

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Fourteenth Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



**सत्यमेव जयते**

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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# CONTENTS

(*Eighth Series, v*

*Session, 1989/1911 (Saka)*

No. 6, Tuesday, July 25, 1989/ Sravana 3, 1911 (Saka)

## COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:	1—36
* Starred Questions Nos.      102, 104 to 107 and 110	
Written Answers to Questions:	37—356
Starred Questions Nos.      101, 109, 111 to 115 and 118 to 120	37—70
Unstarred Questions Nos.      1014, 1015, 1018 to 1022, 1024 to 1027, 1029, 1030, 1033 to 1037, 1039, 1040, 1042 to 1047, 1049 to 1052, 1054, 1055, 1057 to 1060, 1062 to 1064, 1066 to 1075, 1077 to 1099, 1101 to 1108, 1110 to 1112, 1114 to 1123, 1127 to 1135, 1137, 1138, 1140 to 1143, 1146 to 1158, 1160, 1163 to 1194, 1197, 1199, 1200, 1202 to 1204, 1206 to 1225, 1228, 1229, 1233 to 1236, 1238, 1239 and 1241 to 1244.	71—356
Resignation by Members	357—369 462—464
Papers Laid on the Table	369—372
Rules Committee	373
Fourth Report — <i>Laid</i>	
Committee on Petitions	373
Twelfth Report — <i>Presented</i>	
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1989-90 Statement — <i>Presented</i>	373—374
Matters Under Rule 377	374—378

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

- (i) Need to prevent abuse of provisions of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act. 374—375

Shri Shantaram Potdukhe

- (ii) Need to provide funds for the completion of Budhal-Mahore-Gool Road. 375

Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan

- (iii) Need to resotre Pantry Car Services in Ferozepur-Janata Express 375—376

Shri Anoopchand Shah

- (iv) Need to give clearance to the setting up of a Growth Centre and Industrial Development Authority for Gorakhpur 376

Shri Madan Pandey

- (v) Need to declare Eundi district of Rajasthan as 'Zero Industry District' 377

Shri Shanti Dhariwal

- (vi) Need for adequate steps to save North Bihar from recurring floods 377—378

Shri Kali Prasad Pandey

- (vii) Need to rehabilitate the farmers of Baswara district of Rajasthan affected by Mahi Bajaj Sagar Bandh. 378

Shri Prabhu Lal Rawat

- (viii) Need to open separate units for C.G.H.S. card holders in various hospitals in the country 378

Dr. Phulrenu Guha

Discussion Under Rule 193 379—462

Paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 1988 (No. 2 of 1980) - Union Government - Defence Services (Army and Ordnance Factories)

Shri Asutosh Law

379—384



श्री Shankar Lal	385—389
श्री Syed Shahabuddin	389—396
श्री A.K.Panja	396—417
श्री K.R. Natarajan	417—420
Shri A. Charles	420—429
Shri P. Chidambaram	429—453
Prof. Saifuddin Soz	453—457
श्री Viridhi Chander Jain	457—462



# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

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Tuesday, July 25 1989/ Sravana 3, 1911  
(Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Facilities to Boost Cargo Export

\*102. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new system is being evolved to help boost cargo export;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether necessary facilities have been provided to Air India for the purpose and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether similar facilities will also be granted to foreign airlines; and

(e) if so, the main benefits which would accrue from the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e). For the purpose of increasing the air capacity out of India which would help in export of cargo, the following steps have been taken:

1) During the peak season commencing from January to July, sched-

uled and non-scheduled freighter operations of all airlines, including foreign airlines, are permitted with inward freight rights without restrictions.

2) Cargo capacity of the national carrier has been increased.

3) The holding capacity for export cargo at the international airports has been substantially augmented.

4) The demurrage free period for keeping cargo at the international airports has been increased, keeping in view the evacuation capacity of airlines.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I asked this question because there was a news item which appeared in the Indian Express'. We have all heard about bonded labour. For the first time in this newspaper, it is reported that Air India is reportedly trying to introduce the system of bonded trucks under which cargo will be custom cleared at the original point which will then be custom sealed and transported to Indira Gandhi International Airport. He has given the details of augmenting the cargo export. There are three or four points.

I would like to know, compared to the previous peak season from January to July, what is the quantum of export cargo and during this peak season, on account of augmenting this facility, what is the quantum-wise as well as the value of the export cargo.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The bonded truck system has been started only very recently. That was started because the cargo should not be collected at the airports and it

should not occupy the facility which is provided there for keeping the cargo. At the point where the cargo originates, from there it is taken, it is put into the truck, then it is sealed and the Customs seal is also put there. So it does not go to the godown, there it is not cleared; but it directly goes to the aircraft and from there it is taken.

As far as the statistics asked by the Hon. Member is concerned, we shall have to collect these statistics. These statistics keep changing because everywhere it depends on the quantity which is required to be exported and imported and things like that.

As far as the capacity is concerned, we know how much capacity has been provided by us. The capacity provided in line flight in 1987-88 is 904.9 tonnes and in freighter 406.5 tonnes. In 1988-89 in line flight it is 1222.1 tonnes and in freighter it is 132.0 tonnes. In 1989-90 in line flight it is 1312.2 tonnes and in freighter it is 150 tonnes. This is the capacity which has been provided.

Over and above this, we are allowing the foreign airlines also to carry the goods. If they want to bring the goods cargo to the country and at the same time if they want to take cargo from here, we are allowing them. There are many other steps which have been taken.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: In his reply to part (d) of the question he has mentioned that to increase air capacity out of India which would help in export of cargo, the demurrage free period for keeping cargo at the international airport has been increased keeping in view the evacuation capacity of airlines. The demurrage period, as I understand, is seven days after the despatch. I do not know if that period has been increased or not.

My own experience is that—I had a small parcel last week and I happened to go over there—found to my surprise that for the very seventh day they have collected demurrage from me. I don't know how it is done. Only to illustrate an example. I have mentioned this. You have said that demurrage

free period for keeping the cargo at international airport has been increased. you kindly throw some light on this?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The demurrage free period allowed for the cargo to be kept in the international airport was six days. That period had been increased to fifteen days till 31.5.89. So for fifteen days without paying any demurrage, you could keep the cargo.

