

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 10, 1990/Chaitra 20, 1912
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Investigation into despatches made by manufacturers of Fire-works in Sivakasi (Tamil Nadu)

*391. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Controller of Explosives has carried out any investigations as to whether the manufacturers of fire-works and crackers in Sivakasi (Tamil Nadu) have made despatches of fire-works and crackers to licensees in Delhi much in excess of the limit prescribed in their licences during 1989;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check such violations; if any?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Upon investigation into the

matter by the Chief Controller of Explosives it was found that each despatch of fireworks and crackers from Sivakasi to licensees in Delhi has been in accordance with the licensed capacity of the consignee during the year 1989. However, the manufacturers can despatch a number of consignments (each within the licensed capacity) to a licensee over a period of time as per the additional conditions of the licence. No report has been received in the Deptt. of Explosives about storage of fireworks in excess of the licensed capacity in Delhi in the year 1989.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied. I wrote to the Minister of Industry that according to the information received by me, the manufacturers in Tamil Nadu made despatches in excess of the limit prescribed in their licences and thus there is possibility of evasion of income tax and sales tax. What is the license-wise and item-wise details of the manufacturers in Sivakasi.

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the manufacturers concerned.... (*Interruptions*)....

[*Translation*]

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: The questions put in Hindi should be replied in Hindi.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is left to the Minister to answer in English or in Hindi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AJIT SINGH: As the question related to Sivakasi and many hon. Members from there are interested in it, therefore, I was replying the question in English, there is no other reason.

The Controller of Explosives has examined all the manufacturers in Sivakasi and no violation of the conditions of the licences has been found. So far as question of consignees is concerned, according to licensed capacity they can send at least ten despatches every month and their consignees in Delhi are also examined. They were examined by the Delhi Police in 1989 and no violation was found.

SHRI RAM SAGAR: Hon. Sir, Hon. Minister has stated that report has been received in the Department of Explosives about storage of fireworks in excess of the licensed capacity in Delhi in the year 1989. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether reply made is based on the investigation report or on the information received from them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the details about the investigations made.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: This is examined by the Controller of Explosives, Chandigarh every year. The investigation was not conducted by the Controller of Explosives in 1989 but it was conducted by the Delhi Administration and this reply was made on that basis.

[*English*]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, in Kerala, there were two major fire accidents connected with fireworks. A number of people had died. The Kerala Government requested the Chief Controller of Explosives, Government of India, to investigate into these accidents.

I would like to know whether you have received the request of the Kerala Government. If so, what action has been taken by you?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I do not have specific information about the accidents in Kerala. But I will tell you the number of accidents reported and investigated on all-India basis. Under the Explosives Act and the Petroleum Act, in 1989-90, 476 accidents were reported. Under the Explosives Act, and Petroleum in licensed premises about which the question is, 56 accidents were reported. But in 1989-90, most of these accidents were investigated by the State authorities and we do not have the report yet. (*Interruptions*)

DR. THAMBI DURAI: I want to know from the Minister, apart from Tamil Nadu, which are the places from where the licensees in Delhi dealing in fireworks and crackers get these items. Secondly, are they also getting in excess of the quantity for which you have given the licences to them?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Ninety per cent of fireworks are produced in Sivakasi. In Delhi, most of them are received directly from Sivakasi. In Rohtak, there are two magazines only, not the manufacturing capacities. Each of the magazines has a capacity of 35,000 Kgs. We really do not have the figures if they are getting from other sources also. As I said, 90 per cent is produced in Sivakasi only.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: What about the remaining 10 per cent?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: We have made investigation in respect of the consignees in Delhi. There are no violations, as I said earlier.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister through you, the number and names of consignees of explosives in Delhi and since when they are the consignees? Secondly, I want to know whether explosives are also supplied to the quarries and mines where the cooperative societies are working. If they have sent the despatches in excess, I want to know the procedure of granting licences to

the people working in the mines.

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I think you want to know the number of fire-works factories in Delhi. I have the figures on all-India basis. I do not have the state-wise breakdown in number of fire-works factories. They are in different forms under which they are issued licences. On all-India basis, they are 580 and 585 in number in 1988-89 and 1989-90. The next part of the question is about quarries and mines.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: If you have got the information, please state the names of the consignees in Delhi, otherwise you can lay it on the table of the House later on.

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT SINGH: At present, that breakdown is not available with me. We will supply that information to you later. I hope you want the number of consignees in Delhi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: My second question is that...

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot ask second question.

SHRI KALKA DAS: What is the use of asking question if reply to my question has not been received. Therefore, you may allow me to ask another question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please take your seat.

SHRI KALKA DAS: I have asked question for the first time still I did not get the reply and you are not allowing me to ask a question. You may allow me to get the information..... (*Interruptions*).... I want to know the procedure for granting explosive licences to people who work in mines and use explo-

sives to break stones.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: There are a total of 47 licence-holders of fire works in Delhi. So far as the question of granting explosive licences for mines is concerned, there is a big difference between the licences for fire-works and licences for explosives. If you give notice of a separate question, that would be replied.

[*English*]

Recovery of overcharged amount from Drug Companies

+

*392. SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to recover large sums of money due from drug companies as a result of overcharging of prices under the Drugs (Prices Control) Orders of 1979 and 1987;

(b) if so, the details of the amount due from these companies and names of companies involved; and

(c) the steps being taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The amounts due in pursuance of the orders of the Supreme Court/High Courts or even otherwise, under the operation of the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Orders 1979/1987, will be recovered.

(b) and (c). Details of the names of the companies against whom the amounts have been tentatively assessed, amounts so assessed against each and the amounts deposited by the companies are given in the

annexure. Assessment of the amounts due from the remaining companies and finalisation of the amounts due from the companies against whom tentative assessment has been made, is in progress.

ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Amount calculated for the period ending 31.12.1983 (Rs. in lakhs)	Amounts paid by the companies (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
(a)	Supreme Court Case		
1.	M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.	389.06	100.00
2.	M/s. Hoechst India Ltd.	458.10	312.10
3.	M/s. John Wyeth India Ltd and M/s. Geoffrey Manners Ltd.	133.46) 28.37)	45.00
4.	M/s. Ethnor Ltd.	8.15	8.00
5.	Franco India Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and M/s. Griffon Ltd.	11.02	0.43
6.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	48.21	19.90

(b) Details of tentative amounts assessed and recoverable under Para 7(2) of DPCO, 1979.

1	2	3	4	5
Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Received (Rs. in lakhs)
RIFAMPICIN				
1.	Biochem Pharmaceuticals	3/79 to 3/84	34.28	—
2.	Lyka Labs.	4/79 to 3/84	57.57	5.70
3.	Astra IDL Ltd.	82-83 to 5/84	24.11	2.41
4.	Micro Labs.	79-80 to 82-83	2.24	—
5.	Themis Chemicals Ltd.	82-83 to 83-84	36.31	—
6.	Alembic Chem Labs.	81-82 to 83-84	38.73	3.80
7.	Bombay Drug House	80-81 to 83-84	1.73	—
8.	Pharmed Pvt. Ltd.	79-80 to 83-84	66.01	—
9.	Dolphin Labs.	1979 to 1983	18.11	—
10.	Albert David Ltd.	11/81 to 9/83	3.91	0.39
11.	Pharma & Cehm. Ind.	80-81 to 82-83	87.99	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Period involved</i>	<i>Tentative amount assessed (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Amount Received (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Cadila Labs. P. Ltd.	79-80 to 83-84	76.52	7.50
13.	Sarabhai Chemicals	82-83 to 83-84	4.14	2.00
14.	Lupin Labs.	8/80 to 3/84	215.89	21.60
15.	Ranbaxy Labs.	4/79 to 6/84	36.23	3.63
16.	Wallace Pharmaceuticals	4/82 to 2/84	2.82	0.29
17.	Ethico Drug & Chem. Mfg. Co.	5/82 to 3/84	140.98	—
18.	M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	12/80 to 1/86	2.18	—
19.	M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	81-82 to 83-84	36.66	—
			886.41	
	DIPYRIDAMOL			
1.	German Remedies	4/79 to 7/84	59.95	13.04

1	2	3	4	5
Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Received (Rs. in lakhs)
	GENTAMYCIN			
1.	Fulford I. Ltd.	79-80 to 2/84	194.62	50.00
2.	Biochem Pharma Ltd.	79-80 to 3/84	33.88	—
3.	Lyka Labs. Ltd.	7/79 to 3/84	17.47	1.75
4.	Nicholas Labs.	79-80 to 3/84	53.03	—
	SALBUTAMOL		299.00	
1.	Khandelwal Ltd.	79-80 to 81-82	0.15	—
2.	Biddle Sawyer P. Ltd.	4/79 to 3/83	142.74	—
	CLOFAZAMINE		142.89	
1.	S.G. Pharmaceuticals	4/79 to 3/84	5.01	—

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Period Involved	Tentative amount assessed (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Received (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
	AMPICILLIN & AMOXICYLLIN			
1.	Biochem Pharma Ltd.	79/80 to 83-84	11.80	—
	OXYPHENYLBUTAONE			
1.	Tablets India Ltd.	79/80 to 83-84	9.49	—
	METRONIDAZOLE			
1.	Boots Co. Ltd.	79/80 to 83-84	42.82	—
2.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	79-80 to 83-84	7.82	—
3.	KSDPL	79-80 to 83-84	5.5	—
4.	Khandelwal Labs.	79-80 to 3/84	1.34	—
5.	M/s. IDPL	79-80 to 3/84	20.33	—
			77.81	

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Received (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
	TRIMETHOPRIM			
1.	German Remedies	2/82 to 5/86	8.25	5.07
		Total	1500.61	117.18 (67.18 + 50.00)
(c) Amount recovered in High Court cases.				
1.	Sarabhai M. Chemicals		—	20.00
2.	Glaxo		3700.00	819.00
(d) Amounts due against overcharging.				
1.	M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. (Now Parke Davis)		106.36	30.11

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under an official order, pharmaceutical companies in this country were granted subsidy. But these companies over priced their products in order to get a larger amount of subsidy from the Government. All this was regularly reported in the newspapers and this happened during the rule of the previous Government.

[*English*]

It has been specifically mentioned as 'Action to recover dues from drug firms soon.' The Government has already constituted expert groups to go into certain exclusion principles and the representation received on such principles. It is also said 'Steps soon to recover dues from drug firms.'

[*Translation*]

All this was reported in the newspapers. the Government gave repeated assurances by periodically issuing a Press note and a decision on this matter was taken by the Court also.....

[*English*]

The Supreme Court, in its judgement, directed this Ministry to recover the overcharges due from these companies.

[*Translation*]

Despite all this, the amounts due from the companies have not been recovered from them till now. So far as the dues from these companies are concerned, a very large sum is involved much on the lines of the 'Bofors' scandal.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question, Shri Manvendra.

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: It has been mentioned that nearly Rs. 15 crores is due from these companies. I would like to know the exact amount that has been recov-

ered from these pharmaceutical companies under the law. The previous Government has stated it to be just Rs. 12 crores or Rs. 14 crores but these figures seem quite off the mark.....

[*English*]

But that is not sufficient. I have come to know that the whole amount is near about Rs. 700 crores. This is a very large amount.

[*Translation*]

The actual figure involved is in the range of Rs. 700 crores which is much more than the Rs. 65 crores involved in the 'Bofors deal. Nearly Rs. 700 crores are involved in this. I want the Government to conduct a proper investigation and if a Minister of the previous Government or any former official of a Ministry or any Chairman is found involved, then an inquiry should be instituted against such person. May I know whether the Government is instituting an inquiry into this and the steps being taken to recover the dues from these companies?

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised several issues in one question. It requires a debate. Anyway, Sir, I will try to answer, as briefly as I can, some of the questions he has raised. I share the concern of the House that the dues from various drug companies are quite big. It may not be correct to say that the arrears are about Rs. 700 crores. It is not true at all. I don't know from where he got the figures. But it is quite considerable.

There were lot of litigations. Some of the drug companies went to High Court and also to Supreme Court challenging the power of the Government with regard to recovery of those arrears. This went on for some time. In High Court the judgements were in favour of the drug companies. We went in appeal to Supreme Court and the Supreme Court had decided in favour of the Government. The Supreme Court said that the Government

has power to recover the arrears due from them.

Then he asked, what steps we have taken to recover these arrears. Sir, these arrears accrued in the past. Steps are being taken in this regard. We have written letters to nearly 100 and odd companies calling for information, data. We have asked them to reply to our letters. There are nearly 10,000 companies, not one or two. We have issued letters to hundred and odd companies and we have also issued letters to very big companies. All those cases which were decided by the Supreme Court related to big companies. May I read the names of these companies.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: No, no, we don't want. (*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMBER: He has a vested interest. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Those big companies will have to be named.... (*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

....(*Interruptions*)....

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, the question of naming the companies has arisen.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is not being prevented from giving the names. If he wants, he can give the names.

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, he asked many questions like what recoveries have been made so far. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He can disclose these names. It is a part of the reply.

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: You want names.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. They want names.

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: I will read the names. There were six cases which were taken up in the Supreme Court. They have decided in our favour. These are the companies:

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Amount calculated for the period ending 31.12.1983 (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount paid by the companies (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.	389.06	100.00
2.	M/s. Hoechst India Ltd.	458.10	312.10
3.	M/s. John Wyeth India Ltd. and M/s. Geoffrey Manners Ltd.	133.46 } 28.37 }	45.00
4.	M/s. Ethnor Ltd.	8.15	8.00
5.	Franco Indian Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and M/s. Griffon Ltd.	11.02	0.43
6.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	48.21	19.90

AN HON. MEMBER: It is there in the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is there in the statement, then it is all right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: We are making efforts..... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Joshi, please don't get up time and again.

.....*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: The point that I had raised earlier included a paper clipping with the following headline:

[English]

"Steps soon to recover dues from drug firms"

[Translation]

I would like to read out the contents

[English]

"It was pointed out that under the previous DPCO, 350 bulk drugs were under price control and the industry registered a high growth rate and established itself in the export market."

[Translation]

There are many companies among those listed by the hon. Minister about whom clarifications have not been received. Along with this I want to ask

[English]

What steps have been taken against those companies which have violated the Price Control Act?

[Translation]

This is a very serious matter involving the violation of a law framed by the Government.

[English]

It is a serious matter. And immediate action should be taken and collect the money which were taken by those companies. So, that should be recovered from them. The House should know it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The question is, what steps have been taken against the earlier Government?

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: I am sorry, the previous Government.....

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: You were also in the previous Government.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a serious matter. Please listen.

[English]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: Under the DPCO, we have maintained two lists—List 1 and List 2. List 1, deals with all the drugs which come under the national programme. List 2 deals with other essential drugs. The rest of the drugs are free. But even there, the Government fixes the price by taking into consideration the cost of production and the rest of it.

There had been some violations in the past; there may be violations in the future also. Looking into these violations, whenever the prices fixed by the BICP and approved by the Government are violated, we always take action. This is a continuous exercise. These two lists which have been mentioned are not eternal; there are changes made from time to time according to the situation. Last year, nearly 26 drugs were removed from the list because the turn-over of these drugs were below Rs. 50 lakh per

year. Under one of the principles of the Kalerkar Committee, those drugs whose turn-over is less than Rs. 50 lakh per year should not be included; and the turn-over went down in those cases. Therefore, we had removed them from the list. Recently, we have added 21 drugs to the second list on the ground that the turn-over of these drugs is more than Rs. 50 lakh per year. This is a continuous process.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, appropriate action should be taken against pharmaceutical companies which have violated the Drug (Price Control) Order. Companies producing life-saving drugs also known as Chloramphenicol have stopped production since 1986-87. Due to this, a drug called Chloromycetin is not available in the market for the last six months. I think the hon. Minister is also aware of this. May I know the steps being taken by the Government to meet the demand of chloromycetin? Has notice or warning been served to those companies in public interest or has any action been taken against them?

[English]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: The information that the hon. member has given to the House is not correct. The production has not been stopped. The particular drug which the hon. member has mentioned here is available in the market. Regarding the life-saving drugs, they are also imported. If they are not produced in bulk quantity, if there is no competition for those drugs, we do not regulate them; we do not interfere in those cases. In respect of very vital drugs, we import them also. There is no regulation at all. They can import these drugs and we make them available in adequate quantity.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question

is incomplete. Chloramphenicol which is used in the production of this drug is imported and due to a high cost of importing this drug, only a very small quantity is being imported at present.... (Interruptions)... No decision has been taken in this matter. This drug, which is not available here.... (Interruptions)....

[English]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: Parke Davis manufacture this particular drug. It is available in the market. You write to me and I will look into it again.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Sir, is the Government taking any steps to nationalise drug companies which are producing spurious medicines or is it evolving any way out to check production of spurious drugs by fake companies?

[English]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: The question of spurious drugs does not come under my Ministry. It comes under the Health Ministry. But I would like to answer the question, though the question of quality of drugs comes under the Health Ministry. I am prepared to answer it, because the menace of spurious drugs is quite widespread, it is rampant, and we are all concerned. My Ministry and the Health Ministry also are concerned. It is a very very bad thing. That has to be stopped. Spurious drugs are produced by various small units and various other units and we are trying to take steps to see that spurious drugs are not circulated. But, may I make an observation? The State Governments should try to exercise their authority. These spurious drugs are found even in hospitals and I would like the State Governments to be very effective in this matter and see that the powers given to the State Governments are exercised properly and effectively so that spurious drugs are not supplied to hospitals.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARIF BAIG: Sir, just now the hon. Minister said that the Supreme Court has taken a decision in case of 6 big companies, whose names have been given, and amount worth crores of rupees is due from them. The hon. Minister also said that a very small amount has been recovered from them. May I know the steps being taken to recover all the dues and the reason why such leniency is being shown to them?

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: The hon. member has answered his own question. They went to the court; when they go to the courts, the courts take a long time to decide and during that time we cannot do anything at all. Now, the Supreme Court has decided in our favour and we are taking steps to recover these arrears.

Gas Based Project in Northern Region

*394. **SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any potentialities for development of gas based projects in the Northern region;

(b) if so, whether any schemes for harnessing this potential source of energy is being formulated; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). Availability of gas in the Northern electricity region is, presently, restricted to the gas supplied through the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipeline. Gas based power projects are under operation at Anta (Rajasthan), Auraiya (Uttar Pradesh) and Delhi. Another project is under execution at Dadri in Uttar Pradesh. Depending upon the availability of natural gas, more gas based power projects are

proposed to be taken up for implementation in the Northern electricity region.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Most of this natural gas is being wasted into the atmosphere by burying out or for want of storage or transportation facilities through the pipeline. As per my knowledge three-fourths of it is being wasted like this. May I know from the hon. Minister what percentage of this natural gas is being burnt out and if there is any proposal in the Ministry to extend this HBJ pipeline to Punjab, and similarly to the East up to West Bengal and to the South?

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: This question pertains to the Northern Region and also my colleague. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: You will appreciate that it is a question of joint effort.

MR. SPEAKER: I am concerned with the reply.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, the hon. Member wants to know as to how much of this natural gas is being wasted. It is apparent that this question should be replied by the Minister of Petroleum only, however, as per my information, at the time of the beginning of Seventh Five Year Plan when this scheme was implemented, 40 per cent of the gas was being wasted. Now that percentage has come down to 30, but still 30 per cent is being wasted. A proposal from Punjab had been received by the Central Government to extend the HBJ pipeline upto Punjab, but no decision has been taken in this regard so far.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had projected this requirement in 1988 and then in 1989. I am happy that this demand had already been given to the Ministry. The hon. Minister has already

stated that nearly thirty per cent of the energy is being wasted. It is expensive to transport coal for thermal plants and as far as the hydro energy is concerned it is nearly fully tapped in Punjab. May I request the hon. Minister to take down my suggestion for extending the HBJ pipeline upto Punjab for having a gas based power plant?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, I have taken note of the suggestion given by the hon. Member. During the course of the Eighth Plan, gas availability is expected to increase. A part of this gas is expected to be transported through the HBJ pipeline for supply of gas to new units. The programme includes the schemes for evacuation and utilisation of gas, which is presently being wasted at the moment.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, the present requirement of power in Madhya Pradesh is about 2500 megawatt and there is a shortfall of 17 per cent in availability. Sir, the hon. Minister knows the bulk of the power generation in Madhya Pradesh is thermal based and therefore, it is located in eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. The northern part of Madhya Pradesh, therefore, has to incur very great transmission losses and there is no possibility of thermal based power plants in the northern part because there is no coal. The only possibility is a gas based power plant. The hon. Minister knows the HBJ pipeline passes through the district of Guna in the northern part of M.P. and goes on touching the districts of Gwalior, Datia and on to Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, the Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted four proposals of gas based power plants of 450 megawatt each at Gwalior, Raigarh, Jhabua, Guna and Datia. We are facing a very acute power shortage especially in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh. And the industrial loom there is unprecedented. So, there is going to be a very acute power shortage situation. I met the hon. Minister in this regard. I have also met the hon. Minister Shri Gurupadaswamy in this regard. And they have assured me that they will try and expedite the clearance

or contemplate the clearance of gas based power plants in Gwalior/Datia and in Guna. I would like the Minister to enlighten me on this because this is going on for such a long time. The main advantage of gas based power plant is that it is very easy to establish and it can be put up on a short time. I would like to know the latest position on this and whether the hon. Minister can give me an assurance that by such and such a date, this plant will be either cleared or atleast a decision will be taken on this subject.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, I share the feeling of Shri Madhavrao Scindia and I have already stated that during the course of the Eighth Plan gas availability is expected to increase. There is a programme for expansion so that the gas which is being wasted today can be evacuated and may be utilised for power generation of other purposes. Sir, what the hon. Member has said about the gas based power projects, I am in total agreement with him. In fact, Sir, I very strongly feel, and this is only my personal view, that whatever gas is available, priority should be given for the generation of power by utilising this gas.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The Minister is not entitled to have his personal views while answering the question.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Would you be kind enough to allow me to complete my answer? I am merely saying this. I am not joining issue with the hon. Member. But he is protesting. I am saying that I am in total agreement with him. But even then he is protesting. O.K. I do not agree with him. He has not allowed me to complete the answer. In fact, I have already taken it up. Today whatever gas is available, its linkage has been committed to fertiliser plants, for other purposes and the gas based power projects too. I have already taken up this matter with my colleague, Shri Gurupadaswamy and he is also very much in agreement with it. We are trying that at least in future whatever additional gas is available, priority is given for setting up power projects based on gas.

And since the question mainly relates to northern region and Madhya Pradesh comes in western region, I will not be able to respond to the specific power projects which have been mentioned by the hon. Member. But if he needs, I can supply that information.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is my information that commercially exploitable quantities of gas have been discovered in the region of Jaisalmer. Further it is my information that commercially exploitable gas which has been discovered in Jaisalmer is currently not being utilised. Further, there is a proposal for the setting up of a suitable power plant etc. in or around Jaisalmer by the Government of Rajasthan as proposed to the Government of India. What is the status of these two aspects?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: ONGC and OIL have found small quantities of non-associated gas in Jaisalmer in Rajasthan. The quantity is considered too small for commercial extraction. 50,000 cubic metres of gas per day has been committed for the proposed Ramgarh gas based power project of the capacity of 3 mw of Rajasthan State Electricity Board. As orders for the main plant and equipment are yet to be finalised, it is not possible to indicate any commissioning schedule for this project at this moment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA: Is it true that foundation stones of the four factories licensed to be run on the gas to be supplied through HBJ pipeline, have not been laid so far, and that gas is not being utilised fully.

Will the Government consider the proposal for setting up gas based power projects at places nearer to HBJ pipeline, such as Farrukhabad in Uttar Pradesh or the districts of Madhya Pradesh instead of fertilizer factories so that the basic requirement of the increasing the generation of power is met.

Sir, I am asking this because fertiliser

can be imported whereas electricity cannot be imported.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, what the hon. Member as stated is true. The construction of the fertilizer factories which have been promised gas through HBJ pipeline, has still not been started. As per my information, notices have been issued to the licence holders of these factories by the Ministry of Petroleum. Perhaps one month's notice has been given to them. It is true that gas has been promised to these factories. The hon. Member has rightly stated that fertilizer can be imported from outside but not the electricity. It is true that if that gas is made available for power generation, 300 MW power stations based on it can be set up. Since the Ministry of Petroleum has already issued notices, further decision in this regard can be taken only when that period expires.

[*English*]

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, the Government of Maharashtra has often requested the Union Government for the extension of pipeline from Bombay High to Vidarbha and Marathwada region of Maharashtra, for setting up some gas-based industries in that region. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they are considering this request favourably.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, this question is related to gas-based power projects. If there is a question of extension of HBJ pipeline to some parts of Maharashtra, I think, the Petroleum Ministry will be in a better position to reply to the question.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: There is a demand for power projects also from Maharashtra, Sir... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: You need not lose your cool. I am not trying to evade the question. Sir, I think I have already stated that in the Eighth Plan, we have the plan for the expansion of the capacity of the HBJ pipeline so that more gas is made,

available for power generation or for other purposes. I have already stated that. Since that has not been finalised so far and since the matter is basically dealt with by the Petroleum Ministry, I am not in a position to go into the specific as to which places this line will be extended.

Restoration of Kanchanjangha Express and Janta Express

*396. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent public demand to immediately restore the two important Calcutta bound trains, Kanchanjangha Express and Janta Express of North-East Frontier Railway;

(b) if so, when these trains are proposed to be restored; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Kanchanjangha Express is a daily train to Howrah. Janta Express from New Bongaigaon was cancelled in August 1987.

(b) There is no proposal to reintroduce Janta Express.

(c) Poor patronage.

[Translation]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Railways has introduced new trains at many places but not a single train has been sanctioned for North-eastern Frontier Railway. The trains which were already in operation have also been cancelled. What is the reason behind it? Similarly, can the Gaur Express which starts from Malda, can be extended upto Alipurduar or not? Is there any provision to introduce any new train on the N.F. Railway, if not, the reason therefor?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This

train has not been withdrawn by the present Government. It was first cancelled in 1987 and then the decision to withdraw it for ever was taken in 1988. So far as the hon. Member's second question is concerned, at present the circumstances are not favourable for introducing new trains in this region.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: The eastern region is backward. There demand is long standing. Petroleum and other mineral products from Assam are transported to this area, from the security point of view too, this is a very important area. Our hope from the new Government have also dashed to the ground. Do the present Government intend to introduce good trains there. There has been a long standing demand to introduce a direct train from Tinsukia to Ranchi, Sambhalpur, Nagpur and Bombay. Will the hon. Minister take it into consideration.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will certainly consider it, but it will take some time.

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, my submission is that on the very important railway line from Khana Junction to Sainthia Junction which is only seventy-one kilometre, only single line is there. We have no double line from Khana to Sainthia. This is a very important track but there is no double line. The local people have demanded so many times for the double line but this demand has not been fulfilled. This time the hon. Railway Minister has not considered this proposal but this is very much important. I would like to know whether the hon. Railway Minister will go into doubling this track in the near future.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, this is a suggestion for future action.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, the previous Government had got some allergy to the very name of 'Janata'. So, they did not reintroduce the 'Janata' train. I think the present Government has got no such al-

lery. I am very sorry for giving poor patronage to this region. This is a very neglected region so far as railway map is concerned. North-Bengal is mainly inhabited by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. There was a unanimous resolution in the West Bengal Legislature supported and passed not only by the Left Front Members but also the Congress Members of the Legislature, for reintroduction of the Janata Express train and also introduction of a new Express Train from new Cooch-Behar to Calcutta. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is agreeable to these proposals or not.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that this train was withdrawn as the train was not being utilised fully. After that, Kanchanjanga Express which used to run for six days a week was extended to seven days. It is not possible to reintroduce that train when this train is already in operation.

SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the narrow gauge route from Dhaulpur to Sarmathra is only 70 km. Is there any proposal to convert this narrow gauge into broad gauge. I would like to know whether there is any proposal to run this train with diesel engine till it is converted into broad-gauge.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is no such proposal at present.

[*English*]

SHRI R.S. MANE: Sir, there was a long-standing demand from the people of Western Maharashtra that the railway track from Kolhapur to Pune, now belonging to the South-Central Railway, should be brought under the Central Railway. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he would consider this demand?

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about Kolhapur. This does not pertain to the present question. Next question.

Wage agreements in Public Sector Undertakings

*397. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the wage agreements finalised in the public sector undertakings during the last two years;

(b) whether there are any public sector undertakings in which wage agreements have not been finalised as yet;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). Wage agreements in ninety units of the public sector enterprises have been approved by Government in the last two years. The Memorandum of Understanding for 26 units of public sector enterprises for revision of wages, processed through the Bureau of Public Enterprises, are awaiting approval of Government. Details of these 26 units are given in the Annexure. The discrepancies in the proposals requiring clarifications and substantial variations in the wage structure are the main causes for delay. Finalisation of these settlements are being closely monitored by the managements of the public sector enterprises, the Bureau of Public Enterprises, and the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Annexure

Sl. No. *Name of the enterprise*

1 2

1. Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited.

1	2
2.	Goa Shipyard Limited.
3.	Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited (Chemical Division).
4.	Sponge Iron India Limited.
5.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited.
6.	Hindustan Insecticides Limited.
7.	Cotton Corporation of India Limited.
8.	Gas Authority of India Limited.
9.	Fertilizer and Chemicals (Trevancore) Limited.
10.	Tanneries and Footwear Corporation of India Limited.
11.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.
12.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited.
13.	Hindustan Photo Films Company Limited.
14.	Instrumentation Limited.
15.	National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited (Ghaziabad unit).
16.	Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Limited.
17.	State Trading Corporation Limited.
18.	Andrew Yule and Company Limited (Madras Switchgear unit).
19.	Scooters India Limited.
20.	Metal Scrap Trading Corporation and Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited.
21.	Hindustan Latex Limited.
22.	Modern Food Industries Limited.
23.	Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited.
24.	Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Limited.

1	2
25.	Petrofils Cooperative Limited.
26.	Cochin Shipyard Limited.

[Translation]

SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when was it that the wage agreement in 26 public sector undertakings were approved and how long it will take to implement it.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the approval in regard to the 26 public sector undertakings which he has mentioned has yet not taken place. 5 of these will be approved within a few days and these have already been received. The proposals for the remaining 19 has also been received. Some of these cases go to CCIA. Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs deals only those cases which do not come under guidelines.

SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since how long the remaining 19 cases have been lying unapproved.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the names of the companies have been given in the list. If your question relates to the pending cases, the details are available in the Bureau. It does not take much time in Bureau. Cases are completed in a week or two. Sometimes, these are sent back due to certain—mistakes in calculation or when there are questions pertaining to guidelines. It would take sometime to provide the detailed information of delay in each case.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, there are large number of cases where agreements, collective agreements, have been signed at the Enterprise level and we assume that the management as well as the trade unions are aware of the guidelines laid down by the B.P.E. In spite of that, I am sorry to say that—it is not just one or two weeks but months together—some of the these agreements

are lying at the Centre and they are not being cleared. No reason is given. For example—I cannot go into all the cases—this Hindustan Photo Films at Ooty or the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant—these agreements had been signed by the management and all the trade unions in that plant. Nevertheless they are lying here, they don't get clearance and there is a lot of discontentment and agitation. So, will he tell us what is the reason for this blockage and whether this process is expedited or is going to be expedited or not?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, most of the agreements are signed between the management and the unions and if they are within the guidelines or unless they are specifically removed because they don't fall within the guidelines, then only they are not implemented until they are signed. In fact, signing in most cases is a formality because there autonomy has been given to the management, they talk to the unions and sign the agreement. As I said, for the cases which take time here there are various reasons. Sometimes they don't fall within the guidelines. Sometimes the queries are made to the Ministry and then to the enterprise. In the case of Hindustan Photo Films, I would like to tell the hon. Member that it has been approved, and Vizag also has since been approved.

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the obsolete factory laws that exist today all over the country. Women are not allowed to work in the night shift. As a result, in two shifts they are not allowed to work. It is only in the general shift that they are allowed to work. Moreover, the 30 per cent reservation that the Rajiv Gandhi Government brought for women, will that be also extended to the public sector undertakings, I would like to know.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Regarding the first part of the question I don't understand what the hon. Member is asking. She is saying that according to the Industrial Act, they only work in one shift.

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Only one shift because of the obsolete factory Act. Why can't it be rationalised all over the country?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I am not aware of the details of the Act, but the same imputes

obsolete Factory Act. Maybe they can't work in two shifts. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Can I clarify? The point I want to make is that the shift itself is in such a way that women are allowed to work only in one shift when they are prepared to work in two shifts. Why can't it be two shifts?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Yes, I have understood. First let me answer the reservations the hon. Member is asking about. I don't think the reservation has been made on the basis of public sector or private sector. Certain categories of industries, certain areas which they want to promote, they have been reserved for the women entrepreneurs—not entrepreneurs, but workers. But it is not by public sector or private sector, there is no such distinction. (*Interruptions*). One part of the question relates to labour and you will have to put a separate question to the Labour Ministry.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Minister of Industry whether Sehra, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Purnia districts of Bihar have been declared industrially backward areas and is there any proposal to set up new industries there.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: The list provided by the hon. Minister does not mention the name of Manganese Ore India Ltd. An agreement had been signed in regard to the labourers in that company. Resentment has spread among the labourers in respect of the same agreement and they resorted to strike for it. Thus, I would like to know that since the unions which signed the agreement are in minority and whether the Government would reconsider the issue to get the favour of main unions.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: There are 40 more public sector units in respect of which agreement is due and has not been received. No information is available in regard to the other company which has been mentioned. So far as the matter of signing the agreement with this union is concerned, the Labour Commissioner certifies the union and the management can sign agreement with it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Royalty on Crude Oil

*393. SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of royalty paid to different States from which petroleum crude is being extracted;

(b) whether Government propose to set up an Expert Committee to determine afresh the principles of determining the oil royalty; and

(c) if so, by what time the final decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The present rate of royalty on crude oil is Rs. 192/- per metric tonne. This is applicable throughout the country.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to set up an Expert Committee. However, the rate of royalty is under review in consultation with the State Governments.

Train from Hazipur to Sugauli in Bihar

*395. SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for introducing a train from Hazipur to Sugauli (Bihar); and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no request pending for introduc-

ing a passenger service between Hazipur and Sugauli, being circuitous route.

Construction of Tuticorin Airport

*399. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Tuticorin Vagaikulam Airport will begin to function;

(b) whether the progress of the construction work is as per target fixed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) By December, 1990.

(b) Pavement work i.e. runway, taxiway apron etc. is in progress as per target fixed and is likely to be completed by 31.8.90. The construction of terminal building is slightly behind schedule.

(c) and (d). In response to the tender for terminal building, only one tender was received, and as such it has been re-tendered on 2nd April, 1990. The tender will be opened on 25th April, 1990.

Production in Jogighopa Unit of Ashok Paper Mills Ltd.

*400. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 13 on 13 March, 1990 regarding proposal for rehabilitation of paper mills and state:

(a) the steps being taken to nationalise and re-start production in Jogighopa and Rameshwar Nagar units of the Ashok Paper Mills Limited in view of the agreement between the Governments of Assam and Bihar

during the proceedings of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction and during discussions with Union Government;

(b) whether steps for rag pulp and captive power unit for Rameshwar Nagar unit are still being considered; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to revive Thakur Paper Mills Limited?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Governments of Assam and Bihar had sent draft Ordinances for nationalising the two units of Ashok Paper Mills Ltd. located in their respective States for receiving President's instructions thereon, before promulgating the Ordinances. While President's instructions on the draft Ordinance have since been conveyed to the Government of Assam, certain observations/suggestions on behalf of the Government of India have been conveyed to Government of Bihar for their comments, which are awaited. Further steps to nationalise and reopen the two units located in their respective States are to be taken by Governments of Assam and Bihar.

(b) No, Sir, because the Government have not received any fresh proposal in this behalf, after the original one was rejected in 1982.

(c) Thakur Paper Mills Ltd. has been lying closed since 1982. It has been reported that efforts of the financial institutions to draw up proposals, in consultations with State Government of Bihar, for removing the difficulties being faced by the unit have been successful.

Medical Check up of Pilots

*401. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules regarding medical check up of Indian Airlines pilots;

(b) to what extent and in what circumstances consumption of liquor by the Indian Airlines pilots is considered permissible;

(c) what is the check to ensure that a pilot having consumed liquor is not allowed to fly the plane; and

(d) the penalty for violation of prescribed norms in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). Indian Airlines Pilots are subjected to periodical medical examinations for the issue/renewal of their licences at one of the 9 Air Force Medical Boards in the country. Those pilots possessing Commercial Pilot's Licences are subjected to a medical examination every 12 months as long as they are below 38 years of age. After attaining the age of 38 years, they are subjected to a medical examination every 6 months. Those pilots having Senior Commercial Pilot's Licence or Airline Transport Pilot's Licences are subjected to half yearly medical examinations irrespective of age. The standards for such examinations are those approved by the International Civil Aviation Organisation and notified by the Director General of Civil Aviation in accordance with Rule 398 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

2. A pilot shall not take any alcoholic drink within 12 hours prior to the commencement of the flight as also during the flight. There should be no detectable amount of alcohol in his blood, breath or urine. He is subjected to a pre-flight medical check up by a qualified doctor to ensure that he is not under the influence of alcohol. In case it is established in the pre-flight medical check up that a pilot is under the influence of alcohol, he is immediately put off from flying duties and placed under suspension. Penalties for violation are suspension of the pilot's licence, disqualification of the pilot from flying for a specified period, permanent cancellation of his licence by the Director General of Civil Aviation and disciplinary action by the

Indian Airlines, including termination of services.

Coal Fines in Kathara Coal Washeries

*402. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of coal fines lying in the tanks and coal washeries of Kathara in the Central Coalfields Limited as on 1 March, 1990 and the approximate sale value thereof;

(b) since when it is lying there;

(c) whether the accumulation of coal fines is on the increase;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the slurry is now flowing out in the Damodar river, polluting the water; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The total quantity of coal fines lying in the tanks of Kathara Washery as on 1.3.1990 has been estimated at about 3,75,000 M.T. of sale value of Rs. 11 crores approx.

(b) to (d). Kathara washery was commissioned in the year 1970. Coal fines are by-products of any washery system. Hence, coal fines have been accumulating in slurry ponds of Kathara washery ever since 1970. Initially there was no demand for this item, but later on it was found useful as middlings and for manufacture of briquettes. The company has been floating tenders for sale of coal slurry since 1981-82. The quantity of coal fines in the slurry ponds varies from time to time depending upon the washery operations and off-take of the slurry. It is, however, a fact that there has been an increase in the accumulation of coal fines since August '89 because of a dispute between the contractor engaged in the recovery of coal fines and his workmen.

(e) and (f). Since the coal fine accumulation at present is 3.75 lakhs M.T. only and the slurry pond of Kathara washery has a capacity of about 7 lakh M.T., there is ordinarily no over-flow of coal slurry into the Damodar river. There were, however, occasions in the past when the slurry pond bounds were breached leading to overflow of coal fines in the adjacent fields and on to the natural river drainage, but in such cases action was taken by the coal company to repair the bunds immediately.

Solar Energy System

*403. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the future prospects of solar energy system in the country; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to encourage the development of solar energy system?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) There is a large potential for solar energy systems in India.

(b) The measures taken to encourage the development of solar energy systems include promotion of research and development, setting up demonstration and extension programmes, provision of incentives to users and manufacturers of solar energy systems and products, and training of personnel in the use of such systems.

Hiring of Helicopters from Foreign Countries

*404. SHRI ANADI CHARANDAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are hiring helicopters from foreign countries for different purposes within the countries and abroad; and

(b) if so, the purpose, amount spent and names of countries from which these helicopters were hired during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Transportation of Gas by GAIL

*405. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited has been allowed to undertake bulk transportation of natural gas in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing GAIL to transport gas which according to the ONGC Act of 1979 is the function of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(c) whether a Committee consisting of the representatives of the ONGC, GAIL and Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals had been set up to go into the issue involving bulk transportation of gas and transfer of assets from the ONGC; and

(d) if so, the recommendations of the Committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). The Gas Authority of India Limited has been set up in 1984 with the objectives of, among other things, undertaking the work of transporting marketing and processing of natural gas. In line with these objectives, GAIL have already taken up the HBJ project and are currently transporting gas along this pipeline and supplying gas to various bulk consumers along the pipeline. In accordance with

the original decision and keeping in mind the need for an appropriate organizational arrangement for the work of production and utilisation of natural gas, it has been decided, after fully taking into account the views of ONGC and GAIL, that as a rule ONGC will restrict itself to production of gas and its transportation upto designated points. Beyond this point, GAIL will take over the work of transportation marketing and processing of gas.

(c) and (d). No committee has been formed for examining the question of transfer of assets and responsibilities from ONGC to GAIL. Details of the transfer are being worked out.

[*Translation*]

Regularisation of casual Gangmen in Railways

*406. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual gangmen working in Railways;

(b) whether there is any proposal for regularising the services of casual gangmen working in Danapur Division of Eastern Railway as per their seniority;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) As on 1.1.1990 approximately 71,000 Casual Gangmen are working on Zonal Railways (The figures are provisional).

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. On the Eastern Railway 6310 posts of Gangmen have been sanctioned for decasualisation. Of these 6310 posts, 868 have been earmarked for Danapur Division. 798 of these posts have already been filled.

Allotment of LPG Agency at Karvi in Banda District (U.P.)

*407. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether LPG dealership at Karvi in Banda district in Uttar Pradesh was reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the number of applications received therefor,

(c) whether this agency has been awarded to a non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe person; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No applications were received in response to the advertisement. Subsequently, 26 nominations were received from the Collector, Banda District, out of which only 8 candidates submitted applications.

(c) No, Sir. The agency has been awarded to the selected candidate who has produced documentary proof that he belongs to a Scheduled Caste.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Rail link to Kakinada (A.P)

*408. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring Kakinada (Headquarters of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh) on the main railway line:

(b) if so, the timeframe within which a decision and implementation of the above proposal is likely to take place; and

(c) the estimated cost of this project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

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

[Translation]

Helicopter Corporation of India

*409. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Helicopter Corporation Safed Hathi" appeared in 'Navbharat Times' dated 2 January, 1990;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any inquiry into the functioning and utility of the Helicopter Corporation of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government has recently constituted two Committees one to examine the various operational/safety aspects of Westland Helicopters and the other to examine the various aspects relating to their purchase and its impact on the functioning of Pawan Hans Limited. While the report of the first Committee has just been received, the report of the second Committee is awaited.

[English]

OTA to Railway Board Staff

*410. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:
SHRIRAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission recommended that payment of overtime allowance should be stopped and staff be rotated in such a manner to escape from payment of such allowance;

(b) whether the practice of allowing overtime allowance still continues in the Railways;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount of overtime allowance paid to the staff in the Railway Board Office during December, 1989 to March, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. These recommendations apply only to staff working in Railway Board and its attached Offices. However, as per Government's directive. OTA is being paid to eligible staff in Railway Ministry for doing extra work beyond prescribed working hours in exceptional cases.

(b) and (c). Railway employees governed by statutory provisions like Hours of Employment Regulations, Factory Act, etc. continue to be paid overtime allowance according to the provisions in the above mentioned Regulations/Act as this is a statutory obligation.

(d) An amount of Rs. 1,71,248.00 was paid as overtime allowance to the staff in Railway Board's Office during December, 1989 to March, 1990.

[Translation]

Provision of Electricity to Kyojharharh and Mayurbhanj Districts of Orissa

4115. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide electricity to rural and tribal areas of Kyojharharh and Mayurbhanj districts;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) the details of the total amount proposed to be spent by Government on this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per the available information, by the end of February, 1990, 1501 and 2089 villages (including tribal villages) respectively, have been electrified in the Kyojharharh and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa.

All the remaining villages are likely to be electrified in the future subject to the availability of funds and other inputs.

For the Annual Plan 1990-91, the Working Group of the Planning Commission have proposed an outlay of Rs. 2800 lakhs for rural electrification for the entire State of Orissa. District-wise programme is finalized at the State level.

[English]

Level of production of Soaps permissible for Hindustan Lever Limited

4116. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the levels of production permissible for M/s Hindustan Lever Limited

in respect of the manufacture of washing soap and toilet soap were prescribed by Government sometime back;

(b) whether the prescribed levels stand changed because of taking over of big units like Stephen Chemicals Ltd., Rajpura, Union Home Products Ltd., Mangalore and by setting up of new production units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). The Soap making units of Hindustan Lever Ltd., at Bombay and Calcutta were in existence prior to the enactment of I (D&R) Act, 1951. Subsequently the productive capacity has been fixed by the Government for both these two units. M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd., were allowed to take over M/s Stephen Chemicals subject to the condition that the licenced capacity of this Unit would be subsumed within the overall licensed capacity of Toilet Soap of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. This principle has been adopted by the Government in similar cases.

Boeing fleet with Indian Airlines

4117. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing Boeing fleet with the Indian Airlines has already passed the economic age and their operation and maintenance has become increasingly expensive and uneconomic in the course of the last five years;

(b) if so, whether any negotiations with any foreign country have been made for their repairs and maintenance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, the names of such countries and how much foreign exchange is likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No Boeing-737

aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines has crossed the economic age. However, nine B-737 aircraft of Indian Airlines will be crossing economic design life beyond 20 years in the next five years. The operation and maintenance of these aircraft have become expensive due to repairs and modifications. Indian Airlines has plans to withdraw the first batch of B-737 aircraft acquired in 1970-71 from its commercial operation during 1991.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Labour Relation Committee in Air India

4118. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the term of the "Labour Relations Committee" in Air India; and

(b) when it is proposed to reconstitute the Committee by elections?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) According to Rule 51 of Air Corporations Rules, 1954, the term of Labour Relations Committee is two years.

(b) The staff notice issued by the Management on 21.5.1987 for holding elections to elect 12 representatives of employees by means of secret ballot for constituting the 16th Labour Relations Committee has been challenged through a writ petition in the Bombay High Court. The High Court has granted a stay restraining the Management from holding elections. The matter is presently subjudice.

Grant-in-aid to Aero Club of India

4119. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Union Government on providing subsidy, subvention,

grants-in-aid to the Aero Club of India or any other Club affiliated to the Aero Club of India during the last three years;

(b) what has been the utilisation of these funds;

(c) the authority responsible for auditing their accounts; and

(d) how do Government ensure proper utilisation of the funds for the purpose for which these are provided to the Club?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Central Government sanctioned grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 448 lakhs to the Aero Club of India to cover expenditure on the plan for the development of aerospots in the country. Flying Clubs/Gliding Clubs are not affiliated to, but are members of the Aero Club of India. The Central Government do not provide any subsidy or subvention to the Aero Club of India.

(b) 28 Cessna-152 Trainer aircraft, 10 Winches and 24 Microlight aircraft were procured by the Aero Club of India and allotted to various clubs all over the country. The funds have also been utilised for recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the Project Management.

(c) The Annual accounts of the Aero Club of India are audited by the Chartered Accountants of the Club, the Director of Audit (CW&M) and the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.

(d) To ensure proper utilisation of funds by the Aero Club of India, the following measures have been provided for:—

- (i) Grants-in-aid are subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in the General Financial Rules for such grants;
- (ii) Grants-in-aid are to be released in

periodic instalments on the basis of actual requirements; and

- (iii) Certificate of Utilisation of Funds is to be furnished by the Club.

International Congress on use of Plastics in Agriculture

4120. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Congress representing 25 countries was held in Delhi in the last week of February and the first week of March, 1990 to discuss the use of plastics in the field of agriculture;

(b) if so, the names of the host institutes; and

(c) the details of the issues discussed and the conclusions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Congress was organised by National Committee on the Use of Plastics in Agriculture (NCPA) under the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, in association with Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited and other institutes like Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Central Board of Irrigation and Power, etc.

(c) The International Congress discussed the relevant topics like technology transfer, micro irrigation, lining of canals, packaging, surface cover cultivation, greenhouses, etc. A number of valuable recommendations have been made, like setting up of plasticulture information cell, training of scientists and exchange of visits, setting up of centres for development of protected cultivation technologies in different agro-climatic conditions and encouragement of various other plasticulture applications.

[*Translation*]**Plasticulture Scheme in Sitapur District of Uttar Pradesh**

4121. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce plasticulture scheme in Sitapur District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). There is no proposal from the Central Government to introduce any specific plasticulture scheme in Sitapur District. However, plastics are used in agriculture in various parts of Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]**Coal supply to Talcher Thermal Power Plant**

4122. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the low generation of power in the Talcher Thermal Power Plant is attributed to inadequate coal supplies by the Coal India Limited; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to remove this bottleneck by constructing steam bunker and slack bunker at Jagannath mines?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Steam coal bunker and slack bunker are provided at Jagannath mines.

New policy for foreign investment

4123. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to adopt a new policy for foreign investment in joint collaboration in India; and

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). The foreign collaboration policy is presently being reviewed with a view to simplifying procedures and eliminating delays.

Subsidy to Karnataka people for Biogas development

4124. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people living in the hilly areas of Karnataka who were getting subsidy under the National project on biogas development;

(b) whether benefits given to some of those beneficiaries have been with-drawn;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to give the benefits to all taluks in the nine districts of Karnataka for setting up biogas plants as requested by the State Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Under the National Project on Biogas Development, about 6800 beneficiaries living in the notified forty hilly talukas of Karnataka were given Central subsidy for setting up of biogas plants through the State Government and the Khadi and

Village Industries Commission during the year 1988-89.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). All talukas in the concerned nine districts of Karnataka are already eligible for benefits, including Central subsidy, as per the norms provided under the National Project on Biogas Development. However, as requested by the State Government non-hilly areas could not be made eligible for higher rates of Central subsidy at par with hilly areas as notified by the Planning Commission.

Uniform Wages in Public Sector Undertakings

4125. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for variations in wages in the public sector undertakings; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce uniform wages to employees in the public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Wages vary in the Public Sector Undertakings as they are fixed on the basis of negotiated settlements between managements and Unions subject to final approval of Government.

(b) No Sir.

Closure of Coal Mines in Bihar

4126. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of coal mines in Bihar have been closed down;

(b) whether some more coal mines have fallen sick and are on the verge of closure;

(c) if so, the reasons of the sickness and

closure of those mines in Bihar; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to revive these mines?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Nine mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, eight mines of Central Coalfields Limited and ten mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited situated in Bihar have been closed after nationalisation.

(b) Eleven mines of Central Coalfields Limited have fallen sick and have been reorganised and amalgamated with other mines. Five mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited were closed due to uneconomic working and are now amalgamated for planning an open-cost project.

(c) Reasons for closure of the mines are very high cost of production, very low productivity and in some cases depletion or exhaustion of mineable reserves etc.

(d) The following steps have been taken for improving performance of the heavily losing mines:

1. Rationalisation of manpower
2. Redeployment of manpower
3. Training for skill upliftment
4. Liberal voluntary retirement scheme
5. Improving productivity
6. Increasing production of superior grades of coal, if available.
7. Intensive monitoring of identified mines.

Facilities to Women Employees in Indian Airlines

4127. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women employees in Indian Airlines;

(b) whether women employees are provided with pick-up and drop transport facility, especially during night shifts; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what other facilities are provided to female employees during night shifts by Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) As on the 31st of March, 1990, there were 2533 women employees in Indian Airlines.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Women employees in Indian Airlines are provided with transport facilities as and when posted at odd hours. Women employees are at present deployed in night shift only at Bombay and they are provided with transport facility. Airhostesses are provided pick up and drop facility from their residence irrespective of their duty timings.

(d) Female employees of Indian Airlines are provided with exclusive rest room and canteen facilities. They are posted in areas where police is available round the clock in addition to Indian Airlines' own security personnel. Airhostesses, whenever night stopping at outstations, are provided with hotel accommodation.

Use of Natural Gas and Coal as Energy

4128. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage use of coal and natural gas as sources of energy in place of petroleum products in order to reduce import of crude; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Use of coal and Natural gas is encouraged to relieve pressure on liquid petroleum products. Annual production of coal increased from about 147 million tonnes at the beginning of the VII Plan to about 200 million tonnes in 1989-90. Similarly, natural gas utilisation increased from the level of about 11 million cubic metres per day in 1984-85 to about 27 million cubic metres per day in 1989-90. Coal is being supplied to industries like power, steel, cement etc. Similarly natural gas is being supplied for power and fertilizer plants and various industrial uses. Production of both coal and gas would increase substantially during the VIII Plan period and supplies would be made to these and other industries on a much larger scale than at present.

Over crowding at Savarde (Goa)

4129. PROF. GOPAL RAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about health hazards and accidents due to over-crowding of overloading sites at Savarde Station, in Goa; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

B.G. Link to Maunath Bhanjan

4130. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to connect Maunath Bhanjan with broad-gauge railway line by constructing a bridge on river

Ganga from Todighat railway station in Ghazipur district for the over all development of Ghazipur in pursuance of the recommendations of the Patel Commission;

(b) if so, whether work has been started on this project;

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to include this project for implementation in the Eighth Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Mau Jn. has been connected by B.G. after conversion of Bhatni-Mau M.G. section. It will also be connected by B.G. to Varanasi when Mau-Varanasi section is opened during this year. There is, however, no proposal to construct bridge over river Ganga at Tarighat to connect Mau by a B.G. line.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Due to acute constraint of resources and heavy commitments on hand there is no such proposal at present.

[English]

Tehri Dam Project

4131. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure involved so far on the construction of the Tehri Dam Project;

(b) the time by which it will be commissioned; and

(c) the estimated generation of power in megawatts?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) An expenditure of

about Rs. 448.25 crores has been incurred so far on the construction of Tehri Dam Project.

(b) The Project is expected to be commissioned by June, 1997.

(c) Tehri Dam Project has an installed power generating capacity of 1000 MW.

Guidelines to Public Sector Enterprises

4132. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to public sector enterprises during the last two years regarding award of contracts for procuring machinery, civil aviation jobs recruitment, promotion and wages; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). In the last two years a few guidelines on wages only have been issued. The important guidelines relate to payment of interim relief to workers and executives; raising the limits of House Rent Allowances without rent receipt and City Compensatory Allowances to employees following 3rd Central Pay Commission Dearness Allowance formula raising the ceiling limit of wage increases applicable to new wage agreements and raising the rate of Provident Fund contribution.

LPG Agency in Tamil Nadu

4133. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies allotted in Tamil Nadu so far, district-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to allot more LPG agencies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Upto 28.2.1990, 301 LPG distributorships have been allotted in the State of Tamil Nadu as per district-wise breakup given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Oil Companies have planned to allot 16 more LPG distributorships in Tamil Nadu at the following locations:—

<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of LPG distributorships</i>
1. Coimbatore	4
2. Tirupur	1
3. Kodaikanal	1
4. Erode	2
5. Wellington	1
6. Trichirapalli	1
7. Madurai	1
8. Nagarcoil	1
9. Tuticorin	1
10. Salem	1
11. Madras	2
Total	16

<i>Name of the District in Tamil Nadu</i>	<i>No. of LPG distributorships</i>
1	2
1. Chengalpattu	1
2. Coimbatore	26
3. Chengai Anna	7
4. Chidambaram	5

1	2
5. Dharmapuri	6
6. Kamarajar	4
7. Kanyakumari	5
8. Madras City	98
9. Madurai	21
10. N.A. Ambedkar	8
11. North Arcot	9
12. Nellore	5
13. Nilgiris	7
14. Kanchi Anna	3
15. Periyar	13
16. Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan	3
17. Quaid-E-Millath	3
18. Pudukottai	1
19. Ramanathapuram	2
20. Ramnad	2
21. South Arcot	13
22. Salem	17
23. Sambuvaroyar	4
24. Trichy	18
25. Thanjavur	13
26. Tirunelveli	5
Total	301

Installation of statue of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

4134. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited procured a metallic statue of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru last year;

(b) if so, the amount paid in buying this statue and the name of the supplying agency; and

(c) whether the statue has been installed if so, where and if not, when it is likely to be installed and where?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). Last year, BHEL New Delhi procured a metallic statue of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for Rs. 82,500/- from M/s Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur which is a subsidiary of SAIL. The statue will be installed at Bhopal soon.

Payment of bills of Ancillary units by Punjab Tractor Limited

4135. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ancillary industrial units attached to the Punjab Tractors Limited;

(b) the number out of them situated in Ropar district;

(c) the amount of bills of the small ancillary units pending against the Punjab Tractors Limited; and

(d) the reasons for delay in payment of the bills?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Punjab Tractors Limited have reported that there are 240 Nos. of ancillary/SSI suppliers supplying

materials to them and 95 such units are located in Ropar District.

(c) and (d). Supply of materials and payments therefor are commercial transactions involving contractual obligation between the suppliers and Punjab Tractors Limited and Government do not exercise any statutory control over it. Punjab Tractors Limited have reported that monthly supplies by ancillary/SSI units amounted to Rs. 1.7 crores, and the outstandings of the month of March, 1990 amounting to Rs. 12 lakhs have also been cleared.

