at the time of getting license. I am afraid that very few companies have done indianization according to their word. Through them our precious foreign exchange will continue to flow out. The Government will have to fix a time limit for it. My friend Shri K.P. Singh Deo said that some of the states are in a very backward state, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are among them. For how long will they continue to be backward? In some States, the Gadgil formula, on the basis of which the plan outlay is fixed and which is also the basis for the functioning of the Finance Commissions, is not being implemented. The Government is assisting those states where the capital investment is increasing, but the states which are poor are not getting any assistance. I would, therefore like to request you to reformulate the Gadgil formula in such a way so that the regional imbalances, which have since cropped up, could be removed. Head-

quarters of none of the nationalised banks is located in Uttar Pradesh. Similarly none of the big companies or Public Sector Undertakings, barring one or two, have their headquarters in the state. Such states should be given major share in their small savings. Presently, only 80 per cent share is given, but I request that it may please be raised to 90 or 95 per cent in respect of Uttar Pradesh. This will effect great changes in these States and will be of great help to them. Financial institutions functioning in the State should be allowed to go in for market borrowing. Without which states like Uttar Pradesh are reeling under extreme financial hardships. The state is confronting many problems. There is a need to pay attention to this aspect.

I would like to make two to three suggestions in this regard. One is that there is not need of further widening the role of Public Sectors. There is a need to reconsider the issue of transferring the Private companies to Public Sector. The case of scooter India Limited is one such instance. It has not been beneficial and it will not be beneficial too. If property worth crores of rupees concentrate in one capitalist, how many people will get employment, how many people will be benefited? Will they have any social obligation? This aspect should be reconsidered. My hon. colleagues said a lot of things about the income tax limit. I would like to share my views with them. The concessions extended by Government to small income tax payees are welcome, but the people belonging to limited income groups, the Government servants are not able to avail of these benefits. You have, perhaps given these concessions to encourage savings in an indirect way. I would like to urge you to directly raise this limit from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 25,000 so that the fixed income group could get some relief. For some reasons if it is not possible to fix the limit at Rs. 25,000, you can at best, lower it by one or two thousand rupees. Because, after the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission report all the people have come within the purview of income tax. It is a long standing demand of the Central Government employees that there should be a permanent wage review board

for them. Presently negotiations for wages are being made in the Public Sector undertakings. Negotiations are being made in these undertakings after every four years. Whenever any settlement is made, discontent among Central Government employees increases. If the Government constitutes a permanent wage review board for Central Government employees on the line of pay commission, it will provide a great relief to them. On behalf of the Central Government employees I would like to urge upon you to pay ad-hoc bonus to these employees immediately and also change the present system of paying bonus by making it equal to 30 days salary. If you make an announcement to this effect in the current financial year itself, it will have a good impact on the Central Government employees.

Now I would like to make my final submission and conclude. The concessions we expected from the Ninth Finance Commission for the hill areas have not been received. Particularly, until and unless all the Central Government departments prepare a separate plan outlay for the schemes being undertaken by them. With specific directions that such and such amount should be spent on the development of hill areas, there can be no improvement in the economic condition of these people. Presently some relaxations have been given in the criteria followed by the banks and post office. But I feel that these relaxations should be extended on the basis of the needs of the land. We had sent a representation to the Ninth Finance Commission with the request that states where the hill areas are large in number should be given maximum financial assistance so that these hill areas could be developed. The ministries of Central Government should be asked to spend a specific amount of funds or earmark certain percentage of expenditure on the basis of the areas for the development of these hill areas.

This year you have given many concessions and I welcome them. But, barring a few, the benefits of these concessions have not reached the consumers. For example, let us take the cases of matches. There has

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

been no difference in its prices even after concessions given by the Government. Similarly, there has been no difference in the prices of condensed milk. As the Minister of Finance, you have given a definite dimension, a social dimension to our Budget. Today we can say with confidence that our Budget is job-oriented, pro-poor and in the interest of middle class, self-employed class, labourers and farmers because a number of schemes have been included for them in it. A few days back the Hon. Prime Minister made a mention of the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. This scheme will become a big source in changing the life standard in rural areas. I would like to request you to allocate maximum funds for this scheme this year. The more we allocate for this scheme, more will be improvements in the economic condition of our Panchayats. But I find one lacuna in the implementation of the policies and programmes of the Government. The lacuna is the absence of committed machinery which is particularly seen in banks. Our banks are not able to provide the concessions to ex-service men and un-employed youths as much as the Government wants to give them. The banks do not adopt a liberalised outlook for the poor. I want that our social and financial policy should exercise strict control over the banks. It should be the responsibility of the banks or the banking sector to see that the benefits of Government's policies reach the poor and the beneficiaries smoothly. With these words I support the Finance Bill.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister has my sympathies. In a democratic polity, buffeted as he is by pulls and pressures from all sides, the Finance Minister has an unenviable task, and more so when it comes to the economic and financial management of an elitist society based on a high cost economy with low productivity and low efficiency and which, in turn, is based on a mix of technology, primitive and sophisti-

cated. In a country which is divided and which is full of disparities, both horizontal and vertical, obviously his task is much more difficult. Unfortunately, we did not have much time for a real discussion on the Budget. Over the last few years, we have hardly ever touched the planning process, the progress towards the objective of development which should be reviewed from time to time.

Today, we find lengthening shadows over our economy. Many weak points which had been foreseen by experts are now reaching, shall I say, crisis limits. For example, the deficit financing, despite the injection that is administered annually as a matter of course of administered prices, is reaching a very high unsupportable level. Inflation may be hidden behind a mask of sophisticated statistics but ask the common man, he will tell you that the inflation is reaching absolutely unbearable limits. We have become the fourth largest borrowing country, debtor nation in the world. We speak of increase in our exports, again a game of statistics. Look at it in rupees it is 28 per cent; look at it in dollars, it is 16 per cent; but look at it in SDR terms, it is just above ten per cent. And that is why the gap between import and export is rising. Our foreign debt levels have reached a debt-service ratio of something of the order of twenty-five per cent. A few years back, the economists considered it to be impossible for the economy to tolerate a level of debt-service ratio of more than twenty per cent. Our imports are rising. One cannot say how much of it is really essential because we also find that the non-development expenditure is rising at a much higher rate than the development expenditure. We have come to a point where our entire plan expenditure is being financed partly by deficit financing and partly by borrowed money. All our real income is going to support only non-development and non-productive expenditure. I am sure that this is a matter of concern for the Finance Minister as well. The administrative costs must be brought down. But I would particularly plead with him that let us bring down the prestige expenditure, let us bring down the wasteful expenditure. In my view, the government machinery, the bureaucratic

machinery is over-staffed, the public sector is over-staffed. I think they have to be pruned.

The Finance Minister says he is spending so much on subsidies. Whom is he trying to subsidise? If the object of the subsidy is to subsidise the consumer, the common man, let there be no hidden subsidy, let there be a one-point subsidy, subsidy at the point of consumption, so that it really benefits the common man in articles of mass consumption. I would like him to subsidise the low income groups but not the profit makers, not the people who live on the fruits of exploitation.

Many Members have pleaded about remunerative price for agriculture. In fact, for all primary production, there has to be remunerative price. But so far, as a nation, we are yet to conceive of a proper basis of remuneration. The remuneration should not be the subsistence wage for the man who is engaged in primary production, the remuneration must be for a life of dignity, for a life fit to be lived by a human being, for the common agriculturists, for the masses. Similarly, Sir, we find that much of our developmental effort is being diverted away from meeting the minimum need of the people. There are minimum needs both human and social. Every village in India today asks for drinking water, for village link roads, for a small primary school building, for a small health-service. They ask for some bridges and culverts and you are not able to provide these to them. On the other hand, there are schemes galore to give them things which they do not want, things for which they feel no need. Sir, the system of planning is being imposed from the top. Sir, our objective of development planning must be to meet the felt needs of the people and to provide them essential articles of mass consumption. Our planning system, if I may say so, lies buried under a multiplicity of schemes which overlap with each other, which are not universal in content or in extent. Their administrative cost therefore shoots up and the level of delivery goes down and this gives rise to a lot of disparity.

Sir, I am very happy that today there is emphasis in the country as a whole about evolving a new system of Panchayati Raj. I hope this initiative succeeds. But let that be based on one single test that the real developmental effort shall be made at the grass-root level, that every village shall receive its due in terms of financial resources, that every Gram Sabha shall be free to determine its own priorities and free to execute the schemes that it chooses for its welfare. Without that the Panchayati Raj will again simply be a scheme of centralisation.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about the taxation system. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether in fact all income is being taxed. My plea is that all income, whatever the source, must be subject to taxation. I would certainly plead that the exemption limit should be raised to the level where an average family can have a real benefit. Let us raise it to Rs. 34,000 or R. 30,000 as the case might be and give exemption for expenses of education, on medical expenditure, on building a small house and even on social expenditure such as political funding, I would grant that. But first let all income be booked and let all income be taxed. Sir, the taxation system was sought to be rationalised some time back. I do recall receiving a Circular from the then Finance Minister who is now on our side of the finance, in which he had asked for our suggestions and promised to rationalise and restructure the entire taxation system. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what happened to that exercise. I do not find that either the excise duty system or the customs duty system or the income-tax system which has become like a veritable jungle impossible for a man of ordinary intelligence like myself to wade through has to be simplified. Similarly, for all wealth beyond a certain limit must be taxed. There should be no exemptions. There must be no concessions. If we really want to reach the goal of the socialist society then wealth levels must be brought down in order to eliminate or minimise the disparity. Similarly, in terms of excise duty, I would plead with the hon. Minister to go through the excise list and exempt all manufactured ar-

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

articles of mass consumption from the incidence of excise duty, the articles meant for the common man like match box, like coarse-cloth, like ordinary foot-wear, like cycles—I am not worried about the motor-cycles and other vehicles—like paper which is needed by all children. Let these items be completely free from all incidence of excise duty. I would also like to plead with him for a more vigorous system of tax on consumption pattern in our country which has become one of high living. This high-living must be brought down. I do not mind if the hon. Finance Minister over-taxes air-travel, over-taxes the 5 Star hotels, over-taxes clubs, over-taxes drinking let him go to the sky, I do not mind, but let him have some sympathy for the common man.

Sir, as far as land is concerned, we have been speaking about socialism. But do we know of the profiteering by the new 'rajās' who are coming up because of exploitation of urban land. I would suggest for the consideration of the Government that all urban land should be nationalised and there should be a ceiling on urban property just as there is a ceiling on agricultural property. Sir, I would plead with the hon. Minister that if agriculture has to be the mainstay of our economy, at least he should think in terms of spending a few hundred crores of rupees on crop insurance, and make it completely universal. Let him devote a few more hundreds of crores of rupees on irrigation projects. We have irrigation projects in this country which have been languishing for funds for decades and they have not been completed. Either the battle is drawn between the state and the centre or the battle is drawn between one technical committee and another technical committee, but the real reason is the paucity of resources. I would, therefore, plead for high priority for irrigation. And certainly I would like that the agricultural credit for the agriculture season is canalised to the farmer, to the agriculturist, in a more regular and organised manner and subjected to no interest, but only to a small service charge. So long as the loan that is taken for a particular crop is to be repaid at the harvest of that crop in the same agricul-

tural year, let there be no incidence of any interest on it.

Sir, as far as industry is concerned, I would suggest for the hon. Minister to consider that liberalisations should not mean diversion of our scarce resources towards non-priority items. I do not have time, Mr. Chairman, to give examples. The hon. Minister knows the way the industrialists are proliferating in directions and in areas and in sectors which have absolutely no meaning for the masses, which have nothing to do with the like of the people. Therefore, this diversion of resources must be brought to an end.

Sir, I welcome the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, but let it go to all districts. There are unemployed youth in all parts of our country and if unemployment is to go, let the hon. Minister think in terms of preferential treatment for the local people when the employment is generated and let this apply to the public sector undertakings as well. I would suggest for the consideration of the Government, let the scheme of one primary school for every group of 300 people be implemented on a war priority basis, as it will generate lakhs of employment opportunities for our educated unemployed youth. Let there be land army in various parts of the country, in every district, and that will generate a lot of new employment.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the banking system which is a law unto itself, which is a State within a State, which is not accountable even to the hon. Minister. It does not accept any social control, it is completely corrupt from top to bottom, and it has been multiplying in a haphazard manner. Let there be a new Banking Commission to reorganise the banking system in order to provide not only a rational system of banking, but also a certain measure of social control.

Similarly, the public sector has been growing. I am for the public sector, but the public sector was supposed to command the heights of the economy not to go into produc-

tion of consumer articles. I do not want it to compete with the ordinary industry. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to review the place of public sector in the consumer industry.

Finally, Sir, on the question of technology, we have been importing high technology as part of foreign investment. Sir, high technology without bringing any immediate results is displacing our labour and leading to new contradictions in our society and foreign investment again is going into non-priority channels, it is being into consumer goods. Let there be a stop.

Sir, black money is rising at a very fast rate. Evasion is rampant. I know in an election year the hon. Minister cannot do very much, but I would like to suggest to him one way of bringing out this black money. Let the black money be invested in socially useful sectors, for example, investment in mass housing for the common man—simple tenements, chawls should be exempted. Let no question be asked about where the money comes from. Similarly, if there is investment in the bonds for the development of infrastructure like communications, transport, railways or power, let that be exempted. Perhaps that might enable us to utilise the black money that exists—something we cannot control—at least to the nation's benefit.

Finally, Sir, I come to the question of concessions, the concessions that the hon. Minister has outlined before the House in his opening speech have hardly touched the fringe of the problem. They do not really go into the depths and do not touch really the common men. However, there is one item, which I very warmly welcome, i.e. concessions on the question of paper and paper boards because that really affect the future of their nation.

The hon. Finance Minister has tried to give this year a prudent budget, no doubt. But it does not take us anywhere towards the socialist society of our dreams. I do not think that the hon. Minister will claim that it is a

socialist budget. It is a populist budget. It is an election-year budget. And I am sorry to say that it is not yet a socialist budget.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I support the Finance Bill. The most common demand of the Members who have participated in the discussion on the Finance Bill has been with regard to taxation proposal, particularly the income-tax. I also find myself in agreement with the demand that the conditions are so warranting that we should raise the exemption limit from Rs. 18,000 to at least Rs. 25,000. No doubt, it is true that at present, after various deductions and rebate, a person having an income of Rs. 36,000 does not pay any income-tax. But still the present exemption limit up to Rs. 18,000 is very low and the salaried classes are the hardest hit. May I bring to your notice that the salaried classes are the only honest tax-payers in this country because the income-tax is deducted at source. If the most honest group of people in the country are the hardest hit, then you can imagine their plight and I also want some relief to be given to them at your hands.

A reference has been made to the special treatment to Hill States and in this connection, I would like to point out two or three things;

Most of the Central Government employees in the hill States and States known as special category States, which are mostly hill States, have the grouse that whereas the State Government has given to its employees hills allowances, the Central Government has continued to harp on the old theme of 1,000 metre altitude as the basic criterion of granting hill allowance. With the result, there is an anomaly that the persons employed on comparable position in State Government are drawing higher pay packets than the persons having the similar jobs in the Central services. Now this criterion of 1,000 metres in height for a station to be eligible for hill allowance is rather very fallacious because there are stations which are beyond stations of 1,000 metres height and actually situated on a river bed but may not

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be having that height and the life would be more costly there. Therefore, I have suggested and written to the Pay Commission also, met the members and submitted a memorandum that this criterion for giving hill allowance should not be based on actual height but should be available for all those areas which are recognised as hill areas by the Planning Commission itself. It is because, in this country, the hill areas are not identified by anybody else but by the Planning Commission. As the Planning Commission is the right authority to identify certain areas as hill areas, whatever they identify, please give this relief to those people who are working there. At present, what is happening is, most of the people who are to work there would like to be transferred. The life is more costly there. They would like to come to the plains. If you do not have people who are ready to serve and who are always thinking of transfer from one place to another, then the services would not be improved and the quality of service would not be satisfactory.