### **Construction of Marine Drive from Konark to Gopalpur in Orissa**

\*104. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has sent a proposal to build a marine drive from Konark to Gopalpur via Chilka Lake to promote tourism in the district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government contemplate to include the proposal to develop the marine drive in the Eighth plan for promoting Konark, Puri, Chilka and Gopalpur as international tourist centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Central Department of Tourism has neither received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for central financial assistance to build a marine drive from Konark to Gopalpur via Chilka Lake nor is marine drive an approved plan scheme of the Department.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI BRAJAMOCHAN MOHANTY: This answer is not satisfactory. I think it is not a

sympathetic approach to the problem. So far as Konark, Puri, Chilka and Gopalpur are concerned, each one is a place of tourism. They are international centres of tourism. Since Gopalpur is developed into a small port, it is necessary that all the places should be connected by a marine drive and I have written to the hon. Minister in this regard, once or twice and the reply was quite positive that they have called for a project report from the State Government. My submission is when the State Government is having no funds, why not the Central Government take it up in their plan? If you say, absolutely. No, sir, No, sir, Yes, sir, it is no use. You are a responsible Minister for the country and it is not right to give that type of answer.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I do agree that Konark, Gopalpur and Puri are very important tourist spots and Chilka Lake is also a very important place. All that is necessary to develop at Konark, Puri, Chilka is being done. We are putting up these things with the assistance given by the Department of Tourism. But as far as the construction of roads for a marine drive is concerned, it is not the responsibility of the Tourism Department. That has to be done by a different Ministry. At the same time, the construction of roads is the responsibility of the State Government. They have to write to the Department and the Ministry which is responsible for the construction of roads if they want roads. If they want something to be done as regards railways, they have to write to the Railway Ministry and if they want something to be done as regards Civil Aviation, they have to write to the Civil Aviation Ministry. The Tourism Department receives very limited budgetary support of not more than Rs. 50 crores. So, it is difficult for this Ministry to give money for the construction of roads in the States. That is why I have said that it is not the responsibility of the Tourism Department. The State Government also has not written in this regard. So, the question does not arise. That does not mean that we do not realise the importance of the place.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no use of getting annoyed.

[English]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: One thing I can analyse now is that the funds are limited. But all the same, it is the primary responsibility of the Tourism Department to promote tourism. This is a place of international tourist centre. So, my submission is why not the hon. Minister coordinate the activities with other Departments and process so that there could be a marine drive? That may be done during the 8th plan or during the 9th plan. These places may be inter-linked to set up a marine drive. That is what I said. So, much of sentiment of the people of that region of the country is involved here. My submission is that let the Minister reconsider it and give a positive answer which will be helpful to remove all the dissatisfaction that prevails in that region of the country.

AN. HON. MEMBER: He will sentimentally share with you.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the only point I am trying to make is that the responsibility for the development and encouragement of tourism is not only the responsibility of the Central Government. This responsibility is shouldered by the Private sector, by the State Governments and by the Central Government. The Central Government is actually helping the State Governments to prepare the Five Year Plans, Ten Year Plans, and Fifteen Year Perspective Plans for the development. In certain matters they are helping them to give information to the tourists in the country and outside the country also. At some places, some minimum facilities have to be provided and for providing those minimum facilities, some encouragement is given by the Central Government. But, as far as construction of roads and things like this are concerned, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government

and if they want any assistance, there is a Ministry for this purpose which they can approach and if you want me to plead your case, well, I will be happy to plead your case.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH:** Sir, the question is very specific. Part (c) of the question is, "whether Union Government contemplate to include the proposal to develop the marine drive in the Eighth Plan". That is the question.

No specific answer has been given, as far as this question is concerned. What is stated, that improvement has been done at Gopalpur for tourism, is not correct. Nothing has been done. It is a health resort from the British times. Nothing has been done for the promotion of tourism to Gopalpur. As such, the question of tourism to that sea-side health resort is going down. Further communication is necessary for tourism. So I would like to know the initiative taken by the Central Government to promote tourism in these areas which are famous not only in India but outside also. Will he take initiative?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** I am not disagreeing about the importance of these places. As far as specific tourism activity is concerned we will do our best to provide whatever can be provided but let us understand that we have a Government in which the responsibilities are apportioned. There are certain things which have to be done by the State Government. There are certain things which have to be done by the Ministry of Surface Transport and there are things which have to be done by the Railway Ministry. If this is the apportionment of the responsibility to be shouldered by different departments we shall have to approach them. If you are asking a question which can be answered by the Planning Commission I am not in a position to answer that question. What I am saying is that road construction is not the responsibility of the Tourism Department. Let us understand this fact. Moreover I am saying if construction of the road is necessary I am ready to plead with the Ministry of Tourism for this purpose.

**SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** The real meaning of the question is that all the tourist spots as well as linking of the tourist spots should be there. First of all the tourist spots like Konark, Puri and Chilka have to be developed. Minister has also shared our sentiments on that. As regards Chilka whatever has to be done has not yet been done. That is the case with Konark also. In Chilka we have not started the work which should be done. Chilka is the biggest lagoon in the country and it has immense potentiality. Even the Estimates Committee of Parliament has given a report on that and we do not know which of its recommendations have been implemented. I would like to point out there are many beautiful islands in Chilka. Will the Government consider to set-up hotels and restaurants to attract tourists there? Chilka is a beautiful spot will the Minister consider of having any action plan of tourism comprising development of infrastructure, air-strip, water transport, house boats, water sports, wild life promotion, fishing, etc. I would like to know whether they will consider an action plan for Chilka only.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** The hon. Member is in a position to understand and know what is being done by the Central Government as well as the State Government from very close quarters.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is why she is so emphatic about it.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** I had gone to Orissa and I had surveyed the entire State of Orissa by helicopter. We have pin-pointed the places where development can take place. The Chief Minister as well as the Minister of Tourism of the State was also with me. They have prepared the master-plan for the development of Konark, Lalitgiri, Udaigiri and Chilka. The master-plan prepared by us has been sent to the State Government and we are awaiting the reply from the State Government for the implementation of the master plan. When their comments are received then we can decide as to what can be done by the Central

private sector. As far as construction of hotels is concerned as a matter of policy we have left it to the private sector to build the hotels because we do not want to build the hotels and run them. It is only where that nobody is prepared to go and build the hotels, the State Government or the Central Government would go. Now, at Gopalpuram also, there is a hotel. At Chilka, there is a hotel. As far as Chilka is concerned, we have given them the water boats. We are trying to develop some islands. We are also trying to develop areas around Chilka. There is no problem. There is a comprehensive plan. If you study it, you will be able to produce some very good points.

[Translation]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Will you give more importance to the Chief Minister or the Chief Minister's wife.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will give more importance to the better-half and the Member in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: As a Member of the House also.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes, as a Member of the House.