National Bio-Gas Development Programme in Orissa

4136. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bio-gas Development programme is being implemented in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, to what extent the programme has helped the tribals in Orissa; and

(c) the number of bio-gas plants set up in the tribal districts of Orissa, especially, in the Phulbani district?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency, during the period from 1985-86 to 1988-89 about 3170 tribal families have benefitted from the setting up of biogas plants under the National Project on Biogas Development. In addition, 63 biogas plants have been installed in Orissa by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission under the Integrated Tribal Development Projects during 1986-87 to 1988-89.

(c) Over 7950 family type biogas plants were set up in the five tribal districts of Orissa, including about 435 plants in Phulbani district during the period 1985-86 to 1989-90 (upto February, 1990).

Doubling of Cuttack-Paradeep Railway Line

4137. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of doubling of the railway line from Cuttack of Paradeep has made any substantial progress;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). Survey for doubling of Cuttack-Paradeep section has been approved. It is difficult to state, at this stage, as to when the work would be taken up or completed.

Gas find in Tripura

4138. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has discovered a vast gas zone in Tripura;

(b) if so, the proposal to utilise the gas reserves found there;

(c) whether any gas-based project is proposed to be set up there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). ONGC have established production potential for natural gas in Tripura. Gas is now being supplied to the following gas based power projects in the State:

(i) Baramura Power Plant : 0.13 MMCMD

(ii) Rokhia Power Plant : 0.05 MMCMD

In addition, about 0.015 MMCMD gas is also being supplied to Brick Kilns and other small consumers.

The consumption of gas in the two power plants at Baramura and Rokhia is expected to go upto 0.2 MMCMD and 0.15 MMCMD respectively by about August 1990 after additional turbines are installed.

Availability of gas has also been indicated for the following projects:

(i) 500 MW Power Plant

(ii) 75 MW Power Plant

(iii) Agartala City Distribution.

[Translation]

Allotment of Stalls and Trolleys to SC/ST at Railway Stations

4139. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea stalls, book stalls, refreshment stalls and trollies at Railway Stations are given on contract basis or allotted directly;

(b) whether preference is given to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for allotment of stalls and trollies at the Railway Stations; and

(c) if so, the zone-wise number of stalls and trollies allotted to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Allotment of catering, vending and book stalls contracts

are done by Zonal Railways Administrations by calling applications through Press notifications and/or through local notices displayed at Railway Stations. Applications so received are scrutinised by a screening Committee of officers and based on their recommendations and after approval of the competent authority the contract is awarded to a most suitable candidate on merits.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

[English]

Power Projects with USSR assistance

4140. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

Name of the Project	Executing Agency	Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	Loan amount (in million Roubles)
1. Vindhyachal STPP Stage-I	NTPC	6 X 210	1335.25	384.00
2. Kahalgaon TPS	NTPC	4 X 210	1484.00	224.25
3. Vindhyachal STPP Stage - II	NTPC	2 X 500	1316.25	400.00
4. Kayamkulam	NTPC	2 X 210	754.25	()
5. Mangalore	NTPC	2 X 210	801.10	() 770.00
6. Maithon RBC	DVC	4 X 210	1205.80	()
7. Tehri Hydro Power Complex	THDC	4 X 250	2439.40	1500.00
		4 X 250		
		4 X 100		
8. Kol Dam	NJPC	4 X 200	942.51	

(a) the details of various power projects at present proposed to be executed with the USSR assistance in the country;

(b) whether only one manufacturing facility for a number of equipments, like all power stations control panels, existed at a factory in Baku, Azerbaijan, where production has been affected recently; and

(c) if so, whether Government have reviewed or propose to review the entire gamut of Soviet-aided power project programme in India and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Details of various Soviet assisted power projects in India are given below:

(b) No, Sir. Only a few auxiliary equipment for boilers such as gas ducts, low pressure piping etc. are being supplied from a factory in Baku. Even these auxiliary equipments could be obtained from other factories in USSR, in case of any serious problem in their supply from the factory in Baku.

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

Upgradation of Technology for Cement Industry

4141. SHRIDILIP SINGHJUDEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long term plan has been prepared for upgrading the technology of cement industry from wet to dry process, both in the private and public sectors;

(b) if so, its broad features;

(c) whether World Bank has offered any aid in this behalf; and

(d) if so, the anticipated amount thereof and how it is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Modernisation of cement industry is a continuous process and Government encourages the cement industry to take effective steps for conversion of wet process plants into semi-dry/dry process plants. Import of technology and equipment is permitted for this purpose as per the policy. The existing plants are allowed additional capacities if such capacities arise out of modernisation and expansion to the optimum economic level.

(c) and (d). Under the agreement signed in July 1986 with the World Bank for a total loan of US \$ 200 million, a sum of US \$ 163.5 million was assigned to finance schemes for the conversion of cement plants based on wet process to dry process.

Licences for manufacturing Soap

4142. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the State-wise number of public limited companies issued licences for manufacturing toilet and washing soaps?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Toilet Soap is a de-licensed industry. The details of the units such as names, locations, item of manufacture and capacity are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their "Monthly Newsletter". Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly. However washing soap/laundry soap is an item reserved for exclusive development in the Small Scale Sector. The Small Scale Units need not take a licence for manufacture of this product. Almost the entire small scale sector units manufacturing laundry soap is without the aid of power and they are private companies.

Setting up of Gentamycin Sulphate Plant in Orissa

4143. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22nd March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4226 regarding letter of intent to IPICOL to manufacture Gentamycin Sulphate and state:

(a) whether Union Government have since issued the letter of intent to Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., for setting up a Gentamycin Sulphate Plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, the capacity of the plant sanctioned by Government ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURU-DASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The licensed annual capacity is 5 MT.

(c) Does not arise.

Exploitation of renewable sources of energy

4144. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the plans for harnessing the renewable sources of energy with particular reference to solar energy;

(b) how many units producing solar cookers and other appliances closed down during the last three years and the reasons therefor?

(c) the funds spent by Government in the shape of subsidy during the last three years and the recipients of these subsidies;

(d) whether there is any system of monitoring the disbursement of these subsidies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Annual Plan for 1990-91 envisages an outlay of over Rs. 125 crores for the development and utilisation of new and renewable sources of energy. It is *inter-alia*, proposed to install under the solar photovoltaic programme 2,000 street lighting systems, 50 water pumping systems, 1,000 domestic street lighting systems, and 100 KWp capacity in power plants and for various other applications. The solar thermal programme for 1990-91 includes installation of collector area of 30,000 square metres and promoting the use of over 31,000 additional solar cookers.

(b) About 33 such units have not renewed their registrations during the last three years without assigning any reasons.

(c) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has three programmes, namely, Biogas, Improved Chulha and Solar Thermal under which subsidies

are provided to various categories of users, such as Government and public sector organisations, autonomous and private organisations, and individual users. The total amount provided as subsidy under these programmes during the last three years is about Rs. 163 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(e) Implementation of programmes, including disbursement of subsidies, is monitored by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and its Regional Offices, the State Governments and their Nodal Agencies for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, as well as by other organisations concerned, such as the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. In addition, utilisation certificates and field inspection reports are required to be furnished by the implementing agencies. Independent field surveys are also carried out to monitor implementation of the programmes.

[*Translation*]

Quota of berths at Jhansi

4145. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the reservation quota in two-tier-AC coaches in the main trains passing through Jhansi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There is no proposal at present to increase reservation quota of two-tier-AC berths at Jhansi station.

(b) Does not arise.
[*English*]

Industries in Kerala

4146. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries set up in Kerala during 1989;

(b) whether the rate of growth is lower than the previous years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Total number of SSI units set-up in Kerala during 1988-89 was 10,188.

(b) Growth in number of units set-up during 1988-89 over 1987-88 was 49% as against growth of 2% during 1987-88 over 1986-87.

(e) Does not arise.

Accidents in Mines of ECL

4147. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the number of heating, fire, gas, inrush, inundation, subsidence and accidents in the underground mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited during 1989?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): The following incidents relating to heating, fire and subsidence have been reported by Eastern Coalfields Limited in 1989:—

Incidents relating to heating and fire:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Mine</i>	<i>Date of Detection</i>	<i>Cause</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Ghusick	5.7.89	Spontaneous heating in partially stowed goaf.
2.	Madhabpur	7.8.89	Spontaneous heating in old depillared panel.
3.	Madhujore	10.8.89	Spontaneous heating in old goaved out area.
4.	Seetalpur	18.8.89	Spontaneous heating in old development working.
5.	Girimint	20.8.89	Fire due to Electrical sparking near wooden cogs.
6.	South Samla	6.12.89	Spontaneous heating in old stowed depillared panel.
7.	J.K. Nagar	13 12 89	Spontaneous heating in fallen coal at drift connecting Bogra to Satgram Seam.

Incidents relating to subsidence :-

JANUARY 89	Sanctoria Vill.	Due to old underground workings of Dishergarh Seam more than 50 years ago, pot-holes occurred.
JANUARY 89	Kenda Vill.	One hut damaged and other two affected due to subsidence over very old (to years) Underground working of Kenda Seam.
MAY 89	Poniati W/S	About 30 metres West of Workshop subsidence measuring 0.9 metres in depth and covering an area of 5.4 metres in diam. occurred. Miscrants had indulged in illegal mining from abandoned Quarry side, reducing the size of pillars left to support Surface.
MAY 89	Haripur Vill.	Pot-holing measuring 9 m x 10 m and depth 11 m average occurred. No damage. However, Ranigunj-Suri Road where depth of cover is within 21 to 40 metres, has been declared unsafe by DGMS in 1957 it-self due to existence of old under-ground workings of 1914 to 1929 in CHORA Seam.
JULY 89	Lachipur Colly.	Minor cracks in two units of ECL Quarters and office room of Roy Dutta Kajora Unit; this was due to over 75 yrs. old workings of Lower Kajora Seam workings for which no plans are traceable.
AUGUST 89	Poniati W/S	Pot-holing of size 1.5 metres diam. and 20 metres depth occurred near Poniati Workshop for the same reasons.
OCTOBER 89	Gowala Basti	At MAHABIR colliery due to Pot-holing measuring 3.5 m x 3.5 m and depth 2.5 m. One no. Electric Pole was affected.

NOVEMBER 89

Mahabir Colly.

Due to the incidence of INRUSH of WATER into NARAYANL KURI SEAM from overlying NEGA SEAM, Pot-holing occurred at four places; 884 sq.mt., 116 sq.mt., 48 sq.mt. and 73 sq.mt. area affected on the road to Amritnagar Colliery on 13th Nov. '89 the day of incidence, 168 sq.mt. affected on 14th Nov. '89.

No case of gas intrush has been reported by E.C.L. in 1989.

There was one case of inundation in 1989 in Mahabir Colliery of ECL on 13 11.89 involving 71 persons of whom 65 were rescued and 6 were drowned.

The details of fatal accidents colliery-wise, that took place in the mines of ECL in 1989, are as follows:—

<i>Colliery</i>	<i>Cause</i>	<i>Persons Involved</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Bhanora	Side fall	1
2. New Kenda	Surface Belt (Transp. Machinery)	1
3. C.L. Jambad	Roof Fall	1
4. Samla	Roof fall	1
5. Petmohana	Haulage	1
6. K.K. CCP	H.M.M.	1
7. Chinakuri Mine No. II	Haulage	1
8. Bahula	Side fall	1
9. J.K. Nagar	Haulage	1
10. North Searsole	Haulage	1
11. Hariajam	Dumper	1
12. Ghanshyam	Haulage	1
13. J.K. Nagar CCP	Dumper	1
14. Kumardihi 'B'	Roof fall	1
15. Moira	Side fall	1
16. Dhemomain	Roof fall	1
17. Toposi	Roof fall	1
18. Kapasara CCP	Dumper	1
19. Sripur	Winding	1
20. Girimint	Gas Poisoning	1
21. Jhanjra	Haulage	1
22. Rajmahal CCP	Electrocution	1
23. Kumardihi 'B'	Fall from height	1

	(1)	(2)	(3)
24.	Methapur	Roof fall	1
25.	Gopinathpur	Roof fall	1
26.	Naba Kajora	Air blast	1
27.	Chapapur-II	HEMM	2
28.	New Kenda	Haulage	1
29.	Rajmahal OCP	Tipping Truck	1
30.	Bahula	Side fall	1
31.	Mahabir	Inundation	6
32.	Samla	Haulage	1
33.	Chinakuri OCP	Shovel	1
34.	Shamsunderpur	Winding	1
35.	Hariajam OCP	Side fall	1
Total			41

Gas based Power Plant at Auraiya in Uttar Pradesh

4148. SHRI SANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 600 MW gas-based power plant at Auraiya in U.P. is in deep trouble even before all the turbines are fully commissioned;

(b) whether there have been serious breakdowns and the equipment has failed to show the expected reliability; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). Four gas

turbine units of 112 MW each and one steam turbine unit of 102 MW have already been commissioned at the Auraiya gas based power project. The second steam turbine unit of 102 MW is to be commissioned during 1990-91. The plant, which is still in the stabilisation period, has faced operational problems in the working of certain equipment. The suppliers are attending to these problems.

Handing over of Travancore House to Kerala Government

4149. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has been repeatedly requesting Union Government for handing over the Travancore House;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when it will be handed over to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has not been possible to vacate the Travancore House for want of a suitable alternative accommodation for the present occupant, viz., the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. However, the Commission has since been allotted alternative accommodation in the Bikaner House Annexe and Kotah House Annexe and it proposes to shift shortly to the new premises as soon as these are ready for occupation.

Vacancies of Medical Officers in South Eastern Coalfields

4150. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medical Officers including Medical Superintendents in service in South Eastern Coalfields Limited at present and the number of existing vacancies; and

(b) the steps taken to fill up these vacancies to provide proper medical care to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The number of Medical Officers including Medical Superintendents working at present in South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. is 257 and the number of vacant posts is 204.

(b) Coal India Ltd., have taken necessary steps to fill up vacant posts. Offers have already been issued to fill up 40 posts. Interviews have been held on 22.3.1990 to fill up 26 posts and further interviews are scheduled to be held shortly. On the completion of these interviews, Coal India Ltd., would issue further advertisements, if necessary.

Trichur-Guruvayoor Railway Line

4151. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land for the propose Trichur-Guruvayoor railway line has been acquired;

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

(c) whether compensation has been given to all those whose land has been acquired for this line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir. Out of 49.12 hectares of land, 42.07 hectares of land has been taken as advance possession.

(b) The State Government's Revenue Department is delaying the acquisition of land and they are being vigorously pursued to speed up the land acquisition proceedings.

(c) The compensation for the land owners has been deposited with the State Government for payment to the parties whose land has been taken over by the Railways.

[Translation]

Shifting of Eastern Railway Zonal Headquarters

4152. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift the zonal office of Eastern Railway from Calcutta to Patna or in any other city of Bihar;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The location of the Headquarters of Zonal Railway is decided on operational and administrative considerations and not on the basis of territorial jurisdiction of States. Moreover, the shifting of a well established office will also cause severe dislocation to the family set up of a large number of staff. Based on these considerations, it is not considered feasible to shift the Eastern Railway Headquarters from Calcutta.

[English]

Railway lines in Rajasthan

4153. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take up construction of new railway lines in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Following new railway lines are under construction in Rajasthan.

1. Kota-Chittaurgarh-Neemuch, 222 km, out of which 206 km is in Rajasthan, has been approved at a cost of Rs. 160 crores. Kota-Chittaurgarh, 166 km, has since been opened to traffic and balance is expected to be opened during this year.
2. Mathura Alwar, 120 km, out of which 90 km is in Rajasthan, has been approved at a cost of Rs. 69.43 crores.

Bridge at Thiruppur (S.R.)

4154. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for construction of an overbridge at Thiruppur on Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The State Government (Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project) has recently forwarded to the Railway proposal for construction of road-overbridge near Thiruppur yard.

(b) The work will be taken up for execution after the plans and estimate are finalised and the estimated cost is deposited by the State Government.

[Translation]

Doubling of Kiul-Bhagalpur line

4155. SHRI DHANRAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work for doubling the railway line between Kiul-Monghyr to Bhagalpur in Bihar had been started but was suspended later on;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) whether this work is likely to be resumed shortly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). The work of patch doubling between Kiul and Bhagalpur had been approved in 1981-82 and taken up soon after. There had been no suspension of this work, and as such, there is no question of its resumption. There is, however, no proposal to double Jamalpur-Monghyr branch line.

[English]

Oil delay in projects

4156. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects lagging behind in oil exploration, production, refining and marketing; and

(b) the steps taken for speeding them up?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(b) The implementation of the sanctioned projects is monitored monthly at various levels and action is taken to remove the bottlenecks which are noticed. Quarterly Review meeting are also held by the Ministry with the concerned companies, to expedite the projects.

The sanctioned projects, each costing more than Rs. 20 crores in oil exploration, production, refining and marketing sectors, implementation of which is behind the schedule are as follows:—

1. Ethane Propane Recovery Plant at Uran by ONGC.
2. Cambay Basin Petroleum Development Project by ONGC.
3. Additional Oil Recovery Project for Bombay High South by ONGC.
4. Development of Heera Field Phase-II by ONGC.
5. Gas Sweetening Condensate Treatment, Surplus Recovery Plant Phase-II by ONGC.
6. Development of Gandhar Field Phase-I by ONGC.

7. Additional Secondary Processing Facilities at Gujarat Refinery by IOC.

8. LPG Marketing Facility Phase-III by IOC.

9. LPG Marketing Facility Phase-III HPCL.

10. LPG Marketing Facility Phase-III by BPCL.

11. Gas Lift Facilities for Bombay High Field by ONGC.

12. Captive Power Plant at HPCL's Vizag refinery.

Cancellation of I.A. flight from Delhi to Cochin

4157. SHRI P.G. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights from Delhi to Cochin and vice versa cancelled by the Indian Airlines during March, 1990 and the reasons therefor; and

(b) what other arrangements were made by the Indian Airlines to take the passengers to Cochin on those dates?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) During March, 1990, four flights on Delhi-Cochin-Delhi sector (IC-467/468) did not operate to Cochin due to sunset limitations.

(b) Passengers were re-routed via Bombay and Madras the same day and on the following day. Hotel accommodation was provided to such of the passengers who travelled on the following day.

Registration for LPG Connections in Delhi

4158. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who are on the waiting list with different oil companies for LPG connections in Delhi upto 28 February, 1990;

(b) the number of persons to whom LPG connections have been allotted during 1989-90; and

(c) the action being taken by Oil companies to ensure allotment of cooking gas connection to the persons on the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S.GURUPADASWAMY): (a) As on February 28, 1990 there were approximately 4.94 lakh persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) During 1989-90 (upto 28.2.90) approximately 0.88 lakh LPG connections have been released in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) New LPG connections are released all over the country, including the Union Territory of Delhi, in a phased manner under the annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to availability of LPG. The availability is further augmented through imports.

Petrol-cum-Diesel Pumps in Orissa

4160. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places and districts in Orissa identified as economically viable areas for opening petrol-cum-diesel pumps;

(b) how many of petrol/diesel pumps have been sanctioned so far and started functioning there;

(c) the number of petrol/diesel pumps reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) the names of the places in Tribal districts where new petrol pumps are proposed to be allotted in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S.GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The required information is given in the statement below.

(b) Out of 114 Retails Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) planned for Orissa, 99 have been allotted (Letters of Intent issued), of which 80 have been commissioned so far.

(c) Out of the above 114 Retail Outlets, 34 have been reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(d) The following locations in the Tribal districts of Orissa have been identified for setting up of retails outlets (Petrol/Diesel):

	Location	District
	1	2
1.	Balguda	Phulbani
2.	Pattangir	Koraput

	1	2
3.	Kakriguma	Koraput
4.	Boriguma	Koraput
5.	Demanjodi	Koraput
6.	Koraput	Koraput
7.	Keonjhar NH/SH-6	Keonjhar

STATEMENT

1.	Dunguripalli	BOLANGIR
2.	Saintala	
3.	Patnagarh	
4.	Sonepur	
5.	Bolangir	
6.	Balasore Bye Pass	BALASORE
7.	Khurda Chowk	
8.	Januganj	
9.	Chandaneshwar	
10.	Dhamnagar	
11.	Bhadrak	
12.	Basudevpur	
13.	Baliapal	
14.	Amarda	
15.	Nilgiri	
16.	Bhabalpur	
17.	Phulankara	CUTTACK

18. Athgarh
19. Tirtol
20. Tangi
21. Satipur (NH-6)
22. Jagatsinghpur
23. Paradip (5 locations)
24. Chandikhole
25. Pattaminda
26. Khukhia
27. Dhubri
28. Banki
29. Cuttack (3 locations)
30. Binjarpur
31. Jagatpur
32. Barang
33. Kerdrapada
34. PPL-Township
35. Salepur
36. Boinda
37. Angul
38. Hindal Road on NH-42
39. Talcher
40. Shuban
41. Kulad on NH-42
42. Pallahara NH-6

DHENKANAL

43. Buguda
44. Behrampur Kanisi
45. Rambha
46. Girisola
47. Keshpur
48. Digapahandi
49. Chhatrapur
50. Purshottampur
51. Chandragiri
52. Behrampur Bye Pass
NH-5 Gopalpur
53. Dharamgarh
54. Madanpur-Rampur
55. Motter
56. Rajkharier
57. Boriguma
58. Kakriguma
59. Jeypore (2 locations)
60. Pattangi
61. Malkangiri
62. Damanjodi
63. Papadhandi
64. Similiguda on NH-43
65. Koraput
66. Umarkot

GANJAM**KALAHANDI****KORAPUT**

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------------|
| 67. | Chenapadi | KEONJHAR |
| 68. | Tengarini | |
| 69. | Champua | |
| 70. | Suakati | |
| 71. | Keonjhar (2 locations) | |
| 72. | Betanati | MAYURBHANJ |
| 73. | Udala | |
| 74. | Bisori | |
| 75. | Khandagiri | PURI |
| 76. | Mimpara | |
| 77. | Khurda Bye Pass | |
| 78. | Rajbhavan | |
| 79. | Bhubaneswar | |
| 80. | Bolgarh | |
| 81. | Niali | |
| 82. | Nayagarh | |
| 83. | Puri | |
| 84. | Khandigiri/Vanivihar | |
| 85. | Baliguda | PHULBANI |
| 86. | Rourkela (2 locations) | SUNDERGARH |
| 87. | Panposh | |
| 88. | Rajamunda | |
| 89. | Kuanamunda | |
| 90. | Vedvyasa | |
| 91. | Kansabahal | |

92.	Koira	
93.	Bargaon	
94.	Sohela	SAMBALPUR
95.	Attabira	
96.	Barpali	
97.	Padibaha	
98.	Bargarh	
99.	Brajrajnagar	
100.	Padampur	
101.	Rajrakhele	
102.	Sambalpur on NH-6	
103.	Gosala	
104.	Maneshwar	
105.	Birmaharajpur	BOLANGIR

Total

: 114

Problems of Cement Industry

4161. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the problems of the cement industry;

(b) if so, the major problems of cement industry which hamper its growth; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove those problems?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). The main prob-

lems of the Cement Industry include inadequate infrastructural inputs like railway wagons, power and coal of required quality, besides the internal problems of the Industry. Of late, limitation in demand as well as increase in the input costs and inadequate return on investment made are also reported to be the major problems of the Industry.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to help the cement industry:

(i) The production of cement is closely monitored by the Office of the Development Commissioner for cement Industry. The

DCCI renders assistance to the Cement Industry for making available various inputs like coal, power and wagons by taking up the matter with the concerned authorities, namely, the State Electricity Boards, Ministry of Railways, Department of Coal, Coal Organizations, etc.

- (ii) The industry is encouraged to undertake schemes for productivity enhancement, upgradation of technology, installation of energy conservation equipments, modernisation and rehabilitation. Import of technology and capital goods is permitted where necessary, for this purpose.
- (iii) The cement industry has been advised to install sufficient captive power generating capacity. Import of diesel generating sets not indigenously available, is permitted for this purpose.
- (iv) With effect from 1.3.1989, price and distribution controls have been removed.

Allotment of LPG Agencies in Banswara and Dungarpur Rajasthan

4162. SHRI HEERA BHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been allotted LPG agencies in Banswara and Dungarpur districts of Rajasthan; and

(b) the criteria for allotment of a new gas agency and the number of such agencies proposed to be allotted there during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURU-PADASWAMY): (a) One LPG distributorship each at Banswara Town of Banswara district and Dungarpur town of Dungarpur district has been allotted so far.

(b) The marketing oil companies appoint LPG distributors on the basis of recommendations received from the concerned Oil Selection Board. In making selection of candidates who meet the eligibility conditions in regard to income, educational qualifications, residence, category, age etc. the Oil Selection Boards take the following factors into account:

- (i) Personality;
- (ii) business ability/salesmanship;
- (iii) capacity to arrange finance and capability to provide facilities;
- (iv) preparedness for working full time as a dealer; and
- (v) general assessment and extra-curricular activities.

One distributorship at Sagwara in District Dangarpur has been planned. However, in view of the various steps which have to be taken preceeding allotment of distributorship, it is not possible to indicate the time by which the above distributorship would be allotted.

[*Translation*]

Train from Poona to Nasik

4163. SHRI KISANRAO BANKHELE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is persistent demand by the public to introduce a new train from

Poona to Nasik; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Such a demand was made during the conference of Travellers' Associations held at Pune in August, 1988 but the same was not found feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

Purchase of Turbines from Japan

4164. SHRIYAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had placed an order for the purchase of two turbines of 500 MW each and other equipment from Japan for the Anpara Thermal Power Project in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details in this regard together with the amount being spent on the purchase of these equipments;

(c) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited had agreed to supply these turbines and equipment at a much lower cost; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not purchasing indigenous machinery and equipment and incurring heavy expenditure on their import?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board had placed orders with M/s Mitsui & Company Limited, Japan for purchase of equipment of 2 x 500 MW Units of Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Plant. The contracts were signed with them in March/July 1989. The amount being spent on the purchase of such equipment is about

Rs. 1400 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Power Generating Capacities of Units in Greater Bombay

4165. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the existing power generating capacities of units in the central sector in the city of Greater Bombay;

(b) the detail of the additions to the existing capacities already permitted by Union Government and the time limit for the completion of these permitted expansion;

(c) the proposal under consideration for further expansion;

(d) the projected requirement of power consumption for the city of Greater Bombay; and

(e) the plans for meeting the projected requirements?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) There is no existing thermal power station in the Central Sector in the city of Greater Bombay.

(b) The Central Government had permitted M/s Tata Electric Company to install a Thermal Generating Set of 500 MW capacity at the existing station of Trombay which has been commissioned in March, 1990.

(c) The following proposals are under consideration of the Central Electricity Authority:-

-
- (1) Trombay GTCC, Thermal Power— 180 MW (2 x 60 MW GT+ 1 x 60 MW ST) Station, Bombay
- (2) Bhira Pumped Storage Scheme — 150 MW
- (3) Western Maharashtra (BSES) — 2 x 250 MW Dahanu, District-Thane
-

(d) and (e). The forecasting of requirements of electricity in terms of peak demand and energy is done on regional basis. In order to improve the availability of power, various measures are being taken which include expediting commissioning of additional capacity, maximising the generating from the existing capacity, reduction in Transmission & Distribution losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures and assistance from the neighbouring systems etc.

[*Translation*]

Free sale of Coal in Bihar

4166. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are huge deposits of coal in Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons for which Government have imposed ban on its free sale, and

(c) the action being taken by Government to lift ban on the free sale of coal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As on 1.1.90 according to estimates made by the Geological Survey of India, the total reserves of coal in the different coalfields of Bihar have been placed at 61155.11 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). As coking coal deposits in the country are limited, distribution of coking coal is controlled statutorily under the Collieries Control Order, 1945. There is no statutory control on distribution of non-coking coal, but its equitable distribution to important sectors of the economy like power and cement is ensured by the Standing Linkage Committee set up under the Department of Coal. Distribution of coal to other consumers is done by the coal companies as per advice received by them from various sponsoring authorities. The present system of distribution of coal has stood the test of time. However, to meet the needs of small and seasonal consumers, coal from notified collieries is being made available to them under liberalised distribution scheme.

[*English*]

Hydel Projects in Nepal with Indian Participation

4167. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether two major hydel projects, Karnali project and Sarda River project are proposed to be taken up in Nepal with Indian participation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the contemplated Indian share therein?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The Karnali multi-purpose project on the river Karnali (Ghaghra) is proposed to be taken up by Nepal. The project capacity, features and the manner of India's participation are under discussion between the two countries. The Pancheswar multi-purpose project (100 MW) on the river Sarda is proposed as a joint project of India and Nepal. The project features and various details have not been firmed up.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Electricity Connection in Delhi

4169. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of illegal connections of electricity in Delhi is increasing continuously;

(b) if so, the details of concrete steps taken to check the misuse of electricity;

(c) whether these illegal connections have been taken to with alleged connivance of the staff of Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking itself; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed against the staff found indulging therein?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Theft of electricity is a cognizable offence. As a result of the raids conducted by the vigilance squads of DESU a number of cases of various violation, such as a excess load, sub-letting, tampering of the energy meter, direct tapping of energy from DESU mains etc. were detected and suitable action has been initiated in each case. However, a separate

record about the number of illegal electric connections is not kept by DESU.

(c) So such case has come to the knowledge of DESU.

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

[*English*]

Contracts of Labour and Porters at Delhi Airport

4170. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether contracts of labour and porters of Delhi Airport have been given to private contractors;

(b) if so, the details there of and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to make own arrangements for these works;

(d) if so, the steps taken to scrap these contracts; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Certain jobs of a routine nature have been contracted to private parties at I.G.I. Airport, Delhi. The contract for free porterage system at this airport has been given to an Ex-Servicemen's organisation. These jobs have been entrusted to private agencies on considerations of functional expediency and economy.

(c) to (e). Since the existing system is functioning satisfactorily, there is no proposal to scrap the same.

Workshop on Pesticides

4171. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations Industrial
Development Organisation had recently
organised a workshop on pesticides through
the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.,

(b) if so, the details thereof stating
names of the participating institutions/com-
panies;

(c) whether a national voluntary agency
had also requested the Hindustan Insecti-
cides Ltd. to allow them to attend some
sessions of the workshop as observer;

(d) if so, whether necessary permission

was given; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURU-
PADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Workshop on Pesticides Formula-
tion Technology was held from 27th March to
14th April, 1989. The workshop was for the
nominees of the Government of participating
countries of the Regional Network Pro-
gramme and are finalised by the UNIDO/
World Bank. A list of the participants is given
in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Regional Workshop on Pesticide Formulation Technology
March 27-April 15, 1989

List of Participants

1. Afghanistan	Mr. Ahbdul Wadood Chourbandi
2. Bangladesh	Mr. Mosharraf Hossam
	Mr. Swaopan Kumar Ghos
3. China	Mr. Shao Jinnong
4. Indonesia	Ms. Sri Pujirahaya
5. R.O. Korea	Mr. Park Jae-Hyung
6. Philippines	Mr. Noe Antonia Escucha
7. Thailand	Ms. Nunchana Leutrakool
8. Srilanka	Mr. Gagath Wijayawardena
9. India	Mr. B. Palavelli

10. Tanzania

Mr. G.S. Msangi

Participants from Indian Industry

- (1) Dr. Kanu A. Patel
Gujarat State Fertilizer
- (2) Mr. S.R. Srinivasa
Karnataka Insecticides &
Fungicides
- (3) Mr. S.S. Risbood
Sudarshan Chemical Industries
- (4) Mr. K.M. Dhandhukia
Gayatri Pesti Chem
- (5) Mr. V.K. Khatri
Gujarat Agro Ind. Corp.
- (6) Dr. N.K. Ponshe
Bayer (India)
- (7) Dr. N.K. Warve
Hindustan Ciba-Geigy
- (8) Mr. R.R. Patel
Lupin Agro Chemicals
- (9) Mr. B.K. Ghoshal
Shaw Wallace & Company
- (10) Mr. A. Narsimha Rao
R.R.L. Hyderabad

**Government Nominees of Boards of
Public Sector undertakings**

4172. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Government nominees on the boards of Public Sector Undertakings is increasing;

(b) if so, the number of public sector

undertakings in which there are more than one Government nominees; and

(c) the average percentage of Government nominees out of the total number of members on the boards of the public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House later on.

Renewable Energy Development Agencies

4173. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have set up Renewable Energy Development Agencies;

(b) if so, the main objectives of these agencies; and

(c) whether any such agency has been set up in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main objectives of these agencies is to promote the development and use of new and renewable sources of energy.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Monopoly of Multinational Drug Companies

4174. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of multinational drug companies having monopoly in the field of manufacturing drugs in the country; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to check their monopoly and enable domestic companies to fulfil the requirements of the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) To the extent production is monitored, the names of FERA companies, alongwith items of manufacture and the percentage share of total production reported in 1987-88 is given below:-

Name of company	Item	% share of production
Wyeth Labs.	Prednisolone	100
Pfizer	1. Oxytetracycline	75.87
	2. Isoniazid	76.07
	3. Chlorpropamide	82.88
Roche	Vitamin A	71.18

(b) To regulate the operations of FERA companies, they are allowed to manufacture only 66 bulk drugs and related formulation under the existing policy. To encourage more production by Indian companies, 94 bulk drugs have been delicensed. Besides, manufacture of almost all bulk drugs and related formulations have been brought under the EIR Scheme. Both, the delicensed registration and EIR Schemes, are not available

to FERA companies.

[*English*]

Multi-National Drug Companies

4176. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of multi-national drug companies in the country;

(b) the number of such companies who have been issued licences during 1988-89 and 1989-90 under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1987; and

(c) the number of applications of multi-national drug companies pending before Government for grant of licences/expansion till 28 February, 1990 and action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S.GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Presently, there are seven FERA companies operating in the Pharmaceutical Sector.

(b) M/s Wyeth Labs. was issued of COB Licence during the period in question.

(c) One application from M/s Pfizer for

grant of COB Licence is pending with the Government as on 28.2.1990.

Kerosene to West Bengal

4177. SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly supply of kerosene to West Bengal from December 1989 to February, 1990;

(b) whether West Bengal Government has requested Union Government for additional supply of kerosene; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S.GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The details of allocations and upliftment of kerosene to West Bengal from December '89 to February '90 are given below:

(Figures in tonnes)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Upliftment</i>
December' 89	63320	64909
January' 90	63320	64102
February' 90	63320	64673

(b) and (c). The West Bengal Government had in February, 1990, requested for additional allocation of 4000 tonnes of kerosene for the Summer Block comprising the months of March to June, 1990. This was considered and Keeping in view the kerosene availability position, an additional allocation of 1000 tonnes was given for March, 1990.

[*Translation*]

City Allowance to Employees of Danapur Divisional Office

4178. PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees and officers, category-wise working in Danapur Divisional Office, Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of employees among them who have been allotted Railway quarters in Danapur, and the number of those who daily go to Danapur to attend office from Patna city;

(c) whether the employees residing in Patna City are given city allowance at the same rate as other central Government employees residing there; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to pay city allowance to all these employees and officers residing in Patna at the rate stipulated by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a)	Group 'A'	21
	Group 'B'	17
	Group 'C'	482
	Group 'D'	160
Total		680

(b) No. of employees allotted Railway quarters in Danapur 396.

(c) and (d). The payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance to all Central Government employees, including those working on Railways, is governed by a uniform set of conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.

As a doubt had arisen whether Compensatory (City) Allowance at Patna rates is admissible to the Railway employees residing at Patna but working at Danapur, as

Danapur itself is covered in a municipality, the matter has been referred to the Ministry of Finance for clarification.

[English]

Agro Based Industries

4179. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue letters of intent and Industrial licences for setting up more agro-based industries during the coming years;

(b) whether new scientific approach/methods are being envisaged to increase the production of those industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) to what extent the proposed scientific methods are likely to bring fruits?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Government's policy is to promote setting up of agro-based industries.

(b) to (d). An integrated approach to industrial utilisation of crops, crop residues and by-products for augmenting farms income; improvements in genetic material of crops and agriculture produce to improve inherent value and economic returns; modernisation of processing, storage and packaging techniques are envisaged to increase the production of agro based industries.

[Translation]

Performance of BCCL

4180. SHRISUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the very existence of Bharat Coking Coal Limited is in danger and Government have appointed an Expert Committee in this regard;

(b) if so, the suggestions made to Government and the action taken thereon;

(c) the quantity of prime coking coal being imported each year and from which countries; and

(d) the quantity of coking coal produced by the B.C.C.L. during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Prime coking coal imported by SAIL during the last 3 years from different countries is as under:-

(Million tonnes)

Year	Australia	Poland	U.S.S.R.	New Zealand	Total
1987-88	2.490	—	—	—	2.490
1988-89	3.460	0.250	0.03	—	3.740
1989-90	3.145	0.130	0.026	0.032	3.333

(Upto Feb. 90 11 months)

(d) Production of coking coal in BCCL during the last 3 years is as under:

(Million tonnes)

	87-88	88-89	89-90 (April'89 to February'90)
Total coking coal	20.74	21.82	18.76
Of which acceptable to steel plants as direct feed or washed coal	10.52	11.19	8.89

[English]

Reduction in Drug Prices

4181. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEK HAR REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Drug Industry told to cut prices" appearing

in the Financial Express of 14 February, 1990;

(b) if so, whether Government have directed the drug companies to reduce the prices of certain medicines;

(c) if so, the names of such medicines whose prices have been reduced; and

(d) how these prices compare with the earlier prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI
M.S.GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d). On 27.2.1990, Government
has brought 21 bulk drugs under price con-

trol. Subsequently, on 9.3.1990, Govern-
ment has fixed prices of formulations based
on these 21 bulk drugs. In most of cases, the
fixed price is much lower than the existing
price, details of which are given in the state-
ment below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>M/s. May and Baker</i>					
1.	Largactil Tabs. 10mg	10's	Chlorpromazine	2.98	1.16
2.	—do— 25mg	10's	—do—	4.64	1.64
3.	—do— 50mg	10's	—do—	6.63	2.37
4.	—do— 100mg	10's	—do—	9.00	3.87
5.	Largactil Syrup 25mg/5ml	125ml	—do—	15.01	9.02
6.	—do—	500ml	—do—	36.16	25.33
7.	Largactil Paediatric 5mg/5ml	50ml	—do—	10.69	4.36
8.	Largactil Injection 25mg/ml	2ml	—do—	3.73	1.70
9.	—do—	10ml	—do—	19.73	4.35
<i>M/s. Sun Pharma</i>					
10.	Sunprazin Tabs. 25mg	10's	—do—	2.24	1.64
11.	—do— 50mg	10's	—do—	3.70	2.37

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Sunprazin Tabs 100n g	10's	Chlorpromazine	5.50	3.87
13	—do— 200mg	10's	—do—	10.50	6.91
<i>M/s. Intas</i>					
14	Neocalm Forte	10's	Trifluoperazine 5mg Chloropromane Hcl 50 mg Trihexy Phenidyl Hcl 2mg	5.40	3.12
<i>M/s Torrent</i>					
15	Tranicalm Forte	10's	—do—	6.50	3.12
16	—do—	100's	—do—	43.00	28.71
<i>M/s Sandoz</i>					
17.	Mellerets Tabs 5mg	5x20's	Thioridazine	35.88	29.78
18.	—do— 10mg	10's	—do—	5.99	4.48
19.	—do— 25mg	20's	—do—	21.10	20.46
20.	—do— 100mg	100's	—do—	447.17	368.90

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
M/s. Intas					
21.	Mellozine Tabs. 25mg	10's	Thioridazine	7.40	7.40
22.	—do— 50mg	10's	—do—	14.00	14.00
M/s. Sun Pharma					
23.	Ridazin Tabs. 10mg	10's	—do—	3.50	3.50
24.	—do— 25mg	10's	—do—	7.50	7.50
25.	—do— 50mg	10's	—do—	14.00	14.00
26.	—do— 100mg	10's	—do—	25.00	25.00
M/s. Torrent Pharma					
27.	Thioril Tabs. 10mg	10's	—do—	3.50	3.50
28.	—do— 25mg	10's	—do—	7.50	7.50
29.	—do— 50mg	10's	—do—	14.00	14.00
30.	—do— 100mg	10's	—do—	25.00	25.00

SI No	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan , '90 (Rs)	Price fixed by Government (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
M/s Ess Kay Eff Pharma					
31	Espazine Tabs 1mg (Coated)	10's	Trifluoperazine	4 84	1 03
32	—do— 5mg	10 s	—do—	5 33	1 54
33	Espazine Plus	10 s	Trifluoperazine 5mg Benzhexal Hcl/Trihexy phenydy 2mg	5 33	1 84
34	Espazine Inj 1mg/ml	5 x 1ml	Trifluoperazine	9 00	6 49
35	Stelabid Tabs	10 s	Trifluoperazine 1mg Isopropamide 5mg	4 90	1 88
36	Stelabid-2 Tabs	10 s	—do—	5 12	2 04
M/s Intas					
37	Neocalm Plus	10's	Trifluoperazine 5mg Benzhexal Hcl/Trihexy- phenydy 2mg	3 80	1 84

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
M/s. Torrent					
38.	Gastabid-1 (1mg+5mg)	10's	Trifluoperazine	2.60	1.89
39	—do—	100's	—do—	16.00	16.00
49	Gastabid-2 (2mg+5mg)	10's	—do—	2.90	2.04
	—do—	100's	—do—	18.00	17.73
42.	Tricalin	10's	—do—	3.90	1.54
43	Tricalin	100's	—do—	23.00	12.61
44.	Tricalin	10's	—do—	2.00	1.03
M/s. Sun Pharma					
45	Trazine	10's	—do—	3.00	1.54
46.	—do—	10's	—do—	5.50	2.18
M/s. Torrent					
47	Amiline	10's	Amitypyline	2.45	1.31

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	Amiline 10mg	100's	Amitypyline	17.80	10.81
49.	—do—	10's	—do—	4.80	2.02
50.	—do— 25mg	100's	—do—	33.40	17.96
51.	Amiline 75mg	10's	—do—	13.35	4.47
52.	—do—	100's	—do—	89.00	42.22
53.	Amitnol (D.S.)	10's	Amitypyline Hcl 25mg Chlodiazepoxide 10mg	4.85	2.89
54.	Amitnol	10's	Amitypyline Hcl 25mg Chlodiazepoxide 5mg	3.25	2.51
<i>M/s. Intas</i>					
55.	Amitone 25mg	10's	Amitypyline	4.25	2.02
56.	Amitone 75mg	10's	—do—	11.25	4.47
<i>M/s. Sun Pharma</i>					
57.	Eliwel 10mg	10's	Amitypyline	2.25	1.31

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	Eliwel 25mg	10's	Amitypyline	4.20	2.02
59.	—do— 75mg	10's	—do—	11.50	4.47
60.	Amixide	10's	Amitypyline Hcl 25mg Chlodiazepoxide 10mg	4.80	2.89
61.	Amixide-S	10's	Amitypyline Hcl 25mg Chlodiazepoxide 5mg	4.30	2.51
62.	Amixide-H	10's	Amitypyline Hcl 12.5 mg Chlodiazepoxide 5mg	3.30	1.88
<i>M/s. Alembic</i>					
63.	Quietal 25mg	10's	Amitypyline	4.40	2.02
<i>M/s. CFL Pharma</i>					
64.	Sarotena 10mg	10's	—do—	2.90	1.31
65.	—do— 25mg	10's	—do—	5.00	2.02
66.	—do— 50mg	10's	—do—	9.59	3.26

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>M/s. Merind</i>					
67.	Tryptomer (Coated) 10mg	10's	Amitypyline	3.70	1.47
68.	—do— 25mg	10's	—do—	6.66	2.20
<i>M/s. Jagson Pal</i>					
69.	Equitol	10's	Amitypyline Hcl. 12.5 mg Chlodiazepoxide 5mg	4.15	1.88
70.	Equitol	10's	Amitypyline Hcl. 25 mg Chlodiazepoxide 10mg	6.71	2.89.
<i>M/s. S.G. Pharma</i>					
71	Depsonil Tab. 25mg	10's	Impramine Hcl.	6.03	2.23
72.	Dep-sonil-Dz Tab.	10's	Impramine 25 mg Diazepam 2mg	6.74	2.36
73.	Depsonil Forte	10's	Impramine 25mg Diazepam 5mg	8.30	2.42

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
74.	Depsonil-PM	10's	Impramine Palmoate Eq. to 75 mg to Impr. Hcl.	13.33	4.83
<i>M/s. Torrent</i>					
75.	Antidep Caps. 25mg	10's	Impramine Hcl.	4.25	3.63
76.	Antidep Caps. 25mg	100's	—do—	30.00	30.00
77.	—do— 75mg	10's	—do—	11.00	6.28
78.	—do— 75mg	100's	—do—	87.90	59.80
79.	Trancodep Tabs.	10's	Impramine 25mg Diazepam 5mg	4.50	2.41
80.	—do—	100's	—do—	28.00	21.50
81.	Trancodep-2 Tabs	10's	Impramine 25mg Diazepam 25mg	4.25	2.36
82.	—do—	100's	—do—	26.00	21.00

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>M/s. Intas</i>					
83.	Depsol Caps. 25mg	10's	Impramine Hcl.	4.06	3.63
84.	—do— 75mg	10's	—do—	9.69	6.28
85.	Depsol Plus Tabt.	10's	Impramine 25mg Diazepam 2mg	3.61	2.36
86.	Depsol Fort Tab.	10's	Impramine 25mg Diazepam 5mg	3.71	2.41
<i>M/s. Sun Pharma</i>					
87.	Impramine Tabs.25mg	10's	Impramine Hcl	3.80	2.23
88.	—do— 75mg	6's	—do—	5.70	3.14
89.	Prazep	10's	Impramine 25mg Diazepam 5mg	4.10	2.41
90.	Prazep-2	10's	Impramine 25mg Diazepam 2mg	3.90	2.36

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>M/s. May and Baker</i>					
91.	Surmontil 10mg	10's	Trimipramine	3.99	3.99
92.	—do— 25mg	10's	—do—	8.03	8.03
93.	—do— 75mg	10's	—do—	21.25	21.25
<i>M/s. Burroughs Wellcome</i>					
94.	Actidil Tablet 2.5mg	10's	Tripolidine	4.79	3.26
95.	Actifed Tablet	10's	Tripolidine 2.5 mg Pseudoephedrine 60mg	5.78	5.76
96.	Actiflex Syrup	115ml	Tripolidine 2.5mg/5ml Ephedrine 15mg/5ml	9.36	9.36
97.	Neosporin Antibiotic Powder	10gm	Polymixin B Sulphate	9.98	8.63
98.	Neosporin Ointment	5gm	—do—	5.50	4.37
99.	Neosporin Ear Drops	5ml	—do—	8.33	7.46
100.	Neosporin Eye Drops	10ml (Dropper)	—do—	9.20	6.32

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of formulations and Company</i>	<i>Pack Size</i>	<i>Bulk Drug involved</i>	<i>Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)</i>	<i>Price fixed by Government (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
101.	Neosporin H Ointment <i>CADILA</i>	5gm	Polymixin B Sulphate	5.81	5.81
102.	Oriprim P Eye Drops <i>M/s. FDC</i>	5ml	—do—	8.23	5.77
103.	Otek P Ear Drops <i>M/s. U.S. Vitamins</i>	5ml	—do—	6.50	5.89
104.	Glynase Tabs 5mg <i>M/s. Pfizer</i>	10's	Glipizide	4.00	4.00
105.	Nebacortil Skin Oint	5gm	Pyrrithidione zine bacitracin	4.54	4.54
106.	Nebacsuff Skin Oint	15gm	—do—	6.01	6.01
107.	Nebasulf Powder <i>M/s. Bio-Chem</i>	10gm	—do—	4.44	4.44
108.	Metamycin C 2mg Kyowa Inj	vial	Mitomycin	54.38	44.92

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
109.	Metomycin C 10mg Kyowa Inj.	vial	Mitomycin	252.67	213.70
<i>M/s. Fulford</i>					
110.	Trinaderm Sol.	10ml	Tolnafatate	14.59	11.82
<i>M/s. Wochardt</i>					
111.	Eczo-Betadine Cream	15gm	Fluocinalone Acetonide	11.04	5.63
112.	Mediron 0.025%	5gm	—do—	6.62	3.74
113.	—do—	15gm	—do—	16.00	8.35
<i>M/s. Lyka</i>					
114.	Flucort Ointment	5gm	—do—	5.43	2.67
115.	—do—	15gm	—do—	9.56	5.22
116.	Flucort Skin Lotion—0.01%	15ml	—do—	6.28	3.87
117.	—do— 0.025%	15ml	—do—	10.56	4.85

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
118.	Flucort Gel	15gm	Fluocinalone Acetonide	10.50	5.22
119.	Flucort-C Oint.	15gm	—do—	10.00	6.19
120.	Flucort-H 0.1% Oint.	5gm	—do—	9.03	4.27
121.	Flucort-H 0.1% Oint.	15gm	—do—	22.75	10.06
122.	Flucort N 0.025% Oint.	15gm	—do—	10.56	5.87
123.	Flucort-MZ Oint (0.01% + 2%)	15gm	—do—	11.00	6.38
<i>M/s. Cipla</i>					
124.	Micogel F Cream (0.025% + 2%)	5gm	—do—	5.96	3.42
125.	—do—	15gm	—do—	15.50	7.40
<i>M/s. Gulfic</i>					
126.	Luci Oint	5gm	Fluocinalone Acetonide	3.50	2.67
127.	Luci Oint.	15gm	—do—	8.19	5.22

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
128.	Luci N Oint. Neomycin 1%	5gm	Fluocinalone Acetonide	3.79	3.06
129.	—do—	15gm	Fluocinalone Acetonide	8.51	6.33
130.	Zole F Fluocinolone Acet. 0.01% Nicogel 2%	5gm	—do—	6.19	3.08
131.	—do—	15gm	—do—	15.49	6.38
<i>M/s. Lyka</i>					
132.	Carbelin Injection	1gm	Carbenicillin Sodium	24.50	24.40
133.	—do—	5gm	—do—	90.71	90.71
<i>M/s. Bio-Chem</i>					
134.	Biopence Inj.	1gm	—do—	19.00	19.00
135.	—do—	5gm	—do—	85.00	85.00

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>M/s German Remedies</i>					
136	Pyopen Inj	1gm x 10	Carbenicillin Sodium	226 78	226 78
137	—do—	5gm	—do—	96 38	96 38
138	Ildaman Tabs 8mg	10's	Oxyfedrine	9 60	7 95
139	Ildamen Ampoule 2mg/ml	2ml	—do—	2 16	2 10
140	Ildamen Forte Tabs 24mg	30's	—do—	88 00	65 31
141	Buscepan Tabs 10mg	10 s	Hyoscine N etyl Bromide	9 25	7 36
142	Buscopan Inj 20mg/ml	1ml	—do—	3 13	2 74
<i>M/s Sarabhai</i>					
143	Kenakomb Oint 5gm	Tube	Triamcinolone	10 06	4 40
144	Kenacort Tabs 1mg	10's	—do—	4 02	2 25
145.	—do— 4mg	10's	—do—	13 07	6.41

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug Involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
146.	Kenacort Inj. 10mg	1ml	Triamcinolone	12.07	3.11
147.	—do— 40mg	1ml	—do—	28.16	8.54
148.	Kenalog S. Eye	2.5gm	—do—	5.53	2.51
149.	Kenalog S Preps	5mg	Triamcinolone	8.04	3.14
150.	Kenacort Intra Muscular 40mg/ml	1ml	—do—	19.85	8.54
<i>M/s. Cyanamid</i>					
151.	Leder Cort Tabs 4mg	10's	—do—	12.11	6.49
152.	Leder Cort Oint 0.1%	15gm	—do—	9.90	5.43
153.	Leder Cort N Oint.	15gm	—do—	8.85	6.13
<i>M/s. Searle</i>					
154.	Naprosyn Tabs.250mg	10's	Naproxen	25.90	25.90

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>M/s. Montari</i>					
155.	Astragen Tabs. 250mg	10's	Naproxen	25.90	25.90
<i>M/s. Lyka</i>					
156.	Nalyxan Tabs. 250mg	10's	—do—	24.79	24.79
<i>M/s. CIPLA</i>					
157.	Naxid/Noren Tabs (Coated) 250mg	10's	Naproxen	16.35	16.35
<i>M/s. Merck</i>					
158	Encephabol Tab 100mg	10's	Pyrrithoxine	23.31	23.31
159.	Encephabol Tab 200mg	10's	—do—	35.95	35.95
160.	Encephabol Suspension	100ml	—do—	58.83	53.92
161.	Encephabol Suspension	200ml	—do—	90.37	90.37
162.	Encephabol Dry Powder 250mg 2ml Amp. with 2ml Actified water with 2ml water	Twin Pack	—do—	12.48	7.55

Sl. No.	Name of formulations and Company	Pack Size	Bulk Drug involved	Price as per MIMS Jan., '90 (Rs.)	Price fixed by Government (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>M/s. Biddle Sawyer</i>					
163.	Eldopal—500mg Tabs.	10's	Leva Dopa	19.20	19.20
<i>M/s. Wallace</i>					
164.	Levopa—500mg Tabs.	10's	—do—	25.07	19.95

Control of Ropar, Harike and Ferozepur Headworks

4182 SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the provisions of Punjab Re-organisation Act, the head-works of Ropar, Harike and Ferozepur should have been transferred to Beas Management Board on the Act coming into force in 1978

(b) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of the provisions of the Act, and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken for the violation of provisions of law in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A directive was issued by the Central Government on 3rd January, 1978 under Sub Section (8) of section 79 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 directing the Government of Punjab to hand over the control of the Headworks at Ropar, Harike and Ferozepur to Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) Subsequently an agreement was signed by the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in the presence of the Prime Minister on 31 12 81 wherein there was a provision regarding measures to ensure equitable distribution of water to all the partner states Accordingly BBMB has been regularly monitoring the release of water to the various States All the partner States including Rajasthan and Haryana are represented on the BBMB and any complaint about short supplies is taken up by the representatives of the States concerned and sorted out in the Board

[*Translation*]

Damage to Railway Property by Terrorists

4183 SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been an unprecedented increase in the incidents of damaging railway property by the terrorists during the last few months,

(b) if so, the zone-wise details of damage caused to the trains and railway tracks by the terrorists during the last six months, and

(c) the steps being taken to curb such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) No, Sir The increase in such incidents is not unprecedented During the period October 1989 to March 1990 only 20 incidents of explosion on Tracks//Trains have been reported on zonal Railways (Central Railway—1, Northern Railway—18 and South Eastern Railway—1)

(b) The following preventive steps have been taken for the safe guard of of the Railway property

- 1 Announcements to be made on public address system at the stations asking the passengers not to touch any unidentified object or left-over luggage, also with a request that the passengers should inform the concerned GRP/Railway Officials of any such object having been noticed by them

2. A common group of Commercial, RPF and GRP to be formed to carry out random checks in the coaches of selected trains.
3. Warning posters be displayed at prominent places at important stations.
4. TTEs/Conductors to also carry out checks and locate any unidentified luggage being carried in the coaches.
5. At Railway platforms, GRP staff escorting the trains have been asked to get down to make their presence felt and also asked to carry out random checks in the coaches for unattended/unaccompanied baggage.
6. RPF sniffer Dogs deployed at the Stations.

Introduction of Passenger and Goods Trains from Parauda to Maharajgang

4184. SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a railway line from Parauda Station in North Eastern Railway to Maharaj Ganj in Siwan District;

(b) whether the trains do not run on this line at present and it is causing a lot of inconvenience to the common people of that area; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce passenger and goods trains on this line; if so, by what time and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). There

is no station known as Parauda in Siwan District. There is, however, an M.G Branch line Daraundha-Maharajganj, which has been closed to traffic. The area is well served by road and people use road services conveniently to reach Maharajganj.

(b) After conversion of Chhapra-Gorakhpur main line to B.G., it was found operationally difficult to run passenger trains on this short M.G. Branch line. There is, therefore, no proposal to open this line to traffic.

Rail Link from Toderaisingh to Nathdwara

4185. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted survey for the construction of a new railway line for Toderaisingh to Nathdwara;

(b) if so, the names of cities, towns and villages through which this rails track is likely to be laid; and

(c) the time by which its construction work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The alignment surveyed passed through Kekri, Shahpura, Bhilwara and Gangapur.

(c) The survey revealed that the project was not financially viable. Due to acute constraint of resources, there is no proposal to take up construction of this line.

Petroleum Products Depot in Ujjain-Madhya Pradesh

4186. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was proposed to set up a Petroleum Products Depot at Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh in second B-phase programme of the oil industry;

(b) if so, the basis on which the proposed for setting up petroleum products depot in Ujjain was included in that programme; and

(c) the difficulties now being faced in setting up the petroleum Products Depot in Ujjain and the steps proposed to be taken to remove those difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). The oil industry had surveyed a number of locations including Ujjain for putting up additional product tankage under Phase-IIB programme but no locations were approved under Phase IIB programme due to resource constraints. It was decided to put up further tankage to meet only high priority operational requirement.