Similarly, see the treatment of hill areas. I am happy that in 1965, the National Development Council and the Planning Commission adopted a new approach towards planning. It was a special treatment to the hill States, special category States and a concept was evolved. But it was regarded sufficient to devise two types of schemes. First is, relaxation of certain norms in extending certain basic facilities like opening a post office or providing a public call office, by including a group of villages. It may also be by saying that you have a lesser population, so you have concession for this by relaxing distance. But this is not enough. It is because the basic idea changes from time. There was a time when the provision of a telephone in a village was a basic need. But now STD has become a basic facility. You are connecting district headquarters to State capitals, State capitals to the sub-divisional headquarters and block headquarters on S.T.D. But the tele-com Department is still not ready to regard this as basic facility. They think it is not a basic facility and basic facility is only

giving a LDPT in a village. Similarly, upgradation of post office. They would not regard it as something of a basic necessity. They say "No. Opening a branch office is sufficient but, upgrading is not a basic facility" whereas the quality of service is much better and for a longer period and is of a higher order and of a better quality in an upgraded post office than in a B.O. I would like to say that for the sake of these areas, you consider the possibility of giving this relief in the upgradation of administrative units of lesser work-load and on less conditions because unless you have these administrative units, you cannot do justice to these areas. You are ready to sanction, Mr. Finance Minister, a full-fledged Assembly, a Governor and a High Court for a State like Mizoram. You have a Governor there, you have a full-fledged Assembly and you have all the paraphernalia. But you would not allow one Director's post for telecommunications there or a Director's post for postal services there because that does not fit in with the norm. Similar is the case of Goa and their smaller states. So, what is the idea of democratic set up in the State List only? They should have it in the Central List also. Some time back, the Planning Minister had a meeting of the M.Ps from the hill area and all of us went there. Mr. Sukh Ram, our Minister in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies now was then Minister of State for Planning. We posed him this basic question "Please give us the figure as to what has been invested by each Central Government department in the execution of Central schemes and projects in the hill areas since independence." There was no answer. Still they say "We are waiting for a reply." You flaunt a plan for the hill areas development programme and you say that States have been given funds. But that is State sector. What about the railways? What about the other projects? Therefore, relaxation all along the line in work-load, in opening and upgrading the facilities and so on should be given and allocations earmarked for our Department. Let us, Mr. Finance Minister, know as to what the Ministry of Railways is spending on new railway lines in these project areas. Projects are languishing for 20 years. No railway lines are completed because these

areas get very low priority. Industrial area gets high priority. Project-oriented Railway lines get very high priority. If the idea is to attract more money to the areas which are industrially developed, which are metropolitan towns, which are hub of industry and business and commerce, then the hill area is gone. The desert area is gone. The balanced development is gone. The concept of regional development is over. But, I am told that is not the aim of the Government and the Government would realise the need to wake up and also yoke each one of the Central departments to this primary task of removing regional imbalances and giving due justice to the hill areas and hill States which are covered under one special type of classification called the "special category States".

Himachal Pradesh is the State which has been linked with Punjab. Part of it was in Punjab. Our Chief Minister has been pleading for a special allocation of about Rs. 80 crores because this is a burden which we have to carry over from Punjab. Whenever the Punjab Government releases its pay scales, the burden is automatically thrown upon the shoulders of Himachal Government. The Himachal Government has no say. Our Legislative Assembly has no say. Our people do not have any say. Whatever the employees in Punjab get, automatically it comes down to the employees of Himachal Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh has to bear this burden. So, our Chief Minister has been pleading with you and he has met you personally and has said that this relief should be given to us. All the MPs from Himachal Pradesh have pleaded again and again. They have met the Prime Minister also and made this request. I hope that today at least when the Finance Bill would be passed by this House, you would allow this small pittance to Himachal Pradesh so that the State does not suffer, for a fault not of its own making but for a link that is of historic nature.

I would like to point out one or two more things which are of immediate relevance. Small savings is one sector where you have done well. At the moment, you have small

savings from the household side, from the private corporation and public sector and all this comes to about 21% of the GDP of these sectors. But the small saving collection agencies are post offices. You are giving very poor treatment to these post Offices which are collecting the savings. I would ask you to compare the cost of collection of Rs. 1,000/- by a Post Office and the cost of collection of the same Rs. 1,000/- by a bank. What are you spending on collecting one rupee from income-tax? What are you spending on collecting one rupee from the post office? What are you spending on collecting one rupee from other agencies like the banks etc.? If you compare this, then you will see that the post office are not getting enough remuneration or agency remuneration, whatever you may call them. So, they deserve a better deal. Therefore, I plead for some kind of a relief to them also. The point is that the Commission should be increased and they should be given greater control.

Similarly, there is another side of the case. Your Income-tax officers are working hard. But that commitment has been vanishing now. That is disappearing because you are not providing them the basic infrastructure. A cursory visit by you without announcing your programme to the private salary circle collection of the ITOs in Mayur Bhavan would show you the inhuman condition under which they have to work. Two or three officers are clubbed together in one room. Nobody can even listen to the telephone. About five officers are having one phone with the result that the seriousness is disappearing. They are also taking the business as a routine matter. There was a time when the Income-tax Officer knew what was happening in this area in the circle allotted to him, in the division allotted to him. But now all those seriousness is gone. I would plead with you that you should give better amenities to them; look into their service conditions and look into their infrastructure, basic facilities. For your information, I would say that the persons who are collecting money for you, if they do not receive any kind of encouragement from you, any facilities from you, then who else will receive it?

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

14.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would very much like to deal with you class of people and one such class is the ex-Servicemen. I find myself in full agreement with Shri K.P. Singh Deo when he was saying about the High Powered Committee of which he was the Chairman and I was also a Member. It gave its report. It was irony of fate that the Committee presided over by a Minister of State of the Government of India should submit a report and it should be subjected to scrutiny by the officers and the officers say now that this is possible and this is not possible. We are cutting a very sorry figure to see that the very persons who are in charge of the Department, when they are shifted to the other Departments, they reject their own recommendations. I do not want to say many things on this point. I would like to say one thing. We have to take the larger picture into account. The case of the ex-Servicemen for a better deal is there for all to see. This is one potential and one area which you should exploit it to your advantage. They are a disciplined force, a force dedicated to the case of our nation. So, one-rank one-pension is a longstanding demand. It is not correct to say that this will be projected by all the Government officers, Government functionaries throughout the country belonging to State service, public sector units and the Central Government. It is not so. There, the service conditions are different. Here, the service conditions are quite different. So, taking into consideration the risk and the hazards involved in the army service, you may consider this possibility and try to utilise the opportunity. The point that it is in the Supreme Court doesn't cut much ice because there are many points under consideration Supreme Court on which the Government of India takes decision. If the Government has the will and the initiative, then it can take a decision. It is for the hon. Minister to decide. I am highlighting this point because this time there was no discussion on

the demands for grants of the Ministry of Defence. Therefore, this point has to be highlighted. The High level Committee had recommended one-rank one-pension. I would request the hon. Minister to consider it sympathetically and set up a Parliamentary Committee to see that all these concessions are availed of rightly and there is proper scrutiny.

My second request to the hon. Minister is to kindly persuade the States to implement what is called the Chattopadhyaya Commission Report regarding grades and also the UGC scales. In this country, when you adopted the National Policy on Education with such fanfare and when the Constitution was amended, when the Education became a Concurrent Subject, the teachers expected that at least the Central Government will be discharging the primary duty of ensuring uniformity in emoluments and grades all over the country and pay to them whatever they are lacking now and that all other uniformities can wait. But at least teachers of Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh and teachers of Assam and Nagaland, Manipur and U.P. should be able to have a similar pay and similar status. So, these two categories—the teachers and ex-Servicemen—who deserve a better deal from you. They expect sympathy from you. You have given many concessions and I admire you. I want to thank you personally because when I referred to you the case of opening new post-offices, which the hon. Prime Minister had sanctioned out of his own initiative for the two years of the Seventh Plan i.e. 6000 post offices, the file got stuck in your Ministry and you personally took the initiative and cleared that file. I would like to say that a case of a RMS division has been referred to you by the Minister of Communications. He has written a personal letter to you regarding the special division for Himachal Pradesh. I hope you will approve that division. Further, you know half of the portion of Himachal Pradesh is under Punjab and the other half is under Haryana at the moment for mail sorting arrangements. If this H.P. division comes up, the whole of Himachal Pradesh will be one unit. Therefore, we want that the Hill State

should not be left to the mercy of those States from which they parted earlier. And they are not left to the whims of those very people who think that there are areas which should be re-claimed and brought to their own territory. The hilly people deserve a better deal. And with you as the Finance Minister, we expect that Himachal Pradesh specifically and all other hill State generally would get their due share.

With these words, I once again thank you for giving a new orientation to the Budget. You have worked hard. There is no doubt about it. I support the Finance Bill with all the reliefs that you have given and with all the suggestions that I have made.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill moved by our Finance Minister for the year 1989-90. I support this Bill because this is a popular and pro-poor Budget with a minimum deficit from that of the last year.

Our Prime Minister on 27.4.1989 launched a scheme the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. This is a step further to eliminate the poverty in addition to the existing anti-poverty programmes like the IRDP, ITDA etc. This will engage one member of each poor family living below the poverty line to the tune of 40 lakh persons throughout the country. This will be entrusted to the Gram Panchayats who will plan out and implement the scheme properly and steadily.

With this, school buildings, roads and official buildings for the people employed in tribal areas will be constructed. According to the statistics given by the Education Ministry, 13.5 per cent primary schools have no buildings and four per cent of upper primary schools have also no buildings throughout the country. In the tribal areas, the position is quite different. Twenty to thirty per cent of primary schools have no building of their own. They sit under a tree or in an open public place and the teaching goes on. That is why, education in tribal areas is very poor. In tribal areas, poverty prevent these tribal

people to educate their children. They engaged their children in collecting fuel or grazing cattle. The Government of Orissa has started 1200 hostels, one in every Panchayat, to provide boarding and lodging facilities. They have completed it in almost all the Panchayats. But the expenditure for this boarding and lodging facility would be enormous and the State Government is unable to meet this expenditure. I hope, the Finance Minister through the Welfare Ministry, will assist the State Government to proceed with their proposal.

The Government of India, through the Welfare Ministry, have offered an incentive allowance to the poor people who are living below the poverty line specially in Rajasthan where the literacy percentage of girls is very low. They say, the literacy percentage is only two. But it should be not limited to Rajasthan alone as the same is the situation throughout the country especially in tribal areas. You may be surprised to hear that literacy percentage in tribal areas for girls is less than five and for boys it is ten. This scheme of incentives to the parents should be extended to all the tribal areas where the literacy percentage is too low.

I now come to the upgradation of administration in tribal areas. The Eighth Finance Commission awarded Rs. 30 crores as compensatory allowance to the employees employed in the tribal areas. This allowance—instead of giving them incentives—has proved a disincentive because in the report they have mentioned that they could not get the proper statistics of employees who were working there. That is why, they could not give proper allotment. This allotment was too meagre to be distributed among the employees serving in the tribal areas. It was distributed to only a few persons. Many people were displeased because they could not get this money. If they want to implement this scheme properly, allotment should be given properly to the employees, in a proper way and according to the rates prevailing there. I along with some other MPs met the 9th Finance Commission and submitted a memorandum. We have also given the

[Sh. K. Pradhani]

memorandum to the State Government to submit a list of employees working in tribal areas so that it will enable them to prepare a list and give proper allotment for these people.

I come to the banking system. In tribal areas the banking people are charging compound interest for all the anti-poverty programmes, as is done elsewhere. Many people are unable to repay the loan. They are being harassed to repay the loan. They are taking some drastic action. I would suggest to the Hon. Minister that specially in the tribal and scheduled caste areas there should be simple interest instead of compound interest so that they can easily repay the loan and are not subjected to harassment.

In tribal areas there are TDCCs for collection of minor forest and agricultural produce. They have been guided by the Government of India. The State Government assist them. TRIFED is a tribal development cooperative federation which has been constituted by the Government of India through the Welfare Ministry. It is going to help the branches of TDCC in every State to procure and give remunerative price for the forest produce and agricultural produce to the tribal people and market them within or outside the country.

Madhu Flower is an item which is widely collected by the tribal people. It is a very important item. They get money during the spicing season for their cloth and food. Last year it so happened that many people distilled liquor out of it and the Government of Orissa refused to give licences to any private individual to purchase it. They authorised the TDCC to purchase the Mahua Flower and send it outside the district to avoid the illicit distillation. The TDCC could not do it due to constraint of resources. I urge upon the Finance Minister to provide proper assistance to the TRIFED and TDCCs in every State.

There is an irrigation project started by

Dandakaranya Project in my constituency. It was started about fifteen years back at a cost of Rs. 16 crores. But the implementation and the execution of this irrigation project has been so slow that it could not be completed and it is left half done. The irrigation project is complete; but the canal work is incomplete. To some extent they have done it; but now they have again estimated it to cost Rs. 83 crores. CWPC has estimated it as Rs. 83 crores. It started from Rs. 16 crores, it has crossed that amount and gone upto Rs. 83 crores. Due to the delay in implementation and execution of this project the cost has gone up high. I draw the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister to release money early so that the project can be completed easily and the tribal people can be benefited.

Drinking water is scarce in every part of the country and everyday we find in the newspapers that there is scarcity of drinking water in every place. The level of ground water has gone down and the cost of tube well has gone up. That is why the State Government are unable to meet the drinking water demands. Unless the Government of India comes to the rescue of the State Governments, it is not possible on the part of the State Governments to meet the problem of drinking water.

I hope our Hon. Finance Minister would look into these things and give more money.

SHRINITYANANDA MISRA (Bolangir):
Sir, I thank the hon. Finance Minister for announcing some concessions which have been very warmly welcomed by the people.

After the devastating drought, the economical recovery last year, specially in the agricultural sector has been remarkable. The economic growth has also been impressive. Still there are certain areas which need our special attention.

The problem of unemployment has assumed very serious proportions. There are millions of youths without employment, without any job, who are experiencing a sense of

economic insecurity, despair and frustration. This may lead to social and political tension and unrest. Therefore the Government should pay adequate attention and devise ways and means to provide employment to these millions of unemployed youths.

Irrigation can play a very vital and crucial role in providing employment. When irrigation is extended to a piece of land, it grows three crops instead of one, the volume of agricultural operation also increases three-fold and the employment provided also increases three times. Therefore if sufficient amount of weightage and priority is given to irrigation it can solve the problem of unemployment, specially in the rural areas substantially. The educated unemployed clamour for Government jobs and services. They have not received any vocational education or skill or training. So it is difficult for them to stand on their own legs and seek self-employment. It is high time the Central Government along with the State Governments should incorporate vocational education into the curriculum of the educational system.

Jawahar Rojgar Yojana which has been placed before this August House three days back by our Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will go a long way in providing employment with special emphasis on women of the rural India. It is in the fitness of things that most of us felt that this employment programme should be named after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of modern India.

The factor which creates deep resentment and bitterness in the minds of the people is regional disparity and imbalances which are increasing. In our country there are areas which are highly undeveloped and backward, specially the mountain and hilly areas where there is no fertile land or irrigation facilities for the improvement of agriculture, where there is no communication and infra-structure facilities for industrial development. This has inhabited by scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes who have less of education. These areas need special attention. These people have a feeling that they have been discrimi-

nated against and that they have been deprived of an equal share in the development and prosperity. This feeling has created an intense regional feeling and sustained emotional estrangement which are detrimental to national unity and integrity. Therefore the Government should devise ways and means and implement programmes for the all round economic development of the backward and undeveloped areas of our country.

Some of the hon. Members have suggested that the exemption limit of Income Tax should be raised to Rs. 25000 because inflation has eroded the value of money. There is some justification in this argument. Government should consider the possibility of linking the exemption limit to the price index so that as the price increases the exemption limit also goes up.

Our export performance has been admirable but we have observed that imports also have gone up very very high thus creating trade deficit of an alarming nature. Therefore, imports wherever they are avoidable should be curbed. We are importing some technologies from foreign countries which are obsolete, out-dated and even abandoned in their own country. When we import such technologies we should be very judicious and careful.