### Airlink to Chitrakoot and Maihar in Madhya Pradesh

\*105. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Chitrakoot and Maihar in Madhya Pradesh by air with the rest of India in view of their historical, religious and cultural importance and also a large number of tourists and pilgrims visiting those places from India and abroad;

or, if so, the probable date by which

airlink will be provided to both these places; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Indian Airlines and Vayudoot have no immediate plans to airlink Chitrakoot and Maihar in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Both these places are not very far away from Satna which is served by a Vayudoot thrice a week Dornier service on routes Bhopal-Rewa-Satara-Satna.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have so far heard of 'Nayyar', what is this 'Mayyar'?

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Mr. Speaker Sir, first of all I would like to tell you that this is not 'Mayyar' but "Maihar". And it is not Satana' but 'Satna'. Please inform the hon. Minister. His Ministry should have told him at least this much.

The second thing which I would like to submit is that his Ministry has completely ignored the crux of my question and given a routine answer. I asked whether there was any proposal to link Chitrakoot and Maihar in Madhya Pradesh by air with the rest of India in view of their historical, religious and cultural importance. Will the hon. Minister point out the fact to his Ministry that Chitrakoot is the place where Lord Ram spent 14 years in exile and made preparation for the liquidation of Ravana in the battle fought against him? Today we see reincarnations of 'Ravana' everywhere. In such circumstances, more and more people should pay visit to the place in my State so that they could get inspiration to liquidate the modern 'Ravana' Sir, thousands of visitors to that place return disappointed as there are no transport and lodging facilities. This also causes inconvenience to several scholars who go there to do

research work on Tulsidas or Khankhana. Will the hon. Minister kindly reconsider the matter keeping these things in view?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** There are no two opinions about importance of Chitrakoot. But we are unable to provide an air service to that place due to shortage of aircraft. The two places referred to by him, are provided air link from a place which is at a distance of 70 kilometres from one of these places and at a distance of 40 kilometres from the other. Our aircraft operate up to a point located at a distance of 40 kilometres from one place. So it is difficult to provide another air service to that area.

Another point I want to mention is that the Central Government does not spend money by itself. When the Central Government receives a proposal and project report for development of a particular place by the concerned State Government which is willing to contribute 40% or 60% or 70% of the cost of development, the Central Government provides the rest of the amount to the concerned State Government which spends the amount. Neither the strength of the tourism department is large enough nor huge funds are available at its disposal. Development work is done by the State Government. If the State Government intends to develop that area and sends a proposal to the Central Government, we shall certainly help them.

**SHRI AZIZ QURESHI:** Mr. Speaker Sir, one of the main reasons why Chitrakoot has not been developed is that it has become a bone of contention between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Both States are making claims and counter-claims in regard to their jurisdiction over Chitrakoot. Is the hon. Minister aware that I had submitted a proposal in this very House that the Central Government should set up a Chitrakoot Development Authority for the development of Chitrakoot and this Authority should receive funds directly from the Central Government? I had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister in this regard and I understand that some directions have been given to the Chief Ministers of the two States. Will the hon. Minister

consider the proposal against this background?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Both of them appear to be gentlemen. So, who is 'Ravana'?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Please give me the date on which this proposal was made.

**SHRI AZIZ QURESHI:** The date can be verified from the Lok Sabha records.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Sir, if I know the date I can answer his point.

**SHRI AZIZ QURESHI:** Suppose date is not readily available at the moment, will you please take action, if such a proposal is now made?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** As I said earlier in my reply, in view of Chitrakoot's importance.....

**SHRI AZIZ QURESHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am talking about the proposed Central Development Authority for Chitrakoot, the setting up of which would simplify matters and the Ministry would have a direct control over it.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** The Tourism Ministry does not set up any Central Development Authority.

[*English*]

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN:** Sir, the Civil Aviation Ministry definitely deserves to be congratulated for expansion of air services in the country. But I regret to inform him, through you Sir, that Jabalpur is a place where in early 1988, there were two air services, one of the Indian Airlines and the other of Vayudoot, how, it has been decreased to one. You are also aware that the Ministry is going to get some more Boeing aircraft and most of the routes will be served by Boeing in the near future and Avros will be going out of commission. The case of making the landing strip of Jabalpur airport fit for



operation of Boeing has been going on for a long time. In spite of the fact that the land required for expansion belongs to the State Government they are ready to part with that land and the Ministry of Defence, who had certain objections because of air safety of certain defence installations at Jabalpur, has now given the 'No Objection Certificate', as far as my information goes, and all is clear for the Civil Aviation Ministry to undertake the job of expanding the landing strip with a view to make Jabalpur Airport fit for Boeing operation. When and how are you going to implement this? What is the target date by which you expect to complete this task since it is not a very stupendous task? Jabalpur has to be made fit for Boeing landing. When is it going to happen?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): When will the turn of Wardha come?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sathe, the question has been hijacked.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: No Central Minister wants to come to Jabalpur because there is no Boeing service and in Vayudoot service, you don't even serve water or tea.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Second thing is that I had told him that flights should be punctual, no matter if services are curtailed.

[*English*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Even though this is not directly connected with the main question, I would like to say that we would be interested in doing something for Jabalpur but there are technical difficulties. You know that we have ammunition depot over there. We are told that if a bigger aircraft flies over that area, because of the vibration, ignition can take place and it can explode. This is the

technical objection raised by them. As far as my information goes, the Defence Ministry is still objecting. But our people are going to meet the Defence Ministry people and I think this can be sorted out and then we can look at it. But it is not always possible to construct the airport, provide landing facilities, tea and coffee, etc. at one and the same time. Let us please understand that Vayudoot services are going to be used in the country as bush operations. They are only for short distance operations such as half-an-hour or one hour flying. And in Vayudoot, we do not have enough space to carry eatables, drinking materials, etc.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is very difficult even to carry human beings.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL: On the one hand, we are trying to meet the requirements of the human beings, and on the other hand, we receive innuendos. Kindly understand that Vayudoot is mainly meant for a particular kind of operation. Do not compare the operation of the Vayudoot with that of the Indian Airlines of Air India or for that matter any other Airlines. The very purpose should be understood and let us be little kind towards Vayudoot.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister for efficient functioning of his department and for providing Boeing or Vayudoot services to a number of places. As the hon. Minister said, Vayudoot cannot cover long distances, I request him to accept my suggestion. The Vayudoot flight from Delhi to Jhansi - Orchha - Khajuraho and Chitrakoot takes less than 30 minutes. All these places are tourist spots. Jhansi is a place of historical importance and so is Orchha which is a place of religious and tourist importance as well as birth place of Chandra Shekhar Azad and is situated of a distance of 20-25 kilometres from Jhansi. Similarly Khajuraho and Chitrakoot are also important. Will he try to provide Vayudoot services for these places? If this step is taken I shall be very

grateful.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when some hon. Member praises the performance of our airlines, we feel very happy. I thank you and the hon. Member for acknowledging our efforts. Presently, we are facing shortage of aircraft. Just today, I came to know that we are going to get two Dornier aircraft from the Defence Services. Only after their delivery we shall be able to do something for that area. I shall be pleased to help and efforts will definitely be made. But let this not be taken as an assurance. I shall definitely try.