The demand potential of Ujjain does not justify a full fledged depot as per the existing norms. The requirements of Ujjain are being met adequately from Indore depots.

[English]

Repair of Watches by H.M.T. Limited

4187. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V.CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.M.T. Limited repair only those watches which are within guarantee period and the people are required to get their watches repaired from authorised

dealers after the expiry of guarantee period who are not able to repair the watches to the satisfaction of the customers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether facilities are proposed to be provided to the customers for getting their watches repaired from H.M.T.'s own outlets; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d). HMT limited, undertaking repair of those watches which are within the guarantee period and sold directly by them. The authorised service agents undertake repair of these watches within the guarantee period which are directly sold by them. However, in exceptional cases if authorised service agents are unable to repair them or if the customer insists that HMT only should repair them, HMT accepts such repair work. There is a proposal to increase to number of authorised service agents keeping in view the increased HMT watches in the market.

[Translation]

Recruitment by Railway Recruitment Boards

4188. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the average time gap between the selection of candidates for the vacant posts by the Railway Recruitment Boards and the actual appointment thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the candidates selected by Railway Recruitment Boards have sometimes to wait for two to three years for actual appointment and in some cases the selected persons do not get

appointment at all; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor and the steps taken to streamline the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The information for the last three years ending 1989-90 is being collected from the Zonal Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Orders for Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

4189. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the machinery required for the plants and factories to be established/ established in the country are not procured from the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi but are imported from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of companies which imported such engineering goods machinery etc. from foreign countries during 1980-90; and

(d) whether with a view to keep H.E.C. working, Government propose to set up an agency comprising of experts to review the purchase orders and to issue the necessary certificate certifying that the required items of goods are not being manufactured by the H.E.C.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Import of machinery is permitted taking into account various factors such as the prevailing import policy, the availability of indigenous goods, bilateral or other credit arrangements and range of production of Heavy Engineering Corporation etc.

(c) Company-wise statistics of import is not being maintained by the Government of India. The effort and time spent in collection of the data relating to import of engineering goods and machinery which are within the range of Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi during 1980-90, would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(d) No, Sir.

[English]

Conversion of Arasikere-Mysore Railway Line

4190. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to convert Arasikere-Mysore railway line into broad gauge;

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

(c) when it is likely to be taken up and completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In 1984, a survey for conversion of Miraj-Bangalore and other connected metre gauge branch lines (including Arasikere-Mysore) into Broad Gauge was carried out. The length of Arasikere-Mysore section is 166 km and the proportionate cost of conversion of the section was about Rs. 50 crores at that time. The entire project was not found to be financially viable and hence not taken up for conversion. The present day cost of the conversion is expected to be Rs. 135 crores.

Technology for Mud Houses Resistant to Rains

[*Translation*]

4191. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned, "safer mud houses with polymer solution coating" appearing in the Deccan Herald of 1st December, 1989 wherein it has been stated that the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Baroda and the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun, have developed a new technology which makes mud houses more resistant to rains;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to prepare any scheme to promote construction of such mud houses particularly in rural areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun developed a method for polymer coating on mud walls for waterproofing in 1983-85. Subsequently, the technology was transferred from IIP to Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) which further improved the performance of solvent from safety and cost point of view. The rural Development Cell of IPCL undertook the extension work. IPCL has participated in workshops and given demonstrations at various centres in the country to communicate the new technology. During 1989-90, IPCL, with the help of voluntary agencies, has covered 300 houses and it is proposed to cover 2,000 houses in 1990-91. The Central Building Research Institute, National Building Organisation and HUDCO have shown interest in this technology.

Additional Increment to Non-striking Employees of 1974

4192. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether one additional increment was given to non striking railway employees of 1974;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to extend this provision to other employees in order to remove disparity; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir, subject to specified conditions.

(b) and (c). Since the additional increment was given for a specific reason to such of the staff who qualified for it, it can not be extended to those who were not eligible for the same in terms of the scheme as formulated and implemented.

Price of Cement

4193. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steep rise in the price of cement in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the price of cement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). There has been no discernible increase in the retail price of non-levy cement in Bihar. However, there has been marginal increase in the open market price of non-levy cement in Uttar Pradesh recently. A statement showing the retail price of non-levy cement in Lucknow and Patna in the months of January, 1990 to March 1990 is given below.

Government has removed control on price and distribution of cement manufactured on and after 1.3.1989 and the price of such cement is now determined by the market forces operating from time to time.

In order to improve the health of the cement industry and maximise cement production, the following measures have been taken.

- (i) The industry is encouraged to undertake schemes for productivity enhancement, upgradation of technology, installation of energy conservation equipments, modernisation and rehabilitation. Import of technology and capital

goods is permitted, where necessary, for this purpose.

- (ii) The cement industry has been advised to install sufficient captive power generating capacity. Import of diesel generating sets not indigenously available, is permitted for the purpose.
- (iii) The excise duty on cement manufactured by mini cement plants with certain specified capacities, has been reduced by Rs. 100/- per tonne from the general effective rate.
- (iv) The production of cement is closely monitored by the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry for rendering assistance to the cement industry in the matter of availability of various inputs like coal, power and wagons by taking up the matter with the concerned authority like the State Electricity Board, Ministry of Railways, Department of Coal, Coal Organisation, etc.

STATEMENT

Retail price of Non-Levy Cement in Lucknow and Patna during January 1990 to March 1990

(In rupees per bag of cement of 50 Kg)

Name of the City	January, 1990	February, 1990		March, 1990			
		2	3	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week
1				4	5	6	7
Lucknow	73 to 74	75 to 76	77 to 78	79 to 81	85 to 88		
Patna	73 to 76	74 to 76	75 to 76	75 to 76	75 to 76	65 to 76	

[English]

Job Opportunities in Small Scale Industries

4194. SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India, Calcutta has requested Government to hold a seminar on job opportunities in small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). A number of requests have been received from different Small Scale Industries Associations for holding seminars. A beginning has been made with a seminar organised in Ludhiana (Punjab) on 7th April, 1990. Similar seminars will be organised in different parts of the country.

[Translation]

Purchase of Jumbo 747 for Air India

4195. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have placed an order to buy Jumbo-747 aircraft for Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of aircraft proposed to be purchased by Air India during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). A letter of

intent has been placed by Air India for the acquisition of four B-747-400 (Combi) aircraft during 1992-94. The detailed project report in this regard is under examination. During the current year, Air India will acquire two A-310-300 aircraft for which government approval has already been accorded. As mentioned above, acquisition of the Boeing 747-400 (Combi) aircraft during 1992-94 is still under examination.

Post reserved by SC/ST

4196. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in his Ministry and since when they are lying vacant;

(b) the category-wise number of such posts filled during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken to fill all the remaining reserved posts?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ferry Service between Manihari Ghat and Sankarigali Ghat (ER)

4197. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ferry service under Eastern Railway which used to operate between Manihari ghat and Sankarigali ghat has been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is wide-spread discontentment among the people due to total

disruption of to and fro traffic;

(d) if so, whether Railway propose to resume this service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. the Railway ferry service between Maniharighat and Sakarigali ghat was discontinued with effect from 1.2.1980.

(b) to (e). With the commissioning of the Farraka Barrage and introduction of through railway services, the Railway ferry service between Sakrigalighat and Maniharighat had outlived its use and consequently, very few persons were making use of this service, resulting in heavy recurring losses. The flotilla used on the ferry service had also become over-aged and beyond economic repairs.

The cost for restarting ferry services would be approximately Rs 25 crores by way of investment in new marine vessels and provision of infrastructure for their maintenance and operation at the same scale of operation as was existing at the time of closure of this service.

In view of this, it is not feasible to restart the services by Railways.

Bareilly Cantt. Station

4198. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the construction of Bareilly Cantt. Railway station in Bareilly; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Vayudoot Service to West Bengal

4199. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to extend the Vayudoot service in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The aircraft capacity available with Vayudoot and constraint of resources do not at present permit airlinking of new stations in West Bengal.

[Translation]

Khamgaon-Sholapur Rail Line

4200. SHRI SUKHDEO NANDAJI KALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey for construction of Khamgaon-Sholapur railway line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir. however, survey for Khamgaon-Jalna New BG line has been carried out.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Khamgaon and Sholapur are already connected by rail line via Bhusaval, Jalgaon, Manmad and Daund.

[English]

Conversion of Purulia-Kotshila Railway Line

4201. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert Purulia-Kotshila narrow gauge line in south Eastern Railway into broad gauge;

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Production and Demand of Paraxylene

4202. SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the domestic production and demand of paraxylene during 1989-90; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to ensure adequate domestic production capacity to meet the increased demand?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Based on the licensed capacities of DMT & PTA i. e. raw material using paraxylene, annual requirement of paraxylene is of the order of 165000 tonnes. During 1989-90 after the annualised indigenous production of paraxylene, there was

a shortfall of around 42000 tonnes which was met through imports.

(b) Government is taking steps to augment the production to meet the increased demand by creation of new capacities.

[Translation]

Over Bridge at Vidisha Station

4203. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand from the public for expansion of both sides of foot over bridge at Vidisha Railway Station to cope with the heavy traffic; and

(b) if so, when this work is likely to be started and the time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary arrangements have already been made and after the completion of certain formalities work will start in July, 1990. The work is expected to be completed in 1991.

Ring Railway in Jaipur

4204. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to connect Jaipur and surrounding areas through ring railway in view of heavy passenger traffic to Jaipur; and,

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Growth Centres in Tripura

4205. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of growth centres sanctioned under the No Industry District Infrastructural Development Scheme in various States;

(b) the details of growth centres set up so far and those which are under various stages of implementation;

(c) whether all the growth centres sanctioned for Tripura have been set up;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government contemplate setting up growth centre in the three districts of Tripura declared as No Industry Districts?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The names of growth centres approved under the scheme for development of infrastructural facilities in No-Industry Districts are as given in Statement below.

(b) So far Centre's share to 36 growth centres in 30 No-Industry Districts in the States of Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Bihar and West Bengal has been released, partly or wholly. These growth centres are at various stages of implementation.

(c) to (e). The Government of India had announced a new growth centre scheme in June, 1988. It was also decided that only those growth centres under the old scheme which had already been approved and which are at various stages of implementation would continue to get Central assistance. The government of Tripura did not take effective steps for development of growth centres identified in that State, prior to the announcement of the new scheme. However, under the new scheme of Growth Centres, Tripura has been allotted one growth centre.

STATEMENT

Approved Growth Centers for Development of Infrastructural Facilities in 'No Industry Districts'

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Union Territory and District</i>	<i>Growth Centre</i>
1	2	3
1.	<i>Rajasthan</i>	
	1. Sirohi	1. Abu Road
		2. Pindwara
	2. Jaisalmer	3. Pokaran
		4. Sanu Ramgarh
	3. Churu	5. Churu

1	2	3
		6. Ratangarh
	4. Barmer	7. Balotra
		8. Barmer
2.	<i>Orissa</i>	
	5. Balasore	9. Balasore
	6. Phulbani	10. Manmunda
	7. Bolangir	11. Bolangir
3.	<i>Uttar Pra: 'esh</i>	
	8. Banda	12. Bargarh
	9. Jaunpur	13. Satrahiya
	10. Jalaun	14. Orai
	11. Fatehpur	15. Malwan
	12. Kanpur Dehat	16. Jainpur
	13. Hamirpur	17. Sumerpur
	14. Sultanpur	18. Tikariya
		19. Trisundi
	15. Tehri Garhwal	20. Chauras
	16. Pauri Garhwal	21. Kotdwar
	17. Chamoli	22. Tatasu Mazyadi
4.	<i>Karnataka</i>	
	18. Bidar	23. Bidar
		24. Humnabad
5.	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
	19. Bhind	25. Malanpur
	20. Mandla	26. Manheri

1	2	3
21.	Jhabua	27. Meghnagar
22.	Dhar	28. Pithampur
23.	Panna	29. Purena
24.	Rajgarh	30. Pillukhedi
6. Bihar		
25.	Bhojpur	31. Arrah
26.	Khagaria	32. Khagaira
27.	Purnia	33. Purnia
28.	Nalanda	34. Lakhrawan
29.	Aurangabad	35. Jaisoria
7. Maharashtra		
30.	Gadchiroli	36. Kotgal Navegaon Complex
8. West Bengal		
30.	Jalpaiguri	37. Raninagar
32.	Cooch Behar	38. Cooch Behar
33.	Darjeeling	39. Bagdogra
34.	Malda	40. Malda
35.	Bankura	41. Bishnupur
9. Tripura		
36.	West Tripura	42. Joginder Nagar
37.	North Tripura	43. Dharmnagar
38.	South Tripura	44. Takmacherra
10. Nagaland		
39.	Tuensang	45. Longleng
		46. Noklak

1	2	3
11.	<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	
40.	Subansiri	47. Itanagar
41.	Siang	48. Pasighat
42.	Kameng	49. Dirang
43.	Tirap	50. Miao
12.	<i>Mizoram</i>	
44.	Aizawl	51. Luangmual

Supply of LPG through Pipeline in Agartala Town

4206. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to supply LPG to the consumers through pipeline in Agartala Town;

(b) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has submitted a project report to the Agartala Municipality in this respect; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing the project and the latest position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) ONGC have committed 50,000 M³ per day of natural gas for supply through pipelines in Agartala Town.

(b) Yes, Sir. On behalf of Agartala Municipality, ONGC had got a feasibility report prepared on piped gas supply in Agartala Town.

(c) The pipeline network for distribution of the gas is to be undertaken by a joint venture company, viz., "M/s. Purbachal Gas Company" consisting of M/s. Assam Gas Co. and Tripura Industrial Development Corporation. The distribution work will also be undertaken by this joint venture. ONGC would be ready to start supply of gas as soon as the pipeline network is completed by this company.

Restriction on Free Pass Holders

4207. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the accommodation in First Class and Second Class AC coaches is occupied by free pass holders such as railway employees and others;

(b) whether there is any proposal to restrict the free pass holders in the above classes to the barest minimum so as to facilitate the journey of general public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

New Rail Lines in Bihar

4208. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV:
SHRIMATI USHA SINHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved any scheme for laying new rail lines in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement giving details of approved railway projects in Bihar is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Length (In Km)	Cost (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
I.	NEW LINES		
1.	Bagaha-Chhtauni (Restoration) (Partly in U.P.)	28	129.43
II.	GAUGE CONVERSIONS		
1.	Samastipur-Darbhanga	38	26.02
2.	Chhapra-Aunrihar (mostly in U.P.)	171	85.13
III.	DOUBLINGS		
1.	Kiul-Jamalpur-Bhagalpur	75	32.30
2.	Sahibganj link Cabin-New Farakka-Malda Town (50 Km) (Partly in West Bengal)	50	37.73
3.	Sigsigi-Bagha Bishnupur	79	50.28
4.	(i) Pitaunja-Samastipur-Ujarpur and (ii) Bachwara-Barauni	33	23.43
5.	Ujarpur-Bachwara	25	16.19

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Length (In Km)	Cost (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
6.	Siho-Ramdayalunagar	24	20.32
7.	(i) Kumedpur-Barsoi	81	72.99
	(ii) Dhulabari-New Jalpaiguri (Partly in West Bengal)		
8.	(i) Barsoi-Dalkhola (Partly in West Bengal)	34	24.40
	(ii) Dhulabari-Aluabari (Partly in West Bengal)		
9.	Third line with bi-directional Signalling between Sonnagar and Mughal Sarai and a fly-over from Down Grand Chord to CIC section at Sonnagar (partly in U.P.) (approved in 1990-91 Budget)	124	165.00
10.	Dalkhola-Kishanganj (Partly in Bihar) (approved in 1990-91 Budget)	28	21.00
11.	Gaya-Manpur section 3rd line (Approved in Budget 1990-91)	5	3.72

[*English*]

Investment in Public Enterprises

4209. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated investment in public enterprises in the country;

(b) the estimated profit earned or loss incurred by them during 1989-90: and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the profitability of the Public undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The total investment in the Central Public Sector Enterprises was Rs. 85563.78 crores as on 31.3.1989.

(b) The Bureau of Public Enterprises does not collect and maintain figures of anticipated profits/losses of public sector enterprises. However, 177 out of 222 public sector enterprises earned an estimated profit of Rs. 2175.73 crores in the first 9 months period of the year 1989-90 ending 31st December, 1989.

(c) The steps taken by Government to increase the profitability of public sector enterprises are listed at page 90 of the Public Enterprises Survey 1988-89 (Volume-1) placed on the Table of the House on 15.3.1990.

Consumption and Production of Gentamycin Sulphate

4210. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption and production of gentamycin Sulphate bulk drug in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether this bulk drug is manufactured at present through imported technology, capital goods and raw materials;

(c) if so, whether indigenous technology has also been developed for the manufacture of this bulk drug;

(d) if so, whether any company has been licensed to manufacture this drug and if so, the annual production thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not utilising the indigenous technology for the manufacturing of this drug?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Production of Gentamycin Sulphate during the last three years is given below:-

Year	Production (Kgs.)
1986 - 87	-
1987 - 88	345.00
1988 - 89	884.00

(b) Presently this drug is manufactured by M/s. HAL based on imported technology, using mainly indigenously available raw materials and capital goods.

(c) One Private Sector company had reported indigenous development of technology for production of Gentamycin.

(d) Besides HAL, M/s. IPICOL has also been issued Letter of Inter for manufacture of Gentamycin. This company is yet to start commercial production.

(e) Gentamycin is exclusively reserved for production by public sector under the drug policy.

Recommendations of National Transport Safety Board on Training of Pilots

4211. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI RAJAMOHANA
REDDY:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Transport Safety Board has made a number of recommendations on training of pilots as well as facilities at airports to ensure optimum safety of the airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations accepted by Government; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). Certain recommendations have been received from the National Transport Safety Board. These recommendations are being examined along with the report of the Courts of Inquiry and the report of the Expert Committee set up.

[*Translation*]

Power Shortage in Western Rajasthan

4212. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has any scheme to remove power shortage in Western Rajasthan;

(b) whether any scheme is under Government consideration for electrification of Pali District;

(c) by what time rural electrification will be completed; and

(d) whether there is any scheme to generate power through solar energy in Western Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The various power stations set up by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) are for regional benefits. Rajasthan is entitled to receive their share of power from the NTPC's following projects in the Northern region.

	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity of the Project (MW)</i>
1.	Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project.	2000
2.	Rihand Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I.	1000
3.	Anta Gas Based Power Project	413
4.	Auraiya Gas Based Power Project	652
5.	Dadri Gas Based Power Project	817

(b) and (c). Rural Electrification schemes are formulated and implemented by the respective State Electricity Boards according to the priority fixed by the State Governments. According to the Rural Electrification Corporation, out of 836 villages in the Pali district, 822 villages have been electrified by the end of March, 1990. The remaining 14 villages are likely to be electrified during 1990-91.

(d) There is a proposal to generate electricity through solar energy in Western Rajasthan.

Tanakpur-Bagheshwar and Ramnagar-Chaukhutia Railway Lines

4312. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the expenditure incurred during 1989-90 on the survey being conducted for construction of Tanakpur-Bagheshwar and Ramnagar-Chaukhutia railway lines?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Expenditure incurred during 1989-90 on the survey of Tanakpur-Ghat Bageshwar is approximately Rs. 3.97 lakhs. Survey of Ramnagar-Chaukhutia is in progress by RITES and therefore the expenditure on it will appear in 1990-91.

[English]

Provision of Manned Crossings at Ailum, Silawar and Goharni

4214. SHRI HARPAL SINGH PANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide manned Railway crossings at Ailum, Silawar and Goharni;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time

by which the manned Railway crossings would be provided there;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) New level crossing is provided by the Railways only if proposal therefor is sponsored by the State Government/Local Authority duly consenting to meet both the initial and recurring expenditure, as per rules.

[Translation]

Diesel Shed at Jamalpur

4215. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of diesel shed at Jamalpur (Eastern Railways) has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The progress has been commensurate with the allotment of funds for the work. The progress of the work was initially hampered due to obstruction by quarry owners who operated quarry near the present site of the work.

(c) The work is likely to be completed by 31.3.1992.

Shortage of Cooking Gas in Rajasthan

4216. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of Cooking Gas in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet the shortage and the time by which it is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). A temporary shortage in the supply of LPG refills was reported in certain locations of Rajasthan on account of overall shortfall in availability of bulk LPG and some transportation problems. With the measures already taken, the situation has since improved. Efforts are being made to maximise availability of LPG. The situation is being closely monitored to ensure regular supplies to the consumers.

[*English*]

Haridwar Railway Station

4217. SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building of Haridwar Railway Station is very old and is in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, whether Government propose renovation and modernisation of this Station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir. The Station building at Haridwar is in a satisfactory condition.

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

[*Translation*]

Air Strip of Myurpur, Uttar Pradesh

4218. SHRI SUBEDAR. Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an air strip at Myurpur in district Sonbhadra (Uttar Pradesh);

(b) whether Government and private small aircraft and helicopters have been landing there for the last few years;

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to start Vayudoot service from there;

(d) whether compensation for the land acquired for the air strip of Myurpur has been paid to the land owners; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (e). There is an airstrip at Myurpur in District Sonbhadra (Uttar Pradesh) which belongs to Rehand Dam Authority of the State Government. There is no record of serviceability of this airstrip. Vayudoot has no immediate plans to start service to this station.

Passenger Facilities at Basti, Mhow, Shahganj and Jaunpur Stations

4219. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are adequate catering facilities and other civic amenities at Basti, Mhow, Shahganj and Jaunpur stations in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for providing these facilities at these stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Catering facilities at these stations are considered adequate. Amenities at stations are provided, as per norms, based on the volume of traffic dealt with. The amenities provided at Basti, Mhow, Shahganj and Jaunpur stations are considered adequate for the level of traffic dealt with at present:

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

[English]

Kawas Thermal Project

4220. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:
SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to award the Kawas Thermal Project to a French Firm;

(b) whether the role of this firm earlier in the Dulhasti Power project was under investigation; and

(c) if so, the reasons for awarding the contract to this firm?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). While the

contract for the World Bank assisted Kawas gas based power project has been awarded by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), to M/s. GEC-Alsthom, SA for the foreign supplies and to M/s. Alsthom Export for the services to be performed in India, the contract for the execution of the Dulhasti Hydro-electric Project has been awarded by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) to a consortium of firms led by M/s. CGEE Alsthom (now CEGELC) after taking all the relevant factors into account

Central Investment in Public Sector

4221. DR. K. KALIMUTHU:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of central public sector units set up during the last ten years;

(b) the total central investment therein during this period State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for difference, if any, in investment in Tamil Nadu and other States?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) 70 new Central Public Sector Enterprises have been set up during the last 10 years.

(b) During this period investment of Rs. 80912.59 crores, in terms of gross block has been made in various States. The comparative statewise investment statement is given below.

(c) Investment in Central Public Sector Enterprises is made on techno economic considerations keeping in view the need for overall balanced regional development.

STATEMENT

1.	Andhra Pradesh	9393.43
2.	Assam	4346.74
3.	Bihar	5561.95
4.	Gujarat	4308.86
5.	Haryana	599.18
6.	Himachal Pradesh	844.04
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	867.36
8.	Karnataka	1650.89
9.	Kerala	1137.66
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9493.65
11.	Maharashtra	15150.50
12.	Orissa	4957.65
13.	Punjab	457.83
14.	Rajasthan	1107.52
15.	Tamil Nadu	4309.12
16.	Uttar Pradesh	7639.83
17.	West Bengal	4643.67
18.	Delhi	2515.56
19.	Goa	46.97
20.	Other States/U.Ts	509.62
21.	Unallocated	1370.24
		<hr/>
		80912.59

Aid to Raichur Thermal Plant by OECF

4222. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund, (OECF), a Japanese agency is extending aid to the Raichur Thermal Plant IV unit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the supply of turbo generators by the OECF to the IV Unit is awaiting approval of Government; and

(d) the time by which the approval will be given and the IV unit would be ready for power generation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan, is extending aid for Unit-IV of Raichur Thermal Power Station and an agreement in this regard was signed in December, 1988 for a total amount of 23142 million Yen.

(c) and (d). The proposal for the procurement of equipment under the OECF aid could be approved after all the formalities in this regard are completed. Normally, it takes about forty-five months to commission the unit after placement of order for the main plant and equipment.

ADB Assistance to Kerala Electricity Board

4223. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has provided any assistance to the Kerala State Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of project for which the assistance provided;

(d) whether any fresh proposal has been sent by the Kerala State Electricity Board for financial assistance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (d). No, Sir.

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

Phased manufacturing programme for production of Bulk Drugs

4224. SHRI BALWANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the products for which phased manufacturing programme for production of bulk drugs had not been implemented by the drug companies in time;

(b) the details thereof and reasons for continuing to avail the facility of import of penultimate intermediates by the drug companies; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Three companies in the case of Rifampicin and one company in the case of Promethazine Hydrochloride were found importing 3-Formyl Rifamycin SV and L-base respectively, contrary to the Phased Manufacturing Programme.

(c) In the case of Rifampicin, the import

of 3-formyl Rifamycin SV, beyond the permitted date has been regularised for two companies. In one of these cases, the import of 3-Formyl Rifamycin SV beyond the permitted period was regularised because the customs notification on Rifamycin S, which the company was supposed to use after the cut off date, was defective. The third company has failed to submit the documents called for, so far. In the case of import of L-base, the company has been allowed to continue import, subject to the condition that it will earn the foreign exchange for past and future imports over and above the existing exports.

Passenger Amenities at Jaunpur City Station

4225. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to re-model the Jaunpur city railway station and provide basic passenger amenities there;

(b) whether Government also propose to construct a proper approach road from the station to the main road; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There is no plan to re-model Jaunpur City railway station. Basic amenities, as per norms, based on volume of traffic dealt with, exist at the station.

(b) and (c). Work of approach road, within railway premises, is expected to be completed shortly.

Additional Railway Lines in Kharagpur-Howrah Section

4226. SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct the fourth railway line from Santragachi to Panskura and third line from Panskura to Kharagpur on the Howrah-Kharagpur section of the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Survey for the third line between Panskura and Kharagpur has since been completed. survey Report for the fourth line from Santragachi to Panskura had to be recast in view of the planning for second coaching terminal at Shalimar and links to West Bengal State Electricity Board's Kolaghat Power House siding. The field survey is nearing completion after which report would be completed.

Upgradation of Visakhapatnam Airport

4227. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to upgrade the airport in Visakhapatnam in order to accommodate night landing facility and airbus A 300 planes;

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

(c) when the direct flight between Delhi and Visakhapatnam which was suspended in November, 1989 will be restored?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Visakhapatnam airfield belongs to the Indian Navy. There is no immediate plan to upgrade this airport.

(c) Once normalcy is restored and sufficient operating aircraft capacity is avail-

able, Indian Airlines will consider re-introduction of services between Delhi and Visakhapatnam.

Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies

4228. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the details of retail outlets for petrol and diesel and LPG agen-

cies sanctioned during the past three years and the current year upto 28th February, 1990 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): The number of retail outlets (R.O.) (Petrol/Diesel) and LPG distributorships sanctioned (Letters of Intent issued) during the past three years and the current year upto 28th February, 1990 is given below:

	R.O.	L.P.G.
1986-87	411	283
1987-88	392	170
1988-89	355	312
1989-90 (upto Feb. 28, 1990)	239	156

The effort involved in compiling the above information yearwise. Statewise and companywise will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served.

Commission by I.D.P.L. for Hospital Supplies

4229. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Allows commission to middlemen for hospital supplies and to chemists by way of bonus etc;

(b) if so, the categories of such commissions; and

(c) the extent of such commissions given

in 1989 and till the end of February, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). IDPL has been having agents for its institutional sales. It has reported that it does not deal with retail chemists. It only announces occasionally bonus to wholesale chemists and stockists on selected products in keeping with the practice in the pharmaceutical industry to match the market conditions or when new products are introduced.

(c) The commission paid by IDPL to the institutional agents during 1988-89 is of the order of Rs. 23.45 lakhs. The Commission payable during 1989-90 could be calculated only after the end of the financial year as most of the institutional business matures in the month of March.

[*Translation*]

Recruitment of Labourers at Izzatnagar

4230. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recruitment of labourers was made on ad-hoc basis during last three years at Izzatnagar in North-Eastern Railway, Bareilly; and

(b) if so, the number of labourers out of them who have not yet been regularised?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Question herein relates to Izzatnagar station of North Eastern Railway. Information in regard to this station is being collected from North Eastern Railway and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

[*English*]

Clearance of Industrial Projects in Tamil Nadu

4231. SHRI KANCHI PANEER SELVAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications for industrial projects in Tamil Nadu pending clearance of Union Government for the last three years; and

(b) when these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). During the years 1987 to 90 (upto 31.1.90) 514 Industrial Licence applications for setting up of industries in the State of Tamil Nadu were received. Out of these, 270 applications have been approved and letters of intent granted. Of the remaining 244 applications, 161 have

been rejected or otherwise disposed off and 83 applications are in various stages of processing. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose off all Industrial Licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

Reduction in Price of essential Drugs

4232. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposals for reduction in prices of essential and life saving drugs:

(b) if so, when a decision in this regard will be taken;

(c) the details of present arrangements for quality control of drugs;

(d) whether these arrangements are adequate; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken for strict implementation of the statutory provisions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. A Standing Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (C&PC) has already been constituted to review DPCO, 1987. Recently, 21 bulk drugs including Mitomycin, an anti-cancer drug, have been brought under control. The prices of about 164 formulations based on these bulk drugs have also been reduced.

(c) to (e). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Office of DC(I), have been asked to furnish the necessary information.

New trains from Alleppey

4233. PROF K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the income earned in the Ernakulam-Alleppey sector from passenger and goods traffic;

(b) whether some new trains are proposed to be introduced from Alleppey; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The sector was opened for traffic w.e.f. 15.10.89. The earnings for the period Oct./89 to Feb./90 on originating basis were:—

Passenger including other coaching	Rs. 21.03 lakhs
Goods	Rs. 22.97 lakhs
Total	Rs. 44.00 lakhs

(b) and (c). Extension of some additional trains to/from Alleppey is under examination.

Thermal Power Station in Tanjore, Tamil Nadu

4234. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up a thermal power station in Tanjore district in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board have proposed to set up a Gas Turbine Station (2 X 5 MW) at Narimanam in lieu of Kovilkalappal site, in Tanjore district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.77 crores.

[*Translation*]

Catering at Lucknow Junction

4235. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding bad quality of food and charging of high rates at the Lucknow Junction restaurants; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No such complaint has come to notice during the last one year.

(b) Steps taken, proposed to be taken to further improve the catering service include frequent inspections, use of standard raw materials, training to catering staff and use of modern kitchen equipment etc.

[*English*]

Train from Bombay to Nasik

4236. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is pressing demand from the public to start a train from Bombay to Nasik in the morning and from Nasik to Bombay in the evening;

(b) if so, when these trains are proposed to be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not feasible presently.

tourist place; and

(c) Operational and resource constraints.

(c) the details of additional services provided in Rajasthan during 1989-90 but withdrawn later on and the reasons therefor?

[*Translation*]

Air Services in Rajasthan

4237. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Indian Airlines has been and is operating to Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur in Rajasthan Vayudoot is operating to Jaipur Jodhpur, Kota and Jaisalmer.

(a) the details of air services provided in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(b) whether Government propose to introduce additional air service for the development of Udaipur which is an important

(c) Due to severe capacity constraints, Indian Airlines had to withdraw the following services in the State of Rajasthan:—

Delhi-Udaipur-Delhi

7 Boeing-737 per week effective 23.7.1989 were reduced to 5 times a week from 27.8.89, reduced to 2 services per week from 2.9.1989 and was subsequently withdrawn from 21.2.1990.

Delhi-Jaipur-Jodhpur and return

2 Boeing-737 per week effective 31.8.1989 was withdrawn on 6.10.89.

Delhi-Udaipur-Rajkot and return

3 Boeing-737 per week effective 2.9.1989 was withdrawn from 20.11.89.

Calcutta-Varanasi-Jaipur and return

3 Boeing-737 per week service effective 1.11.1989 was withdrawn effective from 21.2.1990.

Vayudoot services to Bikaner have been withdrawn since January, 1989 due to very poor load factor.

state the names and details of metre gauge railway lines in Andhra Pradesh proposed to be converted in broad-gauge during 1990-91?

[*English*]

Conversion of Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

4238. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Guntur-Macherla (130 km) MG line is proposed to be converted into BG at an estimated cost of

Rs. 70.98 crores during 1990-91 in Andhra Pradesh.

Service conditions of employees of Railway Canteens

4239. SHRI M. SELVARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent Supreme Court Judgement that the employees of the statutory and non-statutory recognised canteens run by the Railways throughout the country are entitled to the same service conditions as those of railway employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to implement the same, if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to bring the caterers in long distance trains also under this category, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Briefly stated, Supreme Court in their Judgement dated 27.2.90 has declared the employees of 89 statutory Railway canteens and 173 non-statutory recognised Railway canteens as railway servants, eligible for all benefits, from the dates as specified. Steps have already been initiated to implement the Judgement.

(d) and (e). Pantry Car services are managed either departmentally or through licences. In case of departmentally managed Pantry Cars, most of the staff are regular railway employees. However, there

are some commission bearers also who are being absorbed gradually subject to suitability and availability of vacancies. The staff of private licences cannot be brought under the category of railway servants.

New Airports/Airstrips in Maharashtra

4240. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities in Maharashtra where Government are planning new airports/airstrips and expansion schemes;

(b) the reasons for delay in the expansion of Nanded airstrip; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the expansion work of this airstrip?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The National Airports Authority has no plans to construct any new airport in Maharashtra. However, it has plans to expand Nagpur airport.

(b) and (c). The National Airports Authority has no plans to expand Nanded airstrip which belongs to the Government of Maharashtra.

Jamnagar-Bhuj Flight from Bombay

4241. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has changed the schedule for Jamnagar-Bhuj flight from Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

(c) whether passengers from Gulf, U.K. and Africa to Bhuj via Bombay stay at Bom-

bay due to change in schedule; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to resume the daily flights on this route?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Due to acute shortage of capacity, the schedule of Indian Airlines has been changed.

(c) Air India's flights from Nairobi, ex-U.K. and points in the gulf arrive at Bombay from after midnight to early hours of the morning. Therefore, passengers from these areas have a halt in Bombay ranging from 6 to 14 hours to connect Indian Airlines flights to Bhuj and Jamnagar.

(d) Due to suspension of operations of Airbus A-320 aircraft, capacity has been substantially reduced and Indian Airlines is not in a position to increase frequency of Bombay-Jamnagar-Bhuj-Bombay service.

Availability of accommodation on flight from Bhubneswar to Delhi

4242. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of persons who were refused passage from Bhubaneswar to Delhi and vice-versa due to non-availability of accommodation in aircraft during the last two months?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): No record is maintained by Indian Airlines about the passengers who are refused seats on Indian Airlines flights. On an average, Indian Airlines has a waitlist of about 30 ex-Bhubaneswar and 20 ex-Delhi of which about 50% passengers are accommodated against cancellations and no shows.

MOU Scheme in Public Enterprises

4243. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more public enterprises have been brought under the Memorandum of Understanding Scheme;

(b) if so, the criteria for selecting public enterprises for the MOU scheme; and

(c) the number of public enterprises proposed to be included in the MOU scheme during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following criteria were considered for selection of MOU companies:—

(i) The Public Sector Undertakings should represent a major portion of the national economy in terms of Gross Block;

(ii) PSEs selected, should be from some important unrepresented sectors of the economy;

(iii) Some loss-making PSUs are also included.

(c) It is proposed to include about 31 PSUs in the MOU scheme during 1990-91.

Abolition of catering contracts

4244. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to award catering contracts by adopting the tender system, to the un-employed graduates, ex-servicemen, retired railway employees, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Central Investment in Industrial Sector
in Kerala**

4245. SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central investment so far made in the industrial sector in Kerala;

(b) whether the percentage of central investment in Kerala is one of the lowest in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal to raise the percentage of investment in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The total investment in Central Public Sector Enterprises in terms of gross block in the state of Kerala as on 31.3.1989 was Rs. 1520.40 crores.

(b) No, Sir. The investment in Kerala which is 1.57% is not lowest in the Country as Kerala ranks 13th in terms of investments made in different States.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Investment in Central Public Sector Enterprises is made on techno-economic considerations keeping in view the need for overall balanced regional development.

Shortage of Petrol and LPG

4246. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of petrol and LPG at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total production and consumption of petrol and LPG at present;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to increase the production of petrol and LPG and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the financial implementation involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total production/consumption of petrol and LPG during 1989-90 is as under:

(000' tonnes)

	<i>Production (Estimated)</i>	<i>Consumption (Estimated)</i>
Petrol	3435	3488
L.P.G.	1900	2200

The shortfall has been met from inventories in the case of Petrol and by imports in the case of LPG.

(d) For LPG, new sources of production are being planned by extraction from Natural Gas, through augmentation at existing refineries and from new refineries proposed to be set up.

For petrol, proposals are being examined to augment blending facilities, debottlenecking of FCCUs, installation of reformers and setting up of additional refining capacity.

(e) A number of projects are under consideration. Financial implications would be clear only when the Eighth Plan is finalised.

Overbridges in Palghat Division

4247. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is persistent public demand for construction of railway overbridge at Meenchandai railway gate (Calicut-Palghat division-Southern Railway)-Calicut Bepore Road;

(b) the status of the foot overbridge at West hill railway bridge (Calicut-Palghat Division-Southern Railway) and of the Kuttippuram railway overbridge (Palghat Division, Southern Railway) and

(c) when these projects are likely to be completed and commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) *Foot-bridge at West Hill Railway Bridge:*

Proposal in this regard has not so far

been sponsored by the Calicut Corporation.

Road overbridge at Kuttippuram

The bridge proper over the tracks has been completed by the Railway. The work on bridge approaches has not yet been commenced by the Highway Authorities.

(c) The Railway can taken action in respect of overbridge at Meenchandai Railway gate and foot-bridge on West Hill Railway bridge, only after receipt of firm proposals from the State Government/Local Authority, duly consenting to bear the cost thereof as per rules. The commissioning of the road overbridge at Kuttippuram depends on the completion of the bridge approaches by the Highway Authorities.

Stoppage of House building and other advances to Public Sector Employees

4248. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given instructions to all the public sector undertakings to stop giving house building and other advances to their employees; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rajkot and Bhavnagar Air Link

4249. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to link Rajkot and Bhavnagar with Delhi and Bombay by air;

(b) whether any request has been re-

ceived in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Rajkot and Bhavnagar are airlinked with Bombay both by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot services. The Delhi-Rajkot link of Indian Airlines is suspended at present due to severe capacity constraints. Vayudoot has no plans to airlink Bhavnagar and Rajkot with Delhi.

(b) and (c). Indian Airlines has received requests for restoration of the Delhi-Rajkot with Delhi.

Rajahmundry Railway Station

4250. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Rajahmundry Railway Station in the South Central Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked in the current year budget for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The work of additions/alterations and extension of the station building has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.39 lakhs.

(b) Following works are proposed under this scheme:—

- (i) Provision of modernised refreshment room and reservation unit in the existing building.
- (ii) A new double storey building comprising upper class waiting room for ladies and gents, 6 No. retiring

rooms, 10 bed dormitory and a modern restaurant.

(c) During 1989-90 Rs. 8.24 lakhs were earmarked for this work and the proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 9.15 lakhs.

Belgaum-Raichur Railway Line

4251. SHRI S.T. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey had been conducted for construction of Belgaum-Raichur railway line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

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

Overbridge at Vapi Station

4252. SHRI ARJUNBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an overbridge on the crossing near Vapi Railway Station on Western Railway;

(b) if so, when work is likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Work can be taken up, only after the State Government accords approval to the drawing furnished by the Railway and

the estimate for the work is finalised.

Industrial Licences issued in Himachal Pradesh

4253. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences issued in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the number of industrial licences utilised and how many of them remain to be utilised;

(c) whether any complaints have been received about the misuse of industrial licences; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Nine industrial licences were issued during the last three years i.e. 1987 to 1989 for setting up units in Himachal Pradesh. An industrial licence is granted with an initial validity period of two years within which the entrepreneur is expected to commence commercial production. However, further extensions in the validity period of the industrial licences are also granted on justifiable grounds. Monitoring of the progress of implementation of industrial licences is done by the State Government concerned and the Ministries/Departments administratively concerned with the industry in question in the Central Government.

(c) and (d). No complaint has been received by the Department of Industrial Development about the misuse of industrial

licences issued for projects in Himachal Pradesh.

Loco Workshop at Warangal (A.P.)

4254. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a loco workshop at Warangal in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pressure for buying Gas Chulah from LPG Dealers

4255. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether LPG dealers compel consumers to buy gas 'Chulah' from them while giving new gas connections; and

(b) if so, the action taken against such gas agencies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). The customers are at liberty to purchase hot plate from any source provided it bears ISI mark for reasons of safety. The distributors have standing instructions not to insist on purchase of hot plate and are required to display a notice in their showrooms that it is not obligatory for a customer to purchase hot plate from the distributor releasing the connection. Besides, the Marketing Discipline Guidelines also, inter alia provide for penal action against those distributors who indulge in such malpractices.

Export of Small Cars to Europe

4256. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to export small cars to Europe in the next two years;

(b) if so, the details of companies manufacturing small cars and their annual production;

(c) whether Government propose to encourage production of small cars; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd., has already started exporting Maruti 800 cc car to Europe and is making further efforts to increase export of these cars to European countries.

(b) At present M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd. Gurgaon and M/s. Sipani Automobiles Ltd., Bangalore are manufacturing small cars of less than 1000 cc engine capacity. The annual production of cars during 1988-89 by these companies was 67547 nos. and 150 nos., respectively.

(c) and (d). The capacity already approved for the manufacture of 4-wheeled vehicles, including passenger cars, is considered sufficient to meet the projected demand of these vehicles in the country.

[*Translation*]

Evaluation of works of N.H.P.C.

4257. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertake any

periodic evaluation of the working of the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, whether such a proposal is now under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Periodic evaluation of the working of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation is undertaken by the Government where performance against target is reviewed and shortfalls, if any, are analysed and remedial measures taken. Such reviews have resulted in improvement, inter alia, in project construction and management and recovery of dues from the beneficiaries.

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

[*English*]

Vayudoot Services on Nagpur-Adilabad-Hyderabad Route

4258. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an air strip in Adilabad District Headquarters in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start a Vayudoot flight on Nagpur-Adilabad-Hyderabad route; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of KVIC Unit in every Village

4259. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional Khadi and Village Industries units are proposed to be set up in villages;

(b) if so, the number of such units proposed to be set up during 1990-91 in Karnataka; and

(c) the trades these units propose to promote in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals for setting up of KVI units is considered by respective State KVI Boards in consultation with KVIC at the time of finalising their Annual State KVI Programmes. As per tentative programme agreed to by the implementing agencies of Karnataka about 9081 KVI units (including 5000 bio-gas plants) have been proposed to be set up during 1990-91.

(c) The trades that are proposed to be promoted in Karnataka are as under.

Village Leather, Village Oil, Village Pottery, Lime, P.C.P.I., Fibre, Palmgur, Beekeeping, Gur and Khandsari, Carpentry and Blacksmithy, Manufacture of Household Aluminium Uten, Brass, Copper and Bellmetal Utensils, Manufacture of decorative bulbs etc.

Manufacture of pins, clips etc., Umbrella Assembling, F.V.P.I., Collection of Forest plants and Fruits for medicine purpose, Handmade Paper, Cane and Bamboo Cottage Match and Agarbatties, Products

out of Rexine, PVC. etc., Candle, Campher, and sealing Wax making, Horn and Bone including ivory products, Manufacture of exercise book binding, envelop making including all other stationery items made out of paper, NEO and Soap, Polyvastra, Bio-gas plants, and Khadi.

[*Translation*]

Electrification of Howrah-Bombay Rail Line

4260. DR. KHUSHAL PARASHRAM BOPCHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for electrification of railway line from Howrah to Bombay via Nagpur, has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the amount allocated during 1990-91; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to start operation of train on this line in phases and if so, the details in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir Howrah-Bombay trunk route has already been electrified upto Durg from Howrah end and upto Akola from Bombay end and also between Wardha and Nagpur. Electrification works on the remaining section are in advanced stage of completion.

(b) Rs. 19.25 crores.

(c) Trains are already running between Howrah and Bombay via Nagpur on electric-diesel traction.

Separate Zone for Metre Gauge Lines in Rajasthan and Gujarat

4261. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form a separate zone by including metre gauge lines of Rajasthan and Gujarat States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Replacement of Steam Locomotives on Dhaulpur-Tantpur N.G. Line

4262. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to replace steam locomotives with diesel locomotives on bhaulpur Tantpur narrow gauge line; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All N.G. steam locomotives on Indian Railways are likely to be replaced by diesel engines by 1995-96, subject, however, to availability of funds and manufacturing capacity in Railway Production Units.

Chairman-Cum-Managing Directors belonging to SC/ST in Public Sector Undertakings

4263. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central public sector undertakings at present; and

(b) the number of Chairman-cum-Managing Directors belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). At present there are 239 Central Public Sector Undertakings. Four Managing Directors belong to SC/ST.

Passenger facilities at Khagaria Station

4264. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Memorandum was submitted to Government in December, 1989 for providing facilities to the passengers at Khagaria railway station, Bihar; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum from Shri Ram Sharan Yadav, M.P. has been received.

(b) The Railways are examining the feasibility of provision the Railway facilities at Khagaria listed in the memorandum.

[English]

Running time of Trains

4265. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the running time of trains has not been reduced despite replacement of diesel engines by electric engines; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken or reduction in running time of trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Through traction is changed, the permissible speed of the track, the load of the train, the path problems enroute, do not permit appreciable speeding up. However, where found feasible, trains have been speeded up at the time of change from steam to diesel/electric traction.

Letter of Intent to NOCIL

4266. SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHALE:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have rejected the request of the National Organic Chemicals Industries Limited for grant of a letter of intent in December, 1987;

(b) whether the company had been issued the letter of intent in November, 1989;

(c) if so, the reasons for the change in the decision;

(d) whether while granting such letter of intent, NOCIL was exempted from locational standard conditions required to be fulfilled for industrial licence; and

(e) if so, the propriety and justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (e). The application of National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd. (NOCIL) for substantial expansion of its Naphtha Cracker Complex in District Thane, Maharashtra was rejected on prima facie basis in December, 1987 on locational considerations. NOCIL represented against the

rejection of its application and subsequently also produced NOC from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board as well as Department of Environment of Government of Maharashtra. NOCIL also indicated participation of Shell International in the equity of the project as also its own willingness to undertake export obligation.

On techno economic considerations a letter of intent for substantial expansion of capacity has been issued to NOCIL on November 16, 1989. The letter of intent inter-alia incorporates stringent additional conditions in regard to environmental aspect and it is upon fulfilment of these conditional only that the letter of intent would be considered for conversion into an industrial licence.

Thermal Power Projects of West Bengal

4267. SHRI BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sagardighi Thermal Power Project, the Balagarh Thermal Project and Purulia Pump Storage Scheme are proposed to be included in the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the estimated allocation of Central funds for electrification in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, the question of Central allocation for the above projects does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Reservation in Northern Coalfields Limited for local People

4268. SHRI JAGANNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of jobs reserved for local people in various colliery projects of Northern Coalfields Limited, Singrauli in district Sindh (M P),

(b) whether required number of officers and employees have been employed in various projects in proportion to the above mentioned reservation as on 28 February, 1990,

(c) if so the category-wise details thereof and

(d) whether there is any provision for having representatives of Madhya Pradesh Government at the time of interview for filling up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) to (c) There is no reservation of jobs for local people as such for employment in various colliery projects of Northern Coalfields Ltd., Singrauli. Recruitment is generally made through local Employment Exchange. Preference in employment of unskilled/semi skilled workers is given to persons whose lands are acquired for coal projects. The local people thus get adequate opportunity for employment.

(d) Yes, Sir. The S D M Waidhan, or his representative represents the Madhya Pradesh Government in the Selection Committee.

[English]

Investment by NRI in Kerala

4269 SHRI PALAI K M MATHEW Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether NRIs have expressed willingness to start industries in Kerala provided Union Government guarantee secu-

ity of their investment and a reasonable return on investment;

(b) whether Government of Kerala has taken up this matter with Union Government,

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) to (d) Since the inception of the Special Approval Committee (NRI) in November, 1983, 18 approvals have been accorded upto December, 1989 for issue of Letters of Intent/SIA Registration, approval of foreign collaborations and import of capital goods in respect of NRI projects in the State of Kerala as per the existing guidelines.

The State Government of Kerala have informed the Government of India recently that persons hailing from Kerala based in the United States have evinced interest in participating in the industrial development of Kerala through transfer of technology and financial investments. According to the State Government some proposals have also been received from Non-Resident Indians for setting up of industries and that the State Government have constituted a Coordination Committee for interacting with these NRIs to mobilise investments etc. Further, according to the State Government they have taken up with Unit Trust of India and Ministry of Finance in the Government of India the question of establishment of growth fund utilising NRI investments.

[Translation]

Allotment of LPG Agency in Palamau, Bihar

4270 SHRI JORAWAR RAM Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is only one gas agency for four lakh families in Palamau district of Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to allot additional gas agencies there as per Government norms?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). On account of limited product availability, LPG supply at present is limited to towns and cities with a population of 20,000 or more. As per 1981 Census, only two towns in District Palamau, Bihar have a population of more than 20,000 viz., Daltonganj (51,944) and Garhwa (21,515). Presently one LPG distributorship is operating at Daltongaj, the District Headquarters of Palamau and one additional LPG distributorship at the same location has been planned. Based on a survey conducted, it was revealed that the potential available at Garhwa does not justify the opening of an economically viable distributorship in that town.

[English]

Extraction of Natural Gas from Cauvery Basin

4271. SHRI E.M.S. PAKEER MOHMED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quality of natural gas extracted from Narimanan in Cauvery basin of Tamil Nadu.

(b) the total quantity of outflow of crude oil from this Narimanan oil well;

(c) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to dig more wells for extraction of natural gas and crude from this area; and

(d) if so, the estimated cost of this project and what will be the employment generation from these projects?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Presently about 0.23 MMCMD of natural gas is being produced from the Narimanam structure. Upto February 1990, a total quantity of about 56.4 million cubic metres of gas has been produced.

(b) The average daily of production of crude oil in the Narimanam structure is 650 tonnes; upto February 1990, the total production of crude oil from this field had been about 203814 tonnes.

(c) and (d). ONGC have plans to intensify exploration/production activities in this area during the VIII Plan period. However, the actual cost for the additional wells required to be drilled and the quantum of employment likely to be generated cannot be specified at this stage.

[Translation]

Kanpur Central Railway Station

4272. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to upgrade the status of Kanpur Central Railway station;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Improvements to station is a con-

tinuous process and the same is done on a need based programme subject to availability of funds. Following passenger amenity works, in this regard, are in progress at Kanpur:—

- (i) Improvement to lighting arrangements in inward/outward shed and in the yard.
- (ii) Improvement to battery charging facilities.
- (iii) Extension of boundary wall on east end of Kanpur Central Station for safety and protection of passengers.
- (iv) Washable apron on platform line No. 5.

Vayudoot Service in Madhya Pradesh

4273. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Madhya Pradesh where Vayudoot Services are available;

(b) the number of days in a week, Vayudoot Services are available from Bilaspur to Bhopal and for other cities and the efforts made by Government to make these services available daily;

(c) the time by which flights for Delhi are proposed to be made available to the passengers going to Delhi on the same day they get down at Bhopal from Bilaspur?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Vayudoot is serving the following stations in Madhya Pradesh:—

1. Rewa
2. Jagdalpur
3. Bhopal
4. Guna
5. Indore
6. Bilaspur
7. Raipur
8. Satna
9. Jabalpur
10. Khajuraho

(b) Vayudoot is operating thrice a week service on the route Bhopal-Jabalpur-Bilaspur-Raipur-Nagpur and Back. There is no plan at present to increase the frequency.

(c) Convenient same day connections are available at Bhopal to the passengers travelling from Bilaspur to Delhi.

[English]

Trains from and to Delhi

4274. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new trains introduced from and to Delhi during the last three years; and

(b) the details of other sanctioned railway schemes for Delhi pending implementation and the steps being taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) 21 trains were introduced to/from Delhi/New Delhi during the last three years.

(b) Additional facilities are being created by increasing platforms and maintenance facilities at Hazrat Nizamuddin. Phase I of the work is over and Phase II is in progress. Acquisition of land at Holambi Kalan, Anand Vihar and Bijwasan in connection with directional terminals is under process.

[Translation]

Petrol pumps in Haryana

4275. SHRIKAPIL DEV SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of petrol and diesel pumps in Haryana and the number thereof in rural areas, separately;

(b) the number of new licences for petrol and diesel pumps proposed to be issued for rural areas on priority basis;

(c) whether preference is given to the rural educated unemployed youths in the allotment therefor;

(d) the total number of allotments being issued in the country and the number thereof in Haryana;

(e) the rules and regulations and the terms and conditions for giving allotments; and

(f) whether any relaxation is proposed to be given to the rural educated unemployed youths in allotting the petrol and diesel pumps?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) As on 28.2.1990, the total number of retail outlets (Petrol/Diesel) operating in the States of Haryana were 476, out of which 159 retail outlets (Petrol/Diesel) are in the rural areas.

(b) Oil Companies have planned to allot 14 more retail outlets (Petrol/Diesel) in rural areas of Haryana.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such scheme at present.

(d) Out of 494 Letters of Intent proposed to be issued, twenty pertain to the Haryana State.

(e) The oil companies invite applications for allotment of dealerships/distributorships in leading newspapers, giving details of the location, category, terms and conditions. Applications received in response thereto are considered by an independent Oil Selection Board headed by a retired High Court Judge. Allotments (issue of Letter of Intent) are subsequently made by the oil company to the candidates selected by the Oil Selection Board.

(f) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government at present.

Modernisation of National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited

4276. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDEWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for modernisation of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited is under consideration of Union Government; and

(b) if so, the number of additional persons likely to be provided employment in the Mill after its expansion and modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) NEPA Limited has completed Phase I of its renovation, modernisation and expansion scheme in October, 1989 to increase its capacity to 88,000 Ton per annum.

(b) The above scheme does not envisage additional employment in the Mill.

[*English*]**World Bank Assistance to Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board**

4277. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the World Bank for the various projects of the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board during the last ten years;

(b) the details of various power projects and their estimated cost;

(c) whether the proposed projects have been completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and when these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). The World Bank has sanctioned a loan of US \$ 350 million in 1988-89 for the U.P. Power Project of UPSEB. This project consisting of the following components is in the initial stages of construction and is scheduled to be completed as follows:

<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Scheduled date of completion</i>
Srinagar Hydro Electric Project (6 x 55 MW)	372.32	12/95
Additional Coal Handling Plant at Obra 'B' TPS	55.00	2/92
Replacement of Boilers at Harduaganj 'A' TPS	50.50	5/93
Associated Transmission System	117.30	8/94, 3/95
Meters	4.50	2/92
Total	599.62	

[*Translation*]**Doubling of Surat-Bhusawal Railway Line**

4278. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for

doubling the Surat-Bhusawal rail line (Tapti Valley Railway); and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the time by which the work for doubling the said line will be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir, there is demand for doubling of Surat-Jalgaon

section as Jalgaon-Bhusawal is already a double line Section.

(b) Doubling of existing single line sections is taken up to increase the line capacity to meet the growth of traffic. On Surat-Jalgaon section line capacity works costing Rs. 13.83 crores have been approved and doubling of Amalner-Dharamgaon (25.5 km) has already been approved in 1989-90 budget at a cost of Rs 17.48 crores. When these works are completed, sufficient line capacity would be available to meet the projected level of traffic.

New Airport Near Ankleshwar in Gujarat

4279. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a new airport near Ankleshwar in Gujarat;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to restore air services from the old airport at Rajpipla city of Bharuch district: and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). M/s Vayudoot Limited does not have immediate plans to airlink Bharuch due to constraint of aircraft capacity.

[English]

On-Going Schemes for Railway Line in Kerala

4280. SHRIRAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on-going schemes of laying railway lines in Kerala; and

(b) the steps taken to complete the schemes expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The following new rail lines are being laid in Kerala. The balance to complete the work as on 31.03.90 and the amount provided in 1990-91 for expeditious completion of these projects are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Balance to complete work as on 31.3.90</i>	<i>Outlay during 1990-91</i>
1.	Alleppey-Kayankulam new BG railway line (43 Km)	20.10	16.38
2.	Trichur-Guruvayoor, new BG railway line (24 Km)	10.38	8.00

Besides doubling between Kayankulam and Quilon (41 Km) was approved in 1989-90 and doubling between Quilon and Trivandrum (65 km) has been approved in 1990-91. A sum of Rs. 7.37 crores and Rs. 1.50 crores respectively have been provided for these works during 1990-91.