There are multi-nationalism and big industrial houses who enjoy the advantage of sheltered and protected domestic market in our country and get good margin of profit. They should be tied down to some export commitment for the interest of the economy of the country. Some industrial houses produce goods and commodities which fetch good prices in the market and the margin of profit is also substantial. They are keen to generate black-money for their own advantage. They should invest all their resources to upgrade the technology and to produce goods and commodities at international competitive prices so that our exports can pick up. We have observed that the cost of administration has become exorbitantly high and the efficiency and the functioning of the

[Sh. Nityananda Misra]

administration has deteriorated over the years.

Our developmental programmes are very sound and they are also welcome. There is sufficient amount of finance for their implementation but we have observed that the implementation is half-hearted and tardy. Therefore, steps should be taken to streamline the administration, to reduce the cost of administration and to eliminate the wasteful expenditure wherever it is clear visible.

We have observed that the foreign debt position has become very serious. It is mounting very high and the foreign loan that we get is utilised for debt servicing. We should reduce the heavy burden of the foreign debt and take steps in that direction.

We find that whatever industrial activity we have in our country centres round goods and commodities which are produced to cater to the needs of the middle class, upper middle class and the rich. When most of our countrymen are living in abject poverty; when they are denied the basic and fundamental needs of subsistence and when they are condemned to sub-standard living at that time the resources of the nation should not be invested to cater to the needs of the affluent section of the society.

Therefore, the Government should see that first of all the basic and primary needs of the poorer sections are fulfilled. The needs of the more privileged class can be taken considered.

With these words I support the Finance Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my thanks to you for providing me time to speak. At the same time I support and welcome the Finance Bill that has been presented by the hon. Minister of Finance. I have seen the

pre-independence days. The country has made maximum progress whether it is the case of education, construction of roads and bridges or generation of power, there has been progress in every field during these 40 years. Forty years ago the condition of agriculture was such that foodgrains were produced only when there were rains. I have also seen many a time when the country experienced famine. Lakhs of people died of starvation for want of foodgrains. But now the situation has reversed. The central as well as the State Governments executed a number of irrigation projects and constructed several dams and canals. This has resulted in large scale production of foodgrains in the country. Not only that, now the country is able to make export of foodgrains abroad. The farmers as well as the scientists deserve our congratulations for this.

Sir, the country has also made tremendous progress in power generation. There was a time when power was not at all generated in the country, but now during these 40 years power in large quantity is being generated in the country. There is power in the cities. At the same time power connection for one bulb is also being given to poor people's huts. Due to availability of power in the country large number of industries have been set up and tube wells have been installed in agriculture fields. We have been able to produce large quantity of foodgrains with the help of power.

Sir, prior to 40 years we have seen that there were no means of communication in the country. There were no bridges on rivers and there were no roads also and whatever there were were Kuchcha. During these 40 years the Central Government provided a number of facilities in transportation. I would like to congratulate the Central Government for this. Our country became independent due to our Venerable Bapu, Mahatma Gandhi, hon. Tilak, Hon. Chandra Shekhar Azad who became Martyrs for the freedom of the country. Had we not become independent and had the Britishers been continuing here, it would not have been possible to make so much of progress. For the prog-

ress taking place in the country, I would like to express my gratitude to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shastriji and Indiraji who sacrificed their lives for the country's sake. Today our country is making progress under the leadership of our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He deserves our congratulations for this.

Sir, along with this, I would like to make a few submissions about my constituency and my State. I would like to inform the hon. Minister of Finance that in terms of area, Madhya Pradesh is the most backward state in the country. I say this with confidence because I have seen the whole country. There are many areas in Madhya Pradesh which consist of hilly areas. There are still some areas in the State where there are no facilities of transportation. Even now there are no provisions of water for farmers in many areas. The Chambal Division which falls in my constituency is one of such areas. You must have heard the name of Chambal Division. Chambal is notorious for the dacoits in the whole country. The Government is ignoring this region. There are a number of rivers on which there is no bridge. There is dacoit menace in this region. Sir, you might have heard that this region has produced uncountable number of dacoits like Putii Bai, Man Singh and Pan Singh. Earlier also I had made a petition to this august House for the construction of a bridge. But what happens is that the requests made by big people are easily implemented, but requests made by poor Harijans like me are never implemented even after repeated requests. I had made a request to the hon. Prime Minister for the construction of a bridge on Chambal river. If this bridge is constructed, between Amba-Pccras tehsil, it will facilitate traffic movements and curb dacoit menace in the region. This will also facilitate easy movement of police forces.

I would also like to say that a large number of rivers flow in this region and in the absence of bridges over these rivers, the foodgrains of farmers don't reach in mandis. Thirty rivers flow in my constituency but there are no raft bridge on a number of rivers.

I want that the hon. Minister of Finance should ask the Government of Madhya Pradesh to immediately construct raft bridges on small rivers.

Considerable land area in the Chambal Division is lying barren. In no other part in India such a large area is lying barren. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that if a paper mill is set up in the region, thousands of people in the area could be provided employment. I would like to say further that there are 5 development blocks in my constituency. They are Kelaras, Pahargarh, Sabalgarh, Vijaypur and Karhal. There are large deposits of limestone in this area, but there is no cement factory there. Limestones are taken to Shivpuri and Bhind from this area and cement is made there. No cement factory has so far been set up in Morena. No Industrialist prefers to come here because only 10 per cent subsidy is available to this place as against 30 to 35 per cent subsidy in other places. If 30 to 35 per cent subsidy is given to this place also, industrialists can set up cement factories in this area. I request the hon. Minister of Finance to take this point into account.

So far as irrigation is concerned, water is supplied from Gandhi Sagar which happens to be situated at about 600 km away from my constituency. A number of tributaries like Kuwari, Parwati, Kcono etc. flow there and if the water of these tributaries is put into the canal and lift irrigation facilities are provide then, millions of farmers may be benefitted.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill presented by the hon. Minister in the House. The Budget presented by him has been appreciated in all the fields. Efforts have been made to generate employment opportunities. Keeping in view the unemployment problem, the hon. Minister has not imposed any tax on consumer goods and that is a commendable

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

step. Besides, the concessions given on television, plastic goods and various other commodities are also welcome as all these commodities are of the utility of middle class people.

I would also like to urge that Uttar Pradesh has been getting step motherly treatment from the Government. I would like to recite a urdu couplet to the hon. Minister of Finance.

15.00 hrs.

As regards Industrial Development, Uttar Pradesh has never been able to get its full share in accordance with the population and the area of the state. No attention has been paid to the matter in spite of the repeated demands made in this regard inside as well as outside of the House. Sir, I do not intend to make any allegation against you because we are facing a number of problems and the area of this state is also quite big I remember a couplet:-

" Tabibon se main kya poochun ilaje
darde-dil apna,
Marz jab zindagi khud ho to phir uski
dawa kya hai.

The hon. Minister of Finance is an intelligent and experienced man. We have great expectations from him. I would like to refer to 2-3 technical points. Government announce exemptions from time to time whether it is income tax, excise duty or custom duty. But, the reality is that the benefits of these concessions do not reach the consumers. All the benefits go to the Traders and manufacturers. If survey is conducted in this regard, you will find that an amount of Rs. 100/- crores on account of excise duty is refunded to the traders and manufactures every year as amount paid in excess, though in reality, the excise duty is paid by the consumers. I would like to urge that this amount should not be refunded to these industrialists, rather a separate fund should be raised with this money which should ultimately be utilised for

the development of the country.

For the last 5-7 years, about 16 districts in Uttar Pradesh have been facing starvation conditions the weaver community in my constituency is facing starvation conditions. In the new Textile policy, 22 items have been reserved which neither powerloom nor mills, can manufacture. Provision has also been made to provide them loans at a low rate of interest. A corporation has also been constituted and the Central Government has made provisions to provide them grants. Arrangements have also been made to provide yarn to them. All these measures are commendable. But the factors responsible for their poverty are that they could never get the yarn of the desired count. They demanded a yarn of 32 counts and they were supplied yarn of 42 counts. The Corporation purchased their cloth but did not make payments for 6 months. In view of such circumstances, how can a poor man invest money and manufacture cloth. About 16 districts in eastern Uttar Pradesh, having the population of about 2 to 2.50 crores, reached the verge of starvation only because they could not get the needed yarn in time, their payment was delayed and they had to run from pillar to post for getting loans sanctioned from banks which resulted in heavy loss of working days as well as of money. The Government should make such arrangements, so that poor people may get loans within 5-7 days of submitting their applications. They should not be made to run from pillar to post time and again.

The other important issue is regarding exemption in income tax. Due to the unrestricted inflation, and fast devaluation of Rupee exemption upto income limit of Rs. 1800/- has got no meaning. If the limit is not raised, it will encourage corruption and generation of black money. As our economists say, the black money is a parallel economy in our country. So, in order to crush the increasing pressure of black money, the Government should increase the limit from Rs. 1800/- to 25000/- or 30,000/- or so.

My third request is that our economy is

in shambles because of this black-money. It is, therefore, necessary that more and more raids should be conducted to unearth it. Hon. Minister, I have no hesitation in saying that no section in India today is free from the clutches of black-money, whether he is a pan walla, a grocer, an official or a political leader. You conduct the raids and you will find the hidden income there. This will discourage corruption and build up a national character. These corrupt people who have accumulated huge sum of money by exploiting the poor people of the country should be exposed. The Government should raid the houses of such people and take stringent measures against them. If this black money is unearthed and seized, the Government may not have to impose new taxes and may get billions of rupees which will facilitate financing those projects which have not been taken up so far want to funds.

I would like to make a request in regard to drinking water supply. I would like to congratulate the Government for the steps taken in this regard. But the list of problem villages in Uttar Pradesh prepared in 1972 has got no meaning at present. A number of villages have come up, population has increased and so the number of the houses. I would urge upon the Government to revise this list and to take steps to provide drinking facility in all the problem villages.

I would like to give one more suggestion. The Government deserve congratulations for giving subsidy on insecticides, fertilisers and making available different high yielding varieties of seeds. But all these measures prove futile when there is nobody to purchase the produce. When it is in abundance. The Government should take measures to fix support price of the foodgrains which are produced in abundance to avoid a situation that there is none to purchase wheat at the rate of Rs. 10/- per quintal when it is produced in abundance. The farmer in our country has been a victim of such circumstances. I would urge upon the Government that the farmer should get the remunerative price even when the production more. No concession has been given for the inputs

and agricultural implements, I would like to urge upon the Government that the farmers should be given special concessions on agricultural implements because the financial position of the farmers is not good even today.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a very good scheme. This scheme is likely to be implemented in certain selected districts of the country. This scheme with certain minor changes may be implemented all over the country so that the whole of country may avail its benefits.

In this context, I would like to submit two things about, my constituency, Khalilabad. We have many sugar factories and alcohol is available in abundance which is not being properly utilised. Alcohol based industries can prove quite successful there. The Government should consider this issue seriously. At the same time there is still much scope for more sugar industries to be set up. The Government is urged upon to pay attention in this regard also.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kalia-bor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity for participating in the Finance Bill.

Sir, we are the representatives of the people. This is the House of the People. Every year the Members in the House raise very important matters pointing out the deteriorating conditions of the Government and also some important issues, including the basic issues which are to be done by the Government. This has been raised and continuously raised but the outcome is absolutely nil. The Government assures that they will look into the matter but it is found that they don't do anything. Regarding development of the States, you will find that after 40 years of independence, there are some tiny States which are lagging behind in many respects. So far as the development is concerned. There are even States where there is no university; there are States where there is

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no industry. It should not be the case that only big and powerful States are looked after, and that the small States neglected.

Government had arrived at some Accords, like the Mizoram, Punjab and Assam accords. These accords remain as scraps of paper. We have seen no implementation. Nothing has been done regarding their implementation. Why don't you look into these matters and implement these accords?

Before the elections, Government, particularly the Prime Minister goes to the States and make promises like the one about Karnal refinery. He laid the foundation for it before the Haryana election was held. Why has the refinery not come up? What about the promises made to the people of Tamil Nadu, just before the elections? What is their outcome? Why have promises not been implemented till now?

What about the Assam accord? Under that accord, you are bound to implement promises relating to projects relating to refinery, gas, paper mills and others. But nothing has been done about them even after a lapse of five years. Should we raise these matters time and against? This means that our exercise becomes a meaningless one.

This is very important: you must do positive things for the people of this country. There are States like Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Meghalaya. How many public sector industries have you been able to set up there? No industries are there. No communication facilities are there. When floods occur in Assam, nobody is there to look into that problem. People, standing crops, dwelling houses and properties are lost. You do not go to the rescue of the people. What is the meaning of democracy then? When we, particularly the Opposition leaders say something, you always doubt us.

You are initiating the British system of parliamentary democracy. Under the British

Constitution it is said that the Prime Minister knows the leaders of the Opposition better than he does his own wife. But in our country, it is quite the reverse. I do not find any reason for it.

Poverty alleviation schemes are there. But people at the grassroots level are not benefited thereby. Disparity in Government employment is there. In the services, such people are found in the lowest category, where they get hardly Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 per month. But such people are also affected by increase in cost of living, i.e. as far as prices are concerned; for example, potato, rice and other items are sold at the same rates both for the IAS and Class IV employees. So, this disparity should be removed. Only then people will have some hope, and get benefit.

We have regional imbalance also. This should be corrected. All the regions should develop equally.

There are some issues before the government now, like the Bodo problem and the Ram Jannmabhoomi and Baleri Masjid issue. Who are benefited by these problems? There are also some inter-State border disputes in the country which should be immediately solved by the intervention of the Central Government. Now the question is who are benefited by these burning issues?

It is the political parties which are benefited, not the people. They want these issues to be alive. You see that these issues are immediately solved so that people will be happy. You depend on them.

Recently, on the Nagaland border, 30 innocent persons have been killed. All the houses have been set on fire and gutted and you have not come forward to arrest those people who have done this act. They are the citizens of India. This is the test of the freedom of the poor people in the country.

The laws which you have passed in Parliament should be implemented. In Assam there are about 800 tea estates. A

labourer is getting Rs. 12-15 per day there. Can a man survive with his family of 3/4 persons on Rs. 12-15 per day? Whereas the Manager of a tea garden gets as pay and allowance, apart from other perquisites, more than Rs. 5000/-. You see this disparity. These workers are earning foreign exchange for the country and building this nation. What is your policy towards those people? What is your policy towards the industrial workers? You go on passing laws in the Parliament. But you are keeping silent on their implementation. These laws have been made only for the purpose of those persons or those industrialists who very early violate these laws and are not interested not for the implementation of these laws. A labourer working in a tea garden is getting Rs. 12/15 per day. How will he be able to send his children to the school? How will you expect him to become a good citizen of this country? What is your commitment towards him? You do not have any commitment to the persons who are earning foreign exchange for this country. Out of 55 lakh Tea and Ex-tea worker in my State, there are hardly 100 Graduates, five doctors, ten engineers and five Professors. This is a percentage of education: out of 55 lakh people in Assam, who are earning foreign exchange for this country. These industrial houses go on violating the Plantation Labour Act and the rules made thereunder. These have never been implemented properly. Under these rules, they are to be provided with houses; they are to be provided with hospitals; they are also to be provided with drinking water and other facilities. But, absolutely, there is nothing except a few Tea Gardens. So, you must do something positive for those workers.

Last time, the number for amendment and passing in this House of the Plantation Labour Act was 16 in the list. But in this Session, it has not come for amendment and passing in this House. So, I would suggest that the hon. Minister should see that it is immediately amended and properly implemented in Tea Estates in Assam.

The promises made before the elections in the country in the interest of the

people should be materialised; you make promises before the elections in the country in the interest of the people so that people get benefit, but immediately after the elections are over, you forget everything. You must see that all those promises are materialised which were made before the Haryana election, before the Assam election and before the Tamilnadu election. After the elections you keep silent.

The policy of removing poverty, unity and integrity, should not remain on paper alone; it should not also be discussed in the public meetings alone. You see that this is properly implemented. These things have become mere slogans and nothing else.

So far as Government employees are concerned, there should not be much disparity in their salary; there should be a limit. One person is working for eight hours a day is getting Rs. 1000/- per month; whereas another person working for eight hours a day is getting Rs. 8000/- per month. He is also purchasing the commodities from the market at the same price as the class I employee is buying. How will he look after his family? How can he work for the country? This must be avoided and there should be some reasonable disparity in pay and allowances in all categories. (*Interruptions*) Some standard should be maintained. As I have explained, expenditure is incurred by the Government in season and out of season for their public purposes. This should be curbed. Our country is very poor. Thirty per cent of people live below the poverty line. The Government should not allow the money to be spent on luxuries, that somebody is riding on the horse and is living like a prince while some others are living below the poverty line.