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI:** The hon. Speaker spoke about the punctuality in operation of the flights. The departure timing of the flight for Khajuraho should be changed from 1.00 P.M. to 10.a.m.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let this end here.

Next question, Shri Mullappally Ramachandran.

[English]

### **Passenger and Cargo Traffic handled at Trivandrum Airport**

\*106. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state.

(a) the details of passenger and cargo traffic handled through Trivandrum Airport from January to June, 1989;

(b) whether the profit earned at the Trivandrum Airport during this period exceeds the profit during the corresponding period in 1987 and 1988;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the routes which earn the maximum profits for Trivandrum Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** (a) to (d). Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot altogether handled 253462 passengers at Trivandrum Airport during the period January to June, 89. During the same period 6132 tonnes of Cargo was also handled. There is no system of working out routelinked profitability of an airport.

**SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Sir, Trivandrum airport has twenty or more international flights weekly and this particular airport caters to the needs of hundreds of thousands of Kerala passengers who are living abroad, specially in Gulf countries. Under these circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any survey has been conducted to explore the possibility of declaring this airport as an international airport. If not, is there any recommendation or proposal with the Government at present?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Sir, this kind of question has been answered time and again on the floor of the House. As a matter of policy we don't want to declare any of the airports in the country as international airport apart from the four international airports which we have here. But at the same time there are some very important airports which are important for international traffic also and Trivandrum is one of them. So, all the facilities for handling the international traffic will be provided and being provided but as far as declaration is concerned, which involves certain other things, it is not going to come.

**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** From the answer given by the Hon. Minister it is known that Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot together handled 253462 passengers at Trivandrum Airport during the period January to June 1989. During the same period 6132 tonnes of cargo was also handled. Under these circumstances I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether there are any schemes or proposals for the improvement and renovation of Trivandrum Airport for providing facilities to passengers as well as cargo facilities

and if so, what are the proposals with the Ministry?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Sir, the process of developing the airports and the terminal building, airstrips and the cargo handling facilities is all the time going on. As far as specific details are concerned, I will send them to the hon. Member in writing.

[Translation]

**SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the hon Minister has formulated any proposal to meet the fast increasing demand for providing airlinks in different parts of the country and the time by which such a proposal would be executed? There are some important places which are situated between two airports. One such place is Sagar which lies between Bhopal and Jabalpur. It is about 200 kms. from both the airports. There should be no hitch in providing air services to Sagar. The Madhya Pradesh Government has also submitted a proposal in this regard. Besides, the need of the area has also increased a lot. I would like to know by when Sagar will be linked by Vayudoot or Indian Airlines.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Sir, Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and other organisations like International Airport Authority and National Airport Authority have prepared plans for the next five to fifteen years and we have a rough estimate with us. A huge sum is needed for this entire development work. We shall constitute a committee to look into all these aspects. We need about Rs. 20,000 crores for all these things. The question is how to collect such a huge sum of Rs. 20,000 crores and utilise it properly. Indian Airlines, Air India and other organisations are also trying to complete their work according to the plan.

So far as the question of connecting Sagar with air services is concerned, it is the Indian Airlines and Vayudoot which looks after it. The Ministry merely provides them broad guidelines about the distributions. We do not decide the routes or connections to be

provided between two stations. We shall see if something can be done regarding your suggestion. I will be very happy if something is done but you will excuse me if we are unable to do anything.

[English]

**SHRI T. BASHEER:** Sir, the hon. Minister is right in saying that the issue of declaring Trivandrum Airport as an international airport has come in this House time and again because that is a long standing genuine demand of the people of Kerala. My colleague Shri Ramachandran has correctly stated that about 20 international flights per week are operating from Trivandrum Airport. And from the details, it is understood that within six months about 253462 passengers were handled at Trivandrum Airport. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is correct to say that the National Airports Authority have recommended the upgradation of some airports in the country, and whether Trivandrum airport is one of those airports suggested by the National Airports Authority of India. If so, what steps have Government taken on those recommendations; if not, does Government propose to constitute a committee to go into these aspects, and if so, what are the details thereof?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL:** It is not only the Trivandrum airport which is asked to be declared as an international airport. Demands have come from people in Andhra Pradesh for declaring Hyderabad as an international airport, from Gujarat for declaring Ahmedabad as an international airport, from Orissa for declaring Bhubaneswar as an international airport, and from the people of Maharashtra for declaring Nagpur as an international airport. Bangalore is also there. There are many other States... (Interruptions)

**SHRI T. BASHEER:** Government must have some criteria for this. (Interruptions)

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL:** Also Jaipur and other places. So, demands have come; and the policy of the Government of India is

to have only four international airports for the time being; and we are not going to declare others as international airports.

As far as development of these airports is concerned, for the information of the hon. Member and the august House, I would like to say that we have taken up the development of many, many airports in the country. Ahmedabad is one; Nagpur is another. Bhubaneswar is there, Bangalore is there; and Trivandrum is very much there. And there are Chandigarh, Patna, Lucknow and Guwahati. These airports are being developed, and the development of these airports is being done by the National Airports Authority. It is not necessary to have a separate committee for these things. Those who are working in the National Airports Authority are experts in this area, and they do have some plans, and all those things. Details about all those things can be provided to the hon. Member, if the hon. Member wants to have them.

#### **Power Project in Delhi with World Bank Aid**

\*107. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a power project in Delhi with Bank aid;

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

(c) the amount of World bank aid expected to be obtained for that project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) At present there is no proposal to set up any Power generation project in Delhi with the aid of World Bank.