Policy on Penicillin-G First Crystals

4281. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy for I-Base vis-a-vis Chloramphenicol in 1980 and at present;

(b) whether there is a demand from the industry for having policy on Penicillin-G first crystal in the same lines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) In 1980, Chloramphenicol and L-Base were on the list of Restricted items, as would be seen from items No. 72 and 173, respectively—Appendix-5-Chemicals & Allied items of the Import Policy April, 1980—March, 1981. Currently, L-Base is in the OGL.

(b) and (c). No specific request has been received in this regard.

Opening of LPG Agencies in Hyderpur, Ambedkar Nagar and Shalimar Villages of Delhi

4282. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the LPG agencies catering to the needs of consumers in Hyderpur, Ambedkar Nagar and Shalimar Villages in Delhi;

(b) whether there have been any complaints from the consumers regarding long delays in getting refills;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to open more LPG agencies in these areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the manner in which Government propose to alleviate the hardship to LPG consumers of the aforesaid areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) There are altogether six LPG distributors catering to the LPG requirements of Hyderpur, Ambedkar Nagar and Shalimar Villages of the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) The oil companies have not received complaints of long delays in refill supplies in the above areas. However, during the period December, 1989 to February, 1990, some backlog of upto 3 days had developed in certain areas of Delhi due to sudden spurt in demand on account of extreme winter and overall shortages in LPG Bulk supplies.

(c) to (e). One more LPG distributorship has been planned for Shalimar Bagh area for which Letter of Intent has already been issued. This new distributorship can cater to the needs of the contiguous areas including Shalimar village.

Solar Energy Operated Frozen Storage in Karnataka

4283. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka State Fisheries Development Corporation Limited

Mangalore had submitted proposals for setting up of two 10-ton capacity frozen storage operating on Solar Energy in North Karnataka;

(b) whether the proposal has been cleared by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation (KFDC) had initially proposed the setting up of two 10 Metric Tonnes Solar Frozen Storage units. The KFDC later revised the project and installation of one 10 MT unit based on solar photovoltaic system was proposed. This proposal has already been sanctioned as a Research and Development project.

(c) Does not arise.

Amount Spent on Lawyers By Public Sector Undertakings

4284. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

the total amount spent by the various public sector undertakings under his Ministry on lawyers for their cases during the last three years; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

AJIT SINGH): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House later on.

Losses in "Chefair" Unit of Air India

4285. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Chefair", a wholly owned subsidiary unit of Air India is incurring losses;

(b) if so, what is the capacity utilisation of this unit;

(c) whether Air India is still giving orders to private firms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) 'Chefair' is a division of the Hotel Corporation of India which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India.

(b) The capacity utilisation of Chefair, Bombay is 55 % and that of Delhi 57 % of the installed capacity.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Air India obtains inflight catering supplies from Chefair and Taj flight Kitchens in Delhi and Chefair and Oberoi flight kitchens in Bombay. Chefair supplies 70 % of Air India's inflight catering requirement. The payment made by Air India for inflight supplies at Bombay and Delhi during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is indicated below:-

	1987-88	1988-89
(Rs. in lakhs)		
Bombay:		
Chefair	278	287
Private Caterers	100	123

	1987-88	1988-89
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Delhi:		
Chefair	221	237
Private Caterers	Nil	17

Overbridge at Margao (Goa)

4286. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for construction of an overbridge at Margao (Goa);

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

(c) when the construction work will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir. The Railway has not, so far, received any proposal for the work from the State Government.

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

[*Translation*]

Expansion of Beniganj Station (U.P.)

4287. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the Beniganj Railway Station situated on the Sitapur Balamau rail route in Sitapur District, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when the expansion work is likely to start; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Amenities provided at the station are considered adequate for the level of traffic dealt with at present.

Quota of Berths for Ghazipur Station

4288. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reservation quota for Ghazipur railway station for First and Second Class sleeper berths in Kashi-Vishwanath Express and Ganga-Yamuna Express trains;

(b) whether reservation quota for these trains is proposed to be increased keeping in view the increasing number of passengers at Ghazipur Station; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There is a quota of two second class berths at Ghazipur station each by 4057 Up Kashi-Vishwanath Express and 4283 Ganga-Yamuna express trains. There is no quota in first class.

(b) Due to full utilisation of earmarked

quotas at other stations, there is no proposal for the present to enhance the quota at Ghazipur station.

(c) Does not arise.

Waiting List of LPG Connections in U.P.

4289. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the waiting list for LPG connections in Uttar Pradesh as on 31 March, 1990, district-wise; and

(b) the time by which all these applicants are likely to get LPG connections?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S.GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Oil and Gas Resources in Jaisalmer and Barmer

4290. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to exploit oil and gas resources in Jaisalmer and Barmer areas in Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited are exploring in Rajasthan. While ONGC is operating in both the areas of Jaisalmer and Barmer in Rajast-

han, Oil India Limited's activities are confined to Jaisalmer area. Since 1982, ONGC have drilled 15 wells. Besides, 2 wells are under drilling and one well is under testing. Hydrocarbon Gas bearing fields of Manhera Tibba and Ghotaru in Jaisalmer area are under delineation by ONGC and development plans leading to exploitation of gas reserves would be formulated after completion of delineation drilling. There has been no oil or gas strike in Barmer area so far.

Oil India Ltd. has already drilled 4 exploratory wells in Jaisalmer basin and have discovered commercial quantities of natural gas in Tanot and East Tanot structures of Jaisalmer district. There are also good indications of the presence of gaseous hydrocarbons at Ramgarh in Jaisalmer district. The 5th exploratory well in Dandewala of West Tanot area in Jaisalmer district is being presently drilled by Oil India Limited. This well has also indicated the presence of gas. Detailed production testing of this well will be taken up after the drilling of this well is completed.

Short Measuring In Petrol

4291. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the short measuring of petrol by petrol pumps all over the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Complaints regarding short measurement of petrol by petrol pumps are received off and on.

(b) The oil companies and the Weights and Measures Departments conduct regular

and random inspections of Petrol pumps and take necessary action against the defaulters.

Quota of Berths at Jhunjhunu Station

4292. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation quota has been provided at Jhunjhunu railway station in trains to Bombay and Delhi;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to provide reservation quota of berths from Jhunjhunu in trains from Bombay and Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The following reservation quotas are already available at Jhunjhunu station in trains towards Bombay and Delhi.

- (1) 2 Second Class berths by 2904 Frontier Mail for Bombay.
- (2) 8 Second class berths by 9024 Ferozepur-Bombay Janata Express
- (3) 2 First Class berths and 27 Second Class berths by 9734 Shekhavati Express for Delhi.

Engineering Workshop at Arakkonam (T.N.)

4293. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any

proposal to modernise and expand the Railway Engineering Workshop unit at Arakkonam in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Modernisation of Engineering Workshop at Arakkonam has already been sanctioned in Railways' Works programme of 1989-90.

(b) The modernisation programme envisages developing infrastructural facilities to augment the production capacity of points and crossings, replacement of the existing sheds of machine, fitter and signal shop, provision of additional covered accommodation, and overhead gantries for material handling.

Gas availability in Tamil Nadu

4294. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of gas available in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether the gas production in Tamil Nadu is sufficient to meet the demands of the consumers in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Presently about 0.23 MMCMD of natural gas is being produced in Cauveri Basin.

(b) Keeping in view the availability of gas, supply is now being made to seven consumers. There have been a number of demands for gas supply from various other industries, especially in the power sector, in Tamil Nadu. The present level of production is not sufficient to meet all the demands that have been made for gas allocation.

Conversion of MG Lines in Tamil Nadu

4295. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of metre-gauge railway lines in railway zones covering Tamil Nadu at present;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to convert these lines into broad-gauge in a phased manner; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) 2879.14 Route Kilometre as on 31.03.1989.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, conversion of Madurai-Maniyachchi (127.25 km) from MG to BG has been sanctioned as phase II of Karur-Dindigul-Madras-Maniyachchi-Tuticorin/Talayuthu new BG rails line project.

Price Control of Drugs

4296. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of drugs the sale of which is more than rupees 5 crores annually in the country; and

(b) whether these drugs are price controlled and if so, the details thereof and if not; the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURU-

PADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Sales turn over of individual drugs is not monitored. The sales turn over from market surveys is also for formulations alone. The inclusion/exclusion of drugs in the Scheduled Categories under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 is based on the recommendations made by the Kelkar Committee in its main as well as supplementary report.

Clearance to Power Projects of Bihar

4297. SHRI RAM DAS SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of project reports in respect of Thermal Power Stations submitted for clearance by the Bihar Government to Union Government during the last two years;

(b) how many of these have been cleared and how many are still pending for clearance;

(c) the details of Central assistance being provided for these projects; and

(d) the progress made in the implementation of the above project to?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). The details of project reports in respect of Thermal Power Stations received from the State authorities during the last 2 years and the Status of their clearance etc. is contained in the Statement below.

Central assistance is provided to the States in the form of block loans and block grants and is not related to any specific project/programme.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Capacity	Date of receipt of the project report in the CEA	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Muzaffarpur TPS Extn. (2 x 210 MW)	August, 1988	These schemes are under examination in the Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the other appraising agencies and could be considered for techno-economic clearance after the requisite inputs such as coal linkage, availability of water have been tied up and necessary clearances including clearance from environment angle have become available.
2.	Patratu TPS Extn. ST. V Phase-I (2 x 210 MW)	December, 1988	These schemes have not been included in the capacity addition programme planned upto 9th Plan and have accordingly been returned by the CEA to the State Authorities. They could be considered by the CEA at the appropriate time having regard to the available options.
3.	Barun (Nabinagar) TPS Stage-I (2 x 500 MW)	September, 1988	These project Reports have been returned to the State Authorities as the availability of gas for these Projects is not ensured.
4.	Chandil TPS (2 x 500 MW) Stage-I	March, 1989	
5.	Patna Gas Turbine Unit (2 x 50 GT + 2 x 30 ST)	January, 1989	
6.	Barauni Gas Turbine Units (2 x 50 GT + 2 x 30 ST)	January, 1989	

Bi-Annual Medical Examination of Indian Air Hostesses

4298. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CH-
 OUDHURY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIA-
 TION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air Hostesses of Indian Airlines and Air India are required to undergo compulsory medical examination while male members of the cabin crew are not required to undergo this medical examination bi-annually;

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

(c) whether the Japanese Air Hostesses employed with Air India are also required to undergo this bi-annual medical examination;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to remove this discriminations with Indian Air Hostesses?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). In Air India, for the purpose of extension in service flight pursers and air hostesses have to undergo medical examination at the age of 37 years and thereafter once in 2 years, till the age of 45 years.

In Indian Airlines, however, the cabin crew, both male and female, are required to undergo six monthly height and weight checks to assure that they maintain physical fitness. Airhostesses above the age of 35 years are also required to undergo annual medical examination.

Review of the system of medical examination in Indian Airlines and Air India for cabin crew is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

Expenditure on Catering Consultancy by Air India

4299. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CH-
 OUDHURY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIA-
 TION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Air India per year for Catering Consultancy;

(b) the details of the firm engaged for this purpose; and

(c) the benefit accrued by Air India on engaging this firm?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Amount spent by Air India over catering consultancy is given below:

Year

Year	Amount
1988-89	DM 71,825 or INR 555,306.00
1989-90	DM 52,000 or INR 523,506.00

(b) The consultant engaged is M/s. Steighenberger Hotels, West Germany.

(c) Improved standard of inflight service is now available to passengers with the upgradation of continental cuisine on Air India flights and also in regard to the choice of wines/cheeses.

Risk Allowance to Traction Workers

4300. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Indian Railways Traction Workers Association recently for introduction of 'Risk Allowance' for employees exposed to occupational Risks/Hazards/Diseases;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon; and

(c) if no action is proposed to be taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Traction staff do not work under High Voltage conditions. Before starting any work on the Traction equipment, power supply is switched off and the equipment is properly earthed. Hence, there is no particular hazard involved in this working. As far as the eligibility of the staff for Risk Allowance is concerned, the staff do not fulfil the criteria/guidelines laid down by the *Department of Personnel and Training*.

Import of Locomotives

4301. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the requirement of the Railways for locomotives:

(b) if so, the estimated number of diesel and electric locomotives required in the country during Eighth Plan;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to import both diesel and electric locomotives; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Requirement of conventional diesel and electric locomotives in the eighth plan has been estimated at 1196 and 715 respectively.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir; a limited number of locomotives are proposed to be imported.

Daitari-Bansapani Railway Line

4302. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to examine the techno-economic aspects of the rail link between Daitari-Bansapani has submitted its report;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The construction of Daitari-Bansapani railway line is a part of the proposal for export of iron ore via Paradip Port and the same is under consideration of Ministry of Surface Transport and M.M.T.C. The nodal Ministry dealing with this project is the Ministry of Surface Transport.

Train between Bangalore and Tirupati

4303. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand from the public for the introduction of a direct train between Bangalore and Tirupati; and

(b) if so, when direct train would be

introduced on this route?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Representations have been received in this regard.

(b) Not feasible presently due to operational and resource constraints.

Direct Train from Dibrugarh to Bombay

4304. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether North East Frontier Railway is the most neglected railway zone;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to bring this zone at par with other developed zones;

(c) whether a direct train from Dibrugarh to Bombay via Katihar Ranchi Sambhalpur-Bombay is proposed to be introduced;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. However, Guwahati is connected with Bombay by a weekly train via Patna.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Resource and operational constraints.

Doubling of Falakata-Katihar Line and Linking of Alipurduar Junction with B-G line

4305. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken the doubling work of broad gauge railway line on Northeast Frontier Railway;

(b) whether the work of doubling of Falakata-Katihar railways line has also been started;

(c) whether Government also propose to extend broad gauge railway network upto Alipurduar junction;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On Falakata-Katihar via Kumedpur BG line, doubling has been approved on Kumedpur-Ambari Falakata section. On the remaining sections, there is, at present, no proposal for doubling.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) B.G. line passes via New Alipurduar which is quite close to Alipurduar Junction.

Production losses in Oil industry

4306. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of production losses in quantity and value, product-wise, company-wise and year-wise of the oil companies during the last three years;

(b) the main reasons for such losses;

(c) whether oil companies have any system of security, intelligence and monitoring to check such losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Linking of Pilgrim Centres in Kerala by Railway line

4307. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation recommendation from Kerala Government have been received by Union Government for laying a railway line to connect all the main Pilgrim centres in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of places proposed to be connected as per the recommendation;

(c) the decision of Union Government thereon;

(d) whether Kerala Government have offered to meet any portion of the expenses to be incurred in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For linking Angamali and Achenkovil Malayore via Perumpavoor, Aryankavu, Moovattupuzha, Kalady, Pelai, Pathanthitta etc.

(c) Due to acute constraint of resources, the proposal was not considered for being taken up.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Energy from Wind Mills

4308. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted or propose to conduct any survey to determine the scope for generating energy from wind mills in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total energy produced in the country from wind mills; and

(d) its proportion to the total energy production?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The field Research Unit of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology is conducting a wind survey in Kerala. In all, 300 wind mapping stations have been set up. In addition, a project for establishing 9 wind monitoring stations has been taken up.

(c) Till January, 1990, a total of over 22 million units of electricity has been fed to the State grid from wind farms.

(d) The total energy generations in the country was 223 billion units during 1989-90, upto 28.2.1990.

Promotion of Coir Industry in Kerala

4309. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received from Kerala Government for the promotion and development of coir industry in the State:

(b) if so, the details thereof,

made by Union Government therefor?

(c) whether the State Government has sought financial assistance to implement these proposals; and

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(d) if so, the allocation proposed to be

(b) The proposal consists of the following Schemes

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>		<i>Estimated Project cost (Rs in lakhs)</i>
A	Setting up of	
1	Rubberised Coir Mattress Unit	107 60
2	Rubber Backed mats Unit	13 03
3	Rubber backed car mats and mattings Unit	30 00
4	PVC Tufting Unit	175 00
5	Mechanised Detbering Unit	9 00
B	Modernisation Scheme of Coir Primaries	
6	Work-shed for	
	(a) Beating of Husks	564 00
	(b) Ratts	1000 00
		1898 63

(c) Yes, Sir

travelling by air from Calicut that they find it difficult to travel directly due to lack of customs and emigration facilities at the Calicut Airport and

(d) The Schemes proposed by the Kerala Government are being examined in consultation with Coir Board

(b) if so, the steps taken to charter domestic flight from Calicut to Bombay?

Domestic Flight from Calicut to Bombay

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

4310 PROF SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Haj pilgrims

(b) The movement of Haj pilgrims is organised jointly by Saudi Airlines and the national carriers. The large demand on the

capacity of the national carriers makes the operation of additional domestic charters impracticable. The Haj pilgrims can utilize the daily scheduled Indian Airlines flight from Calicut to Bombay.

Super Thermal Power Plants

4311. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Super Thermal Power

plants undertaken by the National Thermal Power Corporation during the Sixth and the Seventh Plans period and the latest estimated cost of each plant; and

(b) the names of the projects completed and the expenditure incurred on each plant?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

1. *Projects undertaken by the NTPC during VI and VII Plan periods alongwith the latest cost estimates*

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Latest Estimated cost Rs. in crores (Base Date)
1	2	3	4
COAL BASED POWER PROJECTS			
1.	Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project and Associated Transmission System	2000	1374.93 (2nd Quarter, 1985)
2.	Korba Super Thermal Power Project and Associated Transmission System	2100	1873.79* (2nd Quarter, 1989)
3.	Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project and Associated Transmission System	2100	1985.12* (4th Quarter 1988)
4	Rihand Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I	1000	1688.17* (4th Quarter, 1989)
5	Farakka Super Thermal Power Project and Associated Transmission System		
	Stage-I	600	759.65* (1st Quarter, 1990)
	Stage-II	1000	1426.85* (1st Quarter, 1990)
	Stage-III	500	503.65 (2nd Quarter, 1989)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Latest Estimated cost Rs. in crores (Base Date)
1	2	3	4
6.	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project and Associated Transmission System Stage-I	1260	1773.29* (1st Quarter, 1990)
7.	Kanaigaon Super Thermal Power Project and Associated Transmission System—Stage-I	840	1692.98* (2nd Quarter, 1989)
8.	Talcher Super Thermal Power Project and Associated Transmission System Stage-I	1000	1480.85 (2nd Quarter, 1988)
9.	National Capital Thermal Power Project	840	1314.25* (2nd Quarter, 1989)
Total		13240 MW	
<i>GAS BASED POWER PROJECTS</i>			
10.	Kawas Gas Power Project and Associated Transmission System	600	410.84 (4th Quarter, 1985)
11.	Anta Gas Power Project and Associated Transmission System	413	428.44* (3rd Quarter, 1988)
12.	Auraiya Gas Power Project and Associated Transmission System	652	681.75* (3rd Quarter, 1988)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Latest Estimated cost Rs. in crores (Base Date)
1	2	3	4
13.	Dadri Gas Power Project Stage-I	817	783.44 (2nd Quarter, 1989)
	Total	2482 MW	
	Grand Total	15722 MW	

*Estimated costs as prepared by the NTPC, yet to be approved by Government.

II. Completed projects of the NTPC and the expenditure incurred thereon till March, 1990.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Expenditure incurred till March, 1990 (including transmission lines) (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project	2000	1257.34
2.	Korba Super Thermal Power Project	2100	1641.71
3.	Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project	2100	1831.00
4.	Farakka Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I	600	731.48
5.	Rihand Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I	1000	1553.02
6.	Anta Gas Based Power Project	413	322.86

[*Translation*]**Demurrage Charges from Rail Users**

4312. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total amount of emurrage charges levied from the rail-users by Northern and North Eastern Railways during 1988-89 and 1989-

90 separately when wagons placed at their disposal for loading/unloading were not released within the prescribed time limits?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): The amount of demurrage charges collected by Northern and North Eastern Railways during 1988-89 and 1989-90 (upto January, 1990) was us under:-

<i>Railway</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>(upto January, 1990)</i> <i>Rs.</i>
Northern	3.09.96.979	2,72,56,150
North Eastern	2.48.25.468	1,60,73,905

[*English*]**Cooperation with France in Railways and Urban Public Transport**

4313. SHRI MANÚRANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of France is willing to revive co-operation with Indian enterprises in Railways and Public Transport; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). An Indo-French Protocol in the field of Railways was signed in June 1988 at Paris. Following areas were identified for co-operation between the two countries.

(ii) Improvement in present electric & diesel rolling stock.

(iii) Speeding up the present passenger trains.

(iv) Modernisation of passenger terminals.

(v) Suburban transport.

(vi) Management.

(vii) Technical development of modern train/control systems.

(viii) Cooperation in third countries.

Supply of Penicillin G

4314. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(i) High speed technology.

(ii) the present policy of Government

regarding supply of Penicillin G to the entrepreneurs in the small scale sector;

(b) whether these units get remunerative price for 6-APA in the market if they use indigenous penicillin for its manufacture; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to assure a fair return to the manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). The policy on Penicillin-G allocation for the year 1990-91 is being finalised.

[*Translation*]

Inquiry into purchase of Westland Helicopters

4315. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:
SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pawan Hans Ltd. had checked the Westland helicopters in all respects before acceptance and if so, the details of the report in this regard;

(b) whether Government have decided to conduct an inquiry into the various aspects relating to the purchase of these helicopters; and

(c) if so, when the inquiry is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) A team composed of the representatives of Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Indian Air Force, Indian Airlines and the helicopter Corpora-

tion of India (now known as Pawan Hans Limited) had cleared the helicopter after going into certain reservations earlier expressed regarding the 'zero risk on take off', and 'pay load penalty'.

(b) and (c). A Committee has been constituted on 12.2.90 to go into the various aspects relating to purchase of Westland helicopters. The Committee has been given two months time to complete its work.

Unauthorised Operation of Coal Mines in Bihar

4316. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many coal mines in Bihar are operating unauthorisedly in the leasehold areas of Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the number of such coal mines and the total loss suffered by Government on this account for the last three years; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to stop operation of such coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that coal mines in Bihar are operating unauthorisedly in the leasehold areas of Coal India Limited. Coal companies keep a watch over their leasehold areas and take action to thwart sporadic attempts to remove coal from these areas.

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

[*English*]

Purchase of Group IV Items from Small Scale Industries

4317. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a stipulation for the Government offices/Public Sector Undertakings to purchase Group IV items from Small Scale industries;

(b) if so, the Group-IV items reserved for exclusive purchase from small scale industries;

(c) whether tenders are decided only after verifying the licence/certificate of small scale industries from the concerned government agencies;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether in view of the local purchases being made from Cooperative Stores, Government have taken or propose to take any steps to channelise small scale industry products through such stores; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Group IV items consists of 409 items which are reserved for exclusive purchase from K. V. I. C./ Women Development Corporation/Small Scale Sector Units. A copy of the list is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d). In so far as Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals are concerned, tenders are decided on Small Scale Units who are registered after due verification by DGS & D or under the Single Point Registration by the NSIC or by verification of un-registered small scale units by DGS & D. Hence the verification of the small scale units is done by the officials at one stage or the other before the tenders are decided.

(e) and (f). No specific instructions have been issued for channelising small scale industry products through Cooperatives. However purchases of stores are generally

made from Kendriya Bhandar/Super Bazar.

STATEMENT

Group IV

Items Reserved for Exclusive Purchase from Small Scale Industrial Units (100%)

1. Animal Driven vehicles
(Civil requirements only)
2. Anklets Web Khaki
3. All Badges, Cloth, Embroidered and Metal
4. Attache cases
5. Aluminium Utensils
6. Ammeters/Ohm Meters
7. Automobile Head Lights (civil requirements only)
8. Augars (Carpenters)
9. AAC/ACSR Conductors upto 19 strand
10. Absorbent cotton
11. Arricultural Implements:
 - (a) (Head Operated Tools & Implements)
 - (b) Animal Driven Implements
12. Bags/Ice Head (Civil requirements only)
13. Bondage Cloth
14. Barbed wire
15. Basket cane, Basket Bomboo

- (Procurement can also be made from State Forest Corporation and State Handicraft Corporation)
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|-----|--|-----|---|
| 16. | Belt leather and Strips | 37. | Cash Bags |
| 17. | Benzol Benzolate | 38. | Caps Cotton |
| 18. | Blacksmith Hearth | 39. | Caps woollen |
| 19. | Boot polish | 40. | Caps Waterproof |
| 20. | Bone Meal | 41. | Casing and Capping |
| 21. | Belts Leather | 42. | Ceiling Roses upto 15 amps |
| 22. | Boxes made of Metal (Civil requirement only) | 43. | Centrifugal Steel Plants Blowers |
| 23. | Boxing Boots | 44. | Copper Sulphate |
| 24. | Boots & Shoes of all types excluding Canvas shoes | 45. | Coir Mattresses and Matting |
| 25. | Brass Dampers | 46. | Chairs Leshing |
| 26. | Brass Padlocks | 47. | Chappals and Sandals |
| 27. | Brief Cases | 48. | Coir Fibre and Coir Yarn |
| 28. | Brooms | 49. | Community Receivers including TV Receiver |
| 29. | Buckets | 50. | Cone & Valves (for water fitting only) |
| 30. | Brushes | 51. | Conduit Pipes (Metallic) |
| 31. | Beam Scales (upto 30 kgs) | 52. | Cotton Wool (Non-absorbent) |
| 32. | Battery charges Engine driven only | 53. | Cotton Hosiery |
| 33. | Buttons Metal | 54. | Cotton Cord Twine |
| 34. | Blotting Papers | 55. | Crates Wooden |
| 35. | Blow Moulded Containers | 56. | Cumblies |
| 36. | Cans (made up of GI Sheets for Milk and Measuring) | 57. | Curtains Mosquito (civil requirements only) |
| | | 58. | Coir Mattresses and Cushions |
| | | 59. | copper Napthenate |

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| 60. Corrugated Board Paper | 77. Electric Transmission Line Hard wares like Steel Cross Bars, Cross Arms Clamps, arching arms, Brackets etc. |
| 61. Centrifugal Pumps suction and delivery 150 mm x 150 mm | 78. Exhaust Mufflers (except in the case of original equipment manufacturers) |
| 62. Crucibles upto and including 31. kg. capacity | 79. Films spools and cans |
| 63. Chaff cutter blades | 80. Football Boots |
| 64. Distribution Boards upto 15 amps | 81. Film Polyethene |
| 65. Drums and Barrels | 82. French polish |
| 66. Domestic utensils other than stainless steel | 83. Garments (civil requirements only) |
| 67. Domestic Electric Appliances Toaster Electric, Electric Irons, Rot plates, Electric Mixers and Grinders, Juice Extractors, Electric Lighters Electric ovens | 84. Gas Mantles |
| 68. Dusters cotton all types except the items required in Khadi | 85. Gauze Cloth |
| 69. Dest shield Leather | 86. Chamellas |
| 70. Dust Bins | 87. GI Pad Locks |
| 71. Domestic (House Wiring) PVC Cables and wires (Eluminium conforming to the prescribed ISI specifications and upto 10.00 mm sq nominal cross section. However, this would not be applicable to Defence requirements) | 88. GI Buckets |
| 72. Electric Call bells | 89. GI Bath tubs |
| 73. Electric Buzzers | 90. Glass Ampoules |
| 74. Electric soldering Iron | 91. Gauze Surgical all types |
| 75. Eyelets | 92. Gun Metal bushes |
| 76. Expanded Metal | 93. Gun cases |
| | 94. Graphite crucibles upto No. 200 |
| | 95. Crease Nipole and Grease Guns |
| | 96. Glue |
| | 97. Gum Tapes |
| | 98. Hand Drawn Carts of all types |

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| 99. | Handles wooden and Bamboo (Procurement can also be made from State Forest Corporations and State Handicrafts Corporations) | 121. | Lamps Signal |
| 100. | Hand Lamps | 122. | Datex foam sponge |
| 101. | Hand Numbering machines | 123. | Lamp holders |
| 102. | Hair Passam Wool | 124. | Leather bags |
| 103. | Hand Gloves | 125. | Leather boxes |
| 104. | Hand Presses | 126. | Leather harness |
| 105. | Hird and Country Leather of all types | 127. | Leather washers |
| 106. | Horse and Mule shoes | 128. | Low cost Radio (medium wave band community radio Receivers to ISS IS 705, 706, 1936) |
| 107. | Hob Nails | 129. | LT porcelain Insulators and Fuse grips |
| 108. | Holdalls | 130. | Magnesium sulphate |
| 109. | Hypodermic Noodles | 131. | Machine screws |
| 110. | Invalid wheeled chairs | 132. | Metal clad switches |
| 111. | Insecticides dust and sprayers (Manual only) | 133. | Mail bags (Canvas, Dossuti and Jute) |
| 112. | Iron clad switches upto 30 mph | 134. | Manhole corers |
| 113. | Keys wooden | 135. | Metal Polish |
| 114. | Kit bags | 136. | Metric weights |
| 115. | Kodalis | 137. | Miniature Bulbs (for torches Only) |
| 116. | Kullahs | 138. | MS Plate washers |
| 117. | Laces Leather | 139. | Machine shop vices |
| 118. | Lint Plain | 140. | Nail tip hell Rustles |
| 119. | Lantern Posts and Bodies | 141. | Nail cutters |
| 120. | Lathies | 142. | Newar |

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| 143. | Oil stoves (wick stoves only) | 166. | Rubber Bolloons |
| 144. | Ordinary Bench Vices | 167. | Rivets of all types (including bifurcated except for defence requirements) |
| 145. | Ovens Electric (Domestic type) | 168. | Rolling shutters |
| 146. | Paper conversion products Paper bags, envelopes, Ice-Cream cups, Paper cups and saucers. | 169. | Room coolers (Desert Type) |
| 147. | Paint Remover | 170. | Scientific laboratory glass wares (Barring sophisticated items) like Beakers, Burettee, Pipettee, counical flask, Round flask measuring cylinder, Filter Funnel, Regent Bottles. |
| 148. | Pillows (Cotton) | 171. | Squirrel cage induction motors upto and including 10 Kw 440 volts 3 phase |
| 149. | Patient coats and Pyjamas | 172. | Storeware jars |
| 150. | Plaster of Paris | 173. | Sanitary towels |
| 151. | Postal lead seals | 174. | Soap Yellow |
| 152. | Piles fabric | 175. | Soap Liquid |
| 152. | Plugs | 176. | soap soft (civil requirements only) |
| 154. | Pouches | 177. | Stapling machines |
| 155. | Postal weighing scales | 178. | Steel wool |
| 156. | Pumps hand | 179. | Spectacle frames |
| 157. | PVC Footwears | 180. | Sodium silicate |
| 158. | Polythene bags | 181. | Surgical Gloves (Except plastic) |
| 159. | Palm rosa oil | 182. | Sanitary Plumbing Fittings |
| 160. | Plastic cane | 183. | Snapfasteners (Excluding 4 pcs. ones) |
| 161. | Playing cards | 184. | Safety matches |
| 162. | Quilts, razairs (cotton) | | |
| 163. | Ragscotton | | |
| 164. | Railway platform drinking water | | |
| 165. | Razors | | |

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| 185. | Scissors cutting (ordinary) | | ucts like paper pins, staple pins, etc.) |
| 186. | Shoe laces. | | |
| 187. | Sign boards painted | 209. | Tack metallic |
| 188. | Shellac | 210. | Cotton tapes and laces |
| 189. | Skin sheep all types | 211. | Tarpaulins (civil requirements only) |
| 190. | Skiboats & shoes | 212. | Teak fabricated round blocks |
| 191. | Sole leather | 213. | Tentage Civil/Military & Salitah jute for Tentage |
| 192. | Soap washing or laundry soap (civil requirements only) | 214. | Tin trays |
| 193. | Sockets. | 215. | Tip Boots |
| 194. | Spiked boots | 216. | Tent poles |
| 195. | Steel racks | 217. | Tin can unprinted upto 4 gallons capacity (other than can OTS) |
| 196. | Steel stools | 218. | Tyres & Tubes (Cycles) |
| 197. | Steel trunks | 219. | Ties |
| 198. | Stockinatt | 220. | Toilet Rolls |
| 199. | Stone and stone curry rollers | 221. | Transistorised Insulation-Testers |
| 200. | Suitcases | 222. | Umbrellas |
| 201. | Steel desks | 223. | Utensils cooking including stainless steel utensils except spoon desert |
| 202. | Shelves steel | 224. | Wooden Shelves |
| 203. | Silk ribbon | 225. | Wood Wool |
| 204. | Street light fittings | 226. | Wooden Plugs |
| 205. | Steel windows and ventilators | 227. | Wooden ammunition boxes |
| 206. | Student Microscope | 228. | Wheel barrows |
| 207. | Stranded Wire | 229. | Wicks cotton |
| 208. | Safety pins (and other similar Prod- | | |

309	<i>Written Answers</i>	CHAITRA 20, 1912 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i> 310
230.	Wire adjusting screws	251.	Steel measuring Tape
231.	Wooden packing cases of all sizes	252.	Zip Fasteners (Metallic)
232.	Wire nails and horse shoe nails	253.	Emergency Lamp
233.	Woollen Hosiery	254.	Electric Flash Gun
234.	Screws excluding High Tensile	255.	M. S. Tie Bars
235.	Welded wiremesh	256.	Padlocks
236.	Wooden Chairs	257.	Railway Carriage Fans (Transferred to Group V list)
237.	Waxed paper	258.	Bolts & Nuts (Except High Tensile & Other special types)
238.	Water proof papers	259.	Circlips
239.	Wire netting and gauze thicker than 100 mesh size	260.	Cloth Sponge
240.	Wire brushes and Fibre Brushes	261.	Cloth Covers
241.	Wind Shield Wipers (Arms & Blades only) except in the case of Original Equipment Manufacturers)	262.	Cotton Cases
242.	Diesel Engines upto 15 H. P. (Slow speed)	263.	Cotton Packs
243.	Voltage Stabilisers	264.	Cotton pouches
244.	Paper Tapes (Gummed)	265.	Cotton Sling
245.	Clinical Thermometers	266.	Cotton Straps
246.	Drawing & Mathematical Instruments	267.	Forges Bay Nets
247.	Aluminium builders & hardware hinges	268.	Cotton Carriers
248.	Aluminium drop/Towerbolts	269.	Cotton Bags
249.	Zinc Sulphate	270.	Badges Cloth (including embroiderod)
250.	Nickel sulphate	271.	Sleeping Bags
		272.	Wooden Pins
		273.	Wooden Veneers

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| 274. | Wallet Wooden | 297. | Dyes: (a) Azo Dyes (Direct & Acid)
(b) Basic Dyes |
| 275. | Chrome Tanned (Semi-finished
Buffalow & cow) | 298. | Silk Webbing |
| 276. | Rubber Hoses Armoured (Un-
braided) | 299. | Lanyard |
| 277. | Rubber Cord | 300. | Sodium Nitrate |
| 278. | Potassium Nitrate | 301. | Lisasorb |
| 279. | Soap Carbolic | 302. | Funnels |
| 280. | Insecticide Fluid | 303. | Nail Copper |
| 281. | Disinfectant Fluid | 304. | Boxes Tin for postage stamp |
| 282. | Foot Powder | 305. | Lockers |
| 283. | Table knives 9(excluding cutlery) | 306. | Letter boxes round |
| 284. | Steel bed stead | 307. | Trays for postal use |
| 285. | Boxes kit | 308. | Cloth jaconet |
| 286. | Badges Metallic | 309. | Cotton Ropes |
| 287. | Tin Seal holders | 310. | Canvas products: (i) Water Proof
Delivery bags to Spec. No. IS-1422/
70 |
| 288. | Line Equipment | | (ii) Bonnet Covers & Radiators
Muff to sepc Drg. Lv.
7/NSN/IA/130295 |
| 289. | Safe Meat & milk | 311. | Cotton Canvas bags |
| 290. | Fuse Cut Outs | 312. | Water Proof covers |
| 291. | Roof Light fittings | 313. | Water Proof Bags |
| 292. | Railway Carriage Light Fittings | 314. | Haver Sacks |
| 293. | Chokes for Light Fittings | 315. | Rubber Tubing (excluding braided
tubing) |
| 294. | Ambulance Stretcher | 316. | Dimethyl Phthalate |
| 295. | Monometer | | |
| 296. | Whistle | | |

313	Written Answers	CHAITRA 20, 1912 (SAKA)	Written Answers	314
317.	Dibutyl Phthalate	340.	Trolley	
318.	Polythene Pipes	341.	Pulley Wire	
319.	RCC Poles prestressed	342.	Cotters	
320.	Graphite Crucible (upto No. 500)	343.	Hose Pipe clips (Transferred to group-VI)	
321.	Tubular Poles (Rivettted Tubular poles)	344.	Push Cock gravity lotah (Transferred to Group-V)	
322.	Brass Wire	345.	Microscope for normal medical use	
323.	Measuring Tapes and Sticks	346.	Scales Weighing	
324.	Claw bars and Wires	347.	Castor Oil	
325.	Shovels	348.	Linseed Oil	
326.	Bench Vices	349.	Helmet Non-metallic	
327.	Bolts Sliding	350.	Wax Sealing	
328.	Steel Chair	351.	Rail Screws	
329.	Valves Metallic	352.	Plate Screws	
330.	Studs (Excluding high tensile)	353.	Screw Spikes	
331.	Wire Fencing & Fittings	354.	Hydraulic jacks below 30 ton capacity	
332.	Hinges (other than Door fittings)	355.	Other Wooden boards	
333.	Iron Dhobi	356.	Rust & Scale preventing/Removing composition	
334.	Happs & Stapples	357.	Nylon Stocking	
335.	Horse Clipping machines	358.	Tin Mess	
336.	Heaters convectors upto 2 Kw-IS-4238/67	359.	Cord Twine Maker	
337.	Switches tumbler	360.	Cordages others	
338.	Fuse Unit	361.	Cotton Singlets	
339.	Link Clip			

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| 362. | Cotton Belting | 384. | Honey |
| 363. | Braces | 385. | Palmgur |
| 364. | Textiles manufacturers other than N.E.C.(Not elsewhere classified) | 386. | pappads |
| 365. | Wooden Boxes and Cases N.E.C. (Not elsewhere classified) | 387. | Biscuits |
| 366. | Chamois Leather | 388. | Varinish Black Japan |
| 367. | Rubberised Garments Cap and etc. | 389. | Candle Wax Carriage |
| 368. | Oil Bound Distemper | 390. | Wooden Box for Stamps |
| 369. | Bitumenous Paints | 391. | Coir Rope hawserlaid |
| 370. | Soap Curd | 392. | Equipment Camflags Bomboo Support |
| 371. | Nylon Tapes and laces | 393. | Post Pocket (Wooden) |
| 372. | Drilling clay | 394. | Wooden Flush Door Shutters |
| 373. | Hand Lamps Railways | 395. | Cleansing Powder |
| 374. | Privy Pans | 396. | Napthelene Balls |
| 375. | Bowls | 397. | Hammers |
| 376. | Metallic containers and drums other than N.E.C. (Not elsewhere classified) | 398. | Screw Drivers |
| 377. | Taps | 399. | Zip Fasteners (Non-metallic) |
| 378. | Brackets other than Railways | 400. | Pressure Die Casting upto 0.75 kg. |
| 379. | Pans Lavatory Flush | 401. | Glass & Pressed Wares |
| 380. | Battery Eliminator | 402. | Sluice Valves |
| 381. | Lighting Arresters-upto 22 KV | 403. | Fire Extinguishers |
| 382. | Lubricators | 404. | P.V.C. Insulated Aluminium Cables (upto 120 sq.mm (ISS: 694) |
| 383. | Hand pounded Rice (Polished and unpolished) | 405. | Enamel Wares & Enamel Utensils |
| | | 406. | Rakes Ballast |

407. Transformer Type Welding sets conforming to IS: 1291/75 (upto 600 amps.)
408. Pickles & Chutneys
409. Water tanks upto 15,000 kutres capacity
410. RCC Pipes upto 1200 mm. dia
411. Steel Almīrah
412. PVC Pipes upto 110 mm.

N. B. :- Since items No. 257,343 & 344 stand deleted, the actual No. of items in this group is 409.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Labour Laws in Public Enterprises

4318. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the labour laws pertaining to payment of minimum wages, provident fund scheme, payment of bonus and other labour laws are not being followed in public sector enterprises;

(b) whether the work of regular and permanent nature is being got done on temporary and contract basis with the result that minimum wages, provident fund, bonus etc. are not being paid;

(c) whether the same situation prevails in Jhansi unit of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited also; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Instructions exist

that the public sector enterprises should avoid engagement of contract labour and casual labour for jobs of a permanent nature. The Bureau of Public Enterprises does not collect and maintain information of violation of these instructions or other Labour Laws.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Tehri Dam project Viability

4319. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tehri Dam project is economically viable in terms of power generation:

(b) if so, the estimated per unit cost of power generation from the said project; and

(c) the per unit cost of power generated by thermal power plants?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated per unit cost of power generation of the project, on average availability basis, is 65.47 Paise at January, 1989, price level.

(c) the per unit cost of power generation from an alternative thermal power plant is estimated at 133 Paise.

Super Thermal Power Station in Bihar

4320. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Super thermal Power Station proposed to be set up at Tandwa-

Hazaribagh in Bihar has not been set up so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The National Thermal Power Corporation have submitted to the Central Electricity Authority, in November, 1989, a Feasibility report for the setting up of a Super Thermal Power Project at Tandwa in district Hazaribagh, Bihar with a capacity of 100 MW (2x500 MW unit) at a estimated cost of Rs. 2199.42 crores. The project proposal could be processed further for investment approval after the same has been techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority.

[English]

Cases of Misleading Advertisements

4321. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (MRTPC) has been investigating the cases of misleading advertisements for the last three years;

(b) whether the MRTPC have received any complaint from voluntary organisations and if so, the details thereof and action taken/proposed thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to put a time limit on MRTPC to process such cases?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). The MRTP Commission has ordered investigation into a large

number of cases of misleading advertisements since 1st August, 1984, when the provision regarding unfair trade practice was incorporated in the MRTP Act, 1969. Those included not only the complaints received from voluntary organisations and individuals, but also investigation undertaken on the basis of the Commission's own knowledge and information (suo moto). The number of cases being very large, and particulars of the voluntary organisations not always mentioned, the time and effort involved in compilation of details of all such complaints will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved. The investigating officers conducting the investigation are generally asked by the Commission to submit their reports within a period of 60 days. Extension of time may be allowed in suitable cases.

Replacement of Societies Registration Act, 1860

4322. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for replacing the Societies Registration Act of 1960 with a new Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time the new legislation is proposed to be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Ad-Hoc Workers in Public Sector Undertakings

4323. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to regularise the services of ad-hoc workers working in Central public sector undertakings for the last several years; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). The information regarding ad-hoc/casual workers in public sector undertakings is not being maintained by the Ministry of Industry. Recruitment of such workers for casual, sporadic or intermittent nature of work falls within the purview of individual undertakings. However, the public sector undertakings have been instructed to stop the practice of engaging casual and temporary workers for permanent jobs.

[English]

Supply of LPG in North Goa

4324. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been short supply of LPG in North Goa district and the consumers are not getting the gas cylinders refilled even after two to three weeks of placing the order;

(b) if so, the reasons for the short and delayed supply and the remedial steps taken to remove the shortage and delay;

(c) whether Pedne and Sattari Talukas of North Goa district are worst affected for want of LPG agencies in the area; and

(d) if so, Government's plan to appoint more agents at these places?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). Some shortage

in the supply of LPG refills was reported in certain locations of North Goa district on account of overall shortfall in the availability of bulk LPG, apart from operational and transportation bottlenecks. With the measures already taken, the situation has since normalised.

Presently the oil industry has no plans to appoint LPG distributorships at Pedne and Sattari Talukas of North Goa district.

[Translation]

Pay Revision of Public Sector Employees

4325. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the periodicity of pay revision in respect of employees of central public sector undertakings and the employees of Central Government respectively;

(b) whether the periodicity is not the same in both the cases; and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a standing committee to remove disparities in the pay scales of Central Government employees and the employees of public sector undertakings; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). While the employees of central public sector undertakings get their pay revision every 4/5 years based on agreements reached with their managements, Government employees get such revision at such appropriate intervals as decided by Government, based on the recommendations of the Pay Commission specifically set up therefor. In the last forty

years only four Pay Commissions have been appointed.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The Fourth Central Pay Commission had specifically examined this issue and have not recommended parity in pay scales between these two groups of employees.

[English]

Vacancies in Indian Airlines

4326. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies in the Indian Airlines at the end of 1989 (category-wise) stating the period for which these vacancies exist;

(b) the number of persons who are continuing after attaining the age of superannuation and the circumstances under which these persons are allowed to continue after their superannuation; and

(c) the reasons for not filling up the vacancies in the Indian Airlines and steps being taken by Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). As on the 1st of March, 1990, out of a sanctioned strength of 24,012, there were 2147 vacancies in Indian Airlines. No post was held by a superannuated person.

(c) The filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. At any point of time, vacancies exist due to various factors such as the

procedures to be followed, non-availability of suitable candidates etc.

Hindustan Cables Ltd.

4327. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Cables Ltd. is venturing into non-cable related areas;

(b) if so, the particulars of other fields the Company wants to enter; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No-Cable related fields the Company wants to enter and has proposals are manufacture of telecommunication equipment, electronic components and accessories, modules for use in telecommunication, equipment to tap non-conventional energy sources etc.

(c) As the scope for expansion in the area of telecommunication cables is limited, to maintain its growth the Company proposes to enter both cable and non-cable related areas.

Marketing of Toiletries

4328. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of swindling of unwary customers through marketing of various toiletries such as shampoos through advertising and unsubstantiated claims;

(b) whether Government media and newspapers are also being used and exploited by the promoters;

(c) whether any suo moto action has been taken by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d). As per the relevant provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969, the MRTP Commission has in the past taken action in a large number of cases of toileteries where misleading advertisements or imposition of unjustified costs have come to its notice. Under the provisions of the MRTP Act, the MRTP Commission can take such action on the basis of complaints of consumer associations/individual consumers, the applications made by the Director General of Investigation & Registration and also on its own knowledge and information (suo-moto). The time and effort involved in compilation of details of all these cases will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

Annual Cost and Audit Reports of Joint Stock Companies

4329. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively considering to make it obligatory for the Joint Stock Companies to publish their annual Cost and Audit Reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to make it obligatory for companies to publish the reports of cost audit ordered by the Central Government under

section 233 B of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) Under sub-section (10) of Section 233 B of the Companies Act, 1956, the Central Government is empowered to direct the company, whose cost accounts have been audited under section 233 B of the Act, to circulate to its members, alongwith the notice of the annual general meeting to be held for the first time after the submission of such report, the whole or such portion of the said report as it may specify in this behalf.

Opening of DESU Office at Yamuna Vihar

4330. SHRI SURYANARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has made Yamuna Vihar a separate District;

(b) if so, whether there is any D.E.S.U. District Office located in Yamuna Vihar;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by what time the facility for collection of dues from consumers will be provided at Yamuna Vihar?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, the existing Yamuna Vihar District Office is located in the 33 KV Grid Sub-Station building on G.T. Road, Shahdra, Delhi. This District Office caters to the requirements of some other nearby colonies also, besides Yamuna Vihar. DESU has no proposal for the present to locate the District Office in Yamuna Vihar due to the non-availability of accommodation in the area for the purpose.

(d) A proposal to start a cash collection

centre at Yamuna Vihar is in the process of implementation.

Complaints against DESU Engineers

4331. SHRISURYANARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of Yamuna Vihar, Delhi have made complaints against the engineers of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, a complaint was lodged in March, 1989 by the General Secretary, Yamuna Vihar (Block B-5) Residents' Welfare Association before

the President, District Forum, Consumers Dispute Redressal Forum, Delhi about the erratic power supply in Block B-5, Yamuna Vihar. As per the directions of the District Forum, DESU is installing a separate pole-mounted sub-station in the area which is expected to be commissioned by 30.6.1990.

Installed capacities for Synthetic Fibre Intermediates

4332. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the installed capacities for the manufacture of DMT, PTA, Paraxylene, Benzene, Caprolactum and MEG, manufacturer-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): The Licensed capacities for the manufacture of DMT, PTA, Paraxylene, Benzene, Caprolactum and MEG, manufacturer-wise are as indicated in the Statement given below.

STATEMENT

<i>Item</i>	<i>Name of Manufacturer</i>	<i>Capacity (Tonnes)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
DMT	Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	60,000
	BRPL	45,000
	IPCL	30,000
PTA	Reliance Industries Ltd.	1,00,000
Paraxylene (For Captive Consumption)	RIL	67,000
	IPCL	17,000
	BRPL	29,000

1	2	3
Benzene	IOC Refineries	45,000
	Steel Plants	41,000
	BPCL	98,000
	CRL	87,200
	NOCIL	17,000
	UCIL	10,000
	Caprolactum	GSFC
MEG	NOCIL	10,000
	IPCL	20,000
	India Glycol	20,000

Hangars for Airbus A-320

4333. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the order for the purchase of Airbus A-320 was placed;

(b) when the order for building hangars was decided and executed;

(c) whether there is any linkage of any laps in this regard with reference to recent crash of Airbus A-320 at Bangalore; and

(d) if so, the action taken against officials held guilty?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The purchase agreement for 19 Airbus A-320 aircraft was concluded on 15th March, 1986 and the purchase agreement of another 12 Airbus A-320 aircraft was concluded on 5th June, 1989.

(b) The order for building 3 hangars and ancillary buildings was placed by Indian Airlines on the International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) on the 3rd of May, 1988. One hangar has since been completed and taken over by Indian Airlines on the 1st of December, 1989. Construction work on the remaining two hangars for A 320 and ancillary buildings by the IAAI is in progress as per schedule and is in an advanced stage.

(c) and (d). The cause of the Bangalore accident is being investigated by a Court of Inquiry whose report is awaited.

Rail Link with NOIDA

4334. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to connect NOIDA by rail with Delhi via Nizamuddin or Ghaziabad Shahadra in view of the rapid growth in its population and the problems faced by the people of NOIDA in the matter of transport;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to constraint of resources.

Overbridge at Rama Mandi (Punjab)

4335. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to construct an overbridge near Rama Mandi level crossing between the Railway Stations Jalandhar Cantt. and Jalandhar city on Northern Railway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government had initiated a proposal for construction of an overbridge in replacement of level crossing No. 68 at Rama near Jalandhar Cantt. Railway Station. The Railway can take action in the matter only after the State Government final-

ises the scheme for the work and sponsors a firm proposal, duly consenting to share the cost as per rules.

Industrialisation of Punjab

4336. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Punjab has submitted any specific proposals for speeding up the industrialisation of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). During the years 1987 to 1990 (upto 31.1.1990), 66 applications were received from the various State Government Undertakings/Corporations of Punjab for grant of letters of intent for setting up industries in Punjab. Out of these, 32 applications have been approved and letters of intent granted. Of the remaining 34 applications, 32 have been rejected or otherwise disposed off and 11 are in various stages of processing.

Private Sector Participation in Power Generation

4337. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow the Non-Resident Indians and private sector to participate in power generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF

MOHAMMAD KHAN: (a) to (c). The policy with regard to the generation and distribution of electricity continues to be regulated by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. The expansion of the existing privately owned utilities or the establishment of new units in the private sector is not precluded under the Resolution. The modalities for facilitating private sector participation in power generation are under consideration.

Electrifications of Villages in Uttar Pradesh

4338. **SHRI C.M. NEGI.** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in Pauri Garhwal and other border districts of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon, year-wise,

(c) whether a majority of villages in these border districts are still without elec-

tricity; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to give impetus to electrification programme and the funds earmarked for the purpose for 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (c). A statement indicating year-wise number of villages electrified during 1987-88, 1988-89 and upto 31st December, 1989 is enclosed. The number of villages yet to be electrified is also indicated in the statement.

(b) District-wise outlays and expenditure are finalised at the State level based on the availability of funds and the interest priority fixed by the State Government .

(d) The remaining villages are likely to be electrified in the Eighth Plan period subject to availability of necessary funds and other inputs. For the year 1990-91 Plan outlay of Rs. 6300 lakhs has been recommended for the entire State

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	District	Villages electrified during the period				Total No. of villages electrified as on 31.12.89	Villages yet to be electrified
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (upto 31.12.89)	5		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Pauri Garhwal	175	103	13	1636	1601	
2.	Uttar Kashi	36	11	Nil	554	115	
3.	Chamoli	82	46	9	1006	510	
4.	Pithoragarh	150	88	37	1205	969	
5.	Nainital	38	59	18	1726	80	
6.	Pilibhit	46	32	9	730	468	
7.	Kheri	122	74	20	1206	493	
8.	Bahraich	74	35	10	1243	641	
9.	Gonda	140	50	3	1504	1305	
10.	Basti	115	85	28	2980	3949	
11.	Gorakhpur	135	65	12	2537	1573	

Expenditure by Large Industrial Houses on Rural Welfare

4339 SHRI ARVIND NETAM Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any provision that large industrial houses should spend a portion of their wealth for the rural welfare every year,

(b) if not, whether Government are contemplating to bring a legislation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) No, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above

Shortfall of coal

4340 SHRI K S RAO
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA
SHRI PRAKASH V PATIL
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUDOHIT

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether industrial consumers all over the country have been badly affected by the shortfall in coal supplies,

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortfall in supplies,

(c) whether the Coal Consumers Association of India has recently urged Government to take prompt action and ensure adequate coal supplies to the suffering core sector, cement factories and other essential consumers, and

(d) if so the steps taken by Government to avert the crisis developing due to coal shortage?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) and (b) Industrial consumers received less coal during 1989-90 upto the end of February than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Comparative figures are given in the table below

(million tonnes)

	<i>88-89</i> <i>April-Feb</i>	<i>89-90</i> <i>April-Feb</i>
Steel and Coke Ovens	22 43	21 72
Cement	8 83	7 86
Fertilizer	3 69	3 47
Others	31 07	31 15
Total	66 02	64 20

The drop in supply occurred inspite of increase in the despatches of coal companies from 165.81 million tonnes to 172.79 million tonnes because of an increase of over 8 million tonnes in the despatch of coal to thermal power stations.

Supply of coal to cement, steel and fertilizer industries has been less than last year on account of less production in ECL, BCCL and SCCL, wagon unloading problems in steel plants, cement plants not utilising their full allocations from all the sources and less demand from fertilizer plants. Industrial consumers of steam coal were affected by lower availability from Eastern Coalfields Limited.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Coal companies and Railways have been requested to step up despatches. Cement plants have been also urged to avail their linkages from all the coal companies and not to restrict their offtake from preferred sources.

Investment on Airports Development and Maintenance by Air India and Indian Airlines

4341. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase or decrease in investment on aircraft acquisition by Air India and Indian Airlines and the expenditure on airport development and maintenance during Seventh Plan; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to correct the imbalance between the growing aircraft fleet and the required infrastructure like development of airports, maintenance facilities and adequate trained manpower?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF

MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) As compared to the 6th Plan period, Air India and Indian Airlines have invested 194% and 242% more, respectively, on aircraft acquisition during the 7th Plan period. The percentage increase on airport development and maintenance during the 7th Plan period is 66% over the 6th Plan period.

(b) While there is no set ratio between the expenditure on aircraft acquisition and expenditure on development of airport maintenance facilities, our airports are equipped with all the essential ground facilities. With a view to keeping pace with the technological developments, constant endeavours are made to upgrade and modernise such ground facilities. The need for development of necessary infrastructural facilities is kept in view while planning the induction of new and modern aircraft.

Increase in Freight Rates by Air India

4342. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has increased the freight rates recently;

(b) if so, the extent of increase in the freight rates and the items on which these have been increased;

(c) whether Air India has also abolished the special rates allowed on certain commodities and additional freight has to be paid for these commodities now;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(e) whether the increase in freight rates on the export items will adversely affect the exporters particularly those with export contracts concluded with buyers much earlier on the basis of lower freight rates and also the country's over-all export performance in 1989-90; and

(f) if so, the steps contemplated to ensure that export performance of the country is not affected adversely?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). With effect from 1.4.1990 Government has approved the latest IATA Cargo rates applicable to all airlines. These rates involve an increase of 7% to 12% in the commodity tariffs. With effect from 15.3.1990, Government has abolished the Mandatory rates for leather and leather products and has increased the Mandatory rate for perishables to the Gulf by 30%. The Mandatory rates are applicable only to Air-India.

(e) and (f). Because of the directional imbalance in the movement of cargo out of India and because of the depreciation in the value of Indian Rupee the cargo operations of airlines from India had become unviable. This had resulted in the poor mobilisation of cargo capacity by the airlines and had led to cargo backlog at Indian airports. The action of the Government will assist in the creation of additional cargo capacity and larger movement of export cargo.