When natural calamities like flood, drought and cyclone take place the Government should immediately come forward and see that the people are properly rescued and rehabilitated. In 1983 about 1,0000 people were killed in a holocaust in Assam and the money which the Government had sanctioned was about Rs. 438 crore. All the money was eaten up by the Custodian of the

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govt at that time. It was not spent on relief and rehabilitation at that time by the Government. And this year also the money which has been sanctioned for relief and rehabilitation of the flood affected people of Assam is inadequate. So I request the Hon. Minister to allot adequate funds for the flood affected people of Assam for their relief and rehabilitation programme.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to lay stress on two or three points only because this is a debate where the whole gamut of Government and governance of the country are being reviewed. At one time we used to think that the Finance Minister would be able to pay special attention to all the criticisms that we make, suggestions that we offer and then perform his duty as a watchdog of the government over the activities of all the Ministries, and so on, since he was supposed to be in charge of raising funds and getting them together, seeing to it that every paisa was put to use very very economically and effectively. We used to make all those suggestions as we have been making here over the whole sphere of Government. But things have changed.

He is today only one of the many Ministers. All the Ministers are subjected to the control or overall control or supervision or guidance or mere an overlook of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission deals with these Ministers one by one, sometimes by groups by groups and afterwards the money is being allotted. "We can see now more from the tenor of the debate in this House in the Budget as well as the Finance Bill that the limits have been reached for raising any more money through taxation, through this Government and also from the State Governments. The State Governments are not willing to raise any money through taxes either because they are afraid of the public opinion or because they do sincerely feel that the people cannot bear any more taxes on the lines and in a manner in which they are empowered to levy taxes. Same is the case with this Government of

India also.

Our own friends have been asking for increasing or for raising the exemption limit of income-tax. It is all very reasonable.

The prices are rising, inflation is growing, money value is coming down, with the result that the people who were having some surplus after they paid their taxes upto the exemption limit of Rs. 5000 at one time, Rs. 10000 at another time; find themselves very much hurt because the exemption limit has not been increased. They are asking for all these things. Where from are we going to get the money? And that is where all these people who were helping the rich people to evade payment of taxation, come to play their own role. And whatever they help the people not to pay to the Government is being considered as black money, although it is also hard earned money. It is not the money that has been stolen from anybody's house, but it is the money which is not being paid to the Government according to the laws of the land, laws and taxation, and so on. Therefore, there is a limit, beyond which people cannot be taxed, as things stand, either by the Government of India or by the State Governments. And that is where the point comes.

Where from are we going to get the resources? You can get the resources, if you put all the labour that is being wasted today. Is it not going waste? Millions and millions of people are unemployed. They are willing to work, but they are not being employed by anybody. The question is, how can they be employed and through whom? Some people say, that through millionaires and some others say, through the Government directly. But then, it is not being done. They can be helped to employ themselves through their own resolutions and through their own decisions—decisions in favour of what?; resolutions for what purpose? In order to provide them services with any number of social utilities which are not available today; collective utilities like roads, houses, school buildings, bridges, culverts, tanks, small irrigation projects, etc.

Once a village in England was washed away because of a disaster. It was calculated that the total net social wealth that the village had before that disaster, was worth more than one hundred million pounds because the village was connected with the rest of England by roads, culverts, and various other social amenities. They are not available today in our country. They have got to be constructed; they have got to be provided to the people. Who is going to do it? Our people expected that the State Governments would raise money in order to help these people to do these things. But they could not do it. Many of us suggested that there should be Panchayats in every village and they should be empowered to raise funds locally for local purposes with the cooperation of the local people. But then Panchayats were not given so much of encouragement.

At the time of the Constituent Assembly, a number of us including myself, pleaded for another tier of governance, i.e. Panchayat governance. With great difficulty, we were able to get it included as one of the items in the directive principles. The Central Government and the State Governments at the most were prepared to go right upto the District Board, but they would not like to go beyond that. Could these three tiers of governance be enough to raise necessary funds and provide all social amenities. We did not find it possible. Therefore, a little later, my good old friend Shri Jaiprakash Narayan, a socialist, thought of the Panchayati Raj and he wanted to develop that. He created an atmosphere within the socialist party in favour of Panchayati Raj. Jawaharlal Nehru who saw centuries ahead and there fore, tried to initiate the Panchayati Raj system. And they organised it in Rajasthan to start with and then in Gujarat and Andhra also. We already had it in Madras. Therefore, we further developed it. But it did not make much progress. In the meanwhile, people began to demand more and more facilities for social amenities.

And also the need arose for more and more employment. Millions and millions of

people began to cry against their own poverty. They were becoming politically conscious. Not that there was no poverty here in this country. Indeed after swaraj we have been able to reduce the impact of poverty in our country. There is no doubt whatsoever about it. But the poverty that they had to suffer from, the unemployment to which they were condemned, became more and more unbearable because of the rising tempo of social consciousness and political consciousness. At was at that stage that Indira Gandhi inaugurated the scheme of 'Garibi Hatao'. A number of our people in the opposition at that time said that this was only a gimmicks, an election stunt. But by now, it has become a national programme. In between Janata Party came to power. For three years, they ran the show. They had the opportunity of implementing the programmes of the leader by whom they began to swear just as passionately as we have been swearing by Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and the rest of them. But were they able to succeed? They did not. Was it an election stunt. It was not. But they were simply not very keen on it. Later on, we have become more and more keen. Then Maharashtra took the lead. Then they instituted the programme of providing work, full employment for at least one adult person in every family—full employment in the sense including the number of days on which they themselves find employment through their own self-employment either in agriculture or in various arts and crafts, handloom weaving, pottery and the rest of it and for those days for which they could not find employment. According to the register that they would be keeping, the village panchayat would be able to say that so and so is entitled for 100 days of employment because he remained unemployed for 100 days and, therefore, he should be provided necessary maintenance. They instituted it. But they could not make much success.

Nevertheless, the scheme was there. We took it up. Fortunately for us, the present Government has taken up that responsibility of providing employment in some such manner not only for one State but for the whole of India. they wished to name it after

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

Jawaharlal Nehru. I am all in favour of it dedicating the scheme to Jawaharlal Nehru. But at the same time, we must also be prepared to examine how it is to be done, how it can be done. Our friend has just now said that you go the wrong way. There are millions of handloom weavers who are unemployed. Some of them are even starving. Some died out of starvation the other day. And yet we go the wrong way of encouraging powerlooms and then increasing their so-called scientific efficiency and create conditions for more and more unemployment among the handloom weavers. Therefore, thought has got to be given as to how to reconcile these growing demands of our nation. One is employment for all those people who are already self-employed and also the scientific upgradation of our own large scale industries where smaller number of people are employed producing so much wealth which is needed, nevertheless, they have got to be controlled. Now who is to do it? Finance Minister or the Textile Minister? These are the things which have got to be reconciled some way or the other with the cooperation of the Ministers but at the level of planning. The next five-year plan is going to be made. But who is going to do it? Therefore, at that stage, serious thought has got to be given and the thoughts that we are placing here from all sides of the House, have got to be properly weighed and then correlated.

Then, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Prime Minister on the latest declaration he has made. In a very brave manner, he has tried to pay special attention to the needs and the demands of the unorganised labour. Till now we have paid adequate attention to organised labour. We have tried to give them sufficient protection too. There are those who have not succeeded. As our friend from Assam has just now said, in regard to plantation labour they have passed laws but they have not been able to implement them because of their inefficient ways of doing things. Now, what do we mean by unorganised labour? Unorganised labour means all those

people who are employed in our villages in various arts and crafts headed by the handloom weavers themselves. They have to be given priority. This is what the Prime Minister has now begun to divert the attention of the nation to. Lo and behold, here comes criticism from one of the Opposition leaders saying it is only an election stunt. The same charge was made when 'garibi hatao' programme was there which Indira Ji inaugurated in 1971. Now all the parties have accepted the 'garibi hatao' programme. So far as unorganised labour is concerned, I have been pleading for them for almost three generations, sixty years, and now at long last, from the high pedestal of the Prime Ministership of India, attention is being concentrated on the plight of these people, on their demands, their needs and the manner in which they can be made use of.

In Japan, the workers go on working and the continental labour leaders are wondering why Japanese workers do not go on more and more holidays so that there will be less and less production in Japan, with the result that there will be less competition from Japanese goods and services against the European goods and services. That means that more and more Japanese workers are producing more and more goods which again creates more and more competition for the European producers and so on. So, they want the Japanese workers to go slow. We want the tens of crores of our unorganised labour to come to be employed so that we can produce more and more social wealth, and that is exactly the slogan today that the Prime Minister is placing before the country and I give him all praise for it. But how is it to be done? I started in the beginning saying that there were only three tiers. Now there is a fourth one. Jai Prakash Narayan started his movement in Bihar although he was not very successful. Now the present Government wants to make it a success. The present Government may not be able to succeed within the gamut of one year but certainly it is a kind of a challenge to the Opposition also, to all parties in this country. Let them also say, yes, we want this Panchayati Raj, we want more and more power to be given to

Panchayats so that they would be able to raise, not taxes, not corvee, but contributions from every one. What happens then? Suppose there is a tank. It has got to be expanded, it has got to be improved. Therefore, so much money is needed, money in terms of labour, money in terms of carts and other kinds of services. How would they get it? Now the agricultural workers want unemployment insurance for hundred days of unemployment. For ten days' contribution, they would be paid for the next ninety days. That means, with the minimum wage level of Rs. 10-15 per worker, it will be Rs. 100 per workers. Then the rich people, the well-to-do people, all those who are above the poverty line, would not like to go and work. Manual work is not yet fashionable enough. In spite of all the campaigns, that we have been carrying on during the days of Mahatma Gandhi and afterwards also, it is still unpopular. Therefore, they do not want to go and work with their spades. All right, let them pay for 10 days, some Rs. 200 or Rs. 100.

Each person who is unwilling to handle the spade will have to pay money and that money would be paid to the unemployed people, unemployed people coming to be employed and those who are rich, who are prepared to pay for this kind of labour contribution, all this will be put together and it will be the fund with which you would be able to construct or reconstruct keeping in good condition or repair all these social wealth in terms of houses for the poor, school buildings, roads, culverts and all the rest of them; we can go on building. Now, that power has got to be given. To whom? Not to the district boards alone, Zila Parishad as it is called, but also to the Village Panchayat. You start with the Village Panchayat; then come to the District Boards, then from there you reach upto the level of the State. Now, the States are not able to raise any more taxes and yet they have got to make provisions for all these. But then they are not able to implement their projects also. You plan for Rs. 10 crores; in 10 years time you are not able to complete it. You are obliged to spent Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 crores because of inflation. But if on the other hand you start from the villages,

you give them some certain responsibilities and then certain responsibilities with the District Boards, then if you come to the State, it would be easier to administer. It is an experiment, it is an experience which has got to be faced with and as a kind of challenge from the national point of view. That is where the Prime Minister has taken this courage with both his hands. All that they say is that it is an election stunt. All right. But then we are going to the people and let the people decide them. We are going to pass a law to amend the Constitution. Thereafter, if the people do not want it, they will throw this part out. If on the other hand, the people want it, then your State Governments themselves are powerless we would have to be satisfied in saying that the District Boards are also playing as honourable a role, as important a role in the national development of our country, as a State Government. Today, there is between states and Central Government, jealousy, Oh! Sarkaria Commission is there and all kinds of complaints are there. Why? Because they are themselves helpless and you want to supplement their capacity by raising the power of the village Panchayat and then the District Panchayats. With these two supports on which you can develop the social reconstruction more effectively, I do not know why States should be jealous about Panchayats. The Prime Minister had day, he paid a very good compliment to these friends in the Communist Party in West Bengal and they are supposed to be doing this work much more satisfactorily. But the other State Governments seems to be jealous of it. Therefore, here is a challenge and you have to come forward and accept these challenges. These are the two great challenges that the Prime Minister has placed before us. How is it to be completed? Not because he is an experienced politician. Here is our Finance Minister. He is a politician, he was the Chief Minister in Maharashtra and now he is the Finance Minister here. As Chief Minister there, he wanted more and more from the Finance Minister here, from the government of India and then after having come here, he finds there it is not enough to be distributed. He is not able to raise the funds, he is in the happy position of under-

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

standing this problem from both sides. The State Governments on that side and the Government of India here, have reached the tether and of their resources so far as the taxation and control of the black money are concerned. There is now in the shape of unused labour, unemployed labour of workers, crores of them willing to work, crying for more and more work and unable to work just because there is nobody to provide the necessary leadership—you call it employment, it is leadership, to provide the necessary leadership, so that they can all be made to work in a constructive manner. I have had the honour, Sir, of having a large number of workers working under my leadership, under my supervision and my trainees, we organised out of 960 villages of Guntur District, which is my own district, village panchayats in more than 700 villages. When the British were there, Swaraj had not yet come, we began to develop all the social wealth. We should be able to do it now in a larger way, greater way, more effectively and more successfully also, if only we all put our heads together. Therefore, for God's sake, my dear friends in the Opposition, just as you all have come to accept our slogans of parity between rural and urban people, parity between agriculture and industries, parity between urban workers and rural workers, so also come and join us all in hailing these two leads that are given. You need not call them after the name of Rajiv Gandhi or anybody, but these are the two leads—one to look after the unorganised labour, help them to be organised from the village upwards, the other one to develop themselves their own democracy, make it strong, strengthen its roots from the village upwards and let there be real panchayati raj of Mahatma Gandhi's conception and the fashion coming from Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Jaiprakash Narain and so many of us of the earlier generation, you come and join hands with us. Let us march in step one with the other. It is a competition here—you do your best and we do our best. Whoever will please the people, will come back again here.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Finance Bill that has been presented by the hon. Minister of Finance in this august House. There are many reasons for which I welcome the Bill. Concessions to the extent of Rs. 123 have been given in the Budget out of which Rs. 118.90 crores are in excise duty. Besides, concessions have also been given in respect of customs duty.

15.48 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance to a problem. Most of the people who are poor and destitutes do not get the benefits of these concessions. Out of the concessions, the producers get more benefits and the consumers get less. You should look into it.

There are several important aspects included in the Finance Bill as well as in the Budget. The programmes for eradication of poverty and for providing employment opportunities and laudable. The programme to provide sarees free of cost to destitute women is good. The announcement made by the hon. Prime Minister on 28th April about the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is commendable. The decision to reserve 30 per cent seats for women in this scheme will enable the women fold to become self-reliant and it will make them capable of doing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our country has forged ahead after 40 years of independence, but the hollowness of our financial policies is proved by the fact that there are still such people, such women who are required to be given sarees because of their poverty. The Government should pay attention as to how to improve our financial system and strengthen our economy. As a matter of fact our Government is making all our efforts in this regard. A lot of work is being carried on in this direction. The rate of inflation has declined. In 1987-88 the rate of inflation was

10.6 per cent whereas in 1988-89 it has come down to 6.7 per cent. Thereafter, in January, 1989 it has further come down to 5 per cent.

Sir, a student of economics is not perturbed in inflation. Inflation is necessary for stabilisation of prices. But continuous deficit financing has become a matter of concern for us. Deficit of Rs. 337 crores is less than the figure of 1988-89. But after giving concessions of Rs. 123 crores, the deficit will further increase.

There is one more thing which the hon. Minister of Finance should take care of. The industrialists have been given a lot of incentives. The hon. Minister has warned them in their meeting that they are not promoting export. Where export has been 4 per cent, the goods imported for these industries has been 19 per cent which was 17 per cent earlier. Besides providing employment opportunities and achieving success in industrial production, one more thing which has become a matter of concern for us is that gap between plan and non-plan expenditure goes on increasing. Our non-plan expenditure has touched the mark of Rs. 54,0054,347 and we are overburdened because of foreign debts. When a question about external debt was taken up in the House and Shri Faleiro was replying to that question, I was listening to him with rapt attention. Howsoever polished answers you may give, but I shall certainly say that we are overburdened by the foreign debt. One of its reasons is that your non-plan expenditure is that of Rs. 54 thousand crores. The main reason is that you pay Rs. 17,000 crores towards interest. Apart from that a sum of Rs. 7,000 crores is being spent on subsidy on foodgrains and promotion of export. In this manner it comes to Rs. 24,000 crores on these two items. You should set things right because financial discipline and solution to the financial problems are the main characteristics of the Budget, only then it becomes a balanced Budget, ideal Budget.