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

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: From the newspaper Economic Times dated the 30th June 1989 it appears that the Chief Executive of DESU had said that a World Bank project was being mooted, with the help of Rs. 90 crores from the World Bank which should help the creation of 400 KVA power ring around Delhi, and which would also insulate Delhi against power faults in the flow of electricity. I would like to know the reaction of the Government to those as well as the plan of the Government to overcome the power fault in the flow of electricity to Delhi, which is generally seen.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: The National Capital Thermal Power Project at Dadri 4 x 210 MV is under construction; and 400 KV Ring Main line is also under construction.

As far as the first project is concerned, there is no problem in regard to World bank loan. As regards the second project, viz. 400 KW Ring Main around Delhi, the World Bank have provided an amount of \$ 60 million for this project as part of NTPC's National Capital Power Supply Project.

In order to ensure the financial viability of DESU and to enable it to achieve the surplus—(400 KV line) - under this DESU project—agreement, the borrowers shall furnish to the Bank a satisfactory plan for the financial strengthening of DESU, and shall thereafter implement the said plan. This plan is under consideration to facilitate supply of power to Delhi.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: What is the projected power need of Delhi at present and also by the next Plan? Is it not a fact that there is a gap between the projected demand and its availability? In view of the fact that, the power which was to come through Bhakra, Singrauli and Rihand system is disrupted due to one reason or the other, and also in view of the fact that the flow of people from all over the country to Delhi is increasing and also the industrial growth is increasing, how does the Government propose to meet the demand of Delhi? Is there any specific plan for it?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): It is true that the Capital region is growing very fast. The population itself is growing and the demand of Delhi for power is growing. By the turn of the century—just now there are ten years nearly—the demand in Delhi alone will be 3000 MV.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: It will be 3500 MW.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If we were to make up, we will have to set up in Delhi sufficient generation capacity. We are already setting up a Capital Region Power Station of 800 MW at Dadri. In addition, there is a proposal to set up a gas-based station also in Delhi of about 600 MW. Apart from this, the proposal is to set up HVDC, that is, high voltage direct current line coming from Rihand and Singrauli region to Delhi so that it can be nearly 1,500 MW worth of power. Then there is a ring line of 400 KV all round Delhi; that is being set up with the help of the World Bank, which has already provided 16 million dollars worth of assistance; this will cost about Rs. 159 crores—this ring—main. This ring-main, with these provisions of bringing in power, will help to overcome the power shortage of Delhi. As it is today, I can say that, out of 710 million units requirement in June, we have fulfilled 692 million units requirement. Therefore, the shortage was minimal this year. Our intention is to see that Delhi's requirement is fully met.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the criteria adopted for according priority while processing World Bank loan. The Government got a loan from the World Bank for a 400 MW power project but apart from this Delhi has many other priorities. One of them is to replace the present supplying line in old Delhi by which will cost Rs. 75 crores. The Government cannot bear such a heavy burden. The people are facing lot of difficulties. Has the Government sought

World bank aid or does it intend to approach it for a loan to lay the cables under-ground in old Delhi?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the hon. Member that there is a need to lay all the cable under-ground in old Delhi as the present system is unable to meet the requirement of the area. We shall examine as to how to provide assistance to DESU either in the form of a loan from the World Bank or by mobilising resources from somewhere else.

[*English*]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Hon. Speaker, I am very much thankful to the hon. Minister because he is trying to augment the installed generation capacity. But at the same time the transmission and generation losses are so high that unless and until they are stopped increased augmentation of capacity will be fruitless. So, in this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any indigenous fabrication of high tension velocity wire by which it comes from the molten material of aluminium. My information is that high tension wire is being imported for use in the country, I want to know whether any indigenous firm or corporation has been given a licence for producing high tension velocity wire in the country. As NELCO is producing aluminium in the country, will he examine this proposal so that transmission and generation losses can be reduced to four to five per cent as it is done in the USSR?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I thank the hon. member for his valuable suggestion. We will definitely examine it.

[*Translation*]

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, the question relates to Delhi. We will be happy if power supply in Delhi is improved but let Kashmir too have more electricity.

[*English*]

Despite the best intentions of the hon.

Minister for Energy and his efforts, we have the worst shortage of electricity in Jammu and Kashmir State, particularly the Kashmir Valley. Now, the work is going on some projects like Dulhasti and Uri Project. On Dulhasti the work is very sluggish, very slow and there is no hope in the immediate future that we shall have enough electricity. Our industrial pace is very slow. We require electricity at this moment for consumption in the houses and our need is not more than 450 Megawatt.

Mr. Sathe had once said, and I quote him: "Give me more money, I will give you more electricity". Now, since a reference has been made to the World Bank, I would demand of the Minister that he involves the World bank so far as the generation of electricity in Kashmir Valley is concerned because we have not been able to take electricity to the Kashmir Valley even from Salal. Therefore, would he kindly consider to involve World bank and provide funding for providing electricity immediately to the Kashmir Valley?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as the problem of Kashmir is concerned, the main problem is in the Valley and that problem is of reaching power to the Valley from the Jammu side where electricity is generated at Salal. Therefore, for solving the immediate problem in the Valley, we had cleared a gas-based thermal power project for the Valley and cleared it for the State Government. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, therefore to solve the immediate power problem of Kashmir valley, the best thing would be to set up a gas-based one. When I said the word 'gas', it can be naphtha, ISHS..*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: It is very costly.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No power is costlier than 'no - power'. And it will be better for the valley to have some power at least. On their asking we cleared 100 MW unit. I would plead with the State Government to

set it up as early as possible so that at least the need in the coming winter would be somehow is met.

As far as taking power from Salal is concerned, it is well-known to the hon. Member and to everybody, I will reply again, that we have already given the contract to Russians to set up the transmission lines and that will be completed in about two years. As soon as that is done, the power shortage problem of the valley will be solved permanently.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, what happened to the Solar Power Station of 30 MW capacity which was proposed to be installed at Abohar?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, Sir, it is being installed at Jodhpur.

SHRI SPEAKER: No, I am talking about the one that was proposed to be installed at Abohar.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We will consider that also, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai Mavani. Shri Syed Shahabuddin.

*[English]*

### **Electrification of Villages**

\*110. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified during the last three years in the country, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of villages proposed to be electrified during 1989-90, State-wise; and

(c) the criteria for the allocation of Central Funds for Rural electrification in various States?

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

(a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

(a) State-wise number of villages electrified during the last three years in the country is given below at Annexure I.

(b) State-wise number of villages to be

electrified during 1989-90 is given below at Annexure II.

(c) The planning Commission allocates the Central funds for rural electrification to various States on the basis of the present level of electrification in the States, the past performance, the potentiality of the State to execute the programme and the total availability of resources in the Annual Plan for rural electrification.