[*Translation*]

Conversion of Arrah-Sasaram Railway Line into Broad Gauge

4343. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a narrow gauge rail line from Arrah to Sasaram in Bihar and the trains running on it were cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to convert this rail line into broad gauge;

(d) if so, the time by which the above rail line is likely to be converted into broad gauge line; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway Line was working under an agreement between the District Board of Shahbad (State Government of Bihar) and the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway Company Ltd. There was a marked deterioration in the train services resulting in heavy working losses. The Company even failed to pay wages to the workers and there was staff unrest. The train services were closed down w.e.f. 15.2.1978 and the Company went into liquidation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Due to constraint of resources and heavy commitments on hand.

[*English*]

Transportation of Railway Stores from Nagaland

4344. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate priority for movement of Railways' Stores (Timber Hard-wood logs etc.) from the state of Nagaland at stations Dimapur, Golaghat and Furkating has not been accorded by NF railway;

(b) whether it has also affected the stock of Coaches and Wagons;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to accord top priority for Railways' stores;

(d) if so, when ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Restoration of Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme

4345. SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has requested Union Government to restore the Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme in their State which was withdrawn earlier;

(b) if so, the views of Union Government in this regard;

(c) the reasons for its earlier withdrawal; and

(d) whether the subsidy, if restored, will also be available for other State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme has been discontinued for the entire country from 1.10.1988. However, the Finance Minister during his Budget speech has announced that Government propose to reintroduce the Central Investment Subsidy for small units in rural areas and backward regions.

[*Translation*]

Companies producing Iodised Salt

4346. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the names of the companies which are producing and marketing iodised salt?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): A list of iodised salt manufacturers who have been permitted by Salt Department to commercially manufacture iodised salt in the country is given in the Statement. [Placed in Library See LT—No. 727/90]. Most of the Iodised Salt is despatched in bulk from the Salt production Centres to the consuming centres where it is repacked by a number of companies engaged in marketing the iodised salt.

[*English*]

Indian Management Service

4347. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to form Indian Management Service for Public Sector Units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Long Term Policy Package for Paper Industry

4348. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the joint committee of the paper industry has urged the Government to

work out a long-term policy package for the industry to promote industrial plantation within national priorities of preserving ecology and environment;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed plan suggested for the paper industry;

(c) whether it has been considered by Government; and

(d) when the final decision for its implementation is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). In their Pre-Budget Memorandum to the Government, Joint Committee of the Paper Industry has, *inter-alia*, suggested evolving of a policy package, which enables industrial plantations within the overall framework of national policies relating to ecology and environment.

(c) and (d). Paper Industry can develop industrial plantations under farm forestry within the framework of the National Forest Policy. The extant policy does not permit leasing out of Government Forest land for raising captive plantations by the Industries.

Spray of Pesticides by Aeroplanes

4349. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether pesticides are being increasing by sprayed from aeroplanes;

(b) the State-wise, year-wise, pesticide-wise, quantities sprayed during three years; and

(c) whether any monitoring is done of dangers, if any, caused to sprayers, farmers and other exposed to it?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing State-wise and year-wise area covered (in acres) under aerial spraying is given below. As pesticides for aerial spraying are supplied by farmers, pesticide-wise information is not compiled.

(c) The Insecticides Rules, 1971, provide for adequate safety provisions to ward-off possible dangers of pesticides.

STATEMENT

State-wise and year-wise area covered (in acres) under aerial spraying by the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation/Vayudoot during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

Sl. No.	State	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	—	8,408.00	—
2.	Haryana	8,086.00	20,596.00	23,723.00
3.	Kerala	68,588.14	64,980.60	39,918.18
4.	Maharashtra	—	—	20,220.00*
5.	Punjab	—	1,313.00	—
6.	Rajasthan	8,259.00	34,916.50	46,602.25
7.	Uttar Pradesh	—	1,100.00	7,901.50*
Total area covered		84,933.14	1,31,314.10	1,38,364.93

* Includes 3731.50 acres mixed spray of urea and pesticides.

** Includes 20,220.00 acres mixed spray of urea and pesticides.

Setting up of Industries in Punjab

4350. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the raw material actually available for industrial production in Punjab from Agriculture, Horticulture and other fields;

(b) the classification thereof and the nature of industries which can be set up in each category;

(c) whether Government have conducted any survey for identifying such industrial units;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether Government propose to conduct such a survey;

(f) if so, when and

(g) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). The chief commercial agricultural/horticultural raw materials available in Punjab are: Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Barley, Maize, Oilseeds, Cotton, Pulses and Fruits and Vegetables of different varieties.

Agro-based industries which could be set up on the availability of above said raw materials are: Roller Flour Mills, Barely, Malt, Bakery Products, Energy Food, Sugar Mills, Edible Oil Mills, Confectionary, Yeast, Leather Goods, Hosiery, Textiles, Processing of Foods and Vegetables and Allied Products etc.

(c) to (g). The District Industries Centres in the State conduct surveys from time to time and prepare Action Plans, identifying

the scope of the agro-based industries on locally available raw-materials.

[*Translation*]

Industries in Punjab

4351. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small and large scale industries in Punjab, separately;

(b) the number of sick industrial units in these two categories, separately; and

(c) the names of the industrial fields in which public sector industries are functioning in Punjab and the total number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) As per information furnished by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the number of factories in Punjab given in the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) Summary Results for Factory Sector for the year 1985-86 (the latest year for which summary results are available with C.S.O.) was 5710. Separate figures for large and small scale industries are not available with the CSO.

(b) Data on sick industrial units are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. According to the Reserve Bank of India, there were 2434 sick small scale industrial (SSI) units and 21 non-SSI sick units in Punjab as at the end of December, 1987.

(c) According to the information furnished by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, there is one Central public sector enterprise, viz., Semi Conductor Complex Limited, with registered office in the State of Punjab in the electronic sector.

[English]

Loan to Punjab State Electricity Board

4352. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab State Electricity Board has asked for grant of loan to finance certain power projects in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). Against requests received from PSEB from time to time, Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC) has upto 31.3.1990 sanctioned 921 schemes in the State envisaging a long assistance of Rs. 345.03 crores, out of which Rs. 209.27 crores (provisional) have been disbursed. The schemes sanctioned so far envisage electrification of 3908 villages and energisation of 4,17,261 pumpsets.

The Power Finance Corporation (PFC), has sanctioned loan assistance amounting to Rs. 71.84 crores for 7 projects/schemes of the PSEB, out of which Rs. 56.76 crores have been disbursed upto 31.3.1990.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Subhashiniji, please take your seat. As regards my ruling.

[English]

I am giving my ruling now. Please take your seats.

I have received notices of question of privilege.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you give your ruling, I should like to have a word with you and to

the House. I did not want to participate in this debate. I have no intention today also, but I do not want to give the impression to you, to this House and to the people that I am an absconder to be chased by the CBI officials. I want to let you know that I did not want this matter to be raised in this manner. It all happened inadvertently. It was unethical on the part of the Editor to publish what was not intended to be published. But, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not say that the Editor has published the interview in good faith and correctly. I shall also like to tell and want to make it quite clear that this issue never agitated my mind, nor I wanted to raise it. Otherwise, I would have directly come to you. But when this matter had come and the Government had appointed in its own wisdom, a CBI enquiry, I have only to tell that I am not able to understand it. This is all I can say. May I know from you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether such issues are to be determined by the CBI enquiry? Are you going to set up this standard of political morality and parliamentary behaviour in this country?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make it quite clear that, of late, there had been a tendency in the Governments—I say plural—to use CBI as a new found toy in the hands of a child. This innocence is amusing, but sometimes, it looks pathetic. I shall only appeal to you, in order to maintain the dignity of this House and maintain also the dignity of the institution that we have made, we should try to be very selective in our decisions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no grievance; I have no intention to rake up this issue, but I shall like to tell through you, this House and the country that I stand by what I have said. I tell you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the people who are concerned with the matter should search their hearts rather than trying to get excused through such silly enquiries. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to read my ruling. Please take your seats.

12.05 hrs.

RULING BY THE SPEAKER

**Question of Privilege Regarding
Alleged tapping of Telephone and
Bugging of Residences of Shri Chandra
Shekhar, MP and other Political Lead-
ers**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER I have received notices of question of privilege from Sarvashri Eduardo Faleiro, Harish Rawat, P R. Kumaramangalam, Indrajit Gupta and Vijay Kumar Malhotra regarding alleged tapping of telephones and bugging of residences of Shri Chandra Shekhar, MP and other politicians as reported in the national Press on 6th April, 1990

The Members have contended in their notices that the alleged tapping of telephones and bugging of residence of Member of Parliament amounts to a breach of privilege and contempt of the House

On 6th April, 1990, when several Members sought to raise the matter in the House, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri P. Upendra categorically stated:

"The telephonic communications of Shri Chandra Shekhar or any other political leader are not being intercepted. Neither are the premises of Shri Chandra Shekhar or any other political leader being bugged. A CBI enquiry has been ordered by the Prime Minister to enquire into all these allegations and also into earlier activities that may have been conducted in this connection."

On 9th April 1990, when the matter was again sought to be raised by several Members in the House, I observed that before giving my ruling, I would like to hear the views of the Members in the matter. Accordingly, I permitted Sarvashri Vasant Sathe,

Inderjit Gupta, Janardhana Poojary, Saifuddin Choudhury, Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Amal Datta, G.M. Banatwalla, Madan Lal Khurana, Inderjit, Jaswant Singh, Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Samarendra Kundu, Chitta Basu, Yamuna Prasad Shastri, Santosh Bhartiya, Dinesh Singh and Prof. P.J. Kurien, to express their views.

Responding to the various points raised by Members, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri P. Upendra Stated as follows:

"... you might recall that when we met in your Chamber, the matter was raised by the hon. Member, Shri Sathe and others regarding the alleged tapping of the telephone of Shri Chandra Shekhar and others. At that time I reacted by telling that I would contact Shri Chandra Shekhar and there are two possibilities. If he denies that he never made such a statement to the journal the matter will be closed. If there is any doubt, the matter will be pursued further and on 6th I made a statement in the House telling that on the orders of the Prime Minister, the matter has been entrusted to the CBI for further enquiry and the hon. Members can draw their own inference about my talk with Shri Chandra Shekhar..... Mr. Chandra Shekhar has been called by the CBI at 5.00 p.m. today to give his version. Therefore, the CBI officers are contacting him today. In the meanwhile, I tell you what the Government has done and what the CBI has done so far. The CBI has taken the complete list of persons whose telephones are being tapped since 5.2.1988, from the date of the previous Government. That list is with the CBI now..... These lists are reviewed every third month. I categorically say that after the assumption of office by this Government, no list has been given by the Government so far.... As on date, the CBI has procured the details of all the agencies authorised for such tapping

of telephones. As on date, not only Mr. Chandra Shekhar's name but also no name of any political leader or Member of Parliament is there in the list..... Certain hon. Members like Mr. Indrajit Gupta and other suggested about referring the issue to the Privileges Committee..... If the hon. Member aggrieved corroborates his statement and asks for the Privileges Committee to look into it, the Government does not stop it. We will place all the relevant matters before the Privileges Committee....."

Article 105 of the Constitution provides for the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament and of its Members and the Committees thereof. The object of Parliamentary privileges is to safeguard the freedom, the authority and the dignity of Parliament. They do not, however, exempt the Members from obligations to the society which apply to other citizens. Privileges of Parliament do not place a Member of Parliament on a footing different from that of an ordinary citizen in the matter of application of laws, unless there are good and sufficient reasons in the interest of Parliament itself to do so and unless so provided in the Constitution or in any law. The fundamental principle is that all citizens including Members of Parliament have to be treated equally in the eyes of law.

As stated by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, on 6th April, 1990, telephone interceptions may be conducted under certain circumstances under section 5 (2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

There have been several instances in the past when matters relating to alleged tapping of telephones of members were sought to be raised in the House as questions of privilege. It was held by successive Speakers that no question of privilege was involved in such matters.

In 1960, when a Member gave notice of question of privilege stating that his tele-

phone was being tapped, Speaker Ayyangar observed as follows:

Hon. Members are aware that it has been said repeatedly, both in England and here, that except in the discharge of their duties, for which they have some privileges here, members ought not to claim any special privileges outside which an ordinary citizen does not have. If the same thing had happened with respect to any ordinary citizen, it could not be brought up here as a breach of privilege; these things may be taken up with the Government in other ways. Therefore, I refuse to give my consent."

Similarly, in 1981, my predecessor, Dr. Bai Ram Jakhur, had held that no *prima facie* case of breach of privilege was involved in a complaint of alleged censoring of mail and tapping of telephones of members.

I am inclined to concur with my illustrious predecessors that Members of Parliament have no special status in the application of the laws of the land and, therefore, no question of privilege is involved in the matter so long as the laws of the land are what they are and unless it can be established that the Member's privilege of functioning in the House freely and discharging his parliamentary duties without any obstruction, was interfered with in any way.

Also, after the categorical statement by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Information and Broadcasting outright denying the allegations of telephone tapping and house bugging the notices of privilege in any case seem to lack factual basis. Nevertheless, I have carefully considered the views expressed by Hon'ble Members on the floor of the House. Although there may be difference of opinion on the question whether the matter needs to be gone into by the Committee of Privileges, particularly when it is based only on a newspaper report and when the veracity of the allegations has been refuted by the Government, I find that the whole House is exercised over this alleged incident

of tapping of telephones and the bugging of the residence of an Hon'ble Member. And, there appears to be near unanimity in the House on the point that such tapping of telephones and/or bugging of residences of Members, if true, are reprehensible. I therefore, deem it only fit and proper that the matter is gone into in depth with a view to finding out whether there is any truth in the press report and if so, whether Shri Chandra Shekhar or any other Member has been obstructed in the discharge of his duties in the House by the alleged incident (s) of phone tapping and bugging of residence (s). It is necessary for me to emphasise this aspect because it is well-established that no privilege can be claimed unless a Member is obstructed in any manner in the discharge of his duties in the House or in any matter connected with the business of the House. From another angle, equally important is the question whether tapping of telephones and/or bugging of residences of any Members of Parliament or any public men or for that matter of any citizens are permissible under the existing laws of the land and are being resorted to.

In view of the great importance of the issues involved, irrespective of the fact whether or not a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege is made out and without going into any technicalities, I hereby refer this matter, in all its ramifications and with all the issues in its gamut, under Rule 227 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha to the Committee of Privileges. All the notices on the subject received by me as also the entire proceedings of the House in this regard held on 6.4.1990 and 9.4.1990 will stand referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): Sir, does it include today's statement of the hon. Member? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, you must include today's statement of Shri

Chandra Shekhar also. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee will definitely take into account all the statements that have been given by Shri Chandra Shekhar, all relevant matter thereto; it is but natural.

(Interruptions)

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Companies Act, 1956. Review on and Annual Report of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited Kanpur for 1988-89 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 844 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1989 declaring Messrs Metro Mutual Benefit Company Limited, Lucknow, to be a 'Nidhi' under section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-634/90]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1988-89.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1988-

- 89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 635/90]
- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (3) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) of (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 636/90]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 637/90]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Service and Training Centre, Ramnagar, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Service and Training Centre, Ramnagar, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 638/90]
- (6) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Industry for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 639/90]

Notification under coal mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, Annual Report of and Review on Coal Mines Provident Fund, coal mines Family Pension and Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7 A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1948:
- (i) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 107 in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1990.
- (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 108 in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1990
- (iii) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1990, pub-

lished in Notification No. G.S.R. 109 in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1990.

- (iv) The Coal Mines Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 110 in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 640/90]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Coal Mines Family Pension and Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Schemes for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Coal Mines Family Pension and Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Schemes for the year 1988-89.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-641/90]

12.18 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifth Report

[English]

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th April, 1990."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th April, 1990."

The motion was adopted

SHRIDINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Sir, although it is not customary to comment upon a decision taken by the Speaker, I should like on behalf of our Party, to extend to you our congratulations... (*Interruptions*) You have done it very wisely.

MR. SPEAKER: I have done my duty.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Sir, yesterday also, in Tinsukia, one of the proprietors of a Tea Estate was killed by suspected ULFA militants. Is killing nothing? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. Why are you getting angry? Sontosh ji, don't lose your temper. Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Very kindly, you allowed a discussion under Rule 193 last week. Unfortunately that issue could not be discussed. So, I would like to know from you whether you are going to allow it this week sometime. It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: That has been decided. You can ask me about what has been raised in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J.KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, in the light of the Statement made by hon. Chandra Shekhar.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no further discussion on it. Please take your seat.

MR. SPEAKER: You spoke on this matter. Mr. Khurana also spoke on this issue. I do agree that the matter is very serious. (*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Akbar, please take you seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): There is an acute shortage of pig iron in our country. A large number of Industries are going to be closed down because of shortage of this raw material. I have taken the matter several times with the Minister. But the situation has not yet improved.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): For last several days we have been raising the issue that the Government is not providing any assistance to the refugees from Kashmir who have taken shelter in Delhi. (*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had raised this issue yesterday also. Today the people are selling their watches and jewellery as they have no cash with them. The hon. Minister had said that they will be provided financial assistance. But not a single paisa has been given to them. I would like to know as to where these people will go. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is the matter, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Do you want that they should become christians? Where do you want to send them? It is my humble submission that the assurance given by the hon. Minister should be fulfilled. The situation is very bad there. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I do agree that the matter is very serious.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I also support the hon. Member Shri Madan Lal Khurana in what he had said. The people who have come out of Kashmir and staying in Delhi are in a very bad situation now. Government should be very prompt in taking note of that and see that necessary help is given. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call all of you systematically. If you keep calm I can give one minute to each hon. Member to express his views.

(*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not be in a hurry.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Lady Member.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 193 and also under Rule 197. A delegation of Indian industrialists led by senior Secretaries of the Government of India has been instructed and sent by the Government to the United States. Mrs. Carla Hills, representative of the Government of United States and the Chairman, Pepsi Cola, who is also the Chairman of the US side of the US India Business Group, they have both threatened the Government of India and said: "Who is the Government of India to decide how much equity a foreign firm should own in India?" This is a very serious matter and the Government must make a statement on this issue. What is the opinion of the Government of India on this issue? There must be a discussion and a statement by the Government of India.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): It has been reported that all the hostages including the Vice Chancellor of the Kashmir University have been executed. We want to know from the Government the exact position. The situation has become extremely dangerous. We want to know from the Home Minister personally through a statement in the Parliament as to what is the exact position about their efforts to get the hostages released. Are they still alive? We want to know this immediately in the House.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the short supply and non-availability of kerosene oil; in the State of Orissa. Kerosene oil is being sold at the rate of Rs. 10 per litre. In our State kerosene oil is not available at all. So I demand that the Government should send immediately kerosene oil to the State of Orissa.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I have given a Calling Attention notice. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted

your Calling Attention notice. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of shame that no ex-gratia payment has made given to the next of the kin of the people who were killed and those who were injured in the bomb blast in the Ramnavami procession in Batala. I fail to understand that when ex-gratia payment could be made to the victims of Nizamuddin incident immediately, why it could not be paid in this case. Why this injustice with the people of Batala. I, therefore, request that the amount of ex-gratia payment payable to the victims who have lost their lives and also to those who were injured in the bomb blast at Batala should be announced at the earliest and arrangements made to distribute it.

[English]

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): I cannot stress the urgency of the need for a clarification from the Government about the fate of Prof. Musheer-ul-Haq and Mr. Khera. Not only for family reasons of four daughters who cannot communicate with them, but the whole academic community and many other people who have deep respect for one of the finest people we know, there is really a great amount of worry and agitation.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope the Government is taking note.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: Please ask the Government what exactly is the truth.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I have given a Calling Attention notice today under Rule 197 regarding the alleged execution of the Vice Chancellor and three others. It is a very serious matter. The Government should make a statement immediately and they have to clear the doubts. I request that my Calling Attention notice be admitted.

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Many State Governments have not implemented the new UGC pay scales for college and university teachers though three years have passed since the declaration of these pay scales. I would request the hon. Education Minister to look into it. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the ultimatum given for the release of the Vice-Chancellor of the Kashmir University. Prof. Musheer-ul-Haq and the General Manager of the H.M.T has since expired. I request that arrangement be made to have them released.

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a large number of people, freedom fighters, medical and engineering students and many others who have migrated from Kashmir are sitting on a dharna. Freedom fighters are not getting pensions. Banks in the valley have been closed. The passport office has been set afire and therefore no new passports are being issued there. The students to MBBS are not getting admission elsewhere. With your kind permission, I would like to tell the Government that though the Kashmir Sabha is providing some assistance to the people who have migrated from Kashmir to Delhi but the Government is not extending any help on its own. That is why I say... (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Just listen to me, please. The freedom fighters are facing lot of hardships. They are not getting their pension. They should get it immediately and the students of M.B.B.S. should be provided admission elsewhere. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. DEBIPROSAD PAL (Calcutta North

West): Sir, we have got the news today in the newspaper that in Assam, one of the noted industrialists, Mr. Surendra Paul was shot dead by ULFA.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Paul, On 12th the House is going to discuss this subject under Rule 193.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are conflicting reports in today's newspaper. While one newspaper reports that the Vice-Chancellor, the General Manager of the H.M.T. and four other persons have been assassinated, some other newspaper reports that the terrorists have made some demands and that they want to hold negotiations. But what is the factual position? How long can this august House be misled? These reports are quite misleading. I, therefore, request that at least the Home Minister should enlighten the House within two hours about the action Government proposes to take with regard to the situation in Kashmir. The facts must come to light. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): Sir, the Muslim religious Ramzan period has already started and it is coming to an end on the 1st day. This year, so much time has passed since Ramzan period started and so far, no extra quota has been given to West Bengal. There was a special quota supplied, each year previously for West Bengal for our Muslim brothers and sisters, during Ramzan period. But, this year, the Government of India has not sent even a grain of rice or sugar or a drop of kerosene. So, I demand that special quota of rice, sugar and kerosene for Muslim brothers must be sent immediately.

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you do not listen to what we say. It is not fair

MR SPEAKER Why have you come here? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI J P AGARWAL Please listen to me (*Interruptions*) Today, lakhs of refugees who have migrated from Kashmir have resorted to agitation. When they went to submit a representation to the Prime Minister, they were beaten with lathis. Today, when the B J P talks of the Kashmir problem, it should also raise the point that these people were beaten with lathis. You say that they should be provided financial assistance and food. But it is a matter of shame for the country that people who have no money to spend and no food to eat should be beaten with lathis at the Prime Minister's residence. The Government should apologise to these people (*Interruptions*) You are doing a wrong thing. Atrocities are being committed on the people of Kashmir and they are dying. You are not able to provide food to people who have migrated from Kashmir. On the other hand (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Please take your seat

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Visakhapatnam) Through you Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw that attention of the Government to the law and order situation all over the country whether it is Kashmir or Gujarat

12.35 hrs.

[*At this stage some slogans from the Visitors' Gallery were heard*]

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU The Government is not taking any stand on this. The Prime Minister does not have any time to visit Kashmir when it is burning. How much more blood is to be shed in Gujarat before the Prime Minister goes there? I would like the Home Minister or the Parliamentary

Affairs Minister to answer this question immediately (*Interruptions*) Mrs. Benazir Bhutto has already announced Rs. 10 crore for the terrorists in Kashmir

MR SPEAKER The House is going to discuss Gujarat

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi) Mr Speaker, Sir, crops have been destroyed by the hailstorm in Madhubani, Sitamarhi and Darbhanga districts of Bihar. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to provide maximum assistance to the farmers of those districts

[*English*]

PROF P J KURIEN The issues raised by Mr M J Akbar and Mr Poojary are very serious (*Interruptions*) It is concerning the life of Vice-Chancellor of the Kashmir University (*Interruptions*) Conflicting reports have come (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Mr Purohit has already raised it

PROF P J KURIEN Why are you ignoring it? What is the position?

MR SPEAKER I am not ignoring it. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down (*Interruptions*) Yes, Mr Dhupal

[*Translation*]

SHRI PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur) Due to law and order problem in Kashmir, a sizable number of Government servants have fled the valley and came to Delhi. According to my information, As many as 150 Government servants have migrated to Delhi. Their family members have also shifted to this place. The Government should see that they get their salaries. They have no money. The Government should make suitable arrangements for the payment of their salaries so that they may be able to make their both ends meet.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request you to take notice of two things. Firstly, the Government takes no note of the points made by us here. Secondly, the demands in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs have been postponed. Earlier, it was decided that the demands of Ministry of Home Affairs will be taken up after the demands of Ministry of Defence. But now I find that after the demands of Ministry of Defence, the House has come to Ministry of Industry direct. The demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs have not been taken up as per the original schedule. On the one hand, the Government does not reply to the submission made by us in the House and on the other, the demands in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs have been postponed. You kindly direct the Government to let us know about the fate of Prof. Mushir-ul-Haq. The Government is maintaining studied silence over the issue and is not making any statement before the people in this regard. When you can accommodate the Government to the extent that you have allowed the demands of Ministry of Industry to be taken up first, at least, then you should direct the Government to make a statement on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Banatwallaji, please leave it now.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and the Hon. Prime Minister to a book written by Shri Rajhans under the title "Udaan". In this book, the author has made certain highly objectionable and derogatory comments which are likely to create a law and order problem. I would like to quote.

MR. SPEAKER: Lodhaji, what are you reading out ?

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been written at page 76 of the book that 'when Maharana Pratap was fighting against the Mughals, a large number of Rajputs alongwith their wives were with him. The men were killed in the war leaving

behind their wives and domestic servants. Just to quench their sexual urges, those ladies offered themselves to the servants and slept with them. After satisfying their sexual urges, the ladies would throw the servants from their bed on to the mats. The servants even then continued to be their servants.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want that this book should be banned and the author should be prosecuted. The "Satanic Verses written by Rushdie has been banned all over the world. This book is also a disgrace to the national honour ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, both Bhojpur and Balai districts of Bihar are border districts. The boundaries of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar had been demarcated as per the Trivedi Award. In spite of that every year as many as 50 farmers lose their lives. The people of the area are not satisfied with the said demarcation of boundaries. Despite deployment of forces on both sides of the border, farmers are being killed. I would, therefore, request the Government of India to make a fresh demarcation so that the problems of the farmers in the area could be solved.

[*English*]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Speaker Sir, several of us are very much exercised over the fate of Vice-Chancellor and his associates in Srinagar. I would like my friend, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and their Whip to assure the house that during the course of the day an authoritative statement would be made in this House with regard to what is happening to them.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Before the end of the day, the Home Minister will come and make a statement.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore): A Preliminary Information Report (PIR) about the dealing of A-320 airbus has been filed with the police. I demand that the PIR must be placed before Parliament showing the complexity of the political process of this deal.

12.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Due to the declaration of the new import policy, the prices, which the agriculturists are going to get especially for rubber, coconut and spices, are going to be affected very seriously. This policy has been declared without the consultation of the States which are producing these agricultural produce in a large amount. Now, there is a very serious threat to the coir industry. In this connection, I have received a telegram. There was 10 per cent cash compensatory support to coir industry given by the Rajiv Government. Now, this has been withdrawn and the effect is that the coir industry is going to be affected very seriously. There are a lot of workers working in that industry who will be affected.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, today, during the Question hour it was alleged that crores of rupees are due from the East India Company. This Company is manufacturing medicines which have been banned all over the world. One medicine named Entero-Quinol is manufactured with the formula similar to that of Entero-Vioform. This formula has been banned all over the world but it is being openly sold in India. I would like to submit that the direct reaction of this medicine is on the Cornea of eye and it damages the cornea. This medicine has been banned in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and in other countries of the world, but it is being sold in Indian markets. Sir, through you I would like to request the hon. Health Minister that all the medicines which have been banned in the

international market, should also be banned in Indian markets.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a serious matter. One of the MPs from Bareilly has been threatened to be burnt alive by the National Mujahidden Front. Similar complaints have also been received from other places through various organisations. I would like that the House should pay special attention towards it and adequate security should be provided to the Members of Parliament. This matter should be inquired into and necessary action should be taken in this regard.

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the heavy rains have damaged the potato, apple and other crops in our area. The previous Government used to announce support price for these crops but the present Government have decided not to announce support price but to get financial aid from the World bank and to prepare a report on it. I would request the Government that in Himachal Pradesh all facilities should be provided to the farmers which were being provided to them earlier, so that they may maintain their economic status.

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Defence has taken some land from the farmers on rent and the rent is paid by the Ministry annually. But at several places including R. S. Pura, the rent has not been paid to the people for the last three years. Therefore, I would like to say that...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The demands of this Ministry are being discussed. So this matter cannot be raised at this time.

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the harvesting season of Rabi crops is about to start. The farmers are in trouble because the Government has not yet opened procurement centres. Besides, the Government have also not yet announced the Procurement

[Sh. K. Manvendra Singh]

price for wheat. Therefore, I would like to request you to direct the concerned Minister to announce procurement process of Rabi crops immediately and open at least one procurement centre in each district.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir about 100 to 125 people of 17 Kashmiri families have migrated to Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh due to the disturbances in Kashmir. No lodging and boarding facilities are being provided to them by the Government. Ten employees of IBRI, an organisation of the Central Government, have also migrated from Srinagar to Bareilly. They are being transferred to Mukteshwar which will put their families to great inconvenience. They cannot comply with this order. Therefore, I would request that they should be transferred to Palampur in Himachal Pradesh which is also near Jammu.

SHRI M. S. PAL (Nainital): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was a bomb blast in Haldwani in which 5 persons were killed and 30 injured. This was followed by another bomb-blast in Kashipur in which 6 persons were killed and 30 injured. Now a pujari of the temple has been murdered and the temple has been damaged and looted. There is no law and order there and no one has so far been nabbed. Necessary action should be taken in this regard.

SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Sir, all the drinking water schemes of the Central Government as well as the State Government have flopped. Human beings as well as cattle-heads are not getting drinking water. Wells have become dry and 80 per cent of the tubewells have gone out of order. The water level has gone down. During the month of Navratri, the deities and the people did not get water. The deities, the people and the priests of the temples all remained thirsty. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. hon. Member, such matters cannot be raised

here. You please sit down. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the Government came to power, some militant groups are being raised through R. S. S. which have created panic among the people of the country. I would like to request that the Government should ban such militant groups so that the feelings of nationalism may also be cultivated among the people of religious minorities.

12.50 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Need to take steps to improve the lot of coffee growers in Kerala

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN (Calicut): I draw the attention of the House to the pathetic condition of Coffee Growers of Kerala. About 28 per cent of Coffee in India is produced in Kerala and out of that 96 per cent production is from Wynad alone. About Rs. 100 crores foreign exchange is earned through Coffee from Kerala. Due to the cancellation of international Coffee agreement in July, 1989, there was a sudden downward trend in coffee price all over the world. In such situation the coffee growers are put to extreme hardship.

The Coffee growers have no right to sell their product in the open market. They have to pool the entire production to the Coffee Board. Such a type of stringent control is not faced by any other farmer in India. Government should take appropriate steps to release the Coffee growers from the restriction of the Coffee Board. The Kerala Coffee growers are taxed more as compared to Coffee growers of other States. So, my humble request to the Government is to take appropriate steps and save Coffee growers in Kerala.

[Translation]

- (ii) **Need to provide necessary assistance to the farmers of Lakhimpur Kheri, whose crops had been damaged by recent rains and hailstorm**

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA (Kheri): Sir, the sudden rain, storm and severe hailstorm that lashed the Lakhimpur district on 22.3.90 have completely damaged the crops of all villages of Vijua, Bakejanj and Dhirarablocks in this district. The small farmers have suffered huge losses which cannot be compensated because the natural calamity has completely destroyed the crops of wheat, lahi, masoor and arhar. Now it seems well-nigh impossible for the villagers to feed even their children. They see darkness all around and are not finding any way to come out of this impasse. Therefore, I would request the Government to send a study team to assess the loss suffered by these villagers. In the meantime, the Government should provide immediate relief to the farmers in this area and orders should be issued immediately to stop the recovery of land revenue and advances in this area.

Thus the Government should immediately provide relief to these poor villagers.

[English]

- (iii) **Need for an additional Periodical Overhauling and Traction shed unit at Bitragunta in Vijayawada division in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore): Bitragunta Loco-Shed which is in Vijayawada Division of South Central Railway, Andhra Pradesh, is the third largest in Asia, built nearly 105 years ago.

A circular type loco-shed and a shed consisting of powerful mechanised cranes, which cost around Rs. 50 crores, are the salient features of Bitragunta Loco-shed.

Nearly, 150 loco enginers used to be repaired in this loco-shed.

After the electrification of Madras-Vijayawada Section, this loco-shed had been shifted to some other area. As a result, there is no activity here and the Railway property worth crores of rupees is lying idle since then.

Since Railway Department has not recognised Bitragunta, no other unit has been set up there. There is a lot of Railway property including quarters, schools, land etc. at Bitragunta.

Hence, I appeal to the Government to set up an additional Electrical Periodical overhauling and Traction Shed Unit at Bitragunta and make best use of all the facilities and machinery which are already available here.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): As the hon. Members are aware the Business Advisory Committee has allotted six hours for discussion on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

Yesterday, we had consumed half an hour and five and a half hours are to be consumed today. Since we have decided to sit upto 7 O' clock, we will be able to devote five and a half hours. The Prime Minister will intervene at 5.30 P. M. Soon after that, the Minister will reply and we can take the vote around 7.00 P. M.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377- *Contd.*
[Translation]

- (iv) **Need to take up some railway projects for development of Madhepura District in Bihar**

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR RAVI YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, Madhepura dis-

[Sh. Ramendra Kumar Ravi Yadav]

istrict in Bihar is a very backward district from all angles. It is a flood-prone area. As such, the farmers and workers are living in a pitiable condition there.

The transportation is the most important and necessary source for industrialisation. Therefore, I request the Central Government that:

- (1) The railway line from Bihariganj to Simri Bakhtiyarpur should be revived.
- (2) The proposal for a railway line from Madhepura to Pratapganj via Sidheshwar should be implemented immediately.
- (3) The railway line from Katihar to Mansi via Madhepura Saharasa should be converted into a broad gauge railway line.
- (4) The Harihar Math Express train which runs from Saharasa to Sonpur should be diverted from Banmankhi junction to Sonpur via Madhepura.

[English]

- (v) **Need to decentralise Eastern Coal fields Ltd. and have a separate Coal company for Orissa**

SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA (Dhenkanal): The fall in production of coal and loss of Rs. 200 crore during the year suffered by the Eastern Coalfields Limited is a serious matter of national concern.

The Talcher and Ib Valley coal fields of Orissa have potential reserve of coal which accounts for one-fifth of the reserves of coal in the country and produce more than half of

the total production of coal of the ECL. Both the coal fields of Orissa have bulk buyers like power plants, steel plants and NALCO. Due to dispersed locations of the coal fields the management by the Divisional Office is far from satisfactory and results in pilferage and lesser despatches. It is therefore of paramount importance to decentralise ECL and have a separate coal company for Orissa for efficient management. By doing so the national loss of Rs. 200 crore can be saved and interest of the State would be served well. I request the Government to avert the loss and constitute a separate coal company for Orissa.

[Translation]

- (vi) **Need for financial assistance to Himachal Pradesh Government for flood control measures to save Una district from recurring floods in the Svan River**

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Flood in Svan river as also in its 75 small tributaries causes havoc every year in district Una, Himachal Pradesh. In 1988 flood caused incalculable loss of life and property in the district and the then Prime Minister paid visit to the State and assured the flood victims that the Central Government would provide maximum financial assistance to the State for flood-control measures in Svan river but it is a matter of regret that till now nothing has been done to save the area from devastation by floods.

Therefore I would request the Government that maximum financial assistance should be provided to the State Government to control the recurring floods in Svan river and to channelise it. Channelisation of the Svan river can help people retrieve large tracts of cultivable land and the district and state can be saved from the loss of human lives and property. By providing irrigation facilities in the retrieved land, the State will not only become self-reliant in foodgrains but will also be able to supply foodgrains to other States.

(vii) Need for improving the lot of fishermen in Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu

*SHRI KANCI PANNEER SELVAM (Chengalpattu): Mamallapuram, Idakkazhi Nadu, Kelambakkam, Tiruporur, Madhurantthakam in Chingleput Constituency in Tamil Nadu are mostly inhabited by fishermen. Their living conditions are very poor. They do not have proper houses and their families are wallowing in poverty. Their lot has to be improved by constructing low cost housing colonies to provide shelter to all fishermen. Centrally sponsored cooperative societies should be formed to lend loans to these fishermen to take to mechanised fishing. The catch should be procured by the Central Government on the spot for the purpose of export. During storms and rainy season, when fishermen could not venture into sea, a minimum daily maintenance allowance to the families of fishermen should be provided through the Central Cooperative Societies. Their life should also be insured at subsidised premium and a mandatory compensation of Rs. 50,000 should be paid to the families of fishermen lost in the sea.

13.00 hrs.

[English]

(viii) Need to implement National Transport Committee recommendations regarding phasing out of the Freight Equalisation Scheme

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): As the House is aware, the National Transport Committee, headed by Shri V. D. Pande, examined all aspects of the Freight Equalisation Scheme and presented its report in August, 1980.

The Committee expressed the view that the Scheme introduced in 1954, had not succeeded in bringing out dispersal of industrial growth. On the contrary, the Freight Equalisation Scheme specially on Iron and

Steel has deprived the steel producing States of the locational advantages and resulted in industrial stagnation. This stagnation has, as a consequence, stunted the industrial growth in the States of Eastern and North Eastern region.

The Government accepted in principle the recommendations of Pande Committee to gradually phase out the existing freight equalisation in respect of steel and cement subject to subsidisation of transport for remote, inaccessible and isolated areas.

The matter has been raised in both Houses of Parliament on several occasions. The Government gave assurances in 1985 and also in 1987 for implementing the recommendation of the Pande Committee. As these assurances remain even now unimplemented, I urge upon the Government to implement it without further delay.

13.02 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1990 - 91

Ministry of Defence— *CONTD.*

[English]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I was making a plea yesterday for according special status and dignity to our Defence personnel. I would not like to go into the details regarding the irritants that are agitating the minds of the people in our Defence Services. The Government is very well aware of it. As you know, the Defence personnel cannot directly approach the Government to place their grievances before it. It can only be done through Ex-Servicemen's Associations which, I am afraid, are not very well organised in our country, or their feelings can be expressed by people's representatives in this august

[Rao Birendra Singh]

House. That is why I thought that it is very important that certain matters are brought to the notice of Government and that there should be serious consideration and assurances given in this House by the hon. Prime Minister when he replies to the debate regarding the Demands of the Ministry of Defence.

Sir, as you know, when you join the Defence Forces you practically give away your fundamental rights. In fact you sign away your most precious right to life. You can be ordered to face death in the defence of the country not only on our land, but even outside, in foreign countries. Therefore, our Defence Services have to be specially treated. They are not like other Government employees who enjoy so many facilities and privileges. We have recently seen that our troops were sent to Sri Lanka. they gave a very good account of themselves. About 1,200 people died there. About four times as many were disabled or seriously injured. I would like to know whether there is any special compensation that the Government is going to pay to the families of these people who have laid down their lives outside our homeland, not in the defence of the country but on the orders of the Government serving in aid of another country. This is not an ordinary duty. Something special has to be done in matters like this. Sir, we do not want a situation where the representations on behalf of defence personnel serving and ex-defence personnel are not properly attended to and their grievances are not redressed. An ugly situation might arise sometime. the defence people cannot form trade unions, they cannot go on strike; they even do not have equality of justice because of the Army Act and the discipline imposed on them. But there are instances. In England when Cromwell was the Lord protector, his soldiers submitted a petition to Parliament in the year 1647 stating that "by becoming soldiers, they have not ceased to be citizens". The situation is the same even now. There should not be an impression that serving personnel of the defence forces do

not have all the rights equal to other citizens. A wrong notion exists that the defence people come and join the service because they are not fit enough for other civil services. I feel very sad to mention here that only a couple of years back in this very House when the question of disparities and disadvantages from which the defence personnel suffer in comparison to the people in other Government services was raised, the then Minister in charge of Defence said that Government could not remove all their grievances, some of these disparities will continue because people join defence services knowing what will be their emoluments, salaries and other privileges vis-a-vis other Central Government services. Sir, it is time to wash this impression. We do not want that the soldiers of India under the Generalship of Shri V. P. Singh are forced to take a similar step as General Cromwell's soldiers had taken by approaching the Parliament directly.

There is another matter which I want to mention with your permission. There is resentment in certain classes in India, which form a large part of our defence forces. The British created a very invidious distinction. They wanted to exploit caste and took advantage of it. they tried to show that certain castes were the chosen one of the British Empire and were more loyal. They are more valiant and the other people are not so good as soldiers. Sir, bravery and patriotism is not the monopoly of any class of individuals or group. There are soldiers from all castes and communities in almost all arms of the services. but even today we find that the infantry regiments bear the name of certain classes like Rajput Regiment, Jat Regiment, Mahar Regiment, Gorkha Regiment, Maratha Regiment, Kumaon Regiment, Garhwal Regiment and so on. I know that it will not be right to do with this system immediately because a tradition has come into play where our troops feel happy in laying down their lives in defence of the country in the belief that they are simultaneously glorifying their own castes and their birthplace in a particular region. But why deny the right of dying in the same manner to certain other castes also? I would like to mention the long stand-

ing demand of the Yadavs who are perhaps the largest agricultural community in this country. There are several infantry battalions and artillery regiment purely of Yadavs. There are similar other castes like Gujjars. They are both backward classes but they are good fighters. It is on account of economic, historical and geographical reasons that some castes and tribes have come to be called martial. We have seen the Tamils have proved to be very brave fighters as in Sri Lanka. Nobody could have imagined that the Tamil guerilla could put up such a stiff resistance. Everybody can fight given the training and the motivation. The Yadavs have shown that they are one of the best fighting classes in the world from ancient times. We have not forgotten Chushul in Ladakh were one company of Yadavs (Ahirs) of 13 Kumaon Battalion faced one division of Chinese in 1962. This is one of the bravest actions in the military history of the world. But their grievance is that when there are battalions purely of their caste, no regiment is named after the Yadavs. Whenever there has been demand placed before the Government in the past, ever since India became independent, the reply given was that we want to do away with all caste names given to the regiments. It is not easy to remove them, nor wise although would be good for national integration if Army regiments are called after regions or they are given numbers. Till such time as we can do this, why deny Yadavs claim to form a Yadav regiment including the battalions which already exist with this class composition.

I would suggest to the Government that they should seriously consider how to prevent the army from being politicised. And this can only be done by using troops only if absolutely unavoidable in aid of civil authority. Army should never be placed on duty during elections and civil disturbances. We have the serious problem of Kashmir and Punjab. When Army is sent it has to work under civil authority. If a situation arises that the defence forces have to be used for maintenance of law and order, then they must be given full control and complete charge otherwise it should be the duty of the

civil authorities and para military forces only to deal with internal disturbances. Why use army to punish our own people, whether they are named terrorists in Punjab or secessionists in Kashmir? If it is a power across the border that is abetting them, if the arms are flowing in from there, the army should be directly used to punish the abettors, the enemy who are instigating them. Then only order will be restored within our country. But to use army for every occasion where the police finds itself helpless is wrong. It is the failure of the civil power the army should not get the blame for trying to clear the mess that the civil authorities have created.

I hope, due consideration will be given by the House to the needs and demands of the Ministry of Defence, It is an age of sophistication. We are trying to spend a lot of money on sophisticated arms and equipment. But the man should not be forgotten. I am afraid, some time back there was a thinking in the higher echelons of the Government that manpower should be reduced in the Defence Services because of greater role of our force tanks missiles and sophisticated armament in modern warfare. But no war can be won, no gains can be consolidated without manpower, without actual troops, on the ground. If the manpower in the any of this large country, where the farmers, the rural people find employment, is reduced, thousands of enterprising brave young men will be thrown out of job. There will be more unemployment resulting in unrest and trouble.

One more point I would like to make, Sir. Bulk of the troops come from rural areas. Lal Bahadur Shastriji gave us a slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kishan'. It is a different matter that it is a common complaint of the soldiers that they are forgotten in peace time. The fact remains that while the ranks are from rural areas the officer cadre comes mostly from urban areas. There is a certain percentage of promotion from the ranks to Commission ranks. I would urge the Government to ensure that at least fifty per cent of the officers in the Defence forces are selected from amongst the ranks so that there is complete

[Rao Birendra Singh]

harmony and understanding in the troops which come from the same areas and the officers who command them, and there is more effective control and better organisation right from top to bottom.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, BJP has given me five names and the time allotted to BJP is fifty-four minutes. So, I will request the Members to bear this fact in mind and make their points. Shri Baburao Paranjpe.

SHRIJASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Sir, Mr. Baburao Paranjpe will follow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want to speak and between you if you decide. I have no objection.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have sent it in writing also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Would you like to speak now?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It was sent to you in writing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you like to speak now, you can. He has yielded. You can speak.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is not a question of yielding, Sir, I have sent it in writing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We thought that you were not going to be in the House before 1.50 and you were going to be in the House after that.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: So far as five names are concerned, the other names will be shelved if the time is exceeded, because no party is going to exceed the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, you can speak now.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jaipur): Mr.

Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. We are considering the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. In essence we are considering to grant Demand Nos. 12 to 18 and we are here considering a total expenditure of roughly Rs. 15,750 crores and the figures net of receipts that I have here are something like Rs. 17,565 crores. As against these figures, the budget estimates of 1989-90 showed only Rs. 13,000 crores and the revised estimates were Rs. 14,500 crores. It is a substantial sum of money that we are debating for passing. These Demands and this particular budget, to my mind, have more than the usual significance. That more than usual significance lies in the fact that firstly it is a decadal beginning. The 9th decade has already started. What was it like? I could not help reflecting what was it like when the decadal beginnings of the 5th decade or the 6th decade or the 7th decade or the 8th decade took place? What sort of a situation did the country face then and what is it that the 9th decade is confronted with? In the 50s we had just emerged as a newly independent nation. The J & K operations of 1948 were behind us and in the 50s I believe that the army entered, armed forces entered the era that I call it the era of golden cantonment service. It was largely a cantonment service which saw us through the changes that were taking place in Central Asia and on our peripheries but by the time the decade of the 60s arrived all the early hopes had already been lost. The early hopes of Panch Sheel which met with a premature death on the bleak plateaus of Aksai Chin and already the traumatic event of 1962 was beginning to knock on our doors. That, Sir, was the decade of the 60s in which we saw the liberation of Goa in which we had the war in 1965 with Pakistan and during which we had the first Prime Minister of India leave us. The decade of the 70s saw already the beginnings of Bangladesh, the emergence of that new nation and one of the great victories of Indian armies was knocking on our doors.

In 1971-72, Indian arms demonstrated their ability and won great laurels for themselves and for the nation. The decade of the

80s opened with the Soviet Union troops entering into Afghanistan. I think the decade of the 80s is also marked by the revival, of some of the Indo-Pak conundrums. What, Sir, therefore are these outlines of the decade of the 90s which we are now ushering in through this Defence Budget? Internally, it has already been said that in the decade of 90s which is being ushered in by this new Government, there is a huge defence plan in the 8th Five Year Plan which is on the anvil. And I think internally the early Nineties or the decade of the Nineties has to be highlighted by much greater internal uncertainty than the nation has faced ever before. Externally as has been pointed out in the Report of the Ministry of Defence and in the earlier discussions that we have had on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs, I think World War II has finally come to an end. There is the end of World War II finally and the redefinition of the territories, the national boundaries inside Europe, end of cold war, emergence of detente, the end of arms race, but externally there is also a paradox. Whilst all this is happening, regional conflicts whether in the South Asian context or South-East Asian context or in the context of the born of Africa, continue. Nineties are marked by certain peculiarities which are technological, and I think when we are considering the Defence Demands for Grants, we have to pay attention to the technological. I think the Nineties have also been marked by the obvious, which is, that Defence armaments now are of very high technology, very high cost and relatively much less shalf life.

The second aspect to which I would draw the attention of the Government is there is some reference to it even in the Annual Report that the military industrial complex, the military industrial combine which dominated the scene of arms race in the last few decades is now less important, where it was earlier paramount. Because it is now less important, this military industrial combine willy-nilly seeks new territories for its products; those products now redundant for use, for example, in the West or the East, will have to find a new market and that is an

aspect of the entire Defence policy that we must reflect upon.

There is a third aspect of the technological which is really a paradox and that is that whereas there is an easing of tensions and cold war has come to an end, simultaneously we have witnessed a spread non-traditionally of nuclear and chemical weapons and the serious spread of missile technology. Now, it is in this background, Sir, that we have to take these Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence, but before we take them up in any matter of details, there are two thoughts which I would like to share with the Government: That in essence the Defence Budget is the price that we pay for our foreign policy. And if that be true, as I believe it is true that the Defence Budget is the price that we pay for our foreign policy, then it is axiomatic that the Defence and Foreign policy are two sides of the same coin and it is when we reflect upon that, that I have to start by submitting that till today, so many years after Independence, the country does not have an articulated and an intelligible Defence policy. We certainly do have our tasks that have been given to the Armed Forces; in fact they are not so much but quite often more often than not self-adopted tasks and to say that the Armed Forces of the country shall maintain the territorial inviolability of the nation is hardly a Defence policy. But I shall not labour on this because I think that one of the principal tasks that this new Government at the beginning of this decade must address itself to is the formulating of an intelligible and an articulateable Defence policy for the country. When talking of Defence policy, there are some phrases that have become cliché phrases. I am always shy of using them. They are phrases like, geo-strategic, geo-political, security environment, threat perceptions, their assessments etc. These are all stock phrases. They clarify less, they confuse much more because, after all, in essence, what are we addressing ourselves to in essence, it is simply this. What is the nation faced with and how do we address ourselves to that as also to the long-term problems? What is it that confronts the nation now? What is the short-term problem?

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

Before we go to an examination as to how out of this, Defence policy can flow, for example, on security environment and in assessing the security environment, I find some difficulty in the Annual Report because to my mind, there are three prerequisites. One is that instead of there being just an assessment of threats, the Government has to share with us an evaluation of the strategic environment that is faced by the nation. It is only from that evaluation, when it is combined with an assessment of the Intelligence agencies of the country, whereafter an assessment of direct and indirect threats in the short, medium and long-term, and it is only after that that we can come to moving towards a definition of our defence policy for which also, just as I stipulated by my understanding there are three prerequisites. There are also four other essentials. One is that there must be clarity about the national aim. What is the national aim? When it comes to formulating the Defence policy of the country, it is not sufficient to say that the national aim is to maintain our territorial integrity. What is derived from national aim then are national interests. They need to be defined as a hierarchy of established national interests. Then, having established a hierarchy of national interests, what thereafter on our national priorities? Only then, we can specify national tasks, allocate resources and delineate responsibilities for them. It is only when this kind of an over-view is available that we can comment meaningfully on the Defence budget or on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Defence.

Sir, during the discussion on the Ministry of External Affairs, we spent sometime on identifying what changes are taking place in the world. I do not want to dwell too much on that. Before I attempt to draw a strategic contour map into which India has to fit, I will leave one disturbing thought with the Government that all along we go into assessments of threats that confront us, as a country. Why don't you start examining what threat does India want to pose? However, I leave that as a thought only. When drawing

the strategic contour map of the world, the first thing that we have to recognise is the great movement that is taken place from Yalta to Malta of December, 1989. That is something directly related to our security consensus. Then there is the acceptance of the UN Security Council's Resolution No. 598, which has seen the termination of Iran-Iraq War. Then, there is the question of Geneva Agreement on Afghanistan, the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the consequence of that to Indian security interests. There is the aspect of PLO and Israel. Then, there is the aspect of Iraq, its nuclear aspirations and its declared possession of chemical weapons. There is the established nexus political and otherwise between Iran and Pakistan. Indo-Sri Lanka, Sino-Indian, Indo-Burma, India and her neighbours, Kampuchea, the hour of Africa—these are the outlines of this contour map. But principally, an input into the security or threat facing the country is the impute of our worsening internal situation. I do make a submission to the Government that in assessing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence, we have to recognise that perhaps for the first time ever, our country is faced with an insurgency in the Northeast; it is faced with a simultaneous insurgency in the Northwest. But further, and that has never been faced earlier we are faced with very troublesome position, troublesome situation post IPKF withdrawal in the South. I think, the combine of these three disturbing internal situations is a very vital input when assessing the totality of our Defence Budget.

There are just one or two fundamentals on which I will take the time. One is the nature of the Indian-State. I would not dwell on what the nature of Indian-State is. But I will leave a question with the Government that for long, India and successive Governments of India have not been able to fully grasp the true nature of Indian power, the extent of that power or the limitation on the application of that power. I leave that question without elaborating too much.

There are some other fundamentals. I

think, one of the principal fundamentals when assessing India's Defence requirement is the durability of Indo-Soviet relations. The question of Indo-Soviet relation and its durability is not something that arises out of effusive sentimentality. It is born out of geography and it is born out of some very important continuing geo political factors which we must keep in mind. There is the aspect of Gulf oil.

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There is also the aspect of continuing similar relationship between Pakistan and the United States of America because after all what does Pakistan contribute, as put by a "Pakistan exports heroin, cheap labour and a favourable geo wag: political climate to the West", geo political attitude. It is because, it exports these three, even though this might not meet their import requirements, this does provide for a continuing division of the South Asian Sub-continent into two polarities. This is also a paradox. Whereas the rest of the world is moving away from polarities, in the South Asian context, we do have them. And unless the Government recognizes this, unless we recognise it, we would not be moving further. Since I am on the Indo-Pak context, I would like to share, what to my mind, is possibly the most disturbing aspect of the current situation in the context of the Ministry of Defence. The Annual Report of the Ministry also does point this out. The report of the Ministry of External Affairs also brings it out. I am not saying this only on account of the exercise that was conducted by Pakistan, Exercise Zarbe-i-Momin. The ideological under-pinning of the Pakistani Armed Forces, all these past decades was anti communism. That ideological under-pinning, has now shifted and deliberately Pakistan is now giving an Islamic contour, an Islamic input and an Islamic structure to their Armed Forces. I think, that is the most significant change that is taking place in our assessment of Pakistan's Armed Forces. And the Government does well in recognising the the change that has taken place. There is yet another change. Unless we recognise that, we will not be evaluating the real threat that Pakistan poses, along with an islamic nature

being given to their Armed Forces. It automatically provides with different kind of motivation. Simultaneously, Pak armed forces for the first time in over a decade are now not saddled with the shackles of political responsibility and I do believe that because Pak armed forces are not so shackled, therefore, their combat effectiveness is considerably much higher. In the 80s in the Indo Pak context, the nature of nuclear debate was different. In the early 80s, the nature of Indo-Pak nuclear debate was all about capability. That is now past. The nature of Indo-Pak nuclear debate has shifted very meaningfully. I do not have to elaborate and I think the Government would do well to address itself to this very major change that has taken place.

Coming after all this to the debate proper, I do not take much time. There are some inherent rigidities in the Budget and it is not good or wise saying "Why are you spending Rs. 15,750 crores, why not Rs. 15,000 crores or Rs. 16,000 crores?" because unless the input required for that figure is with me, I cannot question the figure itself. Besides, the rigidities that are inherent in the Budget, the principal one being that the ratio of the Defence Budget is 75:25 when it comes to establishment costs and capital outlay. 75% of the Defence budget is establishment costs just to maintain the size of the armed forces that we need. It is only a quarter of the Defence budget that goes in towards modernisation and unless we recognise that just one quarter is really available to enable our armed forces to keep abreast of the great technological changes that are taking place which were earlier highlighted, we would not be addressing ourselves to the principal task of commenting on the Defence budget.

The second rigidity is the high cost of modernisation. We cannot get away from it, neither can this Government or any other Government. Therefore, when we examine the Defence budget, it is the rigid input that we must take into account.

The third rigidity is manpower costs. Manpower costs in the Ministry of Defence

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are virtually, I could be faulted on the exact statistic of it, anything between 60-65% of the costs, and it must be recognised that if you reduce the Defence budget by 10%, automatically it will mean something like 40-45% cut in capital outlay and hence the modernisation aspect of the Defence forces. But if manpower costs are anything between 50-65% of the total Budget, then the nation is faced with just two options. Either reduce the manpower content of the armed forces, that is, reduce force levels or reduce cost per man. Now I cannot elaborate these two ideas because that again requires a totally different policy of force levels, employment of manpower, etc. Unless we address ourselves to that, we will not be doing justice.