I would like to draw your Attention towards a couple of problems. Our hon. Minister of Urban Development is sitting here. The

Government has set up a Housing Bank for the poor and intend to do a lot through this bank. It has been provided therein that a person who contributes at the rate of Rs. 30 per month continuously for 5 years will be given double the total amount he has deposited, after the expiry of 5 years. In this connection I would like to say that even a small house cannot be constructed with Rs. 70,000. Then I am at a loss to understand as to how you are going to solve the housing problem and provide a shelter with an amount of Rs. 7000 to Rs. 8000.

You have provided a sum of Rs. 21 billion of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the Panchayats have been entrusted with the responsibility of its implementation. It is a good thing. In Bihar 40 to 50 per cent people live below the poverty line. The Hon. Prime Minister has said in his announcement that a sum ranging from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1 lakh will be spent on the Panchayats which have a population of 3000 to 4000 and there will be guarantee for providing employment to the people for 50 to 100 days. It will provide employment to 30 per cent women. All concerned will be duly informed as to what jobs will be made available to them and what will be their remunerations. It is an open and categorical announcement. I welcome this step. But I am doubtful as to how this scheme will become successful in Bihar where to no 50 per cent people live below the poverty line. The amount is too meagre. How will you be able to provide employment to 30 per cent women and guarantee employment for 50 to 100 days. It will not be possible to solve this problem with this small amount. This scheme cannot be successful in those States which are backward and do not have any resources and which face flood havoc every year. You should launch at least this scheme in every district in Bihar. Please provide at least Rs. 2 lakhs to each Panchayat, only then it will be possible to achieve the target to some extent.

The Budget presented by the hon. Minister of Finance is based on social justice, self-sufficiency and modernisation and it is a commendable Budget realising the

[Smt. Prabhawati Gupta]

basic ideals of a planned economic development.

While making a few more submission, I would like to say that there should be financial discipline for efficient financial management without which the Budget is meaningless. This time a funny thing took place. Discussions could be held in respect of a couple of Ministries only and majority of the Members were unable to express their views. Either the hours of the House should be increased to it should be so arranged that we are in a position to hold discussions on the activities of each and every Ministry or on their reports. In 1985 Shri H.K.L. Bhagat had said that a Budget Committee should be set up in respect of every Ministry for an effective control over the Budget. If the Committee has not been constituted, it should be constituted and efforts should be made to ensure that discussion is held in respect of all Ministries. This time no discussion could be held on important ministries like Defence, Home and Human Resource Development. Discussion was held in respect of Agriculture, Power and only half a day could be devoted to discussions on External Affairs. I want to know what is this Budget and what is this budget session. Please devise certain ways by which maximum Members may participate in the discussions. Otherwise there will be no control over the Ministries.

Even after many plans, Bihar continues to be most backward. Bihar required at least Rs. 12,000 crores to reach the national average, but it was provided only Rs. 5,100 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Even though it is the most backward State. In the case of per capita income, Bihar ranks second after Nagaland. The State has abundant natural resources. Its agriculture production is also good. But continuous floods and drought have deteriorated its economy. There is one more reason for this. The rate of capital investment is very low in Bihar whether it is by public sector or by private sector.

Central assistance is also too meagre.

You may look at the Five Year Plans. I have got the figures with me. The assistance given from First Five Year Plan to Seventh Five Year Plan is the lowest not only in the case of Bihar but also in the case of all eastern States. The Government announced that one hundred growth centres will be set up in the country but they have not been set up so far. At least in Bihar, which was number five on the list, these growth centres should be set up.

Bihar does not get remunerative price for minerals. Such step-motherly treatment should not be meted out this State. Bihar is such a State which played a significant role in the war of independence. Secondly, freight equalisation should be done away with. If the prices in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are at par with those in Bihar, then why should the big industrialists set up industries in Bihar when they can get minerals in their own State at a low price? Thus how can government's slogan of employment be fruitful?

Regarding loyalty my submission is that Bihar produces coal, manganese and iron-ore but gets the minimum royalty. The Government should implement the pre-nationalisation policy which consisted before 1971 for coal royalty. The Government fixes the price of coal in accordance with local prices but while Gujarat and Assam get the profit of petroleum products manufactured there, why does Bihar not get the same profit? The hon. Finance Minister should enable Bihar also get the same price for cooking coal as Gujarat and Assam get the petroleum products i.e. keeping the profit factor in view. Why this double policy is being followed the royalty for coal should be *ad valorem*. It is only then that they would be able to get remunerative price for coal.

Not even a single industry has been set up in the Public Sector in Bihar. Only Steel Plant was established in Bokaro 1964, had Shrimati Indira Gandhi made an announcement that petro-chemicals industry should be established near the refinery in Barauni. At present why are 22 thousand minor and

major small scale industries lying closed in Bihar? This is so because there is shortage of power there as that State has only 3 power stations. Moreover the central assistance for power is almost negligible there. A thermal power station was set up first in Pateratu and then in Barauni but the one being set up in Kahalgaon is still lying incomplete. My submission is that the small as well as major industries are facing closure because of shortage of power.

I would like to draw your attention to my constituency in North Bihar where all the industries are lying closed due to shortage of power.

16.00 hrs.

I would like to submit that just as the hon. Prime Minister has set up a Food Processing Ministry and a Pepsi Industry has been set up in Punjab, similarly a food processing industry can be set up at least in Motihari in North Bihar. Agro based industries should be set up there. I would like to submit that injustice has always been done to Bihar and I feel that the hon. Minister should remove it. Bihar should be given maximum assistance and in order to remove the wide gap and disparity which is even increasing, maximum funds should be allocated to it in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The entire region is backward and the Government should take steps for its upliftment. The Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister provides social justice, basic and infrastructure facilities. This will help in the development of the country and in strengthening its basic structure. I welcome the Budget prepared under the leadership of our able Finance Minister. I would again like to draw your attention once again towards Bihar. 10 per cent of the Cement used to be produced in Bihar but now it produces only 3 per cent. The mills in Japla and Rohtas etc. are lying closed. The government should get them opened and pay more attention to the industrialisation in Bihar. If this is not done then the progress in Bihar will be hampered and it will no more exist on the map of India in so far as industry is concerned. Similarly industrial

revolution should take place in Orissa also.

With these words I welcome the finance Bill and thank the hon. Finance Minister and also Mr. Speaker for having given me time to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry now I cannot allow any other hon. Member to speak. The Finance Minister will have to reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I must express my grateful thanks to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion of the Finance Bill and if you allow me to say so, the discussion on the Finance Bill turned into a general discussion on the Budget and not only on the Budget but most of the Ministries which were left out where also brought under the purview of this discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): It is post guillotine.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I do not want to dilate on that point unnecessarily and I would not like to provoke him. The entire Budget session was converted into a non-Budget Session. That is how the whole thing had happened. At any rate, I must say that it will be rather difficult for me to reply on behalf of all the administrative Ministries which were not discussed on the floor of the House and the Hon. Members will bear with me that it will not be possible for I have taken note of all the points which the hon. Members had raised but it will be rather difficult for me to respond to most of the suggestions which have no relevance so far as the Finance Bill is concerned.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: They should do it before the reshuffle.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Poonani): The points should be communicated to the Ministries.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I would request all my esteemed colleagues in the Cabinet that they will take up all the points which the hon. Members have said on the flood of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): That is our practice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They should do it before the reshuffle!

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: We are doing it in respect of every Ministry.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I must especially thank Prof. N.G. Ranga, though he is not here, for making a very forceful speech.

I must say at the outset that this Finance Bill translates the Budget which was presented into action, into a sort of mechanism, by which all the taxation proposals are brought within the purview of the Finance Bill.

I have very clearly stated all details not only at the time of the presentation of the Budget but at the time when I made the speech when the Finance Bill was placed before this House for consideration and in a very straightforward manner I have pointed out which are the issues on which we have to be more careful. I think the hon. Members will agree with me that this is the year when we should consider all issues before we commence our Eighth Five Year Plan. The Eighth Five Year Plan is in the offing. A number of things are being discussed at this stage. This is the proper time when all the hon. Members if they had concentrated on most of the issues which are in fact going to find a place in the Eighth Five Year Plan, they would have done a tremendous amount of service for preparing the Eighth Five Year Plan as such. In this context, the friends sitting outside will excuse me... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do you mean Members outside the Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I didn't mean friends outside, but I meant friends who are sitting opposite. While criticising the budget, criticising some of the schemes of the Government, I can well understand the self-introspection which in fact is expected in a debate of this nature. I must really thank all those hon. Members who made very concrete suggestions as to what needs to be done. Immediately I will not be able to say as to what ultimately is going to happen. But if the self-criticism were to go beyond a particular limit, then it ultimately becomes self-denigration and I do not think that any of the hon. Members would be interested in creating an atmosphere where we should lose the confidence and face the entire people with a sense of frustration. I don't think any of the hon. Members would be interested in that kind of a thing. Why I was provoked to say this was one of the hon. Members stated that ultimately being an election year, the Government has to produce a pro-poor budget, I must express my gratitude that he has conceded that this a pro-poor budget. But he prefixed it by saying that because of the election year, the Government had to do it. Certainly, I would not like to hide facts. Ours is not a charitable organisation. We are a political party. I believe that you are also a political party. When you say this, I am sure that you are not saying with any other motives than the political. Ultimately, all the political parties are bound to put forth their ideas, their point of view with a view to say that their policies would be implemented if they are to be voted to power. There is nothing wrong to say so. I do not know why we should try to run down any kind of philosophy. This is the kind of programme which the hon. Prime Minister has put before the people. There is nothing wrong about it. We do not want to hide it. This is going to be our programme. We are going to reach every village panchayat. For the last almost one year, hon. Prime Minister has been going round the country, going to the smallest village hamlet. (*Interruptions*) I think, he is the first Prime Minister who has gone to the remotest village in our country. Some of the State Governments have reacted in a different way. They said that they would not par-

participate in the discussion that our Prime Minister is going to have. They boycotted some of the meetings which were called by the hon. Prime Minister. That became a matter of prestige for some of the hon. friends. But certainly I would not like to go into the political aspect of it. Anyhow, I think that after going through the entire country, visiting the smallest of the villages, seeing the hut of a poor man, the Prime Minister comes back and he gives the very revolutionary programme. According to me, this is a revolutionary programme which he has given to the country. We must have at least the minimum courtesy of saying that this is really a very good programme which ultimately is going to transform this entire society. We have been talking about democratic set up of our country. This is the basic thing that he has given. If our base is going to be strengthened, the super-structure thereafter, in fact, will be very very strong. We have been neglecting the Panchayati Raj and for that matter, the entire exercise which was carried out so far was an exercise of mistrust. Some of the those who are sitting here and some State Governments consider that Zila Parishad people cannot possibly transform our ideas into action. Similar thing used to happen in this case of Panchayat Samitis and even in the case of Gram Panchayats. Now the Prime Minister is fully convinced that unless we start from the root, there is no idea in giving a programme whether it is 'Garibi Hatao' or whether it is Employment Generation Programme, Poverty Alleviation Programme or giving some kind of a relief to unorganised labour etc. It is the list of the people below the poverty line which is ultimately going to decide the whole thing. The District Collectors and all those people who are sitting in the district, used to decide as to who are the people who are below the poverty line. Now, even if it is in the village, no wrong person can possibly come in the list of those who are below the poverty line. Immediately, he will be caught there and will be asked: 'how is it that your name has come in the list of persons who are below the poverty line.' So also, when this programme is being implemented, we require the assistance of large number of people. We used to have some excuse or the

other. State Governments and Zila Parishads used to tell us that this did not happen. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): I am glad that you admitted it, though belatedly.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Yes, yes. We are accepting it. There is nothing wrong in it. If we are going to start a new programme, certainly, we have to give justification for that and this is our justification. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The Prime Minister has also said which you have forgotten to mention that the Panchayat system is the best in West Bengal and that should be emulated. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If the Prime Minister has said this, I do not know why you are getting provoked here. You should be happy...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I am filling in the gaps which you have left out.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If it is already there, we are very happy and we will be able to implement the programme in a more effective manner. This is exactly what we want. Irrespective of party affiliations, wherever the village panchayat is effectively in a position to translate this programme into action, certainly we will welcome the idea. It is not given only to Congress-ruled States. It is given to all the States. I will take this opportunity to say that there has been some kind of misunderstanding with some of the hon. Members here who were talking on the subject as if this Jawahar Rozgar Yojna was still confined to 120 districts. It is not so. Now, it is extended to all the districts in our country. All States and all the villages are going to be covered. So, it is for all the hon. Members now to see and go to their villages and concentrate there and see that the community assets are created out of the money which is being given to them. Whether it is Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs, according to me, is not an important factor. The important factor

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is that every pie that we are going to spend in this is properly utilised for the good of the community at large and is not wasted. That is the point on which we have to concentrate. I am sure, the States Governments will be able to see reasons. One hon. Chief Minister seems to have reacted to it though his counter-part in West Bengal seems to have welcomed the idea. Mr. Nayannar still seems to have some other idea in his mind. I do not know what exactly has made him think like that. I think Mr. Jyoti Basu will be able to persuade him in order to see that this programme is also implemented in Kerala.

At this stage the one point on which I would like to give information is about concessions. A number of concessions have been announced after the Budget was presented. The Hon. Members are right in saying that when the concessions are announced it has been our experience also that on the first day when the Budget is introduced, from that day the whole thing becomes effective; prices are hiked; and when the concessions are given, they just don't want to reduce the prices. This time we have taken a decision that we will set up a monitoring group. In every scheme where the possibility of reduction of prices is there, the benefit of the concessions should reach the targetted group that we have in mind. This will be a kind of mechanism which in fact is going to look after that the concessions are reaching the targetted group. I am sure that Hon. Members will also look into the matter.

There is another point which at this stage I would like to bring to the notice of the House. That is about our deliberate attempt, I should also at this stage say that it is because of the Prime Minister that we have been able to reduce our deficit—both the revenue deficit and the overall deficit. That is also a very bold step that he has taken. But trying to belittle it by saying that after all this is from the OCC that you have transferred about Rs. 2000 crores from one account to

the other and ultimately it does not mean much, is nothing new. Actually I would not like to go into the details of it. There is no harm. Though I was in America, I know the kind of ruling given by the Hon. Speaker. At the same time, since the House knows what ruling has been given, I don't want to say more on that.

I would like to merely say that it was also a very bold and deliberate decision with a view to seeing that the trend of deficit is reversed. It is not that accidentally things happened. It is a deliberate matter of policy that we would like to reverse the trend. Also in the case of Defence, the same thing happened. These are the two very bold decisions which I am sure most of the Hon. Members would appreciate that we have started with this.

You may also have a kind of lurking suspicion in your mind that may be during the course of the year the kind of deficit which we have shown to the Parliament will get increased. I would like to inform the House that every effort will be made to see that we stick to the deficit that we have presented to the Parliament—unless there are very compelling reasons. Somewhere something very unusual happens, some natural calamity takes place and we are required to go to their assistance are all things which are beyond our control. But left to ourselves, certainly we would not like to increase the deficit. It will be my conscious effort to see that the deficit is reduced to the barest minimum. The day I had presented the Budget to the House, on the very same day I had written to all my cabinet colleagues requesting them for giving the kind of cooperation which in fact is necessary. Last year also we could succeed because of the fact that I have got cooperation from all the administrative ministries. I am sure this year also I get the same kind of cooperation. Non-developmental and non-plan expenditure should be the barest minimum. Establishment charges should be brought down to the extent they are absolutely necessary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Last year, with their cooperation, the deficit went up.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: You seem to forget that last year means before 31st March. Since we are continuing for three months, that kind of feeling is there.