## STATEMENT

Villages Electrified During the Last Three Years Viz. 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89

Sl.No.	States/U. Ts.	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Targets	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	815	905 *	815	1181	500	1270
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	71	60	74	70	117
3.	Assam	2211	2081 *	2185	2168 *	2155	1648
4.	Bihar	3500	3205 *	3500	2309 *	3342	2708
5.	Goa	( )		1	8	40	wadas
@							
6.	Haryana	@	@ ( +14)	@	@	—	@ (-16)
7.	Gujarat	900	694 *	418	216	—	25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	500	825 *	470	637 *	—	@ (-17)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	295	111 *	110	105 *	120	64



Sl.No.	States/U.Ts.	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	1000	1060 *	700	443	—	313
11.	Kerala	@	@(-49)	@	@	—	@
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3000	3756 *	3000	3950*	3000	4404
13.	Maharashtra	500	3275	500	816	500	1236
14.	Manipur	85	110 *	100	122	118	170
15.	Meghalaya	212	76 *	225	225 *	200	315
16.	Mizoram	50	41	60	45	55	55
17.	Nagaland	35	137	90	182	10	25
18.	Orissa	1386	1392 *	1400	1520	1222	1371
19.	Punjab	@	@ (+216)	@	@	—	@
20.	Rajasthan	875	1070	1000	1070	942	1357
21.	Sikkim	30	30 *	33	44 *	30	35

Sl.No.	States/U. Ts.	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	8	16 *	@	78	--	4
23.	Tripura	141	159 *	160	155 *	160	125
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3610	4003	4080	4185	2750	2777
25.	West Bengal	2356	1350 *	2410	1205	1850	1772
	Total (States)	21559	24548	21317	20738	17064	19774
	Total (U. Ts)	33	4	60	70	NA	64
	Total (All-India)	21592	24552	21377	20808	17064	19838

@ - Cent percent village electrified. (\*) Achievement as per 1971 Census)

+ Plus land (-) Minus - signs against the figure show the increase/decrease on account of changes in total number of inhabited villages in 1981 census.

**Annexure -II****Target for Village electrification during the year 1989-90**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Village Electrification</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	650
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	135
3.	Assam	1703
4.	Bihar	2300
5.	Goa	40 W
6.	Gujarat	—
7.	Haryana	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	100
10.	Karnataka	30
11.	Kerala	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2700
13.	Maharashtra	150
14.	Manipur	250
15.	Meghalaya	230
16.	Mizoram	65
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	785
19.	Punjab	—
20.	Rajasthan	1010
21.	Sikkim	133
22.	Tamil Nadu	—
23.	Tripura	160
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2365
25.	West Bengal	1560
Total (States)		14231

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

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my first question relates to the last sentence of the statement. It says that the allocation depends on the total availability of resources in the Annual Plan for rural electrification. That I suppose is obvious—that allocation will depend on the availability of resources. But what I would like to know from the hon. Minister is, keeping in view the national target of total rural electrification, which the hon. Minister indicated to me in a letter, by the year 1990, keeping these factors in view, whether the allocation of funds under the Five Year Plan itself and the amount spent to far have been adequate for meeting the national target.

[Translation]

**SHRI KALPNATH RAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sir, out of about 5 lakh 89 thousand villages in the country 78 per cent villages have been electrified as on 31 st May, 1989. The Planning Commission also provides matching grants for this purpose to the States depending on the resources mobilised by them. R.E.C. allocates funds on the basis of need-based programme.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps the hon. Minister has not followed my question properly. I want to know whether the amount allocated for the rural electrification is sufficient to achieve the national target?

**SHRI KALPNATH RAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, all of us know that we have limited resources and there is paucity of funds. then the Government has given priority,

electrification and 78 per cent of the villages in the country have so far been electrified. There are ten States in the country where cent-percent electrification has been done. The State Government of Bihar, to which the hon. Member belongs, should also mobilise resources on its own....

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** That State Government does not work.....

**DR. G.S. RAJHANS:** It is not fact.

**SHRI KALPNATH RAI:** The Planning Commission grants money on the basis of mobilisation of resources by the State Government. The R.E.C. releases the funds thereafter. The funds are granted on the basis of minimum requirement and State Governments implement scheme.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister that the sum earmarked for this purpose is not sufficient. Now, I want to know from as to how many villages in the country would be left without electricity after 1990?

**SHRI KALPNATH RAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the hon. Member that in all about 5 lakh 78 thousand villages were to the electrified. So far as the question of remaining villages is concerned it would depend on the mobilisation of resources by the State Governments. We shall give matching. It depends on the State Governments to plan for cent-percent electrification or not? The Central Government is ready to provide funds to them

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

[English]

**Acquisition of Aircraft by Air India**

\*101. SHRI H.M. PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines and the Air India have recently acquired a large number of aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of aircraft imported and from which country; and

(d) the price paid for each aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Indian Airlines has recently acquired 5 Airbus A-320 aircraft (2 in June 1989 and 3 in July 1989) from M/s. Airbus Industries France, against the order for 19-Airbus A-320 aircraft placed by the Corporation in March, 1986. Indian Airlines has, with the approval of the Government, also placed a further order for 12 additional Airbus A-320 aircraft in June, 1989. The total project cost of 31 Airbus A-320 aircraft is Rs. 2402.80 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 2218.98 crores.

Air India has, in October/November, 1988 acquired 2 Boeing 747-300 Combi aircraft from M/s Boeing Company, USA at a total cost of Rs. 371.74 crores. Government approval has also been conveyed to Air India for placing an order on M/s Airbus Industries, France, for acquisition of 2 Airbus A-310-300 aircraft at the total estimated cost of Rs. 217.81 crores with a foreign exchange component of US \$ 136.43 million.

**Power Shortage in Rural areas of Gujarat**

\*109. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take any concrete steps in view of shortage of electricity in the rural areas of Gujarat;

(b) whether Government propose to have any new scheme to remove the power shortage in Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the names of the States alongwith the names of the new projects started by Union Government to remove the power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Power supply to various consumers in rural/urban areas in a State is decided by the State Authorities, keeping in view the overall demand for power and availability. In the State of Gujarat, power supply to agricultural sector at present is being supplied on an average for about 16-22 hours per day.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). It is tentatively proposed to add a capacity of about 1513 MW in Gujarat during the Eighth Plan period in the State Sector.