There is another aspect which relates specifically to Demand No. 13 which is defence pension. I am given to understand by some people that they made a study and found that the Defence Pensions Bill will begin to match almost the total establishment bill within this decade itself. Unless therefore we address ourselves to this problem that defence pensions will be equal to the total establishment. Costs, something is very wrong with our manpower policy and that is what must be addressed but, not ad hocism like reducing last year's defence budget to Rs. 13,000 crores. When I queried the then Minister for External Affairs

"How did you arrive at a figure of Rs. 13,000 crores?, I was informed. We are sending a discreet signal to Pakistan." It was so discreet that even Pakistan did not recognise it because of which from Rs. 13,000 crores we have to go to Rs. 15,750 crores.

In this Demand for Grants from Demand Nos. 12 to 18, the very first item that I will treat with some details relate to Demand No. 14.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time do you need?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Just another

five minutes. Now I would like to speak on Demand No. 14. Sir, you have already cautioned me about the time and so I would not go into the figures of the Demand. I think three things are to be looked at. Firstly, I request the Government not to inflict the same fate on the Eighth Five Year Plan for the Ministry of Defence as was inflicted on the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the plans of the Ministry of Defence were not finalised until almost the entire plan period had almost ran through. Even then, it was not finalised. All that was said was that the Plan was approved subject to availability of funds. It amounted to nothing. So, please do not inflict the same fate on the Defence Minister in the Eighth Plan period.

Sir, in the context of the Army, I would like to comment only on two aspects first it is the IPKF and then if time permits on Siachin. There are four or five principles of the employment of Peace-Keep Forces. I believe that when we sent the IPKF to Sri Lanka, we violated each of those principles. What are those principles? They are nothing new. They arise almost from common sense. There must be a clear political objective. But the IPKF did not have a clear political objective. There must be a clear military objective. Whereas in the Statement of a political objective, a certain amount of obscurity is acceptable, indeed inevitable but when it comes to giving military objective there is no scope whatsoever for obscurity. You have to define white and call black only as black. In the sending of IPKF we did not have either a clear political objective or a clear military objective. The third principle of Peace-Keeping Force employment implies minimum force. We violated it because of the absence of the first two. The fourth is that the Peace-Keeping Force must be impartial. We inflicted on the IPKF a role, which instead of being impartial, per se by the very nature of the task we gave it, had to turn into partisan partiality. The next principle is regarding good intelligence. We lacked that. The final principle of the employment of the Peace-Keeping Force is acceptability by the host nation. I do not have to go into details of all that now. But we violated all those principles.

...(Interruptions) The host nation cannot be reduced, as you have done, to two single individuals. It is not a question of an agreement between two individuals. 32 months later, after Rs. 900 crores and 1200 personnel dead. The casualties amounted to 3000. 6000 Tamil civilians were killed. I would like to know from the Government as to what was achieved in this operation. I would want the Government of India, for the sake of the Armed Forces, to let us have a White Paper on the IPKF's, role, employment and achievement in Sri Lanka. With no clear political will or directive given, confronted by near impossible military objectives against an adversary that was unidentifiable. Day-after-day and night-after-night young platoon and company commanders went out on patrol duty to combat an adversary in an underlined and unmarked battle zone and field literally and metaphorically honey-combed with mines of political myopia and high explosive content. They suffered loss and casualty. They were maimed. Yet they went back again, on patrol day-after-day. It speaks volumes for the quality of our men and the quality of our leadership. It speaks volumes also for the utter poverty of our political thought and our political leadership. I have to say all this. I very briefly refer to Demand Number 15 and Demand Number 16.

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER: Please Conclude.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have 54 minutes of my party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you the only one who will be speaking for the whole of your party time? If your Whip says so, I can accept that.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes, Sir. The rest of the party members will have to put up with that.

Demand Number 15 refers to Navy. I would share with you here a quotation by a very eminent sailor. It is just a short quotation about the Navy. What do we want of our Navy? There is no ocean in the world other

than the Indian Ocean where the non-littoral presence is stronger than the littoral presence. The result is that the outside powers are in a position to seriously undermine the freedom of action of the countries in the region. This is unnatural. The natural balance, that should exist in a region based on the relative sizes and capabilities of different countries is, thus, not allowed to be established. This, I think, is very succinct and very well puts across what is to be achieved by the Indian Navy as an objective for the Government. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. BENJAMAN (Bapatla): Just a point. The southern Ocean has been mentioned. That may please be clarified because there is confusion in what you said. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am constrained to bring to your notice that your whip has given me five names. You have consumed forty minutes by now. Now you shall have, please, to conclude. And do not indulge in giving quotations.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I will not give quotations.

Demand Number 16 is on Air Force. What do we want from the Air Force? We want a balance Air Force. And what is that balance force concept of air power? It is not that air defence and strike capability. There are vital aspects like air lift, whether it is heliborne or other transport, the state of art weaponry including surface to air missile and other kinds of missiles, guided weapons, radars electronic and counter electronic warfare. It is only in this context that we can examine whether we are giving enough to the Air Force or not giving enough to the Air Force. I do not want to repeat what my eminent colleague Rao Birender Singh has said. Enough has been said about employing or mis-employing armed forces to correct an obvious political wrong. The Government could do well to step away from this.

So far as DRDO is concerned, in the context of our efforts with MBT, with the light

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combat aircraft, GT engine, there is one aspect that I would like to deal with. That part is about the redundancy in Eurojet. There is no employment left for a great deal of the Military machinery that was produced by the West and the Eastern Block countries. I am not saying that we should become the dumping ground of obsolete technology or obsolescence.

I am saying that rather than our spending all kinds of effort and money in directions whether there is simultaneous effort being made elsewhere, perhaps, we would benefit by examining it. I would like to take this opportunity to commend the scientific team of the Defence Research and Development Organisation for the great achievements that have been attained particularly in the field of missiles and metals. While doing so, I will come to just three other suggestions which relate to recruitment, ex-servicemen and structuring of the armed forces-post cadre review. In recruitment for the soldiers, sailors and airmen. There continues to be great discontent about corruption. Certain steps to eliminate corruption have been taken. But that remains. Please address yourself to that task. There was a high level committee appointed on ex-servicemen. The Government gave an assurance about 'One Rank, One Pension'. The nation awaits an announcement on the implementation of 'one rank, one person'. On the structure of ranks etc. I would like to make just two points. I would suggest to the Government to re-examine the consequences of the cadre review. What has happened to the supposed cadre review? Has it led to a more efficient team Army, Navy and Air Force or has it created a top-heavy structure, not really combat effective? In this system of top-heavy I think there has crept in a certain amount of subjectivity in the selection of our highest ranking Air Force, Navy and Army officers. I think there is need for the Government to address itself to this issue.

You have been indulgent Sir; I had many other points, but I will conclude. I will

conclude by giving just three suggestions. One is about the NSC. If I have delineated all these things, they only go towards pointing out that a National Security Council is a vital necessity. The Government is committed to the institution of a National Security Council. When do we expect it? This paradox of international accord, detente and easing of tensions coinciding with regional tension, unprecedented situations of insurgency within, has posed a combined challenge to the nation as never before. That, I think, is the principal security threat facing the country and it is to that threat that this Government must address itself and it would not be able to address itself unless it recognises the absolutely irreplaceable input of national will, because it is only from our national will that the morale of the armed forces flows and it is from that national will and morale of the armed forces that combat effectiveness is ensured. It is to that task that I besiege this Government to address itself.

While doing so, I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Defence from Nos. 12 to 18.

Thank you for your indulgence.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sir Amal Datta to speak. He has 20 minutes and no one else to speak from his party.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy Speaker when this House considers the demands for grants of any particular Ministry, it usually has, if not adequate or enough, some information on the basis of which some intelligent assessment can be made. In respect of all the departments except Defence that is true. But in the case of Defence the information is very little, very insignificant for the purpose of voting such a large sum as the various grants under the Defence Ministry require this House to vote for.

Many speakers this year and other years speak and will speak for increasing the Defence grants. It is thought to be nationalist and patriotic to ask for a higher Defence

grant than even what the Government has asked for. Many hon. Members here ask for additional equipment, additional arms, additional forces, additional pension and many other things.

Once I remember, quite some years ago, one Member asked for nuclear powered submarines to be purchased. Now we have one which is on lease. But if we had to purchase a nuclear powered submarine it would cost half of our Defence Budget! The Member did not know it and we did not know it; the newspapers gave it headlines. That is the kind of debate we have. The main purpose is to show that we are not unpatriotic and therefore support whatever has been asked for.

14.00 hrs.

But to that trend there has been some deviation recently. From 1987 the trend started to criticise the Defence Grants also in a very minor way, not very forcefully, because in that year, the Defence Budget took a jump which had not taken earlier.

It was creeping up all the time. In 1987-88, it went up by nearly Rs. 4 thousand crores from the Budget estimate of the previous year. Therefore people started sitting back and taking a hard look at what was happening in this particular front and not knowing enough, naturally they were constrained to make some mild criticism, not too much, because then they will be—whether they are journalists or otherwise—considered as anti-nationals. Some of the criticism also came from such sources, which have been very hawkish like those attached to the Institute of Strategic Studies and so on.

One has to have an idea of the magnitude of the Defence Budget—what is it financially, compared to the total expenditure to be incurred through the Budget and what is it in terms of economics—how much of the total expenditure which it is non-transferable which this Government consumes or spends on its own activity which it is free to spend which is free to decide on, how to spend, and

how much of it is spent on Defence. Sir, I think, that would be the true measure of what exactly is the magnitude of the Defence Budget. Sir, what has been happening is this. This amount has been going up and up. But, this year there is a slight lowering of the percentage. If you take only that portion of the expenditure in the Budget which this Government is in a position to spend, the percentage has gone down from 32.2 per cent to 31.3 per cent. If you look at the revised estimate for 1989-90 and compare it with 1990-91, it has gone down to 31.3 per cent, which is one per cent less. It is good that the Government has at last woken up to the fact that the Defence Budget has got quite out of control. Just by the way, I should mention that the amount which is spent on defence or security related activities of the Government is just not only Rs. 15,750 crores. It is more than that because the expenditure on Defence Ministry is not included in this figure, the expenditure on defence pension is not included and various other expenditures on defence related activities like those on BSF, those on Indo-Tibet Border Police, on Assam Rifles, on Border Roads, are not included in this figure of Rs. 15,750 crores which is the figure mentioned in the Budget speech also. It is that, that if those are also included, the figure will go up to Rs. 18,526 crores. This has to be compared with the expenditure of the Central Government minus the interest which it cannot decide as to whether it will pay or not pay, the Grants-in-assistance to the States, non-plan grants, plan revenue assistance and plan capital expenditure all together come to Rs. 34,485 crores. If that is deducted from the total expenditure amount and then the percentage is calculated and that will be the true measure. I am glad to say that this Government has brought it down slightly, that is, by one per cent. But those who ask for more defence expenditure should know that little more than 31 per cent of the total disposable expenditure of the Central Government is spent on Defence. I would like to ask such friends as to how high they would like the Government to give, how can it be done without increasing taxes to acceptable levels. Those persons, who have been thinking

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hard on Defence for the last two or three years—when only this thinking has started—have pointed out various ways on how the expenditure can be reduced. I am not saying that the expenditure has to be reduced. The expenditure has to be kept under control. As Mr. Jaswant Singh said, the expenditure in Defence is not fully effective. It has to be effective. One of the ways of doing so is to take a hard look at the man-power that the Indian Defence Forces have. It has gone up and up. In 1960 it went up, in 1980 it went up further and now that has reached the figure of Rs. 11 million—I believe—all the three Services together. But out of this, it is said—but there is no hard figure on this and I do not know; the Defence Minister should clarify—that the teeth to tail ratio of the Indian Army is very low. The teeth should be higher, the tail should be lower and the ratio should be higher. This is what the Government should aim at. It should be able to control—I am not saying that it should be brought down—the exploding Defence expenditure and exploding pensions expenditure, in future. Pensions have already gone up to Rs. 1500 crores. In this year's Budget, it has been somehow kept at a lower figure than last year's revised estimate. But, it will definitely go up further. Then, the effectiveness of the expenditure is less because there is no integration with the Civil development and the requirement of Defence. There is infrastructural requirement like roads. The Defence planning is done in one way and the Civil planning is done in a different way. There is no integration between the two. The Civil planning would very well take advantage of whatever the strategy, the defence requirements has and build on that for various purposes including employment creation. It is never done. Then, industrial infrastructure which is required for Defence is no different from what is required for civilian industry.

14.09 hrs.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

But, this has not been done. They were

never integrated. It appears that late Lal Bahadur Shastri, in 1965, issued a directive to the Planning Commission for giving an orientation towards Defence support while preparing the Five Year Plans. So, two documents were prepared in the Defence Ministry, one for infrastructural developments like roads and communication by the Civilian sector which will support Defence and another for Defence production as to how it can be integrated in Civilian production. So, a working group was set up in the Planning Commission, after those two documents were placed before them. But, unfortunately nothing much came out of it. This has to be looked into. The Government should be aware that the Defence expenditure is going out of control. To retain it within control, the expenditure of Civil and Defence sectors should be integrated in such a way that one can support each other and not as at present—going in contrary directions. Even in Defence itself, we could perhaps keep the expenditure within affordable limits and yet carry out the requirements of modernisation, if we had spent and directed our research activities in the right direction. But what is quite often happening is that, in spite of the requirement and its urgency, there is no time for development of the equipment for the weapon system. Mostly, this is because no forward planning is done. Nobody makes even an assessment of the technological development that is happening abroad and likely to materialise in a new weapon system. Therefore, only when these systems had been completed, our armed forces issued the qualitative requirement for acquisition of weapons which conform to the systems which are already in the market or about to enter the market. They say that it is required so urgently that our research organisation has no time to start developing that. And whenever they had tried, they had failed miserably because of lack of capability or competence or whatever it may be. There have been cases where the defence research people have taken up jobs which were very challenging assignments. The estimated time to be taken was three to five years. But 15 years have passed or even more time has passed. They have not been able to come up

with the total time which is acceptable to the user services. There is one report which the PAC has produced last year or the year before last concerning a radar tracking artillery shells in order to locate the position of artillery guns. This assignment was taken up by DRDO in 1972 saying that they will be able to finish in three years time. In 1987, when the DRDO was examined, it had not completed the task. The user trial was still on and the user service department had not yet accepted it. It appeared before the Committee saying that it will take a little more time to develop to the satisfaction of the user. Similarly we all know that—this has been repeatedly coming in the newspapers—MBT development is a standing scandal. We have not been able to develop even half the requirement of horse power in the engines, although the initial horse power requirement has been scaled down from 1500 to 1000. Yet, we are not able to reach half of the latter figure. This is all because we are going on to territories where we have no expertise at all. We have not been able to produce automobile engines in the civilian sector and how do we dare to produce tank engines in the defence sector where there is no more capability? But even where we do have some chance of development, there possibly, due to Government's mismanagement or lack of foresight, we do not utilise the capacity which is created. Of course, we often create capacities which we will never be able to utilise. That is also true. We often say that Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is one of the oldest aircraft building companies in the world. Under one roof, it produces everything that goes into an aircraft. That may be true for a very small number of aircrafts. It may be that it produces a number of components of these. But when we have that competence to develop, we have not tried to develop the civilian aircraft in it. We could have done it but we have not done it and therefore, most of its capacities remain idle. This could have been done in the 1970s; we did not do it. But we created extra capacities in 1980s in order to assemble Jaguar and also to manufacture Jaguar parts indigenously.

Now, I am just pointing it out as one way not

only to control the expenditure but also to increase defence preparedness and defence effectiveness of this country. According to the report of the Public Accounts Committee, Jaguar plane is supposed to be the license produced in our country. It is being produced in our country and the raw materials are imported. However, the Government statistics have given that about 42 per cent of Jaguar planes are indigenous. It was stated in the report that this 42 per cent is the labour cost and no material is produced in India. So, what is our position? If we have to go to a war, or if Jaguars are to be used, we will have to get the spare parts which will no doubt run out of stock and we will not be able to manufacture any of them in our country. So, what is the purpose of having production of Jaguars in this country? We have been able to reduce the cost of these planes. In fact 50 per cent of the Jaguar planes acquired by India are being manufactured in the Bangalore factory and 50 per cent are being flown from abroad. Those manufactured in India are costing about 50 per cent more than what we get from abroad. The position is: Rs. 1000 crores for the 50 per cent indigenous and Rs. 500 crores for those which we have produced. So, the pertinent question is why are we spending so much money on the production of Jaguars in India if we are not going to use this indigenous capacity later on because we are not going to manufacture further either Jaguars or any other planes here. We have not decided it yet, although the Committee recommended that the decision should be taken by the Government before all the places have been produced. But no decision has been taken. This is so in many other cases.

Submarines have caused quite a lot of controversy in this country. An inquiry is now going on into it. I suppose the names of those who received the commission will come soon. But apart from the fact that we have purchased the submarine which we should not have purchased, it is a good acquisition so far as navy is concerned. We have built up an indigenous capacity to assemble submarines but what are we going to do? This question came before the Committee and

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the Committee recommended that the Government should immediately start thinking as to how to utilize the capacity, the infrastructure which has been created. Government has failed to come out with any decision so far. So, what is happening is that we go for the most expensive acquisition. They become expensive because we think of them too late. We have no time to develop them indigenously. Our research facilities are not competent enough to cope with the requirements of our armed forces particularly because of the short time but sometimes they have failed even when they are being given adequate time. We are told that in this whole research organisation, the scientists have lost their morale because of the arbitrary way in which the policy of selection, promotion, posting and giving of assignment etc. is conducted. It has practically become a one man show. Most of the officers do not feel committed. They are frustrated and they are not able to produce any result. I think the Ministry should look into it. In fact they should have started looking into it long ago. This organisation works practically without any monitoring system. For example the radar system which I mentioned a little while ago for tracking artillery shells. This was gone into by the PAC in order to see what kind of monitoring was done. It was found that practically none. In the course of fifteen years, three times, the Monitoring Committee met or some such figures, which is ridiculous. So, that is the kind of thing which has been happening in this organisation. We have asked quite often in these Debates that the Government do spend more money on research. But spending more money is not enough. There must be proper organisation. At the moment, there is no organisation at all in the defence research sector. It is a one man show, who is running it according to his whims and fancies. Arbitrarily everything is being done. There is practically no monitoring of what work is going on. There is no accountability whatsoever. So, this state of affairs must be put an end to as soon as possible. Otherwise, this country cannot progress with modernisation, except in a

very costly fashion, where we will have to buy everything from abroad and nothing will be produced in the country, from our own indigenous efforts.

There has been a talk about the National Security Council. An hon. Member from Congress, who was speaking yesterday said that: "What for the National Security Council? It has no meaning. Why should the Cabinet Committee be not enough? This has been talked about for some time. In the previous debates also, the hon. Members have spoken and demanded the establishment of such a Council. The reason is that, defence in this country, is thought of, as an end in itself. If defence and the building up of defence capability and forces is looked at as an end in itself, then it is a different matter. But that is not so. When we look at defence, we should look at it as a response of the country to certain threats from abroad. These threats are not only physical these threats may come in various ways, it may be an economic threat, cultural threat, political threat, military and strategic threat. So, all these threats have to be perceived and assessed. It is necessary that this is done in an organisation where all the inputs of all these sectors-economic, political, cultural, military-will be made available. The availability has to be proper and not availability as at present.

Our Kashmir situation has come to such a pass because we have no intelligence as to what was happening on the ground. The intelligence people were probably following the foreign spy stories. We hear them, sitting at home they were writing their diaries and sending them to the Headquarters or maybe as I am often told that whatever is sent to the Headquarters is never assessed or read. So, the intelligence gap creates a situation like this. It has created an ugly situation. It is also responsible for the Punjab situation. So, intelligence is a very vital input for the defence of the country, for the threat perception, which is the pre-condition for making any response. If a National Security Council is there, it will have a totality of the assessment-it can make a total assessment-and

then it can make a total response also. It can integrate the various responses and not merely think of the defence forces as the only response but the first response should be through External Affairs, through diplomacy-political, cultural and economic before one resorts to force. Force is the last resort, when all else have failed and where all else have at least been tried. But, we have thought of defence as something which is an end in itself and therefore defence forces must have more and more capability. It never occurs to the people who are discussing defence in this country that our build up of defence may be counter-productive. It may be that we are building up our defence capability in such a way that it poses a threat to another country and if that country also tries to build up its defence then we get into an arms race.

So, if the assessment is kept with the Defence Forces only, which is the present position, then we always get into that kind of a situation. Today, we are not seeing the arms build up that we saw in the early 80s. In the early 80s, before we signed the submarine contract, before we signed the mirage contract and all that, there were constantly in the newspapers stories about how Pakistan was acquiring this aircraft or that missile and things like that. These were required to be acquired by us after an interval of time. For acquiring these things, crores and crores of rupees were required. After it had been dinned into our ears day-in-and day-out that Pakistan had built up their military forces by acquiring such and such weapon system. We thought such acquisition by us is necessary. But there were other alternatives open to us. Those alternatives were never brought before us; those alternatives were never shown to us. Now it is the duty of the Government to see that these alternatives are all explored; they are all brought before us; they are all discussed and discussed in a body which has got the requisite competence and the time; and that body can be the National Security Council. But it appears from certain quarters that we have to make with and what the bureaucracy want us to have is a Council consisting of those people who constitute the Cabinet Committee for Political Affairs-

the same Minister including the Prime Minister, who are so busy that they cannot apply their mind; they have no time; that is what is being sought to be imposed on the Parliament, on all of us, on the nation by the Bureaucracy; it must be resisted. All those gentlemen who definitely want to do much good, do not have time to go into these matters. It requires a lot of energy and time; it requires a lot of expertise also. So, the Council should be different. It may be possible that whatever the Council advises can be placed before the Cabinet Committee later. But the Council should be able to assess the threat with the kind of expertise necessary after proper deliberations, proper time and energy must be expanded on it. Otherwise, it will be no use. So, it should be different from the Cabinet Committee. It should be much wider with a much broader outlook, because it has to see all kinds of technological developments, military developments, political developments that are taking place.

Today we are talking about fundamentalism having swept the world. But this started to happen 10 or 15 years ago. The beginning was there. Then we did not assess that it was going to come as a threat to the doors of India, inside India, we did not think at that time about it because such an institution had been lacking and is still lacking. So, we should have this institution and have it with such personnel and in such a manner that it becomes effective.

I think in the manifesto of the Janata Dal it was mentioned that a National Test Range, which was supposed to be set up, which was scheduled to be set up in Baliapal, Orissa, should not be set up there. Now this is an area which is very fertile; it is considered to be the rice bowl of Orissa. I have understood that at that time some controversy was raised in the House. The Government thought that this could only be set up in Baliapal and nowhere else in India. I do not know whether there was a certain lack of sensitivity on the part of the then government. So, I think this Government should go into the matter and see that this National Test Range is shifted

[Sh. Amal Datta]

to some other site. Not only the fertility of the land is important, but there is a lot of resistance on the part of the local people against the setting up of the National Test Range exactly there.

There are many other items which I have to leave out but I just mentioned it, but our Minister of State has left. In the course of representing the workers' demands to the Minister of State and then following it up, I happened to make some inquiry into the HAL Unit in Nasik which produces MIG-27 and also MIG-21 planes. Apparently there are quite a few crashes of MIG planes. There were three crashes in the year 1989-90 including one on the 30th March and another in which Shri Rakesh Sharma, the space-man got injured. One person died and two pilots got injured after they got themselves ejected. This is said to be because the planes are not properly maintained. There is a lot of mismanagement is that concern which I have already reported to the Minister of State. One of the causes in overtime which has gone to the extent of 70 to 80 lakhs of rupees a month which is a very high figure. It is shown that a person was working overtime apart from his ordinary hours, which is seven to eight hours extra. There are similar complaints which are made against public sector undertakings like the Garden Reach Ship-builders and Engineers in my constituency. The complaints have been made one, five or six months ago against the Chairman and Managing Director that he has got links with foreign sources that moneys and commissions have been received and all that. I am not complaining about that. What I am complaining is that the Government does not seem to have done anything at all. The complaints we made or the allegations made may have been correct or not correct but the Government should make an enquiry, whether the allegations made were correct or not, when complaints are made by the trade union or association of the officers.

I have with me a letter written by the President of one of the unions who happens

to be a General Secretary of the Congress in West Bengal, Shri Pradeep Bhattacharya. Another letter is on the same tone by the officers' association. They have got an all India body. They have complained to the Minister quite some time ago that the Managing Director is indulging in this kind of corruption. So, in the Defence sector which is always a holy cow, there is lot of corruption at various levels. Corruption at the top level has now come out. It is the duty of the Government to go into allegations of corruptions as quickly as possible and try to sort it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to remind the hon. members that hon. the Prime Minister is intervening in the debate at 5.30 p.m. as announced earlier. Yes, he is intervening, and straight after the Prime Minister's intervention hon'ble the Minister of State for Defence will reply to the debate. I now call upon Shri Uttam Rathod. I have received a very kind and cooperative note from the Whip of the Congress Party to say that from the Congress noone must be given more than 15 minutes. Will you attempt to confine yourself to that, Mr. Uttam Rathod, please?

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): I will do my best. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Defence Consultative Committee, I have had many occasions to listen to your speeches. And I think your speech today was one of the most objective speeches that were made.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you very much. Please confine yourself to the Demands for Grants.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: I am just coming to it.

I heard your speech which was one of the most objective speeches, excepting the last part. You were a member of the Rajya Sabha and I was a member of this House. I know what the Members from Tamil Nadu felt when the Tamilians were being killed in Sri Lanka. There was a demand in the House that we must immediately send our army.

whether the Sri Lankan Government wants it or not. Sir, under those circumstances, a friendship treaty was signed and we had to go there so that we could do justice to our Tamilian brethren who were already trying to cross over to this country and create problems for us. Whenever there is a discussion on Defence, unfortunately we have the habit of creating confusions after confusions. You know, after the Chinese debacle, several books were written, right from the Untold Story by Mr. Kaul to The Himalayan blunder by Brig. Dalvi and also The Unfought War. I think, we are yet to mature as far as defence matters are concerned. I am sorry to say the remark that you have made was like that. It was the judgement passed too early. I only wish some other historian passes it after a lapse of twenty or thirty years. Perhaps, he would accept our philosophy which prevailed in those days.

Shri Amal Datta has complained against R & D. He too was a Member of the House when Mr. Venkataraman happened to be the Defence Minister. When such a complaint about R & D was raised, he said: 'It is not a platform ticket issuing machine. You put a coin and get the ticket.' He said, 'we have to go on experimenting.' I think the hon. Minister of State will tell us about it. You cannot have a time-bound programme as far as research is concerned. For Heaven's sake, do not say such things and discourage our scientists.

As far Air Force maintenance is concerned, I totally agree with Mr. Amal Datta. I myself have lodged a complaint that competent people especially IIT boys are not coming forward to join the Maintenance Command and that is how there is deterioration in maintenance. This matter was raised long back on the floor of this House. Even *India Today* has taken note of it, I want the hon. Minister to take note of it and do something.

Sir, when the present Government came to power, most of the people including themselves thought that they would have a very nice time and would deliver goods immediately. But it was not to be so.

Mr. Sukomoy Chakravorty came out with a theory that the defence expenditure should be curtailed. The welfare planners came out with a theory that the cost of one tank can educate one hundred boys for 15 years, Mr. Shumakar, in his book 'Small Is Beautiful', also gives such a logic. Then, people who were under the influence of IMF advocated a theory that the developing country should curtail their expenditure on defence. In fact it was the super powers who were selling the weaponry and we were the buyers. It is the IMF which is telling us not to spend much more money on defence. Lastly Utopian dreamers thought that the Malta agreement will have a detente as the super powers had. Unfortunately this did not happen, as you have rightly put it just now. It did not give the same effect. But on the contrary, we find that the regional conflicts are increasing. They say, the capability remains constant but intentions change. Today it is not a direct war between two countries but low intensity conflicts have been increasing, about which you also spoke. There is low intensity conflict in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, in north-eastern sector, in Tripura. All these things show that there are certain countries which want some internal trouble in our country so that when they invade us they would become successful. According to me, the first task of this Government will be to maintain law and order in this country. Without that, I think, it will be difficult for us even to save our own borders. Let us not forget this theory. Bangladesh has taught us a big lesson. So let us take a lesson from that and see that there is internal peace in our country and our soldiers are told to protect only borders and not to look into low intensity conflicts.

Naxalite problem is growing. From Andhra Pradesh they have entered Maharashtra. There they are also creating problem. I would, therefore, request you that it should be our endeavour to see that all these conflicts are resolved amicably in a specific time.

Fortunately, our country had a long period of peace, approximately 18 years.

[Sh. Uttam Rathod]

And I am happy to say that our country has rightly utilised it for the development of defence forces after 1962. From 1964 we started having five-year defence plans and accordingly we are going ahead.

I have one hunch which I expressed yesterday when the hon. Foreign Minister was replying and which, I think, you also slightly touched. When we are trying our best to improve our relations with all our neighbours, it is a bilateral matter. But do you expect that same relations would continue if the neighboring country with which you have better relations is not in good relations with that other nation where we have interest? We just cannot go by the friendly relations or the talks that we have. We will have to be prepared for all eventualities.

Luckily the tension that we had on Arunachal border had been reduced because of the preparedness that we had achieved during Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's time. The expenditure, as you rightly said, came to 17 per cent of the total governmental expenditure. Excepting one year, our expenditure on defence did not exceed more than 4 per cent.

Regarding National Security Council, some ten years back in this House, I had sounded this suggestion. Unfortunately, Madam turned it down. I do not know why we feel that only we have all the wisdom. Why not utilise the wisdom of the retired persons-academics, scientists, educationists, the people who have been working with IDSA? What I want to say is that we must have a National Security Council. Unfortunately, this Government is not going ahead with the same scheme as it promised. Perhaps, they are thinking of a small department, as Mr. Amal Datta has said, a small secretariat with government officials and Ministers. I do not want that sort of a National Security Council. We must have something more. We must have our own way of thinking. Our geo political and geo strategic situation is different. We must have that thing in mind and this

is how this National Security Council should be formulated based on our needs.

Coming to the condition of the Armed Forces, let me speak something about the Navy. Our Navy today is brown water navy; it is not blue water navy as yet. I want that Navy should be developed. Luckily for us, the super powers are withdrawing from the Indian Ocean. That is a good sign. But still I feel we should not slacken our efforts in spending more on our Navy. As regards Air Force, only yesterday Air Commodor Jagjit Singh has written that we should try MIG 21 as a trainer aircraft. I think it is a good suggestion. I want that in all these matters we must make it a point to consult the people from IDSA. Mr. K. Subramaniam has done a great work. Mr. Jagjit Singh is doing now. He is an in-service man. Mr. Shridhar is also doing great work. So, we must consult these people and take their advice.

As far as Army is concerned, I am happy that some more emoluments have been provided to them. I do not know what is the feeling of this Government as far Bofors is concerned. To me, this Government owes this seat to the Bofors. I want to find out from the Deputy Prime Minister whether he is going to do away with that gun and induct some new gun in its place, because in his Haryana speeches he has said that: "Tumhara bacha Ladai Par Age ja Raha hai Aur Uske hath mein jo Bندوق Di ja Raha hai, wo galat hai" Does he still hold that view or has he changed his view? I want to know that.

Regarding Territorial Army, the law passed by the Parliament says that the Territorial Army will not be sent out of the country. But in Sri Lanka we have seen that Territorial Army personnel were sent there and you have put a line in the report that they have done commendable work. I want to ask you one small thing. Have you ever awarded any decoration to these people? Never in the history since 1948, not a single award commendation has been given. Why not? Is it not a fact that it was our Territorial Army unit which laid the railway line in Bangladesh after it was disrupted? What did you do for

them? People who are working in Territorial Army are being harassed by their officers and there is no protection from the Government. I have myself complained about it. So, I want the Government to look into these things. The Sparrow Committee Report should be completely accepted. The emoluments of the Territorial Army vis-a-vis the regular army should be the same.

One point Mr. Amal Datta has rightly said that we cannot spend more on the professionals. It is high time that we think of having proper ratio. In other countries it is 1:3, in our country it is just the opposite. We are having one-sixth to the total strength of TA that was sanctioned by the Act. why should it be so? Are we too eager to spend on the professionals? Do we not want our civilians to take some training so that they can be of some use during the war? At least the low intensity areas can be covered by them. So, I would suggest that this particular thing should be given priority, the strength should be increased and the emoluments must be the same.

Gen. Kariappa used to say that during war, the citizens remember the God and the soldier, and after war, they forget the God and forsake the soldier. I went to Kohima some time back. I visited a cemetery there and I read a stanza "when you go home, tell them that we have sacrificed our today for their tomorrow". Let us not forget their sacrifice. But we must give them respect as the freedom fighters get. The same respect should be extended to them. After all these are the people who have sacrificed for the nation. So, Sir, I want you to take note of this and see that they are treated honorably. You may not give them railway passes and other facilities, you don't give them VIP treatment, but give them the treatment you would give to the voters in your constituency.

Sir, I want a Status Paper on the Pakistan's involvement in J & K and in Punjab. Without that Paper, it will be difficult for us to say anything in this House. Let us know where we stand as far as Pakistan's involvement in these two States is concerned. Let

us also know whether in the North-Eastern sector other countries are involved. Sir, our arms export should be increased. Pakistan has already increased it but we have not increased arms export. Sir, the public relations of the defence forces is looked after by IAS officers. I suggest that people who are trained in this should look after the public relations of the defence forces also. Why do you want the IAS officers to look after this work?

Sir, I would like to make two more suggestions. One is that the intelligence should be strengthened in the country. I want that the Government should look into this aspect also. Another we are afraid that we may have to face nuclear-biological and chemical warfare in the near future. I want to know whether we are prepared to face such warfares and protect our people against it. Civil defence should be strengthened. If you don't have it now, at least start thinking about it.

Lastly, Sir, the containments and ordinance factories are arranged by the Britishers in a leap-frog manner. It is high time that we take action immediately. Even the Northern borders are unsecured. So, we must rearrange containments and other things. Even the Southern region of our country is also insecure. So, we must have all these factories located in safe places so that we can defend our country more easily. With these words I commend the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Defence and I thank you, Sir, for giving me more time.

[Translation]

SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE (Jabalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget is under discussion here. Discussion on the Defence Budget is always most momentous. I am reminded of the situation as it existed before the 1971 Bangladesh War, when a danger was looming large over the country because of the war hysteria created by Pakistan. Today, after nineteen years, we are witnessing a somewhat similar situation in India, as Shri Rao Pirender Singh had said yesterday. I too was in the army. While

[Sh. Baburao Paranjpe]

fighting as a soldier of the Indian National Army, I had been injured in 1944 in Burma. So, when I think about the defence of the country as a soldier, I feel that today, we should deeply ponder over defence matters. When defence matters come to our mind, then Punjab and Kashmir also come to our mind. I am reminded of the discussion that had taken place in this very House in 1984 on Punjab. The Bharatiya Janata Party had then said that if you wanted to solve the Punjab problem, you should seal Punjab's border with Pakistan completely. Every person infiltrating into our country from there, comes with arms and ammunition with intent to commit murders and crimes and every person who crosses over to Pakistan goes there after committing murders and crimes. The demand for sealing the borders had been made by the Bharatiya Janata Party eight years ago. Had the then Government agreed to that demand, Punjab would not have been in such a bad state as it is today. I am reminded of an old incident. In this very House, the then Home Minister, Shri Prakash Chandra Sethi, had replied to the debate on Punjab, in the same way as the hon. Governor of Punjab said three days back that Punjab's borders with Pakistan would not be sealed. As an ex-soldier of the Army I felt that this would do us more harm. Knowingly or unknowingly, I had committed a mistake. In this very House, I had offered bangles to Shri Prakash Chandra Sethi and had asked him either to seal Punjab's border with Pakistan or wear bangles. Today, after six years, I am feeling that had the borders been sealed at that time, the problems in Punjab and Kashmir would not have become so serious as they are today. Today, we are suffering due to our own mistakes. As far as the Kashmir issue is concerned, the founder of Jansangh, Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, had foreseen this danger in 1952-53 itself. Supposing in a family, there are four sons and if one of them is pampered, then it upsets the whole family. This was precisely what those who were at the helm of affairs in the country at that time did, with regard to Kashmir, from

1948 to 1952. What a ridiculous situation it was that this country had two Prime Ministers, two flags and two constitutions. As the head of the Government of India is called the Prime Minister, similarly the head of the Kashmir Government was also known as the Prime Minister. Those at the helm of affairs held similar view about the constitution and the flag. But, the late Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee realised the danger inherent in such thinking. He also criticised Article 370 and sacrificed his life there, so that Kashmir may not be separated from India. In fact, he was murdered in the Srinagar Jail. I can say this authoritatively because I had also been lodged in Jail with him in Kashmir and I have observed that there are two ways of killing people one by revolver and the other by poisonous injection. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was killed in the Srinagar jail for espousing the cause of Kashmir and his old mother repeatedly demanded an enquiry into his murder. Enquiries are conducted if ordinary prisoners, thieves, dacoits or murderers die in police custody, but Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee sacrificed his life for Kashmir, for this country, but those at the helm of affairs did not think it proper to do justice in his case. This matter should be given due thought now. Kashmir's borders with Pakistan should be sealed. My belief is that the Kashmir and Punjab problems would be solved, if once we kill about five to ten thousand people when they cross the border from Punjab to Pakistan or vice-versa. It was being said here that a big provision has been made for defence. According to the statistics available with me, Rs. 12,000 crore were spent on defence during 1987-88, Rs. 13,200 crore during 1988-89 and Rs. 13,000 crore during 1989-90. If we keep in mind the market rate of 1987 and the rise in the prices of Defence products, then it seems that Rs. 13,000 crore of 1987 are equivalent to today's Rs. 17,000 crore. If you want to maintain the defence budget at the 1987 level, then Rs. 17,000 crore are needed but keeping in view the danger of Pakistan attack that is staring us in the face, this Budget should have a provision of at least Rs. 25,000 crore. This is what I want to Day.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE *in
the Chair*]

A great deal of negligence is being shown in the matter of defence production in this country. There are 38 defence production units in the country. Even if you made a provision of Rs. 25,000 crores or Rs. 2,500 crores or even Rs. 59,000 crores for defence in the Budget, it would all be useless because a colossal wastage is going on in these units which, if not checked, would set at naught all our efforts. In this connection, I would like to give one or two examples.

Last week, i.e. about ten days back, 712 class III employees were transferred in these 38 units. I wrote to the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister that the expenditure of Rs. one crore and seven lakh incurred on the transfer of these employees was a wastage of money which was tax payer's money. Today, the condition of the defence production units is such that out of an eight hour duty, the technical employees hardly work for an hour, and spend the remaining seven hours in the canteen taking tea etc. There is no work in defence production units, because the entire work and all the purchases are being done through private parties. Incidents like the Bofors Commission are taking place in all defence production units. Earlier, I was referring to the 712 employees because some of them moved the High Court against the promotion policy. The High Court gave its verdict against the Ordnance Factory Board, Calcutta. After this, the Board took this case to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court up-held the decision of the High Court. In order to take revenge from these few employees, 712 people were transferred from Avadi to Jabalpur and Calcutta to Ambagarhi. What I want to say is that bureaucracy is dominant here. As such, we will have to consider this matter in all seriousness. Similarly, the services of 350 people were dispensed with in Pathankot. The services of daily wage employees who have been working there for 28 years were terminated because the civilian officials there

worked in an arbitrary manner. 350 employees had to suffer the punishment just because a few employees refused to do the household chores of these civilian officials. Even to day, those employees are sitting in a 'dharna' at the Prime Minister's residence. Their 'dharna' is continuing in Pathankot also. Bureaucracy is dominating in our defence production units. To avoid it and to save money, we will have to give due thought to the matters.

Now, I would like to say a few words about unemployment. Diploma-holders are given training in ordnance factories. Lakhs and crores of rupees are being spent on such training annually. For the past five years, lakhs of young people, after receiving the training, are running from pillar to post in search of work. The only reason is that the vacancies caused by the death or retirement of employees are not filled by those who have received training. A sordid atmosphere prevails in these defence production units. The main reason therefor is private purchasing. If you encourage private purchases and a product worth one rupee is bought for five rupees, then it would not be possible to control this wastage of money. Lakhs of employees are given salaries for working eight hours a day, while they work for only one hour. They are given dearness allowance etc. You are wasting all this money. I would request the hon. Defence Minister to pay particular attention to matters concerning Defence Production Units.

I have plenty of material which I shall personally give to the hon. Minister. Machines worth crores of rupees are bought by the ordnance factories. But these machines are getting rusted as they are lying unused. After four years these machines are sold at the cost of iron. Buildings are constructed for ordnance factories and then demolished after two years. People involved in the construction or demolition of these buildings resort to corrupt practices. This is leading to a wastage of the Defence Ministry's funds. I would like the Government to do some thinking in this direction.

[Sh. Baburao Paranjpe]

With these words I express my support for the Budget and conclude my speech.

15.04 hrs.

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, defence capability is the ultimate instrument of the State and the sheet-anchor of our freedom. There is a consensus across the wide spectrum of public opinion in this country that defence preparedness must have an over-riding national priority subject to the expenditure in this sector being cost effective and there being proper planning. The country at large does not grudge on adequate outlay for defence. Sir it is clear that the overall security environment of the country has deteriorated. The internal disturbances in the country and the external threat perception are mutually reinforcing each other. The subversion and secessionism inspired by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab are spreading their tentacles through the communal virus even to other States like Gujarat. Slogans have appeared on the wards of Ahmedabad paying tributes to Pakistan and abusing India. It is a paradox that when there is easing of tension between the super-powers at the global level, we are not able to take advantage of this overall global situation in our own security environment.

The Chinese presence in Tibet now stands at 15 divisions. The Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and the return of Pakistan troop from Saudia Arabia have increased deployable force of Pakistan by 75,000 men. The spirit of the Shimla Agreement seemed to have evaporated. The Prime Minister of Pakistan and her Government are openly war-mongering calling their people to arms. We have been always chanting mantras about nuclear capability of Pakistan saying, if they have a nuclear device, we shall not hesitate to acquire such capability and use it. But it is clear that Pakistan has the nuclear capability. Perhaps, it has an arsenal and it

has acquired it through very long and secret route Uranium enrichment plant at Kahuta, "New Labs" at Rawalpindi have extracting weapons usable plutonium, smuggling of the high speed switches or Krytons all these point to the fact that we have to plan on the assumption that Pakistan has already acquired a nuclear arsenal.

We have to enunciate a clear nuclear policy and action-programme. What is important in military terms is not Pakistan's intention but its capability including the nuclear capability.

It need not be gain-said that ultimately our selfreliance depends on building up our indigenous capability. Defence research and development organisation has made tremendous strides. It has several success stories to its credit. But it also has several failures. Only 4% of our Defence outlay has been earmarked for research and development as against more than 20% in most of the developed countries. The achievements include the Main Battle Tank and the LCA. The Defence Minister announced only recently that proto type of LCA will fly in 1995. But if past experience is any indication, the announcement does not give room for confidence. The low level radar, Indra was handed over to IAF last year. I would like to know, has it become operational?

The stage of the MBT development and the GTXB variant require explanation from the Government. We are happy that Rs. 100 crores more has been allotted for research and development in the budget but DRDO has to explain why they have not been able to utilise the revenue as well as the capital outlay of last year's budget. This is cause for anxiety. Informal conversation with Defence personnel show that the Research and Development Wing, often adopts a stick in the mud policy. As soon as the Defence Department ask for a particular state of the art, weapon system or equipment, DRDO say that they can develop it and then they take years to develop it and by the time they are able to develop it, technology has advanced by leaps and bounds. The R & D

effort, considering the rate of obsolescence, has to be planned very much in advance.

The Defence Production sector is now responsible for more than Rs. 4,000 crores of production per annum. But unfortunately this production takes place without any connection even with the requirements of other departments of the Government of India. When there are 36 Ordnance factories in India, why should the Home Ministry import pistols for its police force? Today, Indian industrial infrastructure is the tenth largest in the world and we have the third largest technical manpower. This infrastructure has to be utilised in a better way, in a more planned manner, in a more vigorous manner, for achieving a greater degree of self-reliance for defence in the country. The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 and put us in a bind because the armament sector was earmarked for the public sector industry. But today the private sector in India is dynamic and vibrant and at least low technology items should be allocated to them for development and production at a faster pace than being done now.

There has been a suggestion to form Defence Production Cooperatives for achieving the support tasks of the public sector units under this Ministry. This suggestion deserves prompt consideration of the Government.

The bulk of the Defence outlay for procurement is consumed by imports and in this field, I would like to highlight our dependence in the last few decades of the post-independence era on a few countries. The global forces and perceptions are changing. We have to think ahead and move into position taking into account these changes. We have to follow the age-old adage that for a country there are no permanent friends or enemies; only permanent interests. Of course, the USSR has been our time-tested friend. But sweeping changes are taking place in USSR and Eastern Europe and they are opening their doors, their infrastructure, to Western technology including possibly Defence production. Therefore, it is necessary for us

while, on the one hand, utilising our friendship with Soviet Union, and, on the other, taking into consideration also who will stand by us in the event of a conflict with Pakistan, we have to buy the best technology and the best weapons from wherever they are available so long as the national interest is safeguarded.

It is time our defence production apparatus moved vigorously into exports. India has to enter the arms trade and I congratulate the Department for participating in the recent exhibition at Singapore. India has got potential in its Shipyards, in the HAL for production even for the Third World countries. What has China done? It has copied the Russian equipment including the aircraft. It has borrowed technology even for small arms like the AK-47 and it has renamed it as AK-74. It is widely found even in India including Kashmir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many minutes do you want more?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: My party has given me a little more time subject to your concurrence, I will take only another few minutes. Sir, cost-effectiveness is crucial to Defence spending. It can be achieved by proper manpower planning, indigenous production and exports. The entire review systems of expenditure in our Defence Department have to be overhauled. It needs a lot of research to find out if we are getting the value for the money in any aspect of our Defence expenditure. We should adopt a planning programme and Budget system as in the United States modified for Indian needs so that we can fund the right programme at the right time. The aim is to produce maximum possible the fighting power. One has to realize that Armed Forces have to fight our enemies with what they have got in case of a war which army erupt suddenly. All combat operations take place at the margin. Victory or defeat is decided at the margin of our preparedness and technology. Sir, defence Ministry is supposed to be a 15 years Perspective Plan. But the successive reports of the C & AG and the PAC point to in fractuous

[Sh. S. Krishna Kumar]

expenditure and loss largely due to defective planning. What is the stage of development of the Defence Plan Staff? It has been existing for 4-5 years including in Inter-Services Planning. What are the achievements? It is high we have a clear-cut and comprehensive security doctrine. If the National Security Council is being formed, it has to have adequate subordinate and support systems

Sir, the three forces the Army, the Navy and the Air Force are now developing almost independently. It is good in certain respects. But the Services should not be entirely independent of each other because their cooperation will suffer. They should be interdependent and united. Sir, manpower expenses constitute 40-43 per cent of the defence expenditure. Most of the Defence analysts point out this segment as the area where economy can be achieved through the concepts such as The Short Service Army, selective conscription, compulsory military training. All these proposals exist in the Ministry for many years. It is time some concrete action is taken on them.

The morale of the Armed forces is related to the career prospects and promotion policies. In this Natural justice coupled with demand of professional excellence should be achieved. Only then the Forces can remain a political. The Defence Forces today is the citadel against our crumbling values. It is an integrating force. I support the recent extension of tenure of the two vice-Admirals' up to the age of 58. Why should the leaders of our Army Navy and Air Force, when they are at the prime of their life, retire before that age? Now the expectation of life has increased all over the country. Why should they retire at the prime of their life? I hope this sort of a model should prevail. I hope it will be the general rule rather than the exception. The best talent should be attracted to the Defence Services. Sir I will take only three more minutes. The training of the man behind the machine is of supreme importance. Recently, I read in the papers that the training especially of our Airmen flying Advanced flying

machine are suffering because of the absence of an Advance Jet Trainer Aircraft. We are still training with sub-sonic aircraft. We have to bridge the gap between the sub-sonic aircraft and the supersonic fighters with which they have to fight a war. The delay in acquiring or producing the necessary Trainer Aircraft in this country is suicidal and it is also responsible, inter alia, for the large number of air accidents and the loss of valuable eyes of the officers of the Air Force.

Sir, the fifty lakh ex-servicemen deserve a better deal irrespective of which Government rules this country. There should be adequate facilities for lateral entry in police and the para-military forces. The recommendations of the Singh Deo Committee have to be fully implemented because they are left high and dry after retiring at 30 or 35 years of age. Some retired officers are reported to be training subversive and anti-national forces even in the State like Assam.

One Rank One Pension proposal has been supported by some of us in the opposition benches in the past and it may be implemented as soon as the Committee's Report is received.

Under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, vast strides were made in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. The Navy has become a 'Blue Water Navy' and it is going to become, if the same trend can be maintained, the dominant sea power in the region from Suez to Singapore. We have successfully launched 'Prithvi' and 'Agni' and acquired missile capability. Our foreign policy was such as to project a perception of strength to the world. Operation Brasstacks, the despatch of IPKF to Sri Lanka, acquisition of the nuclear submarine, the swift intervention in Maldives, the successful test of 'Agni', all these gave to the outside world the perception of strength. Even though we were called regional bully, it gave the perception of strength to our neighbours. You are aware that the threat perception in defence is very vitally related to the image we project abroad.

We want to condemn, we want to pro-

test against the insult to the defence forces by one of the leading lights of this Government the DMK Leader Shri Karunanidhi who refused to attend a reception in honour of the IPKF. It is a crying shame on this Government and its foreign policy that they did not have the courtesy to register a protest against the Government of Sri Lanka when the naval rating who made a murderous attack on our former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi was released three years back before his prison term was to end. The prime Minister of the country is the Prime Minister of the country. They should have had the courtesy, they should have had the courtesy at least to register a protest.

I will take a minute about raising some issues relating to my State of Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already succeeded in eliminating one of your speakers.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: I am sure you will agree that we all have to project the vital needs of our constituencies and States.

The expansion of Southern Naval Command, the capability of Cochin Shipyard for building aircraft carriers sanctioned a new Naval dockyard at Cochin and the swift implementation of Rs. 145 crore Ezhimala Naval Academy sanctioning an ordnance factory are all very vital to the development of Kerala State.

In conclusion, Sir it is the unity and integrity of the country, its social cohesion and economic strength which the Congress Government had protected and upheld which are most crucial in carrying on and in defending our borders, in achieving our rightful place in the world. Sir, the opposition can give constructive cooperation. It cannot give leadership. We ask the Government to wake up and act. Do not lead this country to disintegration and ignominy. History will not forgive this Government if it does not prepare the Nation at all cost, not only to talk peace through the foreign policy instrument but be fully prepared for war, if it becomes

necessary and safeguard the country's destiny.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR RAVI YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. While expressing my support for these demands for Grants I would like to salute the Jawans and Officers of our defence services for their sacrifices in the service of the nation. To the glorious history of our defence services, I pay my tribute through a poem written by me:—

“Hum yug badalte hain, yug dharm
badalte hain;
Hum yug bodh hain, yug swar sandhan
hain;
Yug vimbhain, hum yug vidhan badalte
hain;
Hum basarti geet bhi hain, shishir ke
sheet bhi hain;
Pralay ke geet bhi hain aur jhanjhavaat
bhi hain;
Mridu muskaan rekha bhi, sindoori lal
rekha bhi;
Karun cheetkar kardar bhi sanskriti ka
moh bandhan bhi;
Niyati ka vinyas shilpi bhi; Prakriti ki
sinmaur kriti bhi;
Kabhi bante eisa main hi, kabhi khaata
hai;
Gandhi sa goli kabhi hum pooja bante
hain;
Kahir pujapa bankar charte hain;
Shiva ki shaan-shauhrat ko, bhagat
ki aan dohrata;
khudi ki raah par chalta, sabak azaad-
sa paata;
Sapan subhash ke palta gunan savar-
kar ke bhaata;
Lalit geet dohrata, zamin per hoon aaj
bhi gaata”

Our ancestors who made this country independent had dreamt of an economically and industrially advanced country where no

[Sh. Ramendra Kumar Ravi Yadav]

man would be without food, shelter and clothing.

But the imperialist and the expansionist forces made us realise that in the interests of national security we should keep in mind Iqbal's couplet which says

"Vatan ki tikr kar nadaan, musibat aane vaali hai;
Teri barbadiyon ke mashvire hain aasmanon mein;
Na samjhoge, na sambhaloge to mit jaoge hindustan vaalo
Aur teri daastan tak bhi nahin hogi daastanon mein
Keh do dushmanon se ki hun dariya ki tarah phir laut aayenge;
Samajhkar door jo mujh se kirare ghar banaate hain"

Our ancestors made the supreme sacrifice in the country is struggle for independence and our soidiers sacrificed their lives in the Sino-Indian war in 1962 and the Indo-Pak war in 1971. We did our duty towards the suffering humanity in Bangladesh. Our intention was never to violate the principles of Panchsheel. Whatever is happening in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir today is happening with the connivance of Pakistan. Till the time we are able to root out the secessionist forces from this country we should keep increasing our defence expenditure. This year Rs. 15,750 crores have been provided towards the country's defence which is Rs. 1200 crores more than last year's provision under the same head. This comes to an increase of nearly 8.6% over last year's defence budget. Half of the defence budget which is Rs. 8183.95 crores will be spent on the Army alone. This is Rs. 480.17 crores more than previous year's budget estimates.

Rs. 4795.54 crores have been provided for defence outlay. There has been an increase of Rs. 572.30 crores under this head. The Air Force has been allocated 1/4th of the total funds. The expenditure on Air Force is

estimated at Rs. 2078.63 crores which is Rs. 160.71 crores more than last year's budget estimates. A provision of Rs. 900.80 crores has been made for the Navy in the new budget. This is Rs. 140.95 crores more than last year's budget estimates. In the current year Rs. 361.30 crores have been provided for ordnance factories which is Rs. 116.72 crores more than the 1989-90 budget estimate. The Ministry of Defence has been given Rs. 1109.20 crores in the current financial year which is Rs. 53.95 crores more than last year's budget estimates. We believe in the policy of universal brotherhood. We follow the principles of Panchsheel. Our country's policy and culture is based on non-violence and love. We do not want to interfere in other countries internal affairs. But what is the situation prevailing in our country today? There are two super-powers in the world today which are powerful from the strategic and nuclear point of view. These are the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. who together influence the economic, social, strategic and nuclear set-ups of this country. So India is trying to establish itself as the world's third super power. So in addition to being an economic power India must also become powerful from the strategic point of view. Our defence forces should be well equipped to counter any threat in future. The Bodo problem and the Punjab crisis are some of the issues troubling non country today. We have to resolve these issues. The U.S.A. and the P.L.O. leader Yasser Arafat have asked India to solve the Kashmir problem under the auspices of the Shimla Agreement. On the other hand Ms. Benazir Bhutto talks of a 1000 year Indo-Pak war. In the words of a poet:

"keh do dushmanon se ki dariya ki tarah phir laut aaonga
Samajhkar door jo mujhse kinare ghar barate hain"

By involving itself in the Kashmir and Punjab problems Pakistan is interfering in India's internal affairs. Border areas should be closed so that we can prevent a potentially dangerous situation from developing in future. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Saijwan.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO
(Anantnag): I want to say something.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called somebody else. (*Interruptions*) Are you on a point of order?

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: It is not a point of order. I am just seeking information.

Sir, I have just learnt that dead body of Mr. Khera, one of the kidnapped persons, has been found at Batmallu in Srinagar despite the news from All India Radio which I heard at 2 'clock saying that time has been extended till evening. I have got a telephone call from the vicinity from where the dead body has been picked up in Srinagar. Let the Government say something. Have they found one dead body or three bodies? Is that what the All India Radio had said correct? What is the correct position (*Interruptions*) Let us know it. Mr. Khera's dead body, I am told, has been picked up just half an hour ago. Let Government say something. The news is bad enough. But let us know the correct state of affairs. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have heard you. (*Interruptions*) The Prime Minister is coming at 5.30. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Three dead bodies have been found. I am only asking as to whether they have found those dead bodies half-an-hour back or not. That is all. I cannot imagine that they would not have received the news. We have come to know that Mr. Khera's dead body has been found just half-an-hour back (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Sir, ask them to make a statement on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will make a statement at 5.30PM. In the meantime, he will report regarding the three dead bodies. You cannot say anything else. You cannot say

anything else. Mr. Ram Saijwan may speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAJIWAN (Banda): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. The danger on the country's borders is increasing everyday. In the interests of national security we must ensure that there is no let-up in the country's defence preparedness. It has been felt that our country's defence preparedness has not been upto the mark in the past years. As a result of this Pakistan is trying to threaten us. If only there had been a high state of defence preparedness on our part, Pakistan would not have dared to threaten us. Even now it is not too late to strengthen our defence forces. Ample funds and other resources can be found in the country for this purpose. Therefore the Government should take concrete steps in this direction. We all know that Pakistan has been continuously receiving U.S. military assistance in the past and is still receiving it today.