Last year everybody cooperated and that is why we could contain the deficit to that level. I will also make an appeal to all the hon. Chief Ministers of different States and request them to cooperate in this matter. In the matter of overdraft, try to follow the guidelines given by the Reserve Bank of India and I can barely inform this House that there will be no exception so far as the overdraft position is concerned. If there is overdraft beyond the permissible limit, then, of course, the drill which is prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India will come into being. I do not think that any State Government will possibly go to that length. To the extent possible, we try to help them out. At the same time, I will expect that the kind of discipline which we expect from all the State Governments will be forth-coming and that there will be no room for taking any action which is contemplated under the Reserve Bank scheme.

Sir, the next point I would like to emphasise at this stage, is that most of the hon. Members were saying something about the imbalances in the country. Though in fact, this is not the time for giving all kinds of figures and also not exactly within the sphere of the finance Ministry,—actually, it is within the sphere of the Planning Commission—since a number of hon. Members made this point and since I have some kind of background, on that basis I would like to put-forth this point of view.

There are three categories of States for which Central assistance is given by the Centre and that too on the basis of the recommendations given by full Finance Commission.

Sir, the first category is that of 'Special Category State'—all hilly States. Hill area

States are covered under Special category, where it is 90% grant and 10% loan. An. hon. Member from Jammu & Kashmir raised a point as to why Jammu & Kashmir has not been covered under Special Category States. It is difficult for me to go into the details of it. But in some areas of Jammu & Kashmir, I think, it is the Ladakh area, which becomes entitled for 90% grant and 10% loan and for rest of the areas, it is the general formula of 70-30, which in fact, becomes effective. So this is a Special Category State which almost—both Plan and non-Plan—is being financed by the Central Government—both the Finance Commissions and some times even by the Planning Commission. They are given non-Plan grants. There is another category called the middle category where the per capita income happens to be below the per capita average of the country. In this category, six to seven States are there and if I am not mistaken, Bihar is also one of the States under this Category.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Samalpur): What about Orissa?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I am talking about Bihar and not Orissa. It depends on the per capita income. If the per capita income is below the national average, then certainly it is covered by that formula—the modified Gadgil formula—by which special grant is given to such category of States.

The third category will be those States which are not covered under the two.

So these are the three categories of States which in fact are covered under the assistance which is being given by the Central Government. I only hope that the kind of assistance that they get—both Plan and non-Plan—will be fully utilised in a better manner so that after a particular lapse of time, they should be on par with the rest of the country. How it is being done, whether they have been able to do it or not, is a matter which will require the attention of the Planning Commission. I am sure that the Planning Commission will be able to do it.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): What about the North-Eastern States?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: All North-Eastern States are being covered under the Special Category. They will be entitled for 90% Grant and 10% loan. (*Interruptions*)

I think you will allow me to complete and thereafter if there are any questions, then I will try to respond to that at that point of time. At this stage, I think, you will bear with me. I may be allowed to continue. (*Interruptions*)

The next point on which I would like to enlighten this House is regarding our balance of payment position about which I have made matters absolutely clear. I have not hidden anything from this House. There was only a discrepancy between certain figures because of different sources from which these figures were compiled. Our figures show that our total foreign debt is of the order of 42.5 billion dollars or so while there IMF figures show it is 55 billion dollars. In these two figures there is discrepancy because of various reasons like methodology, our different exchange rates are also taken into account by them and there are other factors involved which, in fact, it will be difficult to go into here now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Why don't you circulate?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: They are printed documents. Of course, with little effort it should be possible for anyone of the hon. Member to find out what exactly is the basis on which they are being worked.

Sir, our effort is to see that the percentage of the debt servicing to the total export is brought down. It is on the increase. I have not denied it. It is on the increase. We have to make a special and a conscious effort to see that the kind of imports that we are having are curtailed and imports should be linked with export effort that we are doing. Now it is a matter of policy about which we will have to take a decision whether the hon. Members would like our country to be competitive in

the international market or not. My approach to the problem will be that import and export is a matter in which these policies are being followed with a view to see that our products become internationally competitive. If there are out-dated technologies which have been imported by some people certainly you bring that to our notice and we will take action against them. But our approach is to get the latest technology so that we should be able to produce goods of such a nature which ultimately become competitive in the international market. By 1992 European Economic Community is going to come into being. If we really want our goods to be competitive there certainly we will have to introduce the new technology and with obsolete technology if we try to produce the goods then certainly we will be happy in that we have reduced the imports but we will not be able to export the items that will be produced. So we have to make a choice and the choice has to be conscious. Government has taken a conscious decision that our goods have to be competitive. For some time on the basis of some kind of good relationship they may accept our goods but if those goods are not good quality-wise then, I do not think, on the basis of goodwill of any country we can possibly depend. Our goods have to be competitive and on the basis of quality they should be able to compete with the international market. There is no reason why we should fall behind. We have the capability to produce the goods. The only point is there is shortage of foreign exchange and that is why this crunch is being felt. I can assure that hon. Members that now the SDRs which we have taken in 1981 have reached the peak this year. After this year, it will taper down and thereafter the kind of crunch that we are feeling today will be reduced to a certain extent. But we will have to see that luxury goods and other items which are being imported are not allowed to be imported merely because they are under OGL. We have made an effort to see that they are taken on the restricted list so that they are not able to misuse the powers given for importing certain goods.

Regarding the price front, I would like to

inform this House that if we have to compare the rate of inflation, the rate of price hike in 1987-88 and 1988-89, we will have to compare the comparable figures. The wholesale price index on the one side and the consumer price index on the other side will not work...*(Interruptions)*...When we take the base of WPI, it will have to be the corresponding WPI of 1988-89 with which we will have to compare. We have to compare on that basis. Then we can see that the rate of inflation has come down. That day, at the time of the question hour, I did concede the point that we should not be complacent about it and every effort should be made to see that the consumer price index does not go beyond a particular limit. In one year, if I have to make a claim that I am going to do it, I do not think that it is going to materialise. We have to make an effort over a period of time and if we continue the same thing, I am sure, the consumer price index will be brought down to some extent but not to the original level which is going to be almost impossible. I do not think that we will be reaching that level before ten or fifteen years. To some extent, this kind of price rise is bound to be there. I do not think that there will be any short cut for this. At the same time, we have to make efforts to see that the public distribution system works well, the cooperatives are able to operate properly and the consumer resistance is also there for certain things. Actually, this kind of educative movement will have to be carried out. Our hon. Prime Minister has been emphasising very much that there should be some kind of consumer resistance on certain goods. So long you are prepared to take anything, I do not think that the kind of price rise that we find can be avoided and that is why consumer resistance should be there. The public distribution system has to be streamlined and if all the goods reach the poorer sections especially, then I am sure that the prices will be controlled to some extent but not fully.

Sir, the next thing about which I would like to inform the hon. Members is about the number of benefits which in fact is given in the Budget itself. You will find that a large number of things have been done both in the

agricultural sector and the industrial sector. For the middle classes also, these things have been attempted. Since these public documents are available to all the hon. Members, I do not think that I should go into the details of them.

The next point which was voiced by almost all the hon. Members was about raising the exemption limit under the Income Tax Act from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 25,000. I would like to enlighten this House that I have done some exercise. First of all, let me bring to the notice of the hon. House that some hon. Members have asked as to how is it that more emphasis is on the indirect taxes. The excise and customs duty and other things have been attempted and so far as the direct taxes are concerned, you try to shy away; you don't try to expose the same. So, the basis has to be exhaustive. That was on one point. This was the contention and that is also the policy which we have enunciated in this House. So, consistent with that the effort that we have made is that in the first place we have brought down the entry group from 25 to 20. Now, I will try to inform the House about the savings instruments which are available and under which almost up to 62,000 to 65,000 people get the exemptions under the Income Tax Act.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: But nothing is left to save.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If I have to inform the House, these figures will be very useful for the Hon. Members. If the limit is raised from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000 the loss of revenue—if the entry rate is 20 per cent which we have brought down—is going to be Rs. 225 crores. And the number of people who will go out of income tax net will be 9 lakh in the first case. If it is raised to Rs. 25,000 then the number of people will be 17 lakhs. The loss of revenue at 25 per cent will be Rs. 550 crores. So, with this I don't think that it is going to be possible for the Government to lose the revenue which in fact we very badly require. It is because of this that such a huge resource mobilisation effort had to be taken and that is why I thought it fit to bring it to the

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notice of the Hon. Members that the number of people who are paying income tax is 70 lakhs. In a population of almost 80 crores, their figure is 70 lakhs. If we try to give more exemption and if we allow these people to go out of the income tax net, 17 lakh people, it will mean that it will have very long repercussions. On the other hand, our effort is to see that the income tax rates are brought down with a view to see that we get greater revenue. If we are able to do that, then a large number of people will have to pay the income tax; otherwise there is no other method. If I give this exemption, indirect taxes will have to be increased to that extent and then you will ask, why is it that the indirect taxes are being increased with a view to give benefit to the direct taxes payers? I don't think that this fits into our policy and that is why I am sorry, I will not be able to concede the point which the Hon. Members have raised here.

Another point which the lady Member from Sikkim has raised is about the extension of the Direct Tax laws to Sikkim. Fortunately, I must say that the Hon. Chief Minister of that area has been gracious enough to say, "We will not create a kind of confrontation between the Centre and the State." The Central Government has to merely appoint some kind of team in order to see that all the difficulties which they are experiencing should be looked into.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can refer to her but not to her husband.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Her husband's statement is there, I cannot help it.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): He is complimenting him.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: He saw the Prime Minister and thereafter issued a public statement saying, "We are not opposed to extending Direct Tax Act to Sikkim but our difficulties are bound to be there." I must inform the House that there the income tax is being levied for very small people whose

income is almost Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1200 or so. I am not quite sure about the figures. But they will get the maximum relief under the income tax if it is extended to that area. If 97 per cent of the people have to submit their self-assessment, we are prepared to accept it. They are bound to sustain some kind of a loss. I may assure them that if they sustain any loss, the Government of India will see to it that they will be compensated for it. So, with this kind of understanding I don't find any justification as to why resistance should be there for extending the Direct Tax laws. Might be that some people who want to evade the tax in the country and who have located their industries in order to avoid the payment of the income tax, will be hit by this to some extent. But I don't think Sikkim as a whole is going to suffer. I do not think Sikkim as a whole is going to suffer.

Another point is about the Group Insurance Scheme. Actually, as envisaged, we had implemented the scheme during the Kharif Season and quite a huge amount of money had to be given and some rather undesirable activities came to our notice both in Gujarat and Maharashtra. The basis itself is not very sound. This is why, we sat in a Group of Ministers' Meeting and everything was thrashed out. Actually, it is a kind of benefit which the banks are going to get. We are trying to see that 40 per cent is contributed by the Central Government, 40 per cent by the State Government and 20 per cent by the Banks and instead of giving them 150 per cent of the money, it will be somewhere near 100 per cent of the total amount of premium which is being paid by these people. So, that much amount will be made available so that they do not become defaulters with the bank.

I will try to find out as to how cross-subsidisation is going to be possible. At this stage, it is very difficult for me to say anything on this point. Shri Patil had made a point that if this scheme would be extended to other money-crops, we might get more money and we would be able to cross-subsidise the scheme. As I said, immediately I will not be able to say anything on this aspect. It is the

GIC which has to look into the matter and give their reactions on the total implications of the scheme. But this scheme has been made applicable to the Rabi area and from next year, it will become a regular scheme, which in the modified form will be made applicable. That is why all the agriculturists will be able to take full benefit of the scheme.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. members one more point about the agriculture sector. This is about the small and marginal farmers who in fact happen to be in a big number. When natural calamities occur, we give them rescheduling benefit. According to me rescheduling is not a relief at all. They have to pay back the money with interest. That is why I have asked all the banks that specially in the case of small and marginal farmers, they should try to see that it is not more than the principal amount. That is known as 'Dhamdhupad' principle has to be made applicable in the case of small and marginal farmers. This, in fact, is going to benefit quite a large number of agriculturists in the country.

AN. HON. MEMBER: It should be extended to all farmers.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Penal rate of interest will have to be dropped.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I have discussed with all the bank people and other officers and this is the final conclusion to which we have come at this stage. We can at least make a beginning with small and marginal farmers and give them the benefit. When we gain some kind of experience, we will try to extend the scheme if it becomes absolutely necessary and if we find that Government is not losing heavily. In one year we have lost Rs. 500 crores in two districts in two States. That is why everybody is rather frightened. So, the entire scheme has to have some kind of a relook as to why we are losing so heavily. This is the new formula that we have brought about. First, this is being extended to the small and marginal farmers.

We have been giving a huge amount of

subsidies so far as fertilizers are concerned. At least the information which is given to me clearly shows that we are almost giving Rs. 3000 crores.

I had called for a pre-Budget discussion. We have had pre-Budget discussion with a large number of people. The agriculturist group was specially invited for discussing this aspect with me. They were unanimous on this point. They have brought to my notice that though these manufacturers are getting the benefits of it but they are not being passed on to the cultivators. I have not yet finalised my views. But I am fully convinced that they are not passing any of these benefits to the cultivators. In fact, I am personally interested in going through and finding out a solution to the problem as to how best we will be able to work out the schemes so that the cultivators get the benefits and not these manufacturers.

Now, I will come to the question of rates of irrigation, power, pesticides and other assistance being given to these cultivators. Some hon. Members were saying that if there is greater production, the cultivators suffer badly. So far as the cereals and other things are concerned the support price which has been announced by the Government of India—it is the responsibility of our organisations under the Agriculture Ministry to enter the market when the prices fall very much below. In order to give protection to the cultivators, let them not have a feeling that if they were to produce more, they are going to be penalised.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Not only the Agriculture Ministry but also the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The Commerce Ministry will come into the picture only when it is a matter of exports.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: No, no.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If it is absolutely necessary, certainly at that stage, we can consider as to what is to be done in order to

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give protection to the agriculture sector. The things which we wanted to do for the agriculturists, to some extent, we have been able to do for them. I am not fully satisfied that everything has been done which in fact was required under the circumstances. But this is the first effort that we are making in that direction.

I know that Prof. Ranga has very clear views on this issue. To the extent possible, certainly we will try to see that his views are also being implemented. But there is a resource crunch. Whatever may be the resources, we will have to keep ourselves within the limits that we have set for ourselves. If we try to go very much beyond our capacity to raise the resources, then again the question of deficit financing and all other bad effects to the economy will be seen. I don't think that we should try to resort to that kind of a situation which in fact is not desirable. Fortunately, our economy is very buoyant. All along the line in the Seventh Plan, you will see that whatever physical targets we have decided for ourselves, we have been able to achieve, barring one or two very small items. But in most of the items we have been able to reach the target. That is why, this gives an added confidence. The rate of growth in the beginning was 3 per cent to 3.5 per cent. Now, for over 10 years, the rate of growth comes to 5 per cent or 5.2 per cent. So, this gives an added confidence that with 6 per cent rate of growth, we would be able to launch our Eighth Five Year Plan. It will not be totally unreasonable to expect that we will be able to raise the resources in order to reach that level of 6 per cent rate of growth. So, this is a kind of confidence that we get. I am quite sure that with the kind of resources that we have invested in different areas—growth with social justice is our objective—it should be possible for us to achieve the same and reach to the targetted group of people who need to be helped in this matter.

In that respect, I will again request all the hon. Members to give their co-operation

in order to strengthen the Panchayati Raj institutions and also to see that the schemes as envisaged are being properly implemented.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta): In his reply, the Minister said that he has made a special provision for the hill States—in which case hilly states are given 90% grant and 10% loan. For the State of Assam, there is 70% grant and 30% loan. But one point: in the State of Assam, we have 18 tribes. You know the case of Assam: it is a very poor State, and is surrounded by foreign countries on all sides. It should be treated specially, like the hill States for the sake of tribes.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: So far as the State of Assam is concerned, I would say this. Actually, the kind of approach that we have adopted for the hill-area States applies to States which do not have any kind of resource-raising base: very tiny States like Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland which are small States. We had them in view; and that is why Arunachal also....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Maharashtra, compared to U.P....

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Maharashtra and U.P. are big States. They have very big resource-base. I do not think they deserve any kind of special treatment. But, at the same time, because of compulsions, these tiny States had to be created; and for those who do not have their own resource base, Government of India will have to go to their rescue. But I do not think that Assam, for that matter, can possibly claim any kind of protection under this scheme.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): The hon. Minister said that the Chief Ministers should strictly follow the rules of economic discipline, and that the question of expansion of their resources was under the consideration of the Government of India. The decision has to be taken by the Central Government on the question of consignment tax. Have you decided on it? If so, what are the details?