(e) The following projects in the Central Sector have been set up and/or are under execution in the Western Region:-

<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
1. Korba STPS	M.P.	2100 MW
2. Vindhyachal STPS	M.P.	1260 MW
3. Tarapur (Nuclear)	Maharashtra	420 MW
4. Kawas G T	Gujarat	600 MW
5. Kakrapara (Nuclear)	Gujarat	470 MW

### Coal Based Industries near Coal Mines

[English]

\*111. DR PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of industries based on coal from South-Eastern Coalfields, Bilaspur, established;

(b) the names of the places where these industries have been established, and

(c) whether these industries have been established near rehabilitation centres for the displaced persons or near coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C K JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Large number of industrial units receive coal from South Eastern Coalfields Ltd, Bilaspur. Most of these units are located in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra States. 123 industrial units are located near Coalfields in Raigarh, Shahdol, Jagdalpur, Surguja & Bilaspur Districts of Madhya Pradesh State and in the Orissa State. Some of the units are located near the coal mines and a few near rehabilitation sites for persons displaced on account of implementation of coal projects.

### Discovery of Oil and Gas in Tripura

\*112. SHRIV SREENIVASAPRASAD. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil and Natural Gas Commission has undertaken some new areas for oil exploration in Tripura and other places;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the achievement of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the field of oil exploration programme in various parts of the country during the last three years along with cost and investment; and

(d) what further steps are being taken to reach inaccessible areas of Assam and Mizoram for oil exploration?

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

(b) ONGC has taken following new areas in the country for exploratory drilling:-

Tripura - Agartala Dome,  
Tichna and  
Harharganj

Mizoram - Rengte

Nagaland - Bandersulia

Cachar  
(Assam) - Patharia

Rajasthan - Sanchor  
and Shahgarh

Bihar - Ganauli

M.P. - Nurpur

Tamil Nadu - Andimandam  
and Chnatram

Bombay  
Offshore - SM-79

geological reserve of oil/oil equivalent of gas is around Rs. 28/-

(d) ONGC has introduced new and additional data acquisition techniques in the relatively more inaccessible areas of Assam and Mizoram. These are-aero-magnetic surveys and study of space immageries (remote sensing).

#### Funds of NAA Plans

\*113. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND  
TOURISM be pleased to state:-

(a) whether several plans of the National Airports Authority regarding manning the airports, extension of runways, installation of Instrument Landing Systems, etc. are not being implemented owing to paucity of funds as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 2 June, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide necessary budgetary support to the National Airports Authority for its effective functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Due to overall financial constraints, the Seventh Plan Outlay for the Civil Aviation Sector was reduced and consequently allocations for the NAA/DGCA were also reduced, as a result of which execution of certain schemes having low priority had to be postponed.

The National Airports Authority has raised Route Navigational Facility Charges, introduced Terminal Navigational Landing Charges and levied a Passengers' Service Fee. They are also implementing various other methods of increasing their sources of

(c) As a result of the exploration efforts on ONGC, there has been reserve accretion of about 1028 million tonnes of oil and oil equivalent of gas in the last three years. These accretions have been mainly in Krishna-Godavari basin in Andhra Pradesh, Cauveri Basin in Tamil Nadu, Cambay Basin in Gujarat, Upper Assam and Assam-Arakan fold belt and Tripura and Bombay Offshore.

The details of investments made by ONGC during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Rs. (crores)
1986-87	2144.21
1987-88	1895.57
1988-89	2336.00

The present cost of finding a tonne of

revenue.

A proposal to provide additional budgetary support to the National Airports Authority is already under examination. The details of the final decision regarding the schemes which have to be dropped will only be available after the resource position is clear.

### **Incentives to Hotels and Travel Trade**

\*114 SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the concessions/incentives being offered to hotels and travel trade at present;

(b) whether there is a need to provide more incentives to the hotel industry for its growth; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Statement I & II giving details of concessions/incentives being offered by Government to hotels & travel trade, at present, are given below.

(b) and (c). Development of tourism being an on going process, there is a continuous dialogue with the hotel industry and their views are always taken while considering Government policy on incentives.

### **STATEMENT I**

#### *Details of incentives to hotels*

#### *Fiscal & others:*

- (i) Tax exemption in respect of Foreign Exchange Profits

under Section 80 HHD of Income Tax Act.

- (ii) Tax exemption under Section 80 CC in respect of investment in new equity.
- (iii) Tax Holiday under Section 80-I in respect of 25% of the profits.
- (iv) Higher Depreciation Allowance @ 15% instead of 10% in respect of furniture and fittings.
- (v) Tax exemption under Section 80 HH in respect of 20% of profits from hotels set up in backward areas.
- (vi) Central investment subsidy for hotels set up in backward areas.
- (vii) enhancement of rate of interest subsidy to 3% for loans granted to 1,2, and 3 star categories of hotels, by IFCI/TFCI/SFCs.
- (viii) Interest Rebate of 20% linked to foreign exchange earnings during the particular year.
- (ix) Incentive Quota of Foreign exchange @ 10% of total earnings for essential imports, publicity and promotion abroad.
- (x) Concessional Customs duty on imports of specific equipment/machinery.
- (xi) exemption from Sections 21 and 22 of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.



- (xii) Priority allotment of L.P.G. gas telephone/telex connections and other needs.

### *Foreign collaboration*

- (a) Permissible in hotel and convention industry with hotel chains, individuals or institutions possessing proven expertise.
- (b) Both on management of franchise basis.
- (c) Foreign investment permissible in equity capital of the Indian Company up to 40% by foreign collaborator or any individual.
- (d) Dividend or any payment due to foreign collaborator is repatriable, as well as capital with appreciation thereof after payment of applicable taxes.

### *Investment by Non-Resident Indians:*

- (i) On repatriable basis upto 100%.
- (ii) On Non-repatriable basis upto 40% in new issues of existing companies, and
- (iii) Upto 74% in new investments.

### **STATEMENT II**

#### *Incentives given to travel trade*

- (1) Foreign exchange is made available to approved travel agents and tour operators for undertaking promotional tours advertising and attending

conferences overseas.

- (2) 2.5 of their net foreign exchange earnings in a year is made available to them for import of cars and necessary equipment that helps in efficient functioning of their office.
- (3) Financial assistance is offered to the approved tourist car operators at easy terms for acquiring more cars and coaches.
- (4) EX-STC Cards made available to this Department are offered to approved tourist car operators at reserve price.
- (5) At the instance of this Department, entry formalities for foreigners have been relaxed in the restricted areas in India.