[Translation]

Pakistan has been getting most sophisticated weapons from America. In order to compete with her, we should see that there should be no slackness in our defence research and defence production, rather we should strengthen our country with full enthusiasm. A little slackness in our defence production may prove very harmful to us. There is no scarcity of defence scientists in our country but we have not been able to achieve the expected results from them due to our incapability to provide them adequate resources. In view of the prevailing circumstances we must concentrate on defence preparations with full vigour, and special attention will have to be paid particularly on the ordinance factories in order to increase the production. We will have to manufacture the most sophisticated weapons in our own

[Sh. RamSajwan]

country. At the same time, there is a need to boost the moral of the rank and file and the officers of the three wings of the forces—Army, Navy and Air force. For this, we will have to provide them with adequate facilities, pay attention to their problems and also solve them at the earliest.

An hon. Member raised a serious issue here that there is a wide spread practice of high brokerage in the factories working under the department of Defence production. As a result ordinance factories are not working properly and not manufacturing the goods as per the requirement. However, I am not aware of the actual situation. But if the situation is like that, it must be improved immediately. At least, it is certain that the present Government would take all the required measures to check the current practice of brokerage in the Defence Department. The work has already started and that too speedily. Since they have got into power the work has been expedited and if the process continues to improve further their grip on power will be further strengthened. But I am afraid of the attitude being adopted by the different factories of the party. It will also have to be set right, otherwise people in this side are after an opportunity to take benefit out of it.

SHRI MANDHATA SINGH (Lucknow):
Everything would be set right.

SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: If it is so, then it is alright, I am also with you, but it is not proper. The Defence Department will have to be freed from this system of brokerage. Only then the Department of Defence can become efficient and capable and our defence preparations can be strengthened to meet the challenge of any foreign country with might and bravery.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know that the modernisation of ordinance factories is very essential. No doubt the Government is confronted with a number of major issues but I would like to mention a minor issue which is in my knowledge in Jabalpur there is a small

factory which manufactures trucks and motors and this factory is 30 years old but has been working on the same old pattern with old machines. The Defence Department has to purchase machines. The Defence Department has to purchase machines worth crores of rupees from the Tata which includes trucks, buses, trollies and similar other vehicles. the government can bring about improvement in this factory. It is not a big job. It appears That you have not paid any attention towards it. so, now the Government should pay attention towards this factory and modernise it. In the end, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the problems of jawans and officers of the Defence Department and would like to urge that the Government should make continuous efforts to provide them better facilities. With these words, I support this Budget.

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would try to conclude my speech within the time allotted to me. As time limit has been imposed on me here, similarly my own state Himachal Pradesh is being affected by the similar limitations. The people of our State have always considered it their duty to serve the country and that is why they are more eager to join forces. In the report published by the Ministry of Defence it has been stated that any Indian citizen belonging to any cast, community, religion or region is eligible to join forces if he fulfils required qualifications. But unfortunately the population of a State has also been made one of the conditions. Due to the less population of our State, the percentage of the persons who are recruited in the army has come down to less than one per cent. Consequently, unemployment and discontentment has increased among the youths. Therefore, I would demand from the Government to remove this condition of the population of the State for recruitment in the forces and full opportunities should be given to all those who are willing to get into the army and to serve the country. Look at the record of the wars that took place in the past, the people of my state particularly from district Kangra, Hamirpur and Una gave maximum sacrifices. Even in IPKF deployed in Sri

Lanka, a number of youth from my State whose marriages had been fixed could not see that day and died before that. I would like the Government to repeal the law which has been framed on the basis of population and opportunity should be provided to those who are willing to serve the nation. Una and Dehra in Himachal Pradesh are such areas where many youths are willing to get into the army but recruitment centres are not there. My submission is that recruitment centres should be opened there. I would also like to suggest that centre for imparting pre-recruitment training should also be opened in every district headquarters, where the joint league of the Central Government, the State Government and ex-service men should make arrangements to give proper training to those youth who are willing to get into the army, so that they are properly trained and thus get employed. There was a proposal for setting up a cantonment in the districts of Una and Hamirpur. However, there has been no progress in this regard. I would request the Government to take immediate steps in this regard. There are a number of ex-servicemen in Himachal Pradesh and the atmosphere for setting up an ordinance factory is extremely favourable; worthy people are available to serve, the area is safe from the security point of view also. Thus, I would request the Ministry of Defence to set up an ordinance factory in Himachal Pradesh so that unemployed youth are employed and the ex-servicemen get the opportunity to serve the country. This Government had taken a decision of one rank one pension's which was welcomed but with the gradual delay in its implementation, people are getting disappointed. My submission is that this decision should be implemented immediately. Mr. Chairman has been kind to give me two minutes to speak. Thus, I would not like to go into the details and would like to submit that the youths of Himachal Pradesh are ready to serve the country, to get recruited in the army, so they should be given maximum opportunities for this purpose. The basis of population should be removed and the willing soldiers should be recruited. With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV (Khagaria): I would like to express my views in a few words. I support the Defence Budget presented by the Government. Just now some of the Members wanted that the basis of population should be enforced in respect of recruitment in the army. My submission is that everybody should be trained. We do not intend to attack any country but it is our duty to keep ourselves fit. We all should get the training and engage ourselves in some works. Therefore, many people who want to be recruited in the army, they should be recruited.

You know that we were attacked in 1962 by China, though they used to raise the slogan "Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai". today Ms. Bhutto is talking of a thousand year war. The Government should always be prepared to give a befitting reply to such utterances and there should not any laxity in this respect. It is observed that Bangla border is not being protected properly. The terrorists are getting arms and ammunition from across the border. China and Pakistan are fully involved in these activities. There seems to be some slackness with regard to the protection of our borders.

A number of Bangla Deshies come here as refugees but they are still staying here. We helped Bangladesh to achieve independence, but even then so many refugees have settled here.

The problems of Kashmir and Punjab are often discussed here but no one talks about eastern part and eastern border. Intruders come from Purnia but no one pays any attention towards this. The Government should be vigilant and keep close watch on these activities. The people equipped with arms are infiltrating from the border of Purnia district. The Government should keep vigilance on it. We should guard our border and there should not be any any slackness in it.

Earlier there used to be an Ahir Regiment but now it is not there. You should pay attention towards it what is required today is that people of the entire country should them-

[Sh. Ram Sharan Yadav]

selves always be prepared to defend the border. With these words I thank you and take my seat.

SHRI RAM KRISHNA YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is difficult for any country to achieve independence because after a long struggle one gets freedom. But to defend the independence of that country is still more difficult. This is the responsibility of Defence ministry and defence forces to defend the country's independence. I want to express my views in this respect. It is quite necessary that a country should be militarily strong enough to safeguard its independence. The country whose defence force is not strong, cannot safeguard its freedom and the country whose independence is not secure, neither democracy can flourish there, nor socialism or secularism can exist there. Our defence forces must be strong enough to ensure functioning of democracy in our country because only then socialism and secularism can find their due place. We should not be dependent on any other country of the world in the matter of security of our country. I may also say that defence forces of the country are always ready but the citizens of this country are not ready to fight and if every citizen does not become a soldier, then freedom of that country cannot be protected. I would like to quote the example of Vietnam which is a small country. Every citizen of that country become a soldier and that country fought with the capitalist and big imperialistic country like America so valiantly that America was perplexed. In addition to the defence forces villagers, farmers, labourers and others should also be imparted military training. There should be some provision in the defence budget for imparting training to the boys in the schools. Unfortunately, in our schools, boys are not being imparted military training. I demand that the boys, who study in the schools, who are young, they all should be imparted military training so that if need be they may also be ready to fight.

So far as I know, there is great manipu-

lation in making recruitment. Only people belonging to elite class are selected. Those who speak in English, who studied in some particular schools, belong to elite class are selected. Son of a village farmer, a labourer and people belonging to lower strata who live in villages, who cannot speak English, they cannot be selected according to the present set up of our country. It is my personal experience that a village boy is more brave than a boy, who lives in city but since high officials belong to an elite group and since they know English, they are selected. This is the lacuna of our defence set up. People living in rural areas do not even come to know of recruitment in defence forces. So I want that there should be wide publicity of recruitment programme so that people of villages may know and anyone who is desirous of joining defence forces may get himself enrolled. In the absence of any proper information or publicity they cannot join defence forces in spite of their keen desire to serve their motherland. As a result of this only the people from elite group are occupying high positions, this is not fair.

Second thing is that a particular phenomenon is developing among our defence forces. Minorities of our country are not getting their due representation in them. This is not fair. Brigadier Usman belonging to our district sacrificed himself in Kashmir and Abdul Hamid of Gazipur, who is well known figure also sacrificed himself. Due to non-recruitment of minorities, they feel ignored. I think government should take steps to remove such feeling from their minds so that any citizen of the country could get a chance to join our defence forces. Only Hindu, Sikh and Christians have not got the exclusive right to be recruited in military. Minorities of our country have the same right to get themselves recruited. I think if such feelings develop that would not be proper.

Brigades and Regiments are formed in the names of castes due to which people of other castes feel insulted. Sikh regiment, Jat regiment, Rajput regiment, Mahar regiment, and Gorkha regiment etc. are so many regiments in this country which are based on

castes. Not only Sikhs, Rajputs, and Mahar but Yadavas also live in this country; people of low cast like chammar also live. If regiments are not formed by these names it would not be fair. Either names of existing regiments based on castes should be removed or regiments in the name of all the castes should be formed. There should not be any discrimination. I would like that names of the regiments formed on caste basis should be removed. If the country is to be united then, the Government should give them a chance to get themselves recruited.

This step will go a long way in creating a classless society. I would also like to say that increase in the number of defence personnel is not of so much significance. Now-a-day technique is more important. I think that a big defence force is useless, if it is not equipped with modern sophisticated weapons and does not know the techniques. We should manufacture sophisticated weapons in our ordnance factories and if we have to do bargaining it should not be done with capitalist countries. We should purchase from the friendly country, socialist friend who has helped our country at the time of need. If any ship or any submarines is to be purchased or any other weapon is to be purchased then it should be purchased from the socialist countries. The capitalist countries, whenever got chance, have only cheated us, so weapons should not be purchased from them our country should be self sufficient in our defence production but if any weapon is to be purchased then agreement should be signed with a socialist country.

with these words I conclude.

16.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Defence Demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly help by being very brief.

SHRI INDER JIT: I would like to concentrate only on one issue today and that issue is the question of Defence deals and slush money. I have been raising this issue repeatedly in my writings since 1980. In fact, if I might say so, as far back as 1980 I had raised the question, which is now being raised, the question in regard to the slush money and the submarine deal. I had raised this issue in 1980 in my column entitled: Deals and security. I was then approached by some of the leading Defence dealers and told that a point of time had come when as patriot and in the interest of national well-being and security they wanted one issue raised. They said, "We make a lot of money. But we are sorry to see that national considerations are not always kept in mind". Big money is being made irrespective of the best national interest. National security is being jeopardised. Therefore, I raised this issue of the submarine deal as far back as September, 1980. I would like to mention that at that stage I had gone on record to say that we first heard of slush money in Defence a big way deals in during the Janata rule. The Defence Ministry, under Mr. Jagjivan Ram then decided to go in for the Anglo-French Jaguar in preference to the French Mirage and the Swedish Viggen.

We have therefore to go into our basic question. what can we do to ensure that our country gets its money's worth and that we are not led up the garden path and people do not make slush money at the cost of our country.

Likewise, it was my privilege to raise the Bofors issue. In May 1986, I was the first person to raise the question. I am not going into the Jaguar deal at this stage. Today, I will deal only with the submarine deal and the Bofors scandal. I wrote about the Bofors deal first in May 1986 in my column entitled: Defence Deals and slush money. This was ten months before the Swedish Radio broadcast on the subject. The present Prime Minister knows this, because I had sent him a copy of my column at that stage. I had even indicated that as much as Rs. 70 crores was alleged to have made. At that time once

[Sh. Inderjit]

again my friends said that the Government was letting the country down very badly. They said, "It is very well for Defence dealers to make money big money. But must we jeopardise national security. The country needs to watch out."

The basic question today is, can something be done institutionally to ensure that the country gets its worth in terms of the money spent on Defence deals? The submarine deal is no doubt being probed. The Bofors deal is also being probed. I do hope something will come out of both probes. But I also do hope that we will be able to do something institutionally to ensure that nothing goes wrong in these Defence deals. One way of it to do this is to opt out for the committee system which provides for greater Parliamentary control. I think the Rules Committee of our House has done very well to have recommended more standing Committees. The recommendations of the Rules Committee have already been placed before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No

SHRI INDER JIT: Yes, Mr. Chairman, the Rules Committee's Report has already been laid on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you sure that that report has been laid? No.

SHRI INDER JIT: The Second Report that has been presented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know. I am not sure, anyway.

SHRI INDER JIT: Well, the Rules Committee has been good enough to propose that we increase the number of committees that we already have. Instead of three committees it has recommended that we should have as many as another seven. If we can have a Standing Select Committee for Defence, then every single deal will have to come up before it and this Standing Select

Committee on Defence will be able to protect the interest of the country and ensure that there are no scandals. We have had far too many scandals. In fact, there are scandals behind almost every major deal that has been put through. One top friend in Defence once told me. You ask for a gun and they offer you a missile. The reason? They do this because they are more interested in the kickbacks than in what we should get. Therefore, I do strongly feel the country needs a Standing Select Committee for Defence. This Standing Committee would have the right to go into all the deals in details. Of course we could always ensure that whatever information is submitted to the standing Committee or whatever is probed by the Standing Committee would remain confidential. The Press will have to be kept out. I belong to the Press myself. But I will be the first person to say that in the interest of national security, in the interest of I getting the best deal for our money, we should make it quite clear that whatever information is available to the Standing Select Committee would remain confidential and anyone guilty of a breach of this confidence would have to be adequately punished.

Mr. Chairman, I will not take much of your time. In conclusion, I would again press very strong for a Standing Select Committee for Defence if we are serious about ensuring our national security, our unity and above all, the morale of our Defence forces.

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA (Farukhabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when a soldier fires, someone is killed and the person who is killed is the son of a mother. So not only the defence preparations are important, but it has its relation with the whole society and the fundamental problems related with the society such as unemployment, diseases, epidemics etc. I am telling this because the ultimate result of any defence preparedness is war. Keeping that thing in view, keeping a possible war in view we make our preparations and make strategies. War is a horrible thing, it changes the course of the destiny of the country and blocks the development. So today I have no hesitation in saying that if we

have to avoid any thing, that is war. So many things will be said to us, we will be provoked by all means but we have to avoid war. The Governments fight war but the people bear the consequence of the war, so one has to be very cautious. We should take lesson from the history, but a phenomenon quite opposite to it has developed during the last few years in our country. People or the soldiers who ever is to fight, these people have lost faith on the weapons. No soldier fights a war with arms and ammunition only. Weapons home later on, first of all will power is necessary, he has to get strength from his inner self and if he lost his faith over the weapons then how could he fight the war. The deals finalised during the post years, about which there had been long discussions, the Bofors deal, submarine deal, have given rise to the suspicions for the first time among the minds of the people and defence personnel of the country. So it is the prime duty of the present Government, present Defence Minister and the prime duty of this august House to inculcate that spirit again, to develop that confidence again which is the confidence of preparation of war before any war. Mr. Chairman, Sir, war is not for capturing any place but it is for safeguarding the self respect.

[Translation]

Hon. Sir, will it be appropriate to use our military or defence preparations, for showing our might in Shri Lanka or to stabilize our political position. We have gone through such instances in History that whenever two persons are afraid of being dethroned, then they strive to create circumstances for a baseless war and engage the people of two countries in war. Ms. Benazir Bhutto is in power now-a-days in our neighbouring country and her throne is not stable, therefore, she has been creating an atmosphere of war in Pakistan for the last six months. Those people who were in power three months back, felt that it will be in their favour if this country is indulged in war because war will give rise to instability and various other problems in the country and all this will help them a lot in exploiting the basic problems, honour and identity of this country to achieve their

political motives. My suggestion is that we should go for the defence preparations only with aim of being capable of teaching lessons to much over ambitious persons coming into power in our neighbouring countries so that he will not even dream of initiating war against India in coming years. For instance, as the present rulers of Pakistan are aiming to create atmosphere of baseless war to make their political position stable.

We have come across the instances of a number of such operations during the last three four years. Hon. Sir, I would like to give a few suggestions regarding the points to be taken into consideration by Government before starting Defence preparations. One is that the Government should itself take over the direct responsibility to develop the infrastructure of very regiment centre. The Government should develop wide roads and means of transport so as to enable the military to move fast. The basic requirements for developing the infrastructure should be arranged in those areas. You can consider the case of my region for instance. The Rajput Regiment and Sikhallies Centre in Farrukhabad have single roads only till date and that too dilapidated ones. Those roads are not in a condition that in times of urgency, our army troops could make a immediate move. therefore, my demand is that in those centres and districts which have Regiment Centres, whether it is Farrukhabad or any other district, the responsibility of developing their basic infrastructure should be shared by the Central Government along with the concerned state Government with a little more attention. Broad gauge railway lines should be laid in those areas as to make immediate movement of army troops possible.

Hon. Sir, Central Government or the Ministry of Defence should take over the responsibility to solve the problems of those villages where retired defence personnel or war-widows live. Because, when some defence-personnel sacrifice their lives for the nation then after their death the task of looking after their families become a responsibility of the entire nation. If we so not pay

[Sh. Sontosh Bhartiya]

proper attention towards their welfare and ignore them the enthusiasm of other army-men to sacrifice their lives for the cause of the nation is marred. They start feeling that their families will also be neglected in the same way after their death. It discourages them. Hon. Sir, I would like to say one more thing that our defence-policy should not be affected in any way by the party-politics. This is correct that our security Scenario is unbalanced. Incidents of violence are taking place in Jammu-Kashmir and Punjab at the instigation of our neighbouring country. Therefore, we should provide the Government with as much money as it requires to meet our defence requirements. But at the same time. We should insist upon the Government to spend that money judiciously and look-out for some method of keeping a strict vigil over the expenditure.

You please allow me to say that three years ago we always talked about corruption in every other field but defence. We should be thankful to the then Minister of Defence of Government of India and the present Prime Minister to have courage of exposing the corruption prevailing in Indian Defence. I feel that the Ministry of Defence and Minister of Defence should think of the possible measures to check the corruption on lower levels, since while corruption at higher levels have come to the light, at lower levels it is still unexposed. This is true that the Government has taken up a number of steps to safeguard the interests of ex-servicemen. Financial Institution has collected rupees eighty crore for the purpose. But this is not sufficient. A lot is still left to be done for the betterment of families of martyrs or retired defence personnel. I insist upon the Government to give it a serious thought. I would like to congratulate the government for some of the plans prepared for the welfare of families of I.P.K.F. martyrs. I would once again insist upon the Government to reduce the import in the coming years and try to increase the domestic production in the field of Defence. We do make ships, tanks, agni and prithvi missiles our selves but we are not spending as much

money on defence research as is ought to be. Therefore, we should increase our expenditure on defence research. I partly agree with what hon. Shri Amal Datta said. I donot agree to it that nothing is being done in the field of defence research. I am to state that although the work is going on but it should be accelerated. The National Test Range, where testing of missiles is conducted should be shifted from Baliyapal in Orissa. I would like to request the Government to listen to our demands sympathetically and it will be better to shift it to such a deserted place where there is no population within a range of thousand miles, the injustice done to the inhabitants of this area should be rectified now. Secondly, regarding the recruitment in army. I would like to demand that Kalinga Regiment should also be formed based on the name of a particular region in Orissa since a number of regiments have been formed on the basis of namely different places. The reason being that Kalinga has a glorious history and people of Kalinga are believed to be very courageous. Therefore, those neglected people who were deprived of even a single opportunity to raise voice for their right role in national defence preparations should be given due recognition. Scheduled Caste and Tribal Caste should be allotted quota in defence recruitments. As we all know tribal people are very courageous. When these tribal warriors fight for issues of prestige and defence, then it becomes simply impossible for our police or military to penetrate into their regions. Therefore, they should be given opportunity to lead our army. I would like to suggest to associate defence production with our problem of unemployment. We can improve the deterioration condition of unemployed youth by involving them in it. Previous Government was looking at the problem of unemployment from a wrong angle. I feel that present Government will not commit the same mistake as it aims at viewing the problem in a right perspective. Therefore, I feel that present Government should turn defence production into an effective weapon to fight with the problem of unemployment. Few of my friends have all praises for Defence Engineering Organisation that it is a very good organisation and it

is functioning smoothly, but I fail to understand as to why it hands over the construction works to the contractors. I would like to impress upon the Government to abolish this practice and direct this organisation to expand its infrastructure so as to enable it to handle its job properly. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would say one more thing before, I conclude my speech. When I was taking a round of my constituency, I came across a question written with chalk on one wall by a small child that who is the biggest** of our country. I sought the reply of the question every where and every one told me of then highest authority of the Ministry of Defence. I will let the House know the name of that person if it wishes so. Hon. Sir, one hon. Member has asked a very good question that we should try that M/o Defence should be get rid of** and when I went to the constituency of Srikanth Jaina, there also I was asked his name. His name is**

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH (Hardwar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is discussing a very important issue. Since the defence of the country is linked with its independence, unity and integrity, I would like to take part in this discussion. First of all I would like to congratulate officers and lakhs of those soldiers of our defence forces who are defending the country with courage and valour at a height of more than 18,000 feet.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the defence, its strategy and budget are linked with the foreign policy of the country to a great extent. The country which has successful foreign policy also succeeds in strengthening its defence. It has not so far been clear in the international sphere as to whether the foreign policy of the present Government is pro-American or pro-Russian. Its foreign policy is ambiguous. I do not think that the Government will be able to come out with a clear cut policy in this regard in future also. It is because this Government exists on the support of both leftists as well as Rightist parties. That is why I would like to say through you, Sir, that if the foreign policy of a country is sound, its de-

fence policy automatically becomes sound. After the present Government came to power, our relations with neighbouring countries have deteriorated. The foreign policy and the defence policy and the defence policy we used to pursue during the tenure of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been done away with by the present Government and the influence we used to have in the international field during the eighties has been vanished, after the emergence of this Government, I would also like to say that our relations with Pakistan and China are very very important. Among them the Siachin issue is more crucial. Last year, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Ms. Benazir Bhutto had given indications that India and Pakistan must sign an agreement on the Siachin issue could the Government please let me know its policy in this regard? Since the Siachin issue has a link with both Pakistan and China, it has direct effect on our defence budget. In view of the fact that ours is a peace loving country, is it going to sign any agreement with Pakistan and China on the Siachin issue? Or is the Siachin region going to be declared such a region which would normalise our relations with both China and Pakistan for ever?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the second important issue that I would like to raise is regarding intrusion which is highest in Arunachal Pradesh. Since Arunachal Pradesh is close the Chinese border, the incidences of intrusion is the highest in that state. Could the Government please let me know as to what steps it has taken to check intrusion? It is observed from the press reports that the measures taken by the Government to check intrusion have some what been relaxed. In order to check Chinese intrusion on Tibbet and Sikkim borders, it is necessary that the Government should deploy defence forces in strength and take strategic measures at certain spots like the Siachin so that the Chinese in no way could intrude in Arunachal Pradesh. Perhaps, the hon. Members of the ruling party may not agree with me, but it is a fact that the country produced a good number of missiles under Shri Rajiv Gandhi's

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Sh. Jagpal Singh]

leadership. Our country even did not care for the M.T.C.R. Missiles like the 'Agni' have been developed in our country in order to make the M.T.C.R. ineffective. Thereafter development of one more missile called "Astra" was underway under the stewardship of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. As per press reports, it has come to our notice that the present Government is becoming pro-America and under the U.S.A. pressure it has stopped production of the 'Astra' missile. If it is so, it is a matter of serious concern to us. I want that in view of the prevailing situation in the country, the Government should pay attention to it and start production of 'Astra' missile without delay. The reason being that with the manufacturing of these missiles our country was included among five major countries in this field. Its credit goes to the good policies of the previous Government. The entire world waged a blistering attack on our country with the charge that it is accumulating its military and defence equipment more that its requirements developing more missiles and purchasing maximum quantities of arms and ammunition. But our aim is to become self-sufficient. During the last two-three years our country has become self-reliant militarily to a great extent. I would like to congratulate the previous Government which developed a medium range missile under the stewardship of Mr. Abdul Salam which could strike upto 2,500 kilometres at the enemies targets. I demand that the work of producing these missiles may please be expedited and their production should be raised. Our defence experts have observed that Indian scientists are capable to produces a missile which could strike upto the range of 5,00 kilometres. I would like to know from the Government whether it is going to produce missiles with a striking range of 5,000 kilometres? I am personally of the view that production of such missiles is essential, but I would like to know the views of the Government in this regard. I am of the view that is our country missiles with the capacity of striking range upto 2,500 kilometres will be sufficient, but at the same time missiles having more striking capabili-

ties should be produced in view of the increasing threats on our borders.

This Government has enhanced the defence budget by Rs. 12,00 crores for which some of the hon. Members of this House have criticised the previous Government. In this connection I would like to tell the hon. Members that during the Prime Ministership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the defence budget was reduced from Rs. 13,200 crores to Rs. 13,000 crores, and the cut amounted to 1.4 per cent. Even after affecting cut in the defence budget, our country found a place among the 5 major military powers in the world. But after this Government came to power, earlier image of our country is being diminished in terms of military preparedness. I would like to urge the Government that though it has enhanced the defence budget by Rs. 1,200 crores, it should pay more attention on defence research work so that our forces are equipped with new weapons and sophisticated arms and ammunition.

Finally, I shall conclude after making a submission about the amenities being made available to our soldiers. As per the reports made available to the hon. Members, it is understood that as compared to amenities made available to soldiers of other countries of the world, the amenities being made available to soldiers of other countries of the world, the amenities being made available to Indian soldiers are negligible. I would like to request the Government to provide more facilities to our defence personnel so that they could defend our borders in a better way and fight valiently to maintain independence, unity and integrity of the country. As a matter of fact, I do not expect much from this Government which is surrounded by leftists and rightists. Both these parties have divergent ideologies. Still I would like to make a request to the hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Defence to see that more attention is paid to the defence personnel in the matters of accommodation and other facilities so that they could defend the country and its integrity with dignity.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot has been said with regard to the Demands of Ministry of Defence. While supporting these demands, I would like to say that we are grateful to our jawans who are deployed on the country's borders facing difficult situation. They are very patriotic and my desire is that they should maintain their patriotic zeal. We never used to criticise defence matters and the common people did not have any specific knowledge about defence matters, but some time back when the Bofors and Submarine deals came to be discussed openly then the people came to know that some malpractices have crept into defence matters also and the people started thinking that something should be done to curb such malpractices. In this context, I would like to say that big professionals and contractors have penetrated into the supply system and in connivance with the bureaucrats they have made a mess of the supplies being made to the defence forces and no watch is kept on such supplies. Supply of clothings, vehicles, medicines, food and drinks etc. to the defence forces are made through the supply medium. Therefore, as Shri Inderjit has also said, my request is that there should be a parliamentary committee that would keep a watch over defence supplies so that the best weapons can be supplied to the forces and maximum amenities can be provided to the jawans and it is also necessary to spend more money to boost the morale of our jawans, who are deployed on the borders. A watch should be kept over all those who receive kickbacks and bogus contractors, who are associated with the Defence supplies. In case the amount meant for defence is misappropriated then severest punishment should be awarded to the culprits as this is no less than a treason. I would say that in every six months or after every six months in a year an account and estimate of money spent on each item should be prepared. Today, our jawans a situation in the face of difficult situation on the borders, ever ready to stake their lives, ever ready to make any sacrifice for the defence of their country. It would be excellent, if we spend more money on them. It would strengthen the country but

if any one misappropriates that money, if any one accepts kickbacks, and if anyone prospers by indulging in malpractices in the matter of defence supplies, there cannot be a greater criminal in the country than these people. Such activities on their part should be declared as high treason. The people who misappropriate money kept for defence purposes and the people who ruin the country by supplying sub-standard goods to the defence forces should be given stringent punishment.

As long as our jawans are there and as long as the citizens of the country keep themselves ready, our country is safe we don't face any danger from any country. This is correct, but in this context, I would also like to say that this is not the job of our jawans only, rather it is the duty of every citizen of the country. Therefore, it is necessary to provide compulsory military education and training to all the boys and girls studying in high schools and colleges. This is not just keeping in view the nation's security, but it would also raise the standard of the country and it would instil discipline among our people. We will have to build the nation keeping in view the norms of our defence sources otherwise we may be caught in the whirlpool of casteism and communalism. Therefore our Government should not be sluggish. There should not be any laxity on the part of the Government. The country belongs to one and all. Our jawans are great and I conclude my speech by expressing my salutations to these jawans.

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me time. India is not just as piece of land, but it is Mother India. We should worship its soil and pay due respect to our mother land. Lord Shiva exists in each and every particle of this soil. My dear friends, our country is facing danger from all the four sides and the situation is critical. Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal all have become our enemies. We have no friends and we are left alone in this region. Therefore, it has become necessary to safeguard the country and we should

[Sh. Ashok Anand Rao Deshmukh]

safeguard it with firmness. All the three wings of our armed forces should be sufficiently strong. I have gone through the budget. I am supporting it, but I would like to say that we have got a Budget of Rs. 12,000-12,500 crore but there is no reference to the 15,000 crore rupees, already spent. There is no cooperation among the three wings of armed forces. Don't you feel that there should be proper coordination between these three wings? I have gone through the budget that we should have better submarines for the navy. We should pay our attention to it and we should have strong navy because of our vast coastline. Attention should be paid to the Navy, Just as in the case of Army. Today Pakistan wants Kashmir, without Hindus, but along Hindu women. Today they want Kashmir, tomorrow they would ask for Jammu-Mehndi (myrtle leaves) is sent from Pakistan to the Indian women (According to Islamic custom, sending of Mehndi signifies a marriage proposal). I would like to tell this to all the citizens of India. It is indeed a miserable condition. There is a Pakistan outside our borders and another Pakistan has come up inside our borders. You should pay attention to this also. My suggestion is that you should not confine your attention to your seat and position only. As there are seven crore Muslims there (Pakistan). Here they have become 15 crore strong. The House should keep this thing in mind. It is true that ours is a secular country, but we should pay attention to the majority community also, we do not say that one should not care for the minorities but we should safeguard the interests of the majority community also. Therefore, I request all the hon. Members that they should not go by the vote banks, rather we should take whatever strong steps necessary to safeguard our national interests. With reference to Bofors issue, I blame two persons—Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri V. P. Singh. They are responsible and they know what all has happened in the Bofors scandal. They should name the officials involved in it and those officials should be punished. In the Bofors affairs, two persons are responsible. These two persons

should give their report within one month or else we will change our idea about them. When Shri Jinnah told Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru about his demand for Pakistan in 1941, Pandit Nehru had told him that nothing like that would happen even if there are a thousand Jinnahs like you, Pakistan would not come into being. At that time Shri Jinnah had replied:

[English]

Pakistan was born when one Hindu converted into Muslim, Islam.

[Translation]

Jinnah is present even today.

You are laughing at what I am saying. But later on, after one or two generations, these questions would come up and they would not be able to solve it and then it will be meaningless to solve the tangle. At this time, it is a grave problem before all of us. It is necessary to think about the shortcomings of our Airforce and Navy.

Pakistan has atomic and other modern weapons but our Rajas and Maharajas believe in fencing the borders with barbed wires and installation of floodlights on the borders. This is shameful. It is very important to pay our attention to the direction towards which other countries are moving. Does our country possess the rifles, missiles and radars, possessed by China? It is necessary to think on those lines. If you look back into history you would find that after winning battles, Prithviraj Chauhan released Mohammad Ghouri 10-15 times, but Mohammad Ghouri blinded Prithviraj Chauhan upon his first victory itself.

The amount allocated in the Defence Budget may be low in the opinion of some and may be high in some other's opinion. But what I want to say is that keeping in mind the increase in the strength of our adversaries, it is necessary to put in more money for this purpose. Therefore, I support this budget while taking my seat.

[English]

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the discussions on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

I know very well that in resisting attacks, man is far far in front of woman in physical strength, but I am proud to say woman can supply more in the field of Defence too, with her extra-ordinary intellectual strength. That may be one of the reasons while Indiraji ruled this country, the foreign countries were afraid of the mental calibre of this great nation. I do remember with gratitude and respect that Indiraji was bold enough, not to blackout Cochin in Kerala even when there was a threat that Cochin also was included in the black list of the foreign enemies. Anyway, I am coming to the point. Lady intelligent officers may be appointed in the Department of Defence in large numbers.

I am happy to hear that inquiries are made into the dealings of the past government whether it may be the dealings of submarines or anything else. But my humble request is that you may kindly issue orders inquiring into the dealings of the present government too and make it upto date so that the coming government may not have the responsibility of issuing orders with retrospective effect and finding accommodation in the budget to appoint Commissions.

But we have to be very careful about the attitudes of sister nations surrounding us. There is an efficient young lady administrator in Pakistan who knows very well that Indian administration is so weak now, ever since the independence of this country. Acquisition of missiles by Pakistan has to be dealt with, with more seriousness. There are suspicions prevailing that skirmishes are going on in Indo-Pak borders. People are afraid of hearing that Pakistan is ready with modern fighting aircraft even without pilots for surveilling purposes. These aircraft are equipped with ultra-modern sensitive cam-

eras, it is heard. Crossing of Indian border by Pakistani Forces—by Army, by Navy, by Air Force, whatever it may be—must be dealt with acute seriousness. Sir, whether the Government have noticed or not, I do not know, that in Kachativu Island, Sri Lanka had started constructing a Naval Base. If it is true, what is the action taken by our Government to counter this security threat? Is there any provision in the Budget to fulfil the needs of security in cases like this? Some poachers from Thailand and Burma are illegally encroaching the Indian Exclusive Economic Zones, it is heard. Cautions have to be taken in such cases too.

The Soviet Aviation Industry Minister and the Indian Minister of State for Defence had a discussion on upgrading the production of MIG-21 and MIG-27 planes in India. Has it been decided to import naval ships from the USSR? Has the Government sanctioned the plan to purchase 155mm guns from France or any defence electronic components from Hungary or any other defence equipments to be imported from any other foreign countries? We heard that there are restrictions for Ministers to go abroad. At least for the Defence purposes, let them go abroad and return with ample benefits. Of course, we have to save our limited wealth by giving encouragement to our indigenous manufacture. For the development of infra-red detectors, for the production of aerospace products, for the development of missiles—long range and medium range—and for even to succeed in making artificial intelligence and robots, we have to try our level best to make our country self-sufficient.

Now, I have to turn to another side of Defence. So many Army personnel are killed or disabled in their venture to save our country. There are a number of aircrashes. One MIG-27 Plane crashed in Meerut on 2nd March 1990—*The Hindustan Times* says so. What about widows and their children? Please try to find enough centres to give vocational training for these poor widows. Compassionate employment in such cases are not to be allowed in pending. Quite a

[Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan]

large number of IPKF officers, JCOs, NCOs and Jawans were killed and disable in Sri Lanka. Sir, it is my humble request that there may be a monument to pay homage to these great martyrs.

Sir, I request you to take necessary steps to rehabilitate the ex-Servicemen all over the country and please notice that they include eminent doctors, engineers etc. A minimum pension of Rs. 375/- applicable to all Government pensioners, may be considered in the case of military pensioners too. By establishing more Sainik Schools, by introducing new housing schemes, by giving more hospital facilities, we can express our gratitude to these great men. So also, it is sorry to note that compensation for the lands acquired for Defence purposes are pending. We have to find ways to satisfy the urgent needs of our Army men. Whether it is time-scale promotion or whether it is the implementation of reservation orders or whether it is the implementation of one-rank-one-pension principle or whether it is the demand of the All India Association of Store-keeping Staff of Ordnance, all must be dealt with acute seriousness.

Instead of sticking upon the National Security Council, you can consider Military Science as one compulsory subject in the educational institutions so that the common people in our country may get enough conscientisation upon this very important topic.

Please do not forget that there are a lot of complaints regarding Ordnance factories. Sale of old vehicles—after removing some parts—alleged bungling in funds of the Films and Photo Division of Armed Forces, black-listing goods' suppliers etc. etc., are still prevailing. There are complaints that, disparity in Canteen Stores Department is existing. In spite of all these, I would like to know whether there is any benefit, from the Fifth Asian Aerospace Show at Singapore on the 16th February, 1990.

With the request to strengthening the

Defence Industrial Projects, may I conclude in thanking you all.

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I represent Jhunjhunu district which has the distinction of having made the largest contribution of manpower to the armed forces. It also has the largest strength of ex-servicemen. There is hardly any family in my district which does not have either a servicing person in the armed forces or an ex-serviceman. I am, therefore, fully alive and aware of the problems and situations being faced by the defence personnel and ex-servicemen. I hereby record my deep sense of appreciation to the wonderful work, the heroic work done by the armed forces and I pay my homage to over 1000 people who laid down their lives in Sri Lanka while the Indian Peace Keeping Force was there.

I also sympathise with the families of over 3000 persons who suffered injuries or were otherwise handicapped in that operation.

Our country is destined to play a role consistent with its population, geographical location, historical background and our status as the largest democracy in the world. We are destined to be a major regional power and subsequently as is the imperative call of history and circumstances to be a global power. In such a situation, it is demanding on us to bestow adequate attention on our defence work. Indian might and power would ensure world peace and harmony.

The present Government has initiated several laudable measures in this area. Firstly, a new security set up is being created which will deal with our defence requirements. The Government has very rightly grappled with the issue of One Rank One Pension and this has evoked wide appreciation. Our stand on going nuclear has also been qualified and has been well-appreciated. The thaw which was there in the defence expenditure has rightly been relaxed being sensitive and alive to the overall strategic environment. Viewed in this back-

ground, the achievements of the earlier Government, leave much to be desired. They crowned their greatest achievements with corruption having come into the corridors of power particularly in sensitive defence areas. Their success in the sphere of corruption shocked the entire country. They did not spare any Defence area of importance of the corrupt design, where money could be available, even at the cost of bargaining the security of the country.

I had the occasion a little while ago to hear a friend from the opposition side who ridiculed that we are not bestowing adequate attention on research and development. Look at their record! The allocation for the last year for research and development was Rs. 533 crores; they could not spend even that much amount. The present budget proposal for the sphere of research and development is a hundred crores more. We appreciate the effort of the Government to grapple with the sensitive area of research and development.

I would take some time to dwell on the problems of ex-servicemen. Every year about 50 thousand persons are added to this class. They are a disciplined lot. Their sacrificial attitude has been tested. They join the status of ex-servicemen at a comparatively very young age. Therefore it will be wasting our great national resource and talent if we do not bestow adequate attention on them. The earlier government talked much of the welfare of ex-servicemen. They had a committee constituted in the year 1984. The demand was accepted that there should be one rank, one pension scheme. But they could not bring it about. The present government has earnestly taken up the issue: I plead with the Government that it should lose no time now in implementing one rank, one pension scheme, so that the fruits thereof can go to the people concerned.

On the point of job reservation for ex-servicemen I feel something has been done by the earlier Government only on paper. Statistics bear me out; whatever scanty reservation quota is there for the ex-service-

men has been underutilised. This is for very obvious reasons. Ex-servicemen basically live in the villages. Therefore they are not made aware in right sense of the employment avenues available to them. I plead with the Government to have a comprehensive scheme so that employment is available to the ex-servicemen in all situations.

Every ex-serviceman is to be employed for the compelling reason that while he is in his late 30s or early 40s, he retires. In such a situation, to live in a free society without adequate means of employment will be a national waste of our major resource

A demand has been raised and it has been agitated on numerous occasions that the age of retirement for the armed force personnel needs to be looked into. Now we are in a situation in which these officers retire in their 40s whereas for all other service people the age of retirement is 58. It is not understandable as to why such a demand is not conceded. We can understand that they may have to be drafted to other lateral preoccupations. For that there could be adequate arrangements. They could go to such bodies as para-military force. But they should be allowed to be active in their career till the age of 58 years.

Little attention has been paid over the last decade or so to the acute housing problem which the armed force faces. A situation is there in which the normal tenure of an official is about three years at a particular place. He has to be in the queue for accommodation for about two years. Imagine the fate of his family. The situation of the Jawans is all the more lamentable. They have to keep away from their family life for longer periods on account of lack of accommodation in the armed forces. Urgent attention is called for in this sphere.

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I think it is time the Government bestowed adequate attention on having more

[Ch. Jagdeep Dhankhar]

Sainik Schools. After all the Sainik Schools have proved to be an asset in creating officialdom in the army from rural areas. There has been a longstanding demand for the creation of a Sainik School in my constituency Jhunjhunu. I am sure the Government will deal with the situation and it will be a befitting tribute and reward to the families of those armed force personnel who laid their lives for the honour of the country.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, I think, it will be a wise policy on the part of the Government to have Defence projects located in areas where there is more manpower in the Armed Forces. Again, my Constituency Jhunjhunu richly qualifies for it. I must agitate a few grievances which are really causing concern to a large number of people. One is that a dubious discrimination has set in, in the process of recruitment. I was shocked to find that in the matter of recruitment of Jawans, different educational standards are being prescribed. Therefore, the Government will consider this and avoid the irritant which is to say the least, a based on cost factor. It is painful to learn that martial character of the Armed Forces and Defence Forces is being deliberately run down on the basis of creating a nexus between recruitment and population. I may emphasise that certain castes, certain communities and certain areas are inspirally geared to take up to the Armed Forces and to the Defence work. Therefore, there must be no such restriction like region, for being inducted into the Armed Forces.

One situation is there that we ought to have Sanik Boards in all the districts. But here, we have them only in about 60 per cent of the districts. The functioning of the State Sanik Boards and Zilla Sanik Boards leave much to be desired. The Ex-servicemen are left to fend for themselves to get basic facilities. They go from pillar to post. There is very little that the Boards can do. I am sure the Government will really have a situation in which these Boards are converted into very

effective agencies to provide employment and other amenities to the Ex-servicemen.

The Supreme Court has, in the past few years, highlighted that there was an urgent need to bring about changes in the redressal machinery which the Defence Forces have at their command for the present. There must be a proper method available for agitating grievances, consistent with the new dimensions of law which is emerging now. I am sure that the Government would certainly take note of the situation and provide for a more considerate agency to deal with the grievances of the Armed Forces personnel.

One thing which also needs to be taken care of is that in the official cadre in the Defence Forces, an official may tend to find that another official in the Civil Service makes a mark at a comparatively young age. He is left in a situation where he finds that there has been no professional satisfaction. It is time that the Government provides for adequate avenues for promotions even in the Official cadre so that, the officials in the Defence Forces do not live with any such step-motherly treatment.

Before I conclude, I would invite the attention of the Government, through you, Sir, that areas which have made valuable contributions over the years for the service of the country, need to be cultivated, they need to be taken care of by providing Sanik Schools, defence projects and other amenities in those areas.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore):
Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for giving me a few minutes which I had requested. I wanted to highlight only one particular problem. Sir, we have all been concerned very much particularly, in recent days, with the deteriorating relationship with Pakistan. The threat from Pakistan has been referred to, in this House on numerous occasions and we all know that. Of course, we all hope that such a thing will not come to a pass. But, in the event of any armed conflict with Pakistan, the two most crucial battle areas will

naturally be the air and the land terrain. What I want to say here is we had two most crucial projects in hand for many years now. One was the light combat aircraft. The other was the main battle tank, also known as the Arjun tank. We were hoping that by the 1990s, if these two projects could have been fulfilled, we could have been much more confident than we have been in the past about our indigenous capability to fight a war on our western borders. I would like to know from the hon.⁴ Minister what is the position regarding these two projects.

I know that DRDO people are working hard at it. I think, many of their achievements are laudable. I know my friend, Dr. Arunachalam, who is an encourageable optimist, has, for many years, been assuring us that these two projects are progressing satisfactorily. Therefore, I am much disturbed to find only a couple of days ago reports which have been published in two leading Defence publications—one, the *Defence and Foreign Affairs Weekly*, which is an American publication and another, the *Indian Defence Review*, which is a non-official publication in our own country. I do not know what they are saying is authentic or not. It has either to be contradicted or it has to be confirmed. According to the US *Defence and Foreign Affairs Weekly*, I quote:

"The Indian main battle tank 'Arjun' seems to have run into major problems, pertaining mainly to the engine."

It is not a new ailment. We know about this particular shortcoming for many years now that we are not able to develop an indigenous engine for this tank which will have sufficient horse power. But now this foreign journal—not our own journal—says that the Indian developed diesel engine is unable to generate the requisite power. I do not know the exact figure about the horse power of the design board.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): That requires 1,500 HP.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Now, it is said

that the West German firm, the MTU, has been asked to sell some super chargers to boost the horse power of the Indian-made engine. It also says that:

"An impasse has hit the MBT programme and tank development team is divided as to whether to abandon the diesel engine altogether and install a turbine engine, or to divide the programme into prototypes testing turbines and prototypes testing diesels."

They are not yet at all sure as to which line of development will pay dividends in the end.

Then, the Indian Defence Review, edited by Lt-General Mathew Thomas (retired), has analysed the whole host of problems involving the MBT project. He has said:

"There are several problem areas where India does not have the technology or state of the art."

I have no doubt in my mind that in due course we will be able to produce an indigenous tank. The point is: 'when'? Fourteen years have elapsed since this project was sanctioned and since work on it commenced. But now we are told, according to this Indian Defence Review:

"It was envisaged that in the Eighth Plan, the country will be able to equip ten regiments with Arjun tanks by 1995.

This is an extremely remote possibility and as far as perspective planning for the Eighth Plan is concerned, it is not expected that any Arjun tanks will be in service at all before the Ninth Plan.

We shall still be finalising user trials and troop trials. The series production was to have been at the rate of 200 tanks per two years."

The journal says, "This is an impossibility."

To date, 12 models, not prototypes,

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

have been produced. Not even one tank has been produced so far, nor a prototype. What we are referring to as prototypes are not so. These are all serious comments which we must know the truth about.

The first technical evaluation trial, which was automotive only, was carried out in July, 1988. A large number of defects cropped up naturally, and it was soon realised how defect-prone some basic systems were. There are so many other things, which I do not want to go into.

My main concern is about the main battle tank, Arjun, and it appears now that we are stuck up somewhere, and stuck up very badly. Obviously, the main problem is concerning the engine. You cannot have a tank without an engine with the requisite horse power capability. We have been struggling with it for so many years. I would like to know what is the position now. Everyday, we are talking about the imminent danger of attack and all that from the west. But I do not know whether we have to go on depending for ever on the old tanks or on tanks which are acquired from abroad at a very heavy cost.

As far as the light combat aircraft is concerned, I know that we have finally to go to the United States of America to borrow, more or less, to borrow some engines from them to power the aircrafts which we are trying to produce. There also, the engine problem has hit us so hard that we are not able to develop it indigenously so far. I have every admiration for the work done by the DRDO. It may also be argued that the Budget of Rs. 15000 crores is not adequate, it should be increased further and so on, and this can be argued indefinitely. This House is being asked to vote a Budget grant of Rs. 15000 crores which, I am sure, it will vote. But we want to be assured that this money is being spent properly. It has to be a cost effective Budget and on the crucial areas like battle tank and light combat aircrafts, we do not know where we are. It seems, we have got bogged down completely and we are cer-

tainly not going to depend on foreign equipment and foreign engine. We should know that because that is something which is unreliable in times of conflict and crisis. The main purpose of DRDO was to develop an indigenous engine for the tank and aircraft. If it has run into such a heavy weather that all the predictions that we made about the time frame have got upset, I think the Government owes it to this House to tell where we are as regards these two projects, because they are crucial to our defence capability.

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.N. RAKESH (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I say something with regard to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence, I would like to say that right now some hon. Members said that the previous Government took commissions in arms deals and some other similar allegations were also levelled against the previous Government but the present Government has not been able to find out so far as to who gained from the arms deals and who received the commission in the previous Government. The present Government had stated in its election manifesto that if this Government comes into power, they would reveal the names of those who received commission within thirty days but now this Government have completed more than hundred days in office and they have not been able to reveal the name of even a single beneficiary. Even today we have information about dozens of cases with us but due to shortage of time, I do not want to go into all those cases but I would place before the House some facts on the basis of information in only one case.

There is a Field Gun Factory in Kanpur, where 105 MW L.F.G. and T-72 tank Guns used to be manufactured earlier. The parts which are manufactured here are assembled at Jabalpur Itarsi and Belapur. Earlier when they used to be transported by rail, the rates were different but now this Government is transporting them by road. When these parts were transported from Kanpur to Jabalpur by train the expenditure amounted to 2500

rupees for 8 tonnes but now it amounted to Rs. 18,000 for 8 tonnes. When the parts were earlier transported by rail from Kanpur to Itarsi, the freight used to be Rs. 3,000/- for 8 tonnes, but now that is transported by road, the freight amounts to Rs. 22,000/-. The transportation charges from Kanpur to Belapur, by train used to be Rs. 6,000/- but now it amounts to Rs. 29,000/-. According to the information available with me proof has also been furnished. I have got with me evidence to prove that this has been done to oblige a particular person. When these arms and ammunitions were transported by trains, they were escorted by guards but now when they are sent by road, no guard escorts them. Eight trucks with arms and ammunition including weapons of 28 kilometre striking capacity have been disappeared while nothing is known about seven trucks, one truck with the number MAJ 8459 was impounded and a case was registered in Kotwali, Banda, Uttar Pradesh on 15.2.90 but its documents of consignment load BGFC No. 538730 dated 16 February, 1990 were not allowed to be examined by the Kotwali Police who nabbed the truck. In this regard I was told that the doubt is also there because why the papers were not allowed to be examined and why was the truck released after the registration of a case? On whose orders was it released and who is responsible for it? When the documents were not allowed to be examined, it means that some bungling had surely taken place. I have proof with me in this regard. Arms and ammunitions are being taken away by trucks from the Field Gun Factory in Kanpur on the basis of fictitious documents and this is the reason why the documents were not allowed to be examined. The most fool proof evidence is that an effort is being made to hush up this matter. No action has been taken against any of the officials of the Field Gun Factory, Kanpur till now. Seven trucks laden with ammunition disappeared in the month of February. Where did they go? Have not these trucks reached the terrorists? We talk of Pakistan supplying arms and ammunition to terrorists and complain of the previous Government's complicity in shady defence deals and that it provided some people with an opportunity to

receive kickbacks. But this Government too is indulging in the supply of arms and ammunition to terrorists and encouraging 'kickbacks' in various defence deals. If I ask the Government to deny my allegation by producing any evidence, they will not be able to do so. Regional newspapers like the Dainik Bhaskar of Jhansi have published a full report. I have with me the relevant documentary evidence and with your permission I can lay these papers on the Table of the House. The consignment documents are with me and with your permission I can lay these too on the Table of the House. It is clear that this Government supplied arms to terrorists and arranged a 'commission' in order to oblige a particular person. If the arms and ammunition meant for the army find their way to terrorists the country's security will be in jeopardy. Today we are faced with a serious problem. The late Babu Jagjiwan Ram used to be Defence Minister. When confronted with such problems he had said that if war was thrust upon us Indian forces would be fighting on Pakistani soil. When the occasion arose his words proved to be prophetic as the Indian army was engaged in battle in the Sialkot Cantonment. The Indian army had penetrated 200 kilometres inside East Pakistan. Today the situation is such that a lady Prime Minister of a neighbouring country is threatening a country like ours. What is happening in Kashmir? Foreign terrorists have entered Kashmir and are kidnapping and killing people and going on a looting spree. Just now we have received news of the killing of the Vice-Chancellor of Kashmir University and the General Manager of the local unit of H.M.T. and the Government is not in a position to tell whether bodies of these persons have not been found or not. The people in Kashmir are being killed and harassed. When the refugees from Kashmir came to Delhi and went to the hon. Prime Minister's residence to seek protection, they were lathi-charged. Some people may have been surprised at this but it does not surprise me at all. Previously such groups used to be whipped. This time at least they could get back alive. So far as the Punjab problem is concerned, it is said that Pakistan is instigating terrorists in Punjab. This Government

[Sh. R.N. Rakesh]

has become so weak that it cannot even stop other countries from creating trouble in India. Such foreign influences have been felt as far as in Allahabad. 17 people were killed and 260 injured during the Kumbh Mela Last week 260 shops belonging to cloth merchants were burnt at Mohammed Ali Park which is the birth place of Pandit Nehru. On 4th April terrorists burnt down 25 shops near Kotwali and 20 shops in Sheeshganj Terrorism is on the increase. If this Government cannot protect the country against such things then the country is not secure in its hands. The Prime Minister of this country should resign from office. The borders of the country have become insecure and vulnerable and even a lady is challenging the Government. The Government has become so weak that every country feels about India that:—

“Ab ki maar diye to maar diye
Ab marbo to dekhhab.”

I shall not take much time. With these words I end my speech.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Sir, before the hon. Member starts his speech, the House would like to know what is the correct news about the Vice-Chancellor and the General Manager? Because, we were told that we will be informed about it when the Prime Minister will come to the House. May I know what is the latest position? The whole House wanted to know—time and again—the position. Kindly apprise of the situation.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sir, I have been informed that Mr. Khera has been killed. But I will check up with the Home Minister. That is the first information that I have got. He said that the body was yet to be finally identified. So, he said that identification of body was taking place. But in all probability, it is Mr. Khera's. But, still identification has not taken place.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Mr. Khera's entire family is in Chandigarh. I would request—if his identification is doubtful—that his wife must be flown straight from Chandigarh to Srinagar so that the identification is beyond doubt.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: All precautions will be taken about his family.

About the Vice-Chancellor and the other person, there is no further news.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, information has been received that inside the Rajouri Garden and Tilak Nagar police stations in Delhi, these were bomb explosions. It may be noted that the bomb explosions occurred inside and not outside the police stations. This is what is happening today. I demand a statement from the Government in this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the time to raise this matter. It will widen the scope of the discussion.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Sir, we have to go out of the Chamber and more on the streets. We are also liable to get killed because Delhi is not a safe place anymore. This is a subject for discussion. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR (Chittorgarh): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the present General Budget aspires to project a more liberalised, more competitive but self-reliant growth. It attempts to curb our nation getting into a debt trap. Obviously, all this is going to alter our relationship with the major powers, the Arab world, the Asia-Pacific basin as well as the Indian Ocean, which we are trying to keep as a nuclear free zone.

The ring of nations around our borders, i.e. our neighbours, comprise of Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka,

Maldives, Pakistan, Afghanistan and China. It may be noted that in 1982-83, our Defence Budget was approximately Rs. 5,000 crores. Over these years, the figure has gone up by more than three times this amount. Strangely enough, along with the rise in the figure, the prickliness of our relations with each of these nations had gone up by more or less the same proportion.

The hearts of our people are ready to be woken to patriotism and enthusiasm when the governing principles shelter the people as ground water is sheltered by the earth.

We need clear aims and achievable targets in our economic and foreign policies along with that of our defence policy. There is, therefore no room for those who wish to wax eloquent about an idealised national or world situation. We have before us, for our vote, Item No. 12 to 18. Now, briefly, I will put forward my first submission. The non-operational expenditure part of the Defence Budget must be scrutinised by an independent authority for its cost effectivity in order to ensure an effective support system for our fighting forces. Along with this, my second submission is this. It came to me as a rude shock, to me when I heard of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited being caricatured as the 'Mother-in-law' thrust upon the Indian Air Force. We have heard of various shortcomings of the HAL regarding production and also the way it is functioning. In the interest of indigenisation items needed are first sent to HAL which in turn tries to copy the item, which there is usually found unsuitable. That makes it necessary to go back to the original foreign product, which after this delay and in the same time, the cost of that product increases mean while by four times the original price.

The product quality and support levels seriously hamper and curtail the flying and practice hours of IAF pilots. The quality of the products and the engine, has also left much to be desired.

My second submission pertains to immediately remedying any and all shortfalls

in preparedness in the three branches of our services, instead of merely thinking of upgrading or adding to numbers. The Army has raised, over these last years, a mechanised Division comprising mainly of Russian T 72s and the English Vickers/Vijayant Tanks. The Vijayants are untried in battle and war conditions so far. The Navy has, over the last ten years, acquired new ships from the Soviet Union for our "Blue Water" fleet. The Air fleet comprises of MIG 21s, 23s, 27s and the assembled in India MIG 29s, alongwith Gnats Jaguars and Mirages. The question being asked is with respect to the logistics and quality of support that our combat units are to expect. This has to be top quality. More specifically what are our demands for say 1000 hours of combat or training? And whether these demands will be met by our support system under our present conditions?