Another small point I have.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already committed it.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: During the course of the discussion on the Finance Bill, the Prime Minister announced the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The Minister also praised that programme—with a big fanfare. The clarification I want to have from the hon. Minister is whether he has increased the money for it; or was it the same as earlier announced, and that only the programme was announced during the course of the debate; the entire money, whatever it was, had been given in the budgetary provisions, and on that day, only the lecture was there. Was any money added to it?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The hon. Prime Minister having announced the programme, I can assure the Members that first, two things have been amalgamated. The Rs. 500 crores that we are going to raise on an 8% surcharge on the income tax—if they are taken together, it comes to the figure of Rs. 2100 crores. So, it has been fully provided for; and if, according to the scheme, some more money needed to be there, certainly at that particular stage, we will consider it.

I was talking orally; there are 2 or 3 things which, I think, I will have to mention. In order to be very precise, they are written, and that is why I would like to mention them.

Let me now turn to those who aim at excellence of mind and of body—our artists and sportsmen. Members are aware that there has been a phenomenal upsurge in cultural activities in recent times. Still our creative artists and writers are suffering from several handicaps, and one of them is lack of appropriate equipment and material. Some of these have to be imported, as these are not available indigenously; and when they are imported, the duties on such items make them costly. Government have, therefore, decided to provide a limited privilege of duty-free imports to selected individuals and institutions after due appraisal in the fields of

creative arts like dance, music, graphic arts and letters. The details in this regard will be worked out shortly.

As an integral part of the Government's emphasis in the Seventh Plan on the broad-basing and development of excellence in sports in the country; it has been our policy to make available to sports persons equipment and facilities of the highest standard. With this end in view, import of high quality equipment, not currently in the range of indigenous manufacture, has been facilitated towards the building up of sports infrastructure of international standards. Government are, however, conscious of the need to further liberalise the policy in this behalf, especially in view of our participation in international events like the Olympics and World Games, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games, Afro-Asian Games and the like. The liberalised policy, which the Government propose to introduce in this behalf, would be in respect of individual sports persons of outstanding eminence as well as for upgrading of our general training facilities to international standards. Details of the policy are being worked out.

Hon'ble Members will recollect that I had stated the Government's intention to formulate certain schemes for weak units and for promoting savings. I am happy to inform Members that these have now been formulated and I am in a position to give the details within the Budget Session itself.

SAVINGS SCHEMES

The Equity Linked Savings Scheme is meant to encourage investment in equity by house-holds. The basic features of this scheme will be as follows:

- 1) The Scheme will operate through closed-end funds set up for this purpose by UTI or other mutual funds.
- 2) A sum of upto Rs. 10,000 invested in these funds will be eligible for full deduction from tax-

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- able income in the year in which investment is made. A new section will be introduced for this purpose in the Income Tax.
- 3) The amounts collected by the funds will be invested in equity of new and old companies.
 - 4) Dividends realised by each such closed fund will be fully distributed and will be eligible for deduction under section 80L.
 - 4) Withdrawals will be permitted after a lock-in period of three years at a repurchase price based on the net asset value of each fund. The part of the withdrawal that corresponds to the purchase value of the unit will be added to income and the part corresponding to the increase in the value of the unit as reflected in the repurchase price will be added to the capital gains in the year of withdrawal.

I had also announced the formulation of a scheme for retiring government servants. This has also been formulated and will have the following features:-

- (1) The scheme will be open for investment by retiring Central and State Government employees. The benefit of the Scheme will also be made available to Government employees who have already retired. Retiring employees should make the investment within three months of the date of retirement while retired employees should do so within 3 months of the date of commencement of the scheme.
- (2) The retirement benefit eligible for investment in this scheme should not exceed the total of the

following:-

- (a) balance at the credit of the employee in Government Provident Fund;
 - (b) retirement/superannuation gratuity;
 - (c) commuted value of pension;
 - (d) cash equivalent of leave; and
 - (e) savings element of Government insurance scheme payable to the employee on retirement.
- (3) Investment will be for a period of three years. At the option of the depositor, the account can be continued even thereafter.
 - (4) The depositor will be paid interest on the balance in the account at half yearly intervals. The rate of interest may be 9 per cent.
 - (5) The scheme will be operated through public sector banks and the depositors will be given pass books. The banks will pass on to Government account the credits for receipts and the debts for payment made.
 - (6) As the scheme is a combined scheme for Central and State Government employees it is proposed that 50% of the net collection in the banks situated in a State may be passed on to that State Government as loans on the lines of sharing of small savings deposits.

The third savings scheme was the new National Savings Certificate, Series VIII. This

proposal has been implemented and the Notification in this regard has been issued. The sale of the certificates will commence shortly. The main features of the scheme are:

- (a) The investments in the NSC VIII Issue will be open to individuals and also to institutions like Companies, partnership firms, local authorities, corporations, trusts etc.

17.00 hrs.

- (2) The investments will carry the interest of 12 per cent (compounded) and the maturity value per certificate of Rs. 100 after six years will be Rs. 201.50, the maturity value for other denominations at proportionate rate.
- (3) The investment in the NSC VIII Issue will enjoy tax deduction under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act. Now, coming to Excise relief for weak units.

Hon. Members will recollect that I had stated our intention to formulate an excise relief scheme for weak units. I am very happy to inform that this has been done and the necessary notification will be issued shortly. The basic features of this scheme will be as follows:

- (1) The scheme would apply to any unit in which 50 per cent or more of the maximum net worth in any of the previous five accounting years has been eroded by accumulated losses.
- (2) The unit should have a rehabilitation, modernisation or diversification package approved by a designated financial institution. The package may include capital expenditure, working capital margins, labour rationalisation costs, technology acquisition

payments, financial restructuring, repayment of term loans and such other items as are directly relevant for the purposes of rehabilitation, modernisation or diversification.

- (3) The eligible units would be entitled to an interest-free loans, with a grace period of three years and repayable over seven years, amounting to 50 per cent of its actual excise payments for three years subsequent to the approval of the scheme. The total amount given by way of such excise loans" will not exceed 25 per cent of the overall cost of the rehabilitation/modernisation /diversification package.
- (4) Excise loans will be released to the units through the designated financial institutions.

The Union Budget for 1989-90 reflects the commitment of the Government to the basic objective of growth with social justice. I made certain promises when presenting the Budget and Members will note that I have ensured that major promises are fulfilled quickly. The Savings Scheme and the Excise Relief Scheme have been formulated, as promised. The required notifications will be issued shortly and the legislative changes giving effect to the schemes will be introduced at the earliest opportunity.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: What is the decision on consignment tax?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is sufficient for clarifications.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: About consignment tax, in the Chief Minister's Conference itself I had promised and thereafter in reply to one question in this House I had assured the House that in the Monsoon Session the Bill will be introduced.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When I sought a clarification, the Minister said that he would give the clarification later.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: What about some relief to ex-servicemen?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister on one point. I am very sorry that he has taken a very complacent attitude about the external loans and has again repeated it today. (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Member, can I draw your attention to me? He seems to be talking always. He does it at twelve O'Clock and now also he is talking.

Sir, I am very constrained to find that the hon. Minister had taken a very complacent attitude about external debt and it is very clear that he still feels that 23 to 24 per cent of debt service ratio is not at all alarming. In fact, if you go through all the economic journals, it is pointed out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already stated it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me seek the clarification from him not you. It is 30 per cent. Therefore, will you at least take cognizance of this dangerous trend that has developed and try to see that there is some restraint on the external debt that we are trying to have?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If the hon. Member has heard what I have stated in the House, in fact, it is clear that we have not taken a complacent view. At the time of initiating the debate on this Finance Bill I had made this point very clear. Even at the time of replying also I have said that this is in fact a matter of great concern to us. We would like to take a very serious view of the entire thing. But to say that it has become very alarming is not correct. I do not think that it is very alarming. We can definitely manage. And I do not think that things are going out of control. But it does do not necessarily mean

that we are taking a complacent view.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 to 6

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Clause 2 to 6.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill

Clause 7 (Amendment of Section 32AB)

Amendment made:

Page 5, for line 28, substitute—

(c) in sub-section (3), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,—

(i) for the portion beginning with the words "The profits of eligible business or profession" and ending with the words "eligible business or profession are maintained.", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The profit or business or profession of an assessee for the purposes of sub-section (1) shall";

(ii) in the existing clause (a) as

so amended,—

- (1) for the words "Sixth Schedule", the words and figures "Schedule VI" shall be substituted;
- (2) the word "and" occurring at the end shall be omitted;
- (iii) clause (b) shall be omitted;
- (4)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Clauses 8 to 18.

The question is:

"That Clauses 8 to 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 8 to 18 were added to the Bill

Clause 19—(Amendment of Section 1155)

Amendment made:

Page 8, in line 36, for "after the 1st day of April, 1988", substitute—

"in a previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1988".
(5)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 20—(Amendment of Section 153)

Amendment made:

Page 8, for lines 39 to 45, substitute,—

Amendment of "20 In section 153 of the Income-tax Act (as amended by section 153 section 59 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment Act, 1987), for sub-section (1), 4 of 1988 the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

- "(1) No order of assessment shall be made under section 143 or section 144 at any time after the expiry of—
 - (a) two years from the end of the assessment year in which the income was first assessable; or
 - (b) one year from the end of the financial year in which a return or a revised return relating to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, or any earlier assessment year, is filed under sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) of section 139, whichever is later." (6)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Clauses 21 to 51.

The question is:

"That Clauses 21 to 51 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 21 to 51 were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

"That First Schedule, Second Schedule and third Schedule stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

First Schedule, Second Schedule, and third Schedule were added to the Bill

Fourth Schedule

Amendment made:

Page 28, after line 14, insert—

(c) in sub-heading No. 2504.31, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 15 per square metre" shall be substituted; (1)

Page 29, after line 33, insert—

(ii) in sub-heading No. 4823.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted; (2)

[Shri S.B. Chavan]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Fourth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Fourth Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill

Fifth Schedule

Amendment made:

Page 34, after line 10, insert

(5) in sub-heading Nos. 5902.10 and 5902.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 4.20 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(6) in sub-heading No. 5902.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2.10 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(7) in sub-heading No. 6001.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10% plus Rs. 2.10 per square metre" shall be substituted." (3)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Fifth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Fifth Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Sixth Schedule stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Sixth Schedule was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the long title stand part of the Bill."

17.11 hrs.

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long title were added to the Bill

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

Communal Situation in Various Parts of the Country—Contd

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijaya Rama Rao.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO (Sidipet): After forty years of independence, today we are discussing the communal situation in our country. Every year, communal riots take place in our country and they are on the increase. The figures from 1981 to 1987 are as follows:

Total communal incidents	—	3223
Muslims killed	—	1822
Hindus killed	—	753
Muslims injured	—	8653
Hidus injured	—	10563
Loss of property	—	Rs. 25.,34,12,032 crores
casualty of the people was minimum	—	12 (Twelve)

17.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

What does this indicate? Every time when the riots take place, people from either the minority community or the major community are killed and injured. They lose their property. Their living condition is also changed because of communal riots.

What is the tendency of the Government? Immediately after the communal riots, police go there. It works as a fire brigade approach. Police will come, stay there for a

few days and then they will go back. But in this period, peace and harmonieous living conditions will not be established among the people. The main root cause of the problem will not be removed. Every time a riot takes place, the Government, the administration and the political set up do not try to find the solution of this problem in our country.

Recently in the Hindi belt particularly like Delhi, UP, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat, communal riots are on the increase. Why? It is because of irresponsible and inefficiency of Administration of Government and due to and provocative speeches of

[Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao]

some of the political and religious leaders. This innocent, ignorant and poor people are misguided and they participate in the communal riots. This does not happen in one community alone. It is happening in both the communities—Hindus and Muslims. Some organisations among Hindus like Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Shiv Sena and RSS, have continuously been creating communal tendencies. They have been organising the people for communal thinking and they have not been advocating for secular thinking. People have therefore, been separated, identified and provoked because of these communal organisations.

The political set up, the administrative set up, since beginning, has not been advocating for secular thinking. Even those who speak of secularism, in practical life will not follow the secular tendencies. Every time they preach for secularism whereas in their practical life, they will be practising religious thinking. Even in government functions, whether it is a function of the Central Government or of a State Government, *pooja* is performed. Ministers belong to Hindu religion, while going to inaugurate some government function, will do *pooja* there. This type of *pooja* also will provoke the people belonging to other religions. This will create a feeling of discomfort among them. So, this type of activities from our administration side, from our political side should be discarded permanently. Not only this, even the student in schools and colleges and other youth sections also were separated every time by the administrative set up. This type of activity has also to be discarded so that in future the younger generation will not get attracted towards religious tendencies. In future, it can only be checked up when the individual political leaders or the individual administrative officers leave religious type of thinking and they throw out the views on pro-casteism from their mind and dissociate themselves from religious organisations, then only people also will not leave their religious tendencies. I am of the firm opinion that unless you rectify the root cause, like edu-

cating the people, bring changes in the administrative set up as well as in the political set up, communal disturbances will not be rooted out from our country.

In places where riots take place, what is the anatomy, what is the predisposing factor? Mostly the local political leaders have been involved in these riots. Immediately after the riots, whenever our Government has instituted an inquiry through a Commission, every time the Commission's Report points out a particular political party. Also, the Government never tries to take action against the people who are found to be involved in the riots or in the communal disturbances. On the other hand, every time for the sake of getting votes, those people have been encouraged, they have been awarded and, therefore, the riots are increasing day by day. Particularly in Andhra Pradesh, till six years back, every six months, every three months, there used to be communal riots in Hyderabad city. But after the Telugu Desam party came into power in 1983, the local government has been able to control the communal riots in Hyderabad city because of their rigid action, because of a perfect administrative set up. In Hyderabad city, the communal riots have come down, whereas in U.P. or in Gujarat or in Bihar or Delhi they are not coming down rather they are going up day by day. So, what I would plead with the Minister is that unless you maintain rapport and harmony among the people, and you educate the people, have a good political set up, as well as good administrative set up which will work for secularism and thus this disease will be rooted out from our country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, communal riots have always been a matter of great concern in the House and have always been debated seriously here. Every time the view of each hon. Member has been that this is going to be the last such incidence. Past is past and now we should make all efforts to avoid such communal riots in the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would very humbly like to submit the reason behind communal riots. Unless mutual affection is developed, each individual enjoys freedom and we share common views, a solution to these riots cannot be found. There is a need to develop brotherly affection among the people of every community and caste. Only then can this violence and the agony of people be done away with.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the trauma of partition looms large even today. We have learnt a lot from the sufferings caused by the partition of India. I agree that the communalists never leave even a single opportunity to mislead the innocent, poor, illiterate people. I would like to remind you of an incidence a few days ago—a rally of Babri Masjid was held at Boat Club in Delhi and if we go through the speeches delivered by their leaders which were published in the newspapers, we feel extremely ashamed. Such things should not happen and should be banned. Is it proper to say that the Constitution would be burnt? Should such speeches be delivered in independent India? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all this is very wrong.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that a new issue viz. *Ram Janma Bhoomi* has come up. The issue is whether that place is *Ram Janma Bhoomi* or *Babri Masjid* and efforts are being made to spread that tension in each village of the country. The masses should remain vigilant against it. I would like to ask as to what was the need to give undue importance to the Ayodhya issue. An idol of God is there and is worshipped with deep reverence and great devotion. The case was taken to the court after which it was unlocked and the devotees now go to worship there. What is the cause of creating hue and cry there? If the Hindus and Muslims in Ayodhya live with harmony and have no ill-feeling, then what is the cause of raising such hue and cry?

This should be avoided as it is dangerous for the country. I appeal to all the hon.

*Not recorded.

leaders from every community not to indulge in undesirable activities. You may visit Ayodhya and see for yourself. Our history is very ancient and I do not want to delve into it. However in the present circumstances, thousands of people are visiting that place and all religious practises are being observed there. Do you want to destroy Ram Janma Bhoomi and put an end to the prayers? It is possible that this will give rise to a great deluge. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we cannot interfere there (*Interruptions*) I am only speaking of what is absolutely correct.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): The stand of your party is different and you are indulging in communal propaganda.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: This has nothing to do with communal propaganda. I do not believe in hearsay. I am only speaking what is right. I have myself gone there and see this and my submission is that you have not even visited that place. Had you visited Ayodhya as you would have never stated that it can be converted into mosque? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): There is no question of converting it into mosque, it is mosque (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: You cannot silence me by raising the pitch of your voice. You will have to agree with what is truth. [*Interruptions*]

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order. I am not allowing. Mr. Shahabuddin, what is this?

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you after this. You speak after this.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: I am requesting that there is no need to interfere in my speech. My speech is continuing and he can speak on his turn.

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: He is preaching communalism. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is Parliament; it is not a public platform.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: He has made a false allegation in the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: This is not wrong. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You refute it when you get your turn.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: As an hon. Member of this august House I enjoy the right to express my views and no one can debar me from this right. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, these were the people who had said at the Boat Club that the Constitution should be burnt. How the times have changed! Where there should have been love, people indulge in these things. This has become the order of the day in this country. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Please do not make incorrect statements. Tell us what the hon. Prime Minister says.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: I am not speaking as a member of any party but as a patriotic citizen of this country. I am not

advocating the cause of either the Hindus or the Muslims. I am speaking in this august House.

So much of hypocrisy exists in our present-day society. If Banwari Lal Purohit favours the Shahi Imam it is called secularism but if he favours the Hindu Dharamguru Jagatguru Shankaracharya it is called communalism. This is how society sees it. And this is the sort of perception that should be abandoned. We have to face the facts. (*Interruptions*) I am speaking to the hon. Member most humbly.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: How can the idol remain, inside a mosque?

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: I have made myself quite clear. When Pakistan was created, and the country was divided.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Is this a form of revenge for the creation of Pakistan? Will every mosque be made into a temple?

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Please listen to what I have to say.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: It is not fit to be listened to, so you may please sit down. What you are saying is not true.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: He is using unparliamentary language. After Partition, Pakistan became an Islamic republic. When Pakistan was created, thousands of temples there, were demolished. In the few that were left, the idols have been removed and pictures have been kept in their place.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Is that the answer to Partition.

[*Translation*]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Do they want to take revenge?

(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever he says will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You speak, when your turn comes.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIBANWARI LAL PUROHIT: I shall speak only when order is restored.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, Order. When our Members are not able to control themselves here, what about the situation outside? I cannot understand. Here itself, I am finding that Members are shouting at each other and there are a lot of interruptions. I request the hon. Members to be very patient.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Is it the official stand of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): He is giving his individual opinion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, Order, What is there?

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him continue

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: He is defaming the Government, defaming the Prime Minister, defaming the secularism.....

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Not at all. My views are very clear. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am giving you chance. You can also refute it. He is making his point. If there is anything unparliamentary or anything like that, I would not allow it to go on record. That is the kind of procedure. Please do not interrupt when a Member is speaking. You may not agree with what he says...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But if everybody goes on speaking like this, what can I do; then why am I here?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can object or refute it. do not get so angry and infuriated.

I also request the hon. Members when they are putting their points not go get unfurriated.

Shri Banwari Lal Purohit.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I was saying that thousands of temples have been demolished but the temple of Lord Rama and where Lord Rama was born..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Have you got any proof in support of your argument? What you are saying is not true.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: You go and see for yourself. Daily 'puja' is being performed at that place. (*Interruptions*) "Pujas" are being performed over there since the last 50 years. You are welcome to go there and see it for yourself.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: A mosque has been there for the past 50 years..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: The reason behind this problem and the resultant communal tension...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: It is people like you who create such problems.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Please do not cast such baseless aspersions. I shall certainly say what is correct and you cannot stop me from doing so. You can have your say when you get an opportunity to speak. You have no business to disturb the proceedings of the House

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, speaking on the "Ram Janmabhoomi issue I would say that it is the birthplace of Lord Rama and of religious sanctity for 80% of Hindus. So I request the hon. Members not to blow the issue out of proportion (*Interruptions*) We often see loudspeakers installed in temples and mosques in small villages competing with each other. If a mosque has a loudspeaker the temple in the neighbourhood will also have a loudspeaker and both try to outdo each other in terms of sheer volume. This matter has been discussed here before and I had clearly said that permission should not given for taking out religious processions. And there is no need to use a loudspeaker when 'pujas' are being performed. Religious rituals in temples, mosques and gurudwaras should best be done in a noise-free atmosphere. Processions are another major cause of communal clashes. There can never be a feeling of brotherhood unless a religious procession has representatives of all communities, Then there will not be any possibility of riots breaking out. For this purpose the Government should make a rule that in a religious procession taken out by one community there must be a 5% to 10% representation of every other community. The places of worship have become the greatest breeding ground for communal tension. These days in villages it has become a trend to establish a mosque for every

temple that comes up and vice versa. An application is sent in at first and if it is rejected, encroachment is made. New temples, mosques, churches and gurudwaras are coming up while older temples, mosques and gurudwaras are decaying for want of proper maintenance. The Government should impose a total ban on establishment of new places of worship. If need be only the Chief Minister of a State should be authorised to grant permission for a new place of worship. This will also put an end to willful use of places of worship for non-religious purposes. What were the reasons behind the recent riots in Bombay? New leaders like Haji Mastaan are coming up. The people have accepted Haji Mastaan as their leader...

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Who are these people?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: His finger is pointing at members of the Janata Dal and not at the members of the Janata Party (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: It is your indifferent attitude that has led the people to follow such leaders. Haji Mastaan has formed his own Party and is going around trying to enhance his political image. This is dangerous and steps should be taken to deal with it.

The third point is the influx of funds, be it from any source. Funds are received by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and other such institutions from various sources. But I have reliable information to the effect that funds received from abroad by religious and educational institutions are being misused. These funds are used to increase tension between communities and between castes. This matter should be thoroughly investigated and we should beware of foreign money that is sent into our country with a dubious motive. As has been proved several times the maximum tension exists at the Pakistan border. Some foreign countries want to destabilize India through internal strife. And for this they are supplying arms, ammuni-

tion, cash and even tracing facilities so that a rift is created between castes and communities. May I know from the Government as to who are these foreign elements and what are the sources of funds from abroad? Which is the border through which all this comes into the country and why has that border not been sealed as yet? We would certainly like to know the answers to these questions.

Lastly, I want to say that when we talk of the Education Policy, the Constitution says that our country should make progress through secularism. This means that all religious, be it Hinduism, Islam or Christianity, be given equal status. Secularism means religious tolerance. So why should there be different rules for different religions? This is a serious matter. We talk of our country being independent and we talk of having a secular outlook. So there should be a common law for all Indian citizens whether they are Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims or Christians. If separate laws are enacted for every religion our claim of secularism will prove to be hollow. Now time has come when we should think over this matter seriously. I would like to say in this august House that the Government should also take steps in this direction so that there may be parity and equality among all religions. What has been said about the minority is also true. It is the duty of the Government to protect the minority and their places of worship at every cost. Not the Government alone but the majority community should also share this responsibility. The Government as well as every citizen of the country are responsible to look after the welfare of minority community. Besides I would also like to say that the elder brother alone is not responsible but the younger brother is also equally responsible. He should pay due regard and not hurt the feelings of the elder. It is our ancient culture which we have inherited. I have said earlier also that it is a question of feelings. Communal riots create enmity among communities. The enmity can be wiped out from the society if we live amicably and cordially and do not become violent in our behaviour. Once again I would like to tell those hon. Members who got annoyed with me that my intention

was not to hurt their feelings. What I meant to say was that it is not a conflict over a temple and a mosque but the interests of the country are at stake. You should not take it otherwise and act a bit prudently. It is not merely a question of temple or a mosque but there are one or two major issues. There are thousands of other mosques where they can pray. One temple has become the centre of dispute and people are prepared to shed blood for it, which is not at all good, as it is detrimental our national interests. Therefore, I would request you to end this conflict. The present practice of worship should continue. If the local people desire, the Government should sanction Rs. one crore from the public exchequer and construct a splendid and grand mosque on 2-3 acres of Government land three km. away from the place of dispute as we do not have any objection to that...

(Interruptions)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Temple can also be constructed at distance of three kms from the place of dispute.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: You have personally seen that worship is being performed there. Had you not seen it personally, it would have been a different thing. I am of the opinion that Government should seek the sanction of Rs. one crore from the Parliament to construct a new, unique mosque of excellent craftsmanship where prayers could be offered in peace. We do not have any objection if Government gives them land also. It is my suggestion and I request you to accept it and pay attention to it....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. No interruptions. I have called Shri Banatwalia.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is with great anguish and pain that I rise to participate in

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

this discussion on communal violence in several parts of our country. I have repeatedly been asking for a discussion on this issue in this current session. I even wrote a detailed letter to the hon. Home Minister Mr. Buta Singh. It is our misfortune that we could secure the discussion only after the escalation of violence.

Violence has recently engulfed Mathura, Aligarh, Kalpi near Kanpur in U.P., Hazaribagh in Bihar, Burhanpur and Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh, Makrana and Bigod in Rajasthan, Dhulia in Maharashtra and several other places. I must emphasise that all these riots are part of a sinister conspiracy to disturb the communal peace far and wide. There are already declaration of "Dharm Yudh". The objective is—and we had a demonstration right now—to frighten Muslims in preparation for demolition of Babri Masjid and construction of temple in November, 1989.

This thing is very clear from the incidence that we are having today. Take Faizabad for example. The communal forces there declared *Yudh Maha Yudh* and had even the audacity to put locks on as many as five mosques in Faizabad. During the night between 25th and 26th March, 1989, the Hindu Sena locked up Masjid Tat Shah. Locks were also put on Madina Masjid, Jinnaton Wali Masjid, Masjid Kanghi Gali, Masjid Qasabpura. The hon. Members from Nagpur who was just now speaking has sought to turn a Nelson's eye to all this state of affairs. Mosques were locked and then posters were put there. I quote what was written on those posters. I quote:

[*Translation*]

In the grip of blood stained claws of muslim fundamentalists our motherland is wailing and writhing in pain. It demands sacrifices. Now, there will be *yudha* and *Mahayudha* to free the religious places. The Government of India who wants to sell Bharat and Bharat at the hands of Muslims will be

responsible for that.

"Jai Hind, Jai Hindu"
'Hindu Sena'

[*English*]

What has the intelligence been doing when all these posters were being printed, when locks were being put on as many as five mosques in Faizabad, U.P.? I, therefore, say that the situation is a serious situation and there is hardly any effective action against the miscreants. This has encouraged communal elements. The negligence of the administration to the building up of tension by forces like Bajrang Dal, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, RSS is criminal and inexcusable.

Take the situation at Mathura. We had just visited that place also and it is our considered view that the riots at Mathura were an outcome of planning by the Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad and dereliction of duties by the police and administration.

At *Kumbh Mela* recently, there were open provocations and it was openly declared that attempt would be made to so-called liberate even the Shahi Idgah at Mathura as it is *Krishna Janambhoomi*. Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad vitiated the atmosphere at Mathura. There were provocative slogans. I repeat those slogans which were raised and it was put up on the walls of Mathura.

[*Translation*]

"*Ramjanam bhoomi hamari hai, ab Mathura ki bari hai*"
(Ramjanam bhoomi is ours and now it is turn of Mathura)

[*English*]

There were slogans on the wall, everywhere. The slogan saying:

[*Translation*]

Hindi rashtra ban kar rahega, Hinduan ke liye hai Hindustan

(There will definitely be a Hindu nation. Hindustan is for Hindus)

[English]

All these provocations go on; and our administration, our police, our Government snores.

A Krishna Janam Bhoomi Mukti Sena was formed. On 1st March 1989 a joint delegation of Hindus and Muslims at Mathura met the District Magistrate and brought all these things to his notice. This joint delegation of Hindus and Muslims submitted a petition, made a representation to the District Magistrate. But there was hardly any action or any preventive measure from the administration.

After Maharashtra, Mr. Bal Thakeray also tried to make Mathura his target. He was to visit Mathura and preparations started to occupy the Idgah. Throughout, all this time, when all this was going on at Mathura, the police and the administration was negligent. There was no preventive measures and as a result, from 16th to 18th April, the Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad let loose a spate of violence.

There was an attempt to instal an idol in a shop which was the property of Jama Masjid. The Hon. Member who had just spoken should know all these things of what is happening. We cannot put them under the carpet. The result at Mathura was that nearly 26 shops were looted and burnt, seven Mosques were badly damaged and copies of the Holy Quran were burnt, Imams of two Mosques were badly injured, one of them being fired upon.

There are allegations that the police reached at certain places four to seven hours later. Despite the fact that there was no early preventive action by the police, even if the police bandobast had been made effective after the burst of violence on the 16th April at Mathura, perhaps the violence the next day when most of the damage took place could have been averted.

What I am submitting is that the pattern of communal violence everywhere is almost the same—whether it is Kalpi in UP or Burhanpur or Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh. There was tension built up, there were grave provocations, the riots were pre-planned on the occasion of Ram Navami.

I must say that this communal violence which we recently had was a gift of the Hedgewar Centenary Celebrations. The violence was aided and abetted by the failure of the police to take preventive measures and because of the police conniving at violence. I say that this violence on account of Ram Janam Bhoomi is a gift of the centenary celebrations that were being made throughout the country of Dr. Hedgewar. Here I may say that during these celebrations throughout the country there were a spate of meetings. What was going on in the meetings? I quote from the Indian Express dated April 17, 1989 about a Bombay meeting, I quote the report:

“The theme throughout the three hour proceedings was RSS role in strengthening Hindu society and in retaining the identity of the land as a Hindu nation.”

So, the call for Hindu Rashtra voiced by the RSS, which was a call in wildness till about two or three years ago has now acquired a new militancy and belligerency. This is consequent to a vigorous propaganda reinforced with rancor against the minority. The Government has unfortunately developed cold feet and there is hardly any action.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, look at what is happening in Rajasthan. We have had several riots in Rajasthan. Recently at Makrana there was violence. At Makrana, for a long time, there was vicious propaganda and not a single wall in Makrana was left without provocative slogans against the minority. Violence erupted on 23rd March. But the beginning of the violence was as early as in February. There was a Hindi Weekly by the name “*Geosohra*”. In February, it published an Article in favour of Salman Rushdie, in

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

most unabashed language and published most provocative and filthy stuff. There was an agitation. Police arrested the Editor and after three days, he was released and then that Editor undertook a "Padyatra" along with one Mr. Banwarilal Raj Purohit. One bandaged arm of the Editor was displayed everywhere and provocative speeches were made. There were miscreants, provoking against the Muslim minority. But the administration was, as usual, in a state of deep slumber. Then the result was violence where hundreds of crores worth property were lost. Today, the damage that has been made over there, is so great, that we cannot even imagine it. How many places am I to refer to, in order to point out that the pattern is the same? There is another place in Rajasthan called Bigod. At Bigod police was a silent spectator when the mosque was being desecrated and then blaming the Muslims, there were indiscriminatory arrests. Even Muslim women were insulted and badly treated by the police itself.

SHRI GIRDHARILAL VYAS (Bhilwara): It is totally wrong.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: These are facts which are there. You cannot shut your eyes to this. I must stress that unless and until the police and the administration take up their duties with sincerity and impartiality, peace is difficult to be established.

Sir, let me here quote what Mr. D.R. Goyal has said:

'It can be safely said that major flare-ups occur when the administrative personnel are at the same

wave-length as the communal groups'.

This passage deserves to be repeated and I repeat:

'It can be safely said that major flare-ups occur when the administrative personnel are at the wave length as the communal groups'.

Several judicial reports, the Report of the Minorities Commission, Amnesty International Report have all exposed this 'wave-length'. Instances abound which expose this 'wave-length' which is there between the administration and the communalists.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, in Hazaribagh, for example, we have found the same wave-length. Violence was pre-planned with administration and the police looking the other side.

Long before the violence almost every well in Hazaribagh carried the following slogan:

"Hindu Jaga to desh jagega. Bharat Hindu rashtra hai."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue with his speech tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 3rd May, 1989.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 3, 1989, Vaisakha 13, 1911 (Saka).

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