My third and last submission is this. I wish to emphasise the question of morale in our Services and the Defence Forces. Right from the age of being a child upto the age when a person becomes old and wants to look back at a life lived with honour, it is merely this question of morale that has kept our forces on the level on which they are at present. In this case, I agree with the hon. member who spoke a little earlier that the Sainik Schools need to be looked after. Perhaps their number should be increased and they be put up at various places as per the requirements. Here I would like to draw your attention to an anomaly which needs to be looked after. On the one hand, civilian employees are permitted to have a union for the redressal of their problems; on the other, the Defence Ministry does not permit Sainik Schools civilian employees to have any representation in the manner of unions. This matter may kindly be looked into so that there are no escalation of problem as I had to face in the Sainik School in Chittorgarh, which happens to be in my constituency.

The recruitment of service personnel had always been with feelings done akin to the family or according to good relationship between the recruiting officer and the vari-

[Sh. Mahendra Singh Mewar]

ous areas from where individuals and families have been joining the services for generations and so on. I trust that this will continue to be complied with to the optimum as should be; and in the case of transfers and posting the same feeling would be kept above other considerations.

While in service, irritants bring down morale and action in the field for which training has not been imparted are serious impediments and must necessarily be kept to the minimum or avoided at best. After the active service is over, the disabled, those who have died in honour, and their families need to be looked after. The transformation from a very disciplined military life into a life on the civilian side needs some support and help for persons who might think that they are lost immediately after their retirement. The assistance by way of one-rank on-pension is on the cards. I trust that the payment for pension would be made to the families or the concerned persons on timely basis. This disciplined man-power is too valuable for us to lose because of their early retirement age. It is not befitting that these retired persons should be recruited only as Security Officers or something similar to this after they are retired.

We are happy to learn that the Ministry of External Affairs is considering both short term and long term planning about it on a permanent basis. Our patriotic feelings are deeply moved to learn of our new policy of cooperation, dialogue, expansion of economic relationship. We are elated that we foresee our country's efforts to be a creative partner in the community of nations, furthering the noble aim of global detente.

This is the vision of the propounders of our foreign policy. Our economists have also presented their calculations and projections of containing inflation, not falling into the debt trap, while at the same time maintaining both urban and industrial growth.

In the flood tide of change the world

over, the exercises of tacticians and strategists and even sooth-sayers, if you like, can never forecast or predict an entire situation at a particular time in the future.

I for one feel that the nation would feel better reassured if we held a flag-march against the projected adversities on our drawing boards today.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LA KHURANA (South Delhi): I am sorry that I am taking one minute more. I am shocked to learn what the hon. Prime Minister has said just now. This will demoralise Government employees and boost the morale of terrorists. What steps are being taken by the Government to deal with this situation? The Government should give an assurance that such incidents do not occur in future. Recurrence of incidents of killings and kidnappings will boost the morale of terrorists. I demand a statement from the Government on why this incident occurred, how it occurred and the steps taken by the Government to deal with the situation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, the matter raised by you will belittle the importance of the Defence Debate.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): The son of Mr. Khera has said that he has got full faith in the Prime Minister and says that he should save his father's life. Now what do we see today? It is a very painful and sad thing. We are not in a position to say anything. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, please take your seat. While we all appreciate your feelings the Government will respond to it. I do not know how they are going to respond to some of the points raised, but let us not reduce the importance of the debate on the Defence. The hon. Prime Minister is going to speak. Let us not raise

other issues which are not pertaining to this debate now. The point is very important, serious and we feel for it and yet you save it for some other time. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: This is a very serious matter.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is not fair on your part to say that we are reducing the importance of the debate. That is not our intention. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not take it like that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is not fair to say that the importance of the debate has been reduced. You should not have passed such remarks.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not take it that way. Please understand what I said.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI RAM NAIK: My point of order is, that the remarks of Mr. Poojary have cast aspersions on the ruling and your decision. They should not form part of the record. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us not attach importance to small things in the House.

PROF. P.J.KURIEN (Mavelikara): I agree that the discussion on Defence is very important, but it is much more of concern for all of us and we want to know from the Prime Minister what he is going to do about it. We would like to know; first let him kindly say that.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Let there be a statement tomorrow. (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I will say it during my speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while the reply to the debate will be made by the Minister of State, Dr. Ramanna, I will take some time of the House and seek your indulgence to make some broad points regarding our matters of security and defence. At least on defence, it has been our strength that we are all united. And distinctions of party or other distinctions do not hold. That has been our strength, and we have always adhered to this concept.

Today the security of any country is not only confined to its boundaries. It has to be seen in the global context. Only then, full appreciation of the security environment can be made. It is for the first time since the Second World War, that a process has been set where fundamental changes seem to have started. In Europe, vast changes are there, very momentous and profound. And now even a reference to bipolar or even multi-polar world, perhaps, is getting outdated. The European Central Front has collapsed. Mr. Gorbachev by his political initiatives has catalysed dramatic and profound changes in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the whole of eastern Europe, even in the Soviet Union. The concept of military blocs, if not totally demolished, has certainly got eroded. And I think it is a vindication of our stand, our country's stand to be away from military blocs. One of the elements of Non-Alignment has been not to be tied up to military blocs. I think, that is a vindication of our perception since the Independence movement, and it got incorporated in our foreign policy that we find to day is coming into reality. But while this is happening, the new pattern has not yet crystallised and we have yet to formulate our response to it. I think, we should study it very carefully, we will study it very carefully and have to formulate our response to the new emerging situation. While we formulate this, I think, certain

[Sh. Vishwanath PratabSingh] *PM*

things we must take note of. One is linkages of economy to political dynamism. This has become perhaps no less significant perhaps more crucial than that of military strength. This is one thing that we should recognise.

Then, while there is de-escalation of global conflict, local wars, low level and medium level conflicts and tensions have increased. And one thing, which is of concern is, when the big power reduced their force strength, of their armaments, the surplus armaments can find place in these areas of conflicts which are today in the developing world. One is of hardware, not only of hardware, but of experts and people with technology. It is the mercenary technological arm which can be bought and made use of in very sensitive areas of warfare. And if we see in the context of many countries covertly, some overtly building up or attempting to build nuclear arsenal, is something which also we have to watch and monitor. And the use of chemical warfare has also not been resolutely suppressed or contained. Also all the technical people could be utilised in these areas of building chemical warfare. And this, I think in the overall context, we have to take the notice of. Then intrinsic pressures are to develop with the depletion of natural resources particularly oil. Sooner or later the interests are going to clash and we should look ahead in this regard. But apart from the normal factors which one would take into account till now in assessing the security environment, fundamentalism has been an added factors in these recent years. And we see it not only being tried to be transplanted in our country but also elsewhere. Then for us the internal security dimensions have to be taken care of i.e secessionist force and terrorism and divisive parochial forces cropping up in the North-east. And we should be alert from now to militant groups finding a foothold in Tamil Nadu from Sri Lanka. Possibly, I do not say, there is today a problem, But when we are thinking of the security environment of the country, perhaps, we have to think very ruthlessly of all possibilities.

Before coming to the present threat that we face from Pakistan, may I report that we have been able to improve our relations, at least remove misunderstanding with most of our other neighbours. About China, its Foreign Minister has come and now our Foreign Minister is scheduled to go to China sometime late in the year. And we have had very good exchanges. The border has been peaceful and, I hope, will be peaceful. And the Working Group for border talks will be holding its meeting. And, I think, there the initiatives that have been taken are good.

In Sri Lanka, now IPKF has come back. The political leadership had given it an assignment. And like a good disciplined Army it carried out whatever assignment was given to it. And in very difficult circumstances, our Army did a grand job. I think, it needs all the encouragement. We may differ with a political decision of having sent it there and we have differed. But so far as the Army is concerned, it, in most difficult circumstances, has done a very creditable job. Now with the Army coming back, we have to assess the emerging scenario there. We hope, the Sri Lankan Government will fulfil its promises of devolution of power, of the safety of the people of Tamil origin. and I hope there will be amity between the various sections of Sri Lanka. That is in our national interest.

Regarding Nepal, initiatives were taken and at least some misunderstandings were removed and there was and is appreciation in Nepal of our security interests. The message which we conveyed very clearly was that they have to take care of our security interests. On that there will be no compromise. I think there is appreciation in Nepal for it. India being the biggest democracy certainly it welcomes any democratisation process in any part of the world, including Nepal. But certainly, we do not interfere in internal matters of any country.

With Bangladesh, our relations have been stable. The recent visit of our External Affairs Minister has been able to remove misunderstandings. Not that we have overnight solutions or ready-made solutions, but

certainly an attempt to create an atmosphere of trust has been there.

I need not mention about Maldives and Mauritius. Our relations with them have been most cordial and the recent visits have strengthened them.

So, our commitment to improve our relations with our neighbours we could carry forward in most of the areas, but unfortunately for Pakistan, on this front the reverse has happened and it is what we have to now note, Apart from internal pressures within the politics of Pakistan, which has given as alibi for its military postures the Pakistan military is now shifting from its anti-communist stance to the Islamic stance, the fundamentalist stance and is now talking of offensive defence. The Zarbe-i-Momin exercise that was done was to test the theory of offensive defence and also to bring in element of religion. And now they talk of striking terror in the enemy's heart. One thing we should realise the Pakistan lacks depth and perhaps that triggers off its reaction of pre-emptive attacks against India. It has happened in the past, it cannot be ruled out in the future. Pakistan is making its effort to gain that military depth by having military agreements or understanding with neighbouring countries and its other equations. In the past it has been going on over several years, over the past eighteen years-single-mindedly, without deviation on its goal, Pakistan has continued to modernise its forces and induct force multipliers, like weapons which can be used in the night, more accurate arms in the fashion of high technology weapon systems that it has inducted. We have seen in the past eighteen years that Pakistan has doubled its army strength. Its Air Force has gone up by two and a half times, its Navy has gone up by three times... (*interruptions*)

AN HON MEMBER: Air Force also.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Yes, Air Force two and a half times. So, the superiority we had over Pakistan, it has single-mindedly pursued to close that gap and come up. It is now moving into the

missile capabilities by acquisition of more accurate missiles and also developing its own missiles. It is very assiduously using insurgency as a weapon to achieve its territorial gains. To this, it is also adding fanaticism and fundamentalism. Only one thing is that the masses can get agitated, but when the Government itself joins the masses to whip up hysteria, as the recent pronouncements from Pakistan bear out there may and will certainly-if it is continued over a period of time-develop such a momentum and pressure on the Government that it may itself not be able to contain it and lead to a conflict. This is the danger of the situation in Pakistan. I think we should not underrate it, seeing the political processes there and also the utterances of their leaders. It has, to our knowledge, moved up its radar system to border, made it operational, its airfields are also operational in the front and, of course, we have seen it had provoked the people to cross the border, the line of control, not only the line of control but also our known international border, the Indo-Pak border. It tried to internationalise the Jammu and Kashmir issue. It has failed. It has not succeeded so far and I am happy to report to you that just now I had a meeting with the President. He has returned from abroad. He also shares this view that generally people in various capitals that he has gone to endorse the Simla Agreement and Pakistan has not succeeded on this ground to internationalise the issue. What is more dangerous and, that is, the inkling of thinking is that they now propose to undermine the Simla Agreement. May I remind those in Pakistan, who want to undermine the Simla Agreement, that Simla Agreement was just not thought of between officers and just signed on a piece of paper. It was signed between India and Pakistan after several conflicts and those who say that the context of the Simla Agreement is not there, should remember the situation in 1971 and in 1972 when we returned 92,000 of their prisoners and it was after this that both the countries, after going to war, had come to the agreement in Simla. The Simla Agreement was signed. So it is historical process and Simla Agreement did serve a very useful purpose

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for 18 years or almost two decades. There has been a peace mechanism which was evolved. They very least realise when they say that the context is gone and the Simla Agreement is not there. It not only evaporates for Pakistan but it will also evaporate for us; and, do they realise the consequences of it? I think saner counsel prevail in Pakistan when they glibly say that the Simla Agreement has lost its context. In our perception, at least in my perception, Pakistan's strategy is to avoid an armed conflict, yet continue to fan insurgency within India to inflame the people from inside. And if that works, that is the best option; otherwise, the situation is ripe, to make a limited intervention either with uniform or probably without uniform to achieve their goal. So, their strategy is achieve the territorial goals without the price of war. I think our message should be very clear; firstly, that you cannot get away with this, secondly that you will have to pay with heavy cost, and thirdly, that we have the capability to inflict this cost.

18.00 hrs.

I think the Government of India is clear. When it comes to its national interests and the integrity of the country, it is not going to mince its words, I warn them. And those who talk about a thousand years of war should examine whether they will last a thousand hours of war. May I assure the House and through the House the country that our Armed Forces are ready for any eventuality? They have upheld the honour of this country whenever they have been put to test, we are proud of our Armed Forces, and I am confident that they will uphold the honour of this country whenever it is required. But to this a new dimension also needs to be injected. It is not only the Army. We have to question ourselves. Are the people also prepared? I am sure the patriotic feelings of the country have always come up to the fore whenever an occasion has arisen, but let us not forget that we have never been sensitised to war, not even in the Second World War. None of us had seen bombs falling. And in any con-

flict let us be psychologically ready to face it. (Interruptions). That is precisely I want to get you out of that psychology. We want... (Interruptions). Just a minute please. I will give you time.

While we want our Army to die at our border, psychologically we do not want to take a scratch. Are we ready to take it along with our Forces? We have to ask ourselves and tell the nation, we will have to take it. (Interruptions). With long range bombers everybody knows, every country knows that nobody has got a border which is absolutely impervious, and at that time if a bomb falls in Delhi, will we take a procession? We should be ready to face it. If we expect our Army to lay down their lives, I think we should psychologically train it and it is a part of the strength of the country to psychologically prepare for it and steel it ourselves. We cannot remain soft. The people remaining soft and that the Army remaining hard are incongruous. So, we have to steel the people earlier. And one thing is, we have had short conflicts. I think in any conflict, we will have it till it is to our advantage. A longer conflict is in our interests. With our greater size, greater depth and capabilities, I think, if it is forced on us, we are not going to stop till we achieve our objective.

AN HON. MEMBER. Till we finish them off.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: No, to defend ourselves; we do not want to finish anybody. But certainly we do not want anyone to have plans to destroy us. The other challenge which is coming is the nuclear capability of Pakistan. I think, these are things which we should clearly discuss. With nuclear capability, the whole security environment radically changes; conventional arms are to be seen in a new light. It is unfortunate that we have to talk about it when the world is trying to dismantle the nuclear arsenals and certainly the resources that are required, which is maddening if Pakistan and India, go nuclear we need the resources for the people, we need them for development. Ours has been a peaceful

pursuit. And, it is not only creating one bomb but you should think of the delivery system, the cost and the support that is required and the poverty in the country either here this side of the border or that side of the border. I think, it is the most crazy thing and also we should avoid it. But if we are confronted with a nuclear threat, I think, we will have to take a second look at our policy that we have today. I think we will have no option but to match it and our scientists have the capability to match it. But God forbid that path comes across in either of the countries, either this side or that side. Regarding insurgency, now it has become a very important instrument of foreign policy, of aggressively imposing one's will or changing the territorial borders. Now we have seen this. We are studying the patterns of terrorism and secessionist insurgency that exists. It is exactly the copy of international terrorism wherever it is elsewhere. We have studied it in Ireland and this was also what I just now learnt from the President. This topic came up and the British told "we have the best Intelligence agency, the Scotland Yard; we have a very efficient force, but this 'hit and run' is something we have to live with it and we live with it." While we can try to contain it, minimise it, but still it is always open. Now, the methodology of this is one to have selected targets of Government personnel and second, also have random targets of people in general. Each has got its own message. While having selected targets, the terrorist gives the message "I am stronger than the Government; the Government cannot protect you and we are stronger." It demoralises the government machinery on the one hand and creates anger in those sections who are supportive of the Government. In very limited cost, it is able to achieve it. In killing people in general, the terrorist gives the message, "do not resist, you keep away." That is the pattern the world over and we have seen it absolutely that pattern being adopted in Punjab—now in Jammu and Kashmir. Whenever there is any peace initiative or any hope of some solution, terrorism the world over has escalated its violence. We have seen this very very graphically in Punjab. Our response to this—I am here and we will

talk of a clarity of policy. Number one, the message has to go that you cannot succeed. If you do not give this message, you will not be able to control it. Number two is that you should show your capability that you can infiltrate their ranks. It is part of the game. They infiltrate our ranks. But Number three and Number four are very difficult, which our forces have not yet been trained—our armed forces, and the police. At the same time, if you want to be successful in tackling the insurgency, terrorist activities—it is not fighting enemy's Army, which is much easier; it is in the population in the body politic of yours. The human right aspect cannot be forgotten. Because if you forget that and if there are innocent killings, you are the biggest help to the terrorists to increase their mass base in the people. This is a very very delicate operation. I think, this requires very special training and orientation.

To steer the way between the goals like a surgeon's scalp, it has to be used. This opportunity of increasing the mass support should not be allowed, by being very careful while you are firm.

At the same time, political options should be continuously explored. May be at certain periods of time, there is no possibility. You may accept, today there is no possibility, you may have to wait. But we should not give it up. Where there can be rapport with the people, their legitimate aspirations can be accommodated, while the integrity of the country and its unity is not sacrificed. I think, these have to be the broad parameters of our approach. At the same time, also we will have to be ready for civilian losses, if it has to long long-drawn or if you want to tire out the terrorists. We have to be ready to pay the price. I know, it is very sad. The death of Mr. Khera is something which touches all of us, and I am particularly very saddened and, every one of us, that such an innocent person and in the service of this country, has been killed. I think Mr. Khera is a great patriot. He was asked to go there and run the HMT. He took the challenge like a patriot. He went there. I think we should see in Mr. Khera a national patriot who laid down his life

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for the country. I know what the family has to go through. I have also lost a brother. It is very difficult for his family to accept his killing. Death it can accept but killing is very difficult to accept. But then perhaps we have all to be brave and be brave enough to face the situation and it is the duty of the Government. Government cannot shy away from its responsibility but do all that it can to protect the people and fight the challenge and I assure you that we will do so.

SHRI PYARE LAL HANDOO: Do we therefore conclude that he has really been killed?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It is as I subject to identification. I shared with the House whatever information I had received.

One thing more, in our response, which we have not experienced earlier is rear security requirements. I think rear security is a new dimension that will be imposed on us in the case of conflict. This experience is not gone through in the earlier wars and it is here, I think, where of course territorial army or other forces like this, will play the part but I think we have to involve the people also for rear area security but cannot expect our army to defend culverts and petroleum dumps and other critical installations and power stations. It the conflict comes they have to be where they should be. Here again comes the motivation of the people. It will mean danger, it will mean risk and it will also mean dying. But I think no country has saved itself if the people have been scared.

The strategic importance of the Indian Ocean which is another think coming on our horizon has to be understood by the presence of extra territorial navies there and as time come, I think, India cannot abdicate its role in the Indian Ocean, so strategically placed and we have, over a period of time, to develop our capability, which can take care of our maritime interest and our security interest. while all this is there, there is a great

need and it has been felt by all that security is no longer a matter of the Defence Minister alone. Security now involves, of course, the forces, the Defence Ministry, the Foreign Affairs, the Home Ministry and even the economic situation of the country ; the Finance Ministry. We have not yet taken a holistic view of marshalling all forces for our security purposes and Kashmir is a typical example of how the situation deteriorated because we did not have a holistic view. A red light blinker on any of the panels should put all the circuits on. When the call came from the terrorists to boycott the elections and only 2% voting took place, on the political panel the light was blinking red. It was time to take care of all the circuits and make adequate response, taking care of the people's side and also various other sides. We cannot now delay this. It will be at our peril. What is emerging in Assam, I think we should take care of it now.

National Security Council is one of the concepts which we have been examining. In the Consultative Committee we have discussed it. We have got the valuable suggestions of all the hon. Members. today, the Cabinet met. We have broadly agreed to the Government's parameters. We have promised the Consultative Committee that before finalising it, when the Government has clearly come to a certain decision but position we will come back to the consultative Committee, take the views of the hon. Members also, expose it to suggestions from elsewhere and then finalise it. This is all the more necessary because I have said that all these factors have to be integrated. In our system of the Cabinet way of functioning, I want to make it clear that we do not want to make a body which militates against the Cabinet system. So, retaining the Cabinet System, retaining the position of the CCPA, we will want to build this National Security Council or Body which can integrate Defence, Finance, Home and Foreign Affairs. I am not to elaborate much on this, its purpose and all that. I think I will leave it at that.

Coming to the Budget which we are considering now, if you look at the Budget,

what has been happening recently. While I mentioned Pakistan, during these years, it has doubled its Army's strength, its Air Force's strength went up by two and a half times. Navy went up by three times. If you see our 1987-88 Budget the Budget estimate was Rs. 12,512 crores. Spending was less even than the estimate—Rs. 12,000 crores. In 1988-89 while the expenditure was Rs. 13,200 crores, provision in 89-90 was made at Rs. 13,000 crores—negative. Finally, of course, it could not be contained. So, we had to come to the Parliament in January for Supplementary Demands so that we could pay the salary bills of the Army. I think in the environment in which single-handed Pakistan has been going about its goal, this was not the way that we have to go about it. (Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Were you not in-charge of Finance?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In my time, it was raised. It is 1987-88. I remember my Budget. Defence estimate was raised. (Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): You were part of the Government all these years except for two years. Now you are saying this.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I am saying about 1987-88. Regarding 1987, check me out. This is the Budget thereafter, Don't make points which you do not know. I can hit back equally hard. Don't raise such points. (Interruptions) Leave that point.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Lapse of memory may be pardoned, Sir. (Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In 1990-91, we have to make a modest hike. I don't is a very big hike. It is Rs. 15,750 crores. This is basically to maintain our momentum of modernisation. Due to foreign exchange variations, costs go up. So, it is not that the budget is more. You might be buying the same. (Interruptions)

If you maintain at the same level, you will be buying less. May I mention that our Research Organisation have done a wonderful job and we could honour our Scientists in that regard. And I want to put on record our appreciation for this.

About ex-servicemen, I think, they should not be forgotten in any debate. And of course, about One Rank One Pension, the Government Committee is giving its Report. I will be interacting with the ex-servicemen organisation to sort out with them some problems that are there. But, I think, ex-serviceman is not a mere pensioner. I think, it is not only pension. It is degrading the ex-servicemen. They are the symbol of our country's unity. Whether they will be speaking Rajasthani or Bengali, Tamil or Punjabi, whether they be Hindu, Muslim, Christian or Sikh, they may be coming from South, North, East or West. But that man when he puts on uniform, he is the symbol of the unity of the country. And, I think, today this whole class of ex-servicemen should accept this challenge. They were ready to lay down their lives for the integrity of the country. I think, they represented the emotional unity of the country, the cultural unity of the country. Any divisive forces that are coming, ex-servicemen, I appeal to them, to come forward as leaders not pensioners and take the lead and maintain the unity of the country. And it is with that respect that we should treat them.

About further planning. We have not only one year budget, but also five year plans. But we have to take look at a long-term view. I have asked an exercise to be made that we should perceive our long-term security environment, the threats and our possible responses to them. And when we define our possible responses to them we should also have a weapon acquisition philosophy that will follow the contours of our responses to the threats that we perceive. And this we have to take in a twenty year range because developing our weapon system takes ten to fifteen years. And otherwise there is ad-hocism from year to year in acquisition of our weapons. If you look to one weapons and debate only its merits I do not

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think that is the way you have to build up your weapons. And it is not only each service-wise, Air Force, Navy and Army. In our total response, all have to work together so an integrated view of our weapon acquisition philosophy has to be acquired which will depend on our response philosophy that we are having. This exercise I have asked to be made. And I hope it will be fruitful and will be coming. But we should not hasten and make things quick.

Then apart from the long-term, the medium-term of ten years perspective we should have on realistic working basis which will take care of force levels, weapon systems, concept operation, logistic infrastructure, all of which can be strengthened. I think, the rest which we have five year plans and one year plan, the work is all right but in the five year plans, we should not disturb it then, because once the investment is made, then stopped, then again allocations are made, that makes it very very costly.

May I, in the end, thank you all for your indulgence and the patience with which you have heard. Only one quotation I want to make particularly in our context, the present context of threat that we have across the border. It is of Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, from a speech in the House of Commons in 1914. That was regarding Britain and Germany:

"If, therefore, war should ever come between these two countries, which Heaven forbid, it will not, I think be due to irresistible natural laws. It will be due to the want of human wisdom."

I think, there will not be lack human wisdom. May I thank you?

SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY: I want to raise an important point. I have already written a letter to you Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it relevant to this subject?

SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY: It is a very pertinent question Sir. The patriotism of the press is questioned. Our Press is known for patriotism. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister has written to the Prime Minister saying that our Press is destabilising and the security of the nation is threatened. In his letter to the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister has made this charge. So I would like to know whether any investigation has been done, whether there is any destablity as stated by the Deputy Prime Minister. It is a very serious allegation that the Deputy Prime Minister is making... (*Interruptions*) There has to be a thorough investigation. What is the reaction of the Prime Minister?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, that is not relevant.

SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY: What is not relevant?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot argue and go on asking questions like this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Would the prime Minister agree with the proposition that we in India already face an undeclared war by Pakistan/ If he agrees with my proposition, what is going to be response? Are we willing to undertake steps to convey to the Pakistan is very clearly that the game they are playing is a game which both can play?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Inder Jit is a very intelligent person. He can read all the lines and also between the lines. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I cannot allow everyone. I am allowing only two persons, Mr. Rathod and Mr. Roy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Some days back when the Bofors scandal was in the news.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Why invite trouble for yourself?

[*Translation*]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Do not worry. *(Interruptions)* When it was said that the Bofors gun was not upto the mark and that it will put our country's at risk...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Rathod, please address the Chair and be very brief.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: I want to ask whether they have given up the of Bofors Gun. It is the Deputy Prime Minister who has alleged these things during the elections. I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister what he has to say about this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, you have made your point.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): I want to raise a very non-controversial issue. The Prime Minister while replying said that the ex-servicemen are the leaders and symbol of our unity. I want to bring to his notice—that I have already written to him also—that in Bihar these ex-servicemen are subjected to various harassment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, you are making a regular speech.

SHRI A.K. ROY: I want to know whether it has attracted his attention or not. I have already written to him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, you have made your point.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: About the other question that you said—

whether you are going to use Bofors Gun or not—you have landed us with that Gun. Already 410 are there. However, we have very categorically said that there are not going to be any future contracts with Bofors unless they give the money back and the names. And that is our policy. *(Interruptions)* Now, about Ex-servicemen, the problem is at State level in Bihar. I think, there are problems for Ex-servicemen in various states. In some, there are good responses; in some there are problem.s. We will continue to interact with the State Governments so that their problems could be solved. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to make an announcement.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dev, please take your seat. I have to make an announcement.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot have a regular Question Hour like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Thungon, please take your seat. At the end of the Debate, you will be allowed to ask questions.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not correct. You please take your seat. You can ask questions at the end.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Thungon, will you take your seat? I have to make an announcement.

(Interruptions)

1 @ .35 hrs.

[English]

CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

Motion to let off some Visitors with stern warning on the rising of the House on account of their committed contempt of the House in attempting to raise slogans from Visitors

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As the House is aware at about 12.35 hours today, three visitors calling themselves Ram Kishore Yadav son of Shri Jageshwar Prasad Yadav, Munish Kumar Darbari son of Shri Raghuraj Prakash Darbari and Uday Bhan Srivastava son of Shri Harswaroop Srivastava attempted to shout slogans from the Visitors' Gallery. The Director, Security took them into custody immediately and interrogated them. The visitors have made statements. Munish Kumar Darbari has expressed regret for his action and has also begged pardon for the same. Ram Kishore Yadav and Uday Bhan Srivastava have not expressed any regret for their action.

I bring this to the notice of the House for such action as it may deem fit.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can put your question later.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you a chance to speak, Mr. Thungon.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, I beg to move:

* This house resolves that the persons calling themselves Ram Kis-

hore Yadav son of Shri Jageshwar Prasad Yadav, Munish Kumar Darbari son of Shri Raghuraj Prakash Darbari and Uday Bhan Srivastava son of Shri Harswaroop Srivastava, who attempted to shout slogans from the Visitors Gallery at about 12.35 hours today and whom the Director, Security took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that they be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

" This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Ram Kishore Yadav son of Shri Jageshwar Prasad Yadav, Munish Kumar Darbari son of Shri Raghuraj Prakash Darbari and Uday Bhan Srivastava son of Shri Harswaroop Srivastava, who attempted to shout slogans from the Visitors' Gallery at about 12.35 hours today and whom the director, Security took into custody immediately have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that they be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

The motion was adopted

—————
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Thungon, you will have an opportunity to make a regular speech. I will give the time. Please don't ask questions. Now, the Minister.

—————

18.40 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Murder of Shri H.L. Khera, General
Manager HMT in Srinagar**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Shri, on behalf of my colleague, hon. Home Minister, I would like to make the following statement.

It is with sorrow that I inform the House that Shri H.L. Khera, General Manager, H.M.T. has been murdered by his abductors. His dead body was found around 2.15 p.m. today in Batamloo area of Srinagar. Hon'ble Members will join me in conveying our condolences and heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family and to condemn this despicable and cowardly act. I assure the House that every efforts will be made to bring the criminals to book.

The manner in which the crime has been committed following the statement made by Amanullah Khan in New York yesterday reveals a sinister design. As is well-known Amanullah Khan has been allowed to carry on his nefarious activities from his sanctuary in Pakistan for quite sometime. His statement in New York yesterday and the crime committed today show that the misguided secessionist elements in the Valley are acting under instructions received from across the border. This incident coupled with all that Pakistan agencies have been doing in training and arming militants establish the fact that they are actively sponsoring terrorism in adjoining areas of our country.

The State administration is taking all steps for tracing Shri Mushirul Haq, Vice-Chancellor, and his personal secretary for which intensive combing operations and searches have been continuing.

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Why is there no condemnation of Pakistan? He himself has said that it is in connivance with Pakistan. Then, why is there no condemnation? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: The Prime Minister has already condemned.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You are giving a statement. This is very sad. The whole House is with you. (*Interruptions*) Some condemnation of Pakistan should be there in the statement. It is going to the Press. Please stand up and say something. This is a weakness of the Government.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: The Prime Minister has already condemned. (*Interruptions*) We strongly condemn the actions of Pakistan.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): In this regard, not only Pakistan should be contacted, but the Government of those Members who issued such statement should also told about it (*Interruptions*)

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): That should be part of the statement.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: My submission is that they should be arrested and questioned, as I would like to know whether a person who gives such statement outside the country is a citizen of India or not. If he is an Indian citizen, what action is being taken against him?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): Sir, can I be assured that the dead body will be carried to the place where the widow is now, the unlucky widow to whom this gentleman talked only five days before? At that time, he was in Delhi and she insisted on him not to go to Kashmir. But he went straight from Delhi to Srinagar to join his duty. Kindly make sure that the dead body is carried to Chandigarh where his younger son has joined school only some days before for taking the examination by change of centre and where his widow is. Do not deal with this body the way you have been dealing with the dead bodies earlier. Please make sure that the body reaches Chandigarh itself. The rest we will see tomorrow.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: The body is being brought to Chandigarh.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Thungan.

18.44 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1990-91

Ministry of Defence—Contd.

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGAON (Arunachal West): Sir, when this Government came to power, everybody thought that there will be something very new and there will be some new direction. But as the general budget itself shows, there is no new direction. Similarly, the Defence budget also shows that there is no new direction or new element except following the policies laid down by the Congress Government and by our leader,

Shri Rajiv Gandhi. They have no new policy or no new direction in this defence sector. I want to pose one question to the hon. Prime Minister. In my constituency, a portion of land has been occupied by China and the people of my constituency and also of Arunachal Pradesh have been demanding time and again to get them vacated so that that land, which is our grazing ground, can be used by our people. I have raised this point earlier also on the Floor of this House when the Foreign Minister of China came here. I would like to know as to whether discussions have taken place on this matter or not so that we can get our land back from Chinese occupation. I would not like to take much of the time. But I would say that our defence preparedness should be, as pointed by our Prime minister, based on national security environment. I do not want to touch upon economic or foreign or diplomatic environment but only on practical environment. I want to ask the Government as to what programmes have they got and what type of weapons and equipments have they got in the border areas where our jawans, our defence personnel are striving hard to save our country. They even have to fight at an altitude of 22000 feet or above. We have a geographical area ranging from a height of 22000 feet up to the sea level. I want to know as to whether we have helicopters which can fly above 22000 feet and whether you have got any programmes in this regard. Do we have enough ration for defence personnel which is lighter and at the same time last for a longer period? It is our experience that in 1962, when Chinese aggression took place, those people used to carry very light rations. This was noticed by the people of Arunachal Pradesh also. They used to spend their days without carrying much of heavy rations. But people from our side had to carry heavy loads of items like rice and other essential items to fight against the enemy. That had created problems and reduced our speed of action. That is why our defence personnel could not fight effectively and we faced unfortunate retreat at that time. I would like to suggest that we should produce such items for defence personnel which can be handled effectively while fighting against our enemy.

Another point which I would like to mention is about our defence preparedness. It should not only be on the basis of what force we have, but we shall have to create a kind of preparedness right from the beginning. In this regard, NCC is very important. I would like to know from the Defence Minister when he replies as to what he is going to do with regard to the augmentation of NCC, so that we can prepare our children right from the school time onwards for defence purposes, and they can face the situation when the need arises. Not only that, as many of the speakers have said, our defence personnel are symbol of national integration and symbol of unity of our country. If more emphasis is laid on NCC training, we will not only have defence preparedness right from the beginning, but also we will achieve national integration and maintain national integrity.

I would also like to point out to this august House that a few years ago, I had mentioned during the defence discussions about the steps the Government was going to take so far as one of our neighbouring country, Nepal was concerned. If Nepal is not kept in mind, there may be problems. In fact, problems have already grown. Today, I would like to know what defence policy we have in relation to neighbouring countries like Bhutan. If we are not careful about the defence of our neighbouring countries, it may directly or indirectly affect us.

I would like to add one more point. When we talk of defence of our country, we always talk against Pakistan only. At this moment, it is all right as we are very much concerned about the activities of Pakistan, and we will have to react, but at the same time, I would like to caution that our unfriendly neighbour is not only Pakistan. When we talk of our security and defence preparedness, we shall have to think about China, who is much bigger power than Pakistan. As it is, we keep on talking of Pakistan only, and thereby Pakistan's moral is raised. I would like to know what steps and what provisions have been made in this Budget in this respect. Are there enough provisions? So far as I am concerned, there is not much enough

provisions to take care of the more powerful and unfriendly neighbouring countries. I would like to request the Government that they must take note of it. And that is why, I was very much agitated. Unless with China our strategy or policy is determined, my constituency is not secure. That is why I am more concerned about it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please conclude your speech.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Lastly, Sir, I would like to mention that just now hon. Prime Minister stated about the National Security Council. I would like to say that if National Security Council is established, there will be overlapping of work between CCP and National Security Council.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has explained that point.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, why I hold this opinion, is when any decision is to be taken...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You need not make that point. He has explained that issue very clearly in his speech.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: I don't disagree to the wisdom of many but my suggestion was that instead of making it a powerful body, you should make it a kind of helping body for CCP. CCP should be the main body which will take crucial decisions.

I have many other points but since you are not giving me more time and also my friends are very agitated over my taking this much time, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We were expected to conclude this debate and take the voting on the demands by 7 o'clock. But I still have names of two or three Members who want to speak. So, I think we will sit till the Members finish their speech and the business is completed. I hope each Member

will not take more than one or two minutes. I request them to make points only and not make long speeches and also please do not give quotations or things like that. After that we will take the voting.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Sir, as an exceptional case we will sit beyond seven. But it should not be made a regular practice.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, Sir.

Yes, Mr. Yadav.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, actually speaking, there is nothing left to say after the statement given by the Hon. Prime Minister, still I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a few main issues. In the first place, my submission is that though various regiments have been raised on the basis of different communities in the army, such as Dogra, Regiment, Jat Regiment, Sikh Regiment, Kumaon Regiment etc., and no doubt these are all militant communities, but Yadav Regiment has not been formed so far. That is also a militant community and their number in the army is considerably good. Therefore, I demand that Yadav regiment should be formed soon in the army and the Hon. Prime Minister should make an early statement to this effect in the House.

My other submission is that after the second World war, i.e. after 1945, a number of soldiers were moved out in our country. Many of them have since become very old and most of them live in rural sector They are living in very pitiable conditions. In some states, the provision has been made to pay a pension of Rs. 150/- per month of the freedom fighters but this provision is not there throughout the country. My demand from the Government is that on the basis of equal treatment, all ex-service men should get the same amount of pension. The Government had started two schemes namely PEXSEM-I and PEXSM-II for the ex service-

men under which they were provided loans. There was a provision in the scheme that all the applications of the ex-servicemen will be expedited within a period of three months. But I regret to say that thousands of applications under the scheme PEXSEM-I and PEXSEM-II are still pending with the Government for clearance. I demand that these applications should be cleared without further delay.

My third submission is that though the Government intends to provide more benefits to ex-servicemen, yet no reservation facility is there in the Government jobs for them. In Central Government, there is a provision of 12 and 14 per cent reservation in recruitment to group C and D posts respectively and in public undertakings, this percentage goes up to about 22 1/2 to 24 1/2. But in Uttar Pradesh, the reservation quota is restricted merely to 3 percent while the people employed in the army are 25 per cent. Thus, my submission is that double standards should not be applied and the reservation quota should be increased to 30 percent.

Sir, in regard to the recruitment procedure, I would like to submit that as per the existing system English is compulsory subject in Hindi Speaking areas. This condition should be withdrawn. As per the new rules for recruitment in the army education up to High School with English as a compulsory subject has been made essential. My submission is that the students who pass High school examination in rural areas do not acquire even the basic knowledge of English language. Therefore English paper should not be there in the examination which is held for recruitment in the army. Sir, there are about 27 Ordnance factories in our State and the hon. Prime Minister as well as the hon. Minister had assured that the Ordnance factories which manufacture arms and ammunition or vehicles and other goods for the armed forces will not be handed over to private sector, but I understand that this work is still being given to the contractors, due to which the concept of welfare state is waning. Moreover contractors are becoming more and more influential. Though its evil effects

are not being felt at present, yet when the contractors manage to acquire complete domination, the Government will have no other alternative than to depend on them. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to clarify the position. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though you I would urge the Government to lift the ban which has been imposed on recruitment since 1985. It is quite easy for the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister to evade the issue by saying that there is ban on recruitment, but Sir, expenditure in the Defence Budget has been increased only with the intention of recruiting more people in the army through the welfare state. Therefore I demand that the ban which was imposed in 1985 should be lifted. The contract system should be abolished and the entire work should be accomplished through various establishments.

[English]

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of Defence.

This is first Budget after the Seventh Plan as also of the new Government. Our Prime Minister, who is also a Defence Minister, was claiming all the credit for giving more Budget allocation, which is hardly Rs. 2000 crores, which will compensate the gap on inflation. However, I welcome this. But he does not deserve all the credit which he is claiming. The passage of time is pregnant of many possibilities. Now, we are concerned about the borders. On the other side of the border, Pakistan is piling arms. It has been doing for the last ten years. It is not only the accumulation of arms but it is also the perfection of using those arms which is being made regularly and systematically—maybe a war-mongering—is our concern. But, however, our Prime Minister had given an answer. It does not complete the job. If anything comes, not only he or anybody else, but we all from Congress always claimed that our nationality is above personality and morality. We pledge anything to the country. For that, I assure the Prime Minister from my

side that we stand by anything that comes.

It is said that Pakistan has acquired high-technology during the last ten years. It has increased its spending on Army by two and a half times, on Navy by four times and on Air Force by two times during the last one year. Pakistan has acquired 100 fighter aircraft during the last one year. This is not so as far as our defence is concerned. It is because, we have fighter planes. We have also defective planes. We have been reading in the newspapers that accidents are regularly occurring due to technical snags or by bird hits. On an average, it comes to one accident in eleven days.

If this is the plight of the Defence, how best can we maintain the morale of the fighting forces in the Army? That should be immediately taken care of seriously and correction should be made.

The then Congress Government opened about five schools for these things. But they may not be adequate to combat such unanticipated things. Therefore, my suggestion is that it has to be taken more seriously, because Mr. Indrajit Gupta has said that the war which we are anticipating from Pakistan or the danger which we are anticipating from Pakistan, that will be more on airlines than on the ground, because they have already acquired the sophisticated weapons.

Looking to the other comforts of the Army, we have directly inherited a colonial system of the Army in our country. We have not yet changed it nor have we restructured the whole basis of the Army which is suitable for the present. However, with all this, since the morale of our jawans is high in the world, they are fighting. This is high time for us to restructure the whole basis of the Army—men, material management and the recruitment system. Especially the recruitment system in the Defence has been highly doubtful because many friends either on this side or that side have a sense of doubt in their minds that defective personnel have been recruited; there has been no proper selection. That is why I suggest to the Gov-

[Sh. S.B. Sidnal]

ement that this has to be taken seriously, because if the rein is lost the horse is lost, and if the horse is lost, the kingdom is lost. If wrong persons are recruited in a big way, we may lose. Therefore, this has to be taken very seriously.

There is a psychological and personal cult in between NDA course and the other two courses. The NDA course boys are recruited after they complete their training in the military school; they develop a sort of psychological complexion and they do suffer from it; they isolate from the main group and create their own group, which is not generally going into the mainstream. That has to be taken care of because the general recruitment is done at the teenage of 20; and he volunteers for the course and he takes up tough course and bears with it. But so far as NDA course boys are concerned, they join after 12 and they have a different type of psychology. It has been reported in many articles; that is why I am bringing it to your notice. What I am trying to impress upon the Government is to make it uniform so that all the boys should be treated on par.

When we are looking for the next generation and their recruitment, what we have to do is this. Every budget is not simply an allocation of funds or management of fund. We have to see how best we recruit the succeeding generations in the Army; how best we build the Army for the 21st century. It has never been mentioned in any budget. The future of this country is in the hands of the youngsters, more so in the military personnel. We do not have any blue-print for the next generation. We have a few schools with military bias where the capacity is inadequate in proportion to the population we have, in proportion to the military personnel we have. Therefore, we have to think about it seriously. I do not mind if Navodaya schools are converted into military bias schools. I congratulate Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, our ex-Prime Minister, for having done it in each district for the future benefit of this country.

Lastly, the Prime Minister has just now in his speech mentioned and highly appreciated the ex-servicemen as leaders of this country. I welcome the spirit, but what are the comforts that the Government is giving to the ex-Servicemen who are totally untrained for the civil life, who do not know any business; nor can they run any industry though they are fit to do some work physically. Therefore, after the retirements for the Armed Forces who come from the lower ranks, the Government should open some refresher courses for opting for civil life. Otherwise their life becomes totally useless after the retirement and they cannot do anything even though they are fit to work. Or, they should be absorbed in certain disciplinary lines, either in Police or in some other branch of the Government, wherever the Government deems fit.

Let there be a committee for rehabilitating the ex-servicemen. For the simple reason they retired earlier than the civil servants should not come in the way of their rehabilitation.

Lastly, the Government of India selects some students from the technical colleges for the future building of the armed personnel. After they finish that probationary course, after three or four years, they will come back. Why should his counterpart in the other society get more pay, better benefits and a better life either in the industry or like the civil servants in IAS or IPS? If this is the only attraction or temptation to come back then it becomes very difficult and we cannot build up the morale in the Armed Forces. Therefore, I request the Defence Ministry to look into this matter and create some attraction or incentives for people to join the Armed forces to safeguard the integrity and unity of this country.

Lastly,....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This was your last point.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Lastly, I thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAVAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been elected from Saharsa district of Bihar. Each and every Indian is aware of the hardships our armed forces had to face at the time of Indo-China war in 1962. The railway line along the China border...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We don't have much time. So, come to the main point please.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: The then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru felt the need for construction a road along the boarder in Bihar connecting Darbhanga with Forbesganj so that transportation is not disrupted in the event of the railway services getting disturbed. The Defence Ministry had given its consent to the construction of this defence road under the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans but the construction work has not been taken up till today. Our Prime Minister has just now spoken about the adverse situation prevailing in the country and said that nothing can be said about the shape the events may take in the near future. Therefore, I urge the Government through you, to arrange the construction of this road from Darbhanga to Forbesganj as soon as possible for the sake of securing our borders.

This road can be used for transportation upto the borders of three neighbouring countries-viz. Nepal, Bangladesh and China, if only a bridge is constructed across the river Kosi. There is a Sainik School in District Hazaribagh which caters to education of students from 6th to 11th standard, and within the campus of this very school, education from K. G. TO 5th class is privately arranged. 15-20 years have passed since this school started functioning. This being a very good institution, I would like the Government to take over this K. G. school so as to bring it under the control of the Defence Ministry. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a total of Rs. 3875 crores, which included the provision for pension of the ex-servicemen were provided in the Defence Budget of 1980-81; but this year, Rs. 15750 crores have been allocated exclusively to the Defence Budget besides Rs. 500 crores earmarked for the pensions. More money seems to have been spent under other heads. This year's defence budget shows a five-fold increase over that of 1980-81. Never before, not even during the periods of war in 1962, 1965 and 1971, has any budget shown such a sharp increase as in the present budget. I can't understand how this budget has been presented. The resource-rich countries like the USA and the USSR, drastically cut their defence budgets and arms expenditures today for bringing in peace and development. Therefore, arises the need for India to establish a model in the third world by making strides in the field of peace and stability, but we are heading towards war. Everybody knows that the nuisance of war leads to horrible devastation and impedes the development of a country. The progress and development of both India and Pakistan would be thwarted as a result of this. A tendency for peace is seen among the South Asian countries, but India is not taking any initiative in this regard. On the other hand, these countries look at India with suspicion because of its inclination for military prosperity and regional hegemony. By making a sharp increase in our defence budget, we try to drive home the point that Pakistan aided by America can opt for war. But if this tussle continues for long, the development of our country will be hindered. Therefore, we wish India to enter into a treaty of peace and compromise with Pakistan, but our diplomatic efforts in this direction have failed so far. Averting war and creating a peaceful atmosphere through diplomatic efforts would set the precedent for presenting a model. Shri Madhu Dandavate said in his Budget speech that a provision of such magnitude in the Defence Budget was made after assessing the situation of Pakistan. When we overlook our own situation while drafting the Budget and keep in mind some acts of terror-

[Sh. Rameshwar Prasad]

ism and subversion by Pakistan in December and January, military exercises are bound to follow. Our Budget signifies more of a reaction to the Pakistani action than an action initiated independently. We wish we could formulate our budget on our own without the consideration of countering the tension or subversion created by Pakistan in December and January every year. I would like to tell you that the whole production of the defence sector has been piling up without any use. The Bofors scandal and the corruption involved in such deals, are the outcome of importing arms and equipment from abroad. Under these circumstances, I am doubtful about corruption being checked. Corruption cannot be checked when we import our defence equipment and let our indigenous production degenerate in the Godowns.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are ringing the bell. Therefore, I would like to say only one thing in the end and that is that ample time is given to others to speak and ours being a smaller party, is not allotted adequate time. This is not proper.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted to your party is already over.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my party joins the Hon. Prime Minister in appreciating and applauding the Indian army and its jawans.

Indian Army has always been something every Indian could be proud of. It added one more feather to its cap when it brought honour to India by living upto its exemplary gallantry in Sri Lanka and Siachen. One can hardly find words in its eulogy. Our jawans have stood to the test of time whether it was to foil a coup attempt in Maldives or any other adversity. Our army, I am sure, will also stand to the test that waits them over our borders. But one thing that agitates every mind and is no less significant is that what type of a political leadership are we offering to the army. It is not good on the part of our

Prime Minister to evade the query raised by our friends regarding the quality of gun. It is a matter of national importance at this juncture, when our foes are on their legs at the border that there should be no suspicion among our jawans with regard to the quality of arms and ammunition they hold. I would like the hon. Minister of State for Defence to kindly throw some light on this aspect.

Both the super-powers are coming closer to each other today and the areas of tension are getting eased in Europe. But, unfortunately, we have to suffer the retribution of this trend, because the economy of at least one of them, if not both, depends upon this arms business. I fear that the zones of tension that get relaxed in Europe may come over to our sub-continent. They will try to channelise the armament which they cannot use now to be consumed around our neighbourhood. Trinkomali aside, Singapore is also becoming a subject of anxiety now. I would like to insist upon the Hon. Prime Minister through the hon. Minister of State for Defence that he may consider this situation and by using our diplomatic channels, endeavor to prevent the entry of such arms into our neighbouring countries.

I would not like to add anything to what the Hon. Prime Minister has said in clear terms about Pakistan. I want to say only this much that Pakistan is trying to make its army more aggressive by giving it an Islamic concept.

We should tell them in clear terms that if they try to meddle with the Kashmir issue or make any attempt to aid the Punjab extremists, we are not going to observe the sanctity of line of actual control. Instead we should categorically express our views regarding occupied Kashmir. Bhartiya Janata Party has also passed a resolution in Calcutta to the effect. The time has come when we should unitedly give a thought to this issue. After all Kashmir belongs to us only.

Sir, the integrated missile programme is progressing very well but a lot is being reported in the newspapers about our main

battle tank. We should pay attention to complete the programme within the stipulated time and also carry out development in it. Our Defence Production Department has done a commendable job. Besides those efforts we should try to pool our scientific potential whether it is in private sector or defence organisation in order to keep pace with the latest development in the field of weapons.

The need of the hour is to pay adequate attention to N. C. C. also. In 1962 appropriate attention was paid in this direction, however, later there was some lackness in this regard. It would be better if the Government pays attention to it and gears up N.C.C. in colleges and universities. In a way territorial army is the backbone of the country. We should think in terms of developing it further. As compared to other nations the percentage of expenditure incurred by us on territorial army is certainly much less. Therefore it is essential for us to think about this aspect also. Besides this, in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh where there is concentration of ex-servicemen we should think about the expansion of territorial army.

Once an ecological task force was constituted. However, after the formation of a few battalions the programme was abandoned. I would suggest that some more battalions of ecological task force should be formed. There are 60 thousand ex-servicemen in Pithoragarh alone. This task can be done there. An army school should also be established in Pithoragarh. The Uttar Pradesh Government has sent a proposal in this regard. It should be considered.

Some relaxation should be given in the recruitment standards, for the people from the hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh. I have been constantly demanding relaxation in this regard but the attitude of the Government has not changed. The geographical and climatic condition of that area are such that though people are undoubtedly brave they are not well built. I would request the Government to grant them some relaxation while recruiting them.

The Hon. Prime Minister has commended the ex-servicemen but he has evaded his promise of one rank one pension which was a national commitment by simply stating that a committee has been constituted. After all how far will this matter be prolonged. We have heard from him in the highest democratic institution that one rank one pension is his commitment and he will fulfil it. But now a Committee has been constituted to look into it. Rs. 1600 crores have been allocated for pension but this amount will be inadequate once we accept the concept of one rank one pension in principle. This issue should be given a thought. Some of the Government departments are very careless in the matter of seniority of ex-servicemen.

With regard to the seniority of the re-employed ex-servicemen I would request you to at least instruct the different ministries of the Government of India to abide by the guidelines given by the Government and implement them properly. There is need to improve the working of not only the Directorate of Ex-servicemen at the centre but all such organisations at state and district levels. The ex-servicemen have many doubts about these organisations in their minds. I would like to urge the Government to give a thought to the issue of improving the working of ex-servicemen organisations.

Very few Burmese pensioners are left and they get a meagre pension. I request the Government to consider increasing their pension. The minimum service for being eligible for pension which is 13-14 years of service should be reduced to six years. Besides our soldiers are not getting the benefits of PEXSEM I and PEXSEM II. I would urge the Government to instruct the Sainik Boards at the district level to pay attention in this direction and grant maximum possible funds to ex-servicemen to enable them to progress in the field of self-employment.

Shri Yadav has given a good suggestion regarding the Ordnance factory.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rawat ji, you are prolonging the matter too much.

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I am just touching the points only. Some times I may be overlapping my point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are making good points. But I must tell you that the time is limited.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT. Twenty minutes are still left for our party. I will take that time.

[Translation]

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): The fact that only five Opposition Members are present in the House, shows how concerned the Opposition is about the problem.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We are equally concerned about your safety. When your bills fall through it is we who come to your rescue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the Ordnance factories are functioning very well and the management and workers are doing a commendable job by discharging their duties with utmost devotion. However, of late the policy has been to award more and more work to private contractors. This is indeed not a healthy practice. There is a great resentment in the employees working in Ordnance factories in this regard and doubts are being raised in and outside the Parliament on this subject. I would recommend that this practice be discontinued and this work be entrusted to Ordnance factories. Many posts are lying vacant in these factories. You may not be in position to remove the ban on recruitment but efforts should be made to fill the vacant posts. More than 100 arbitration awards are pending. Steps should be taken to implement them. The Government made all sorts of promises during the elections but now at least one of

the promises should be fulfilled for the sake of those defence personnels who are engaged in the production of weapons. I would request the Government to make a statement on the issue of implementation of arbitration awards.

There had been certain anomalies in the recommendations made by the fourth Pay Commission. In this regard various employees organisations have been raising their voice from time to time. I would request the Government to kindly look into the matter.

While concluding I share the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Prime Minister. So far as the defence of the country is concerned we believe in one ideology and that is of protecting our borders and our self respect at any cost. We are Indians to the core and forget our party affiliations if it comes to defending our borders.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, due to the lateness of the hour, I will speak for a very short time to bring the debate to a conclusion. (*Interruptions*) My first duty is to offer my thanks to the Chair for permitting such a full scale debate on Defence. it is not my experience that this is being done in the past to this extent and I am very grateful to you for having given all the time for the necessary information to come to us. This is an occasion to thank all the Members for making such valuable contributions starting from yesterday evening. We have taken down notes of all the statements made and the suggestions to improve our defence effort and I will see to it that each one is examined. We will also give a personal feedback to the Members concerned.

Sir, as I have mentioned earlier, I do not want to take too long a time because so much has been said and it is not every easy to digest that has been said and make a short ending. But I would like, however, to refer to

two things which came under rather severe criticism and that is the Research and Development effort. I would like to correct some impressions, which I think, in my view are not correct and that is about LCA. LCA is a project and the project definition is over. Now, the Full Scale Engineering Development is on. We hope to build two prototypes in the coming years and hope to fly the prototype by 1995. Already, the engineers have move to HAL for design and full development. And another last comment which has been referred by many speakers is about MBT. ARJUN is running with a diesel engine developing 1500 BHP. The guns, armour and the hull are indigenous. So far as ARJUN is concerned, it is now undergoing trials at Rajasthan both for mobility and firing trials. Already, the Army is now planning to place a trial order for these tanks. So, that gives the impression of how much progress has been made. There are many other efforts which are related to Research and Development, but for lack of time I will not make any reference to them now. As far as production is concerned. I would like to bring to your attention that many people praised the Ordnance Factories and HAL. Taken as a whole, considering the order situation, financial situation, I think, all these units have done fairly well. I have taken it on myself to make sure that the production department becomes more efficient and above all make use of the industrial power of the country. This has not been done till recent times, and five or ten years ago, there was not so much industry in the country. We must make use of the industry because as was pointed out by the Prime Minister, the defence of the country is not simply the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, but of each individual. It is very essential that the industry is brought into the strengthening of the various parts of the defence forces and the whole country as such. Just now, the Prime Minister made a fine intervention. Actually, I was supposed to make the intervention and he was supposed to end. But it is now almost reading a detective story where you know the end and I give the clues now. so, it does not seem a very

satisfactory situation. Therefore, I would propose that we pass the Demands without much more discussion. If, of course, you suggest that I make more comments, I will do it. But, due to lateness of the hour and there was hardly any Party differences at all in the debate, I suggest that we pass the Demands for the Defence Ministry.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond harbour): Sir, we are entitled for a long reply. Will the Minister promise to give us a written reply to the points raised by us? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Sir, I can understand his problem of answering every Member, but at least for major points he should answer. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence to the Vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

The Cut Motions No. 1,26 to 29,33 and 63 to 69 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence to vote.

The question is

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 12 to 18 relating to the Ministry of Defence.”

The motion was adopted

Demands for Grants, 1990-91 in respect of the Ministry of Defence voted by Lok Sabha

No. and Name of Demands	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE				
12. Ministry of Defence	238,17,00,000	39,13,00,000	714,50,00,000	117,40,00,000
13. Defence Pensions	374,94,00,000	—	1124,83,00,000	—
14. Defence Services—Army	2045,99,00,000	—	6137,96,00,000	—
15. Defence Services—Navy	225,20,00,000	—	675,60,00,000	—
16. Defence Services—Air Force	519,66,00,000	—	1558,97 00,000	—
17. Defence Ordnance Factories	90,32,00,000	—	270,98,00,000	—
18. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	—	1198,88,00,000	—	3596,66,00,000

521 *Demands for Grants
(General), 1990-91*

CHAITRA 20, 1912 (SAKA)

Min. of Defence 522

19.41 hrs.

*Eleven of the clock on Wednesday,
April 11, 1990/Chaitra 21' 1912
(Saka)*

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