### **World Bank Aid for Coal Projects**

115\*. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has taken a decision to resume aid to coal projects in India recently; and

(b) if so, the coal projects being assisted by the World Bank and the total amount to be spent on these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). World Bank aid has been made available to the coal projects listed below since the conclusion of the first agreement in May, 1984. Actual disbursement is based on the progress of the projects:-

## List of Projects Aided by World Bank

S.No.	Project	Capacity	Sanctioned cost	World Bank Loan assistance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dudhiohua OCP Northern Coalfields Limited.	5 mty	Rs. 289.68 crores	US \$ 151.00 millions (Loan sanctioned in May, 1984)
2.	Jharia Coking Coal Projects Bharat Coking Coal Limited.			
	i) Block II OCP	2.5 mty	Rs. 112.05 crores	
	ii) Pootkee Balliary UG Project	3 mty	Rs. 199.87 crores	US \$ 248.00 million (Loan sanctioned in May, 1985)
	iii) Pootkee Washery	3 mty (Raw Coal)	Rs. 92.17 crores	
3.	i) Sonapur Bazari OCP ECL	3.0 mty	Rs. 192.96 crores	
	ii) Gevra OCP South Eastern Coalfields Limited.	10 mty	Rs 224.39 crores	US \$ 180.00 million (Loan sanctioned in June, 1987)

### Land Acquisition problems for Mining Projects

\*118 SHRIMATIKISHORISINHA Will the MINISTER OF ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several mining projects of Coal India Limited have been held up due to land acquisition problems,

(b) if so, the steps taken to solve these problems,

(c) whether encroachment on the land is also holding up acquisition, and

(d) if so, whether any guidelines have been sent to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) and (c) Yes, Sir Non-availability of land is affecting implementation of some of the ongoing and new coal projects. Presently, there are 11 major coal projects where progress of work has been affected due to land acquisition problems. Most of them are located in West Bengal and Bihar

There are often problems in getting physical possession of the land even though the legal proceedings have been concluded and compensation awarded. The land oustees are not satisfied by mere payment of lumpsum by way of compensation, solatium etc. but have been demanding rehabilitation in the form of employment of assured income for the rest of the life. Cases of unauthorised occupation of land by squatters are also encountered occasionally. They too have been demanding rehabilitation on the same lines as for displaced land-owning families.

(b) and (d) The progress of held up projects is constantly monitored by the Department and concerned State Governments are repeatedly requested to remove the bottlenecks. At behest of the Central Government, the concerned State Governments have been persuaded to set up High-Powered Review Committees, under Chief Secretary, to constantly review and remove problems coming in the way of speedy acquisition of land for coal projects. The Central Government has also agreed to offer a liberal rehabilitation package to land oustees. The entire cost of the package which, among other things, provides to compensate the net loss of earning to the displaced families, will be met by the coal companies.

[Translation]

### Commercial Use of Domestic LPG Cylinders

\*119 DR CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware the LPG cylinders meant for domestic use are being utilized for commercial purposes on a large scale,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to check this misuse;

(c) whether the cost of L.P.G. cylinders issued for domestic use is much less as compared to cylinders meant for commercial use,

(d) if so, whether Government will enquire into the matter and take appropriate steps in this regard, and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) and (b) A Statement is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). An enquiry will not be necessary as the cylinders meant for domestic consumption are supplied at subsidised price whereas cylinders meant for non-domestic consumers are charged at higher price to ensure that there is no under-recovery.

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The possibility of unauthorised diversion of LPG cylinders meant for domestic consumers to commercial customers by unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out. The following steps have been taken by the oil industry to check this malpractice:

- (i) Identification of non-domestic consumers;
- (ii) Blue-banding of cylinders supplied to non-domestic consumers;
- (iii) Organising random inspections of distributors' and users' premises by field staff;
- (iv) Supply of cylinders of different size for non-domestic users in a phased manner;
- (v) Maintenance of separate registers by distributors for domestic and non-domestic users;
- (vi) Re-allocation of customers from distributors indulging in malpractices to other distributors;
- (vii) Placement of separate indents by distributors for domestic and non-domestic refills;

(viii) Inspection by officers of oil companies at various levels;

(ix) Issuance of the LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 1988 by the Government, which empowers designated officials for entry, search and seizure in cases where unauthorised diversion takes place; and

(x) Introduction of Domestic Gas Consumer Cards in a phased manner.

[English]

### Development of cottage Industries to Increase Employment Potential in Rural Areas

\*120. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the special steps taken during the last three years to develop cottage industries with a view to create additional employment potential in rural areas and the results achieved in quantitative terms;

(b) the details of assistance given for the purpose to each State and the number of families which have been benefited in each State during the last three years; and

(c) the provisions made for the purpose in the next financial year for each State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Ministry of Industry through KVIC promotes the development of cottage sector in khadi and selected village industries. The Government has taken various steps during the past 3 years to give a fillip to the programmes of khadi and village industries which provide employment mainly

in the rural areas. These are:-

- (i) KVIC Act has been amended so that newer industries including service activities can be taken up under its fold in the rural areas. 34 village industries/service activities have been added to the original list of khadi and 26 village industries.
- (ii) Instructions have been issued for coordinated action between the various field level agencies engaged in rural development.
- (iii) Special Employment Generation Programme launched in drought prone, hill, border, tribal and backward areas.
- (iv) Liberalised pattern of assistance extended to SCs/STs all

over the country.

- (v) Under its progressive policy support for the KVI sector, Government has taken various positive and protective measures for promotion of khadi and village industries. These are:—special assistance for research and development, provision of public funds at low rate of interest, subsidies towards interest, rebate on sale of khadi, preferential treatment in regard to raw material supply, price and purchase preference KVI products and excise and customs duty exemption etc.

As a result of the various steps taken by the Government the employment in the KVI sector during the past 3 years has increased significantly. Details of employment during 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given below:-

*Employment under khadi & village industries  
(in lakh persons)*

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Khadi	13.05	13.47	13.88	14.14
Village Industries	24.84	25.61	26.82	27.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.89</b>	<b>39.08</b>	<b>40.70</b>	<b>41.80</b>

(b) Statewise details about funds disbursed and employment generated during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in statement I and II.

(c) Government has allocated Rs. 167

crores (Khadi-Rs. 70.0 crores and V.I-97.0 crores) under plan programmes for the promotion of khadi and village industries to KVIC during 1989-90. Statewise allocation is made by the KVIC after discussions with the State KVI Boards.

## STATEMENT-I

## Development of cottage industries to increase employment potential in rural areas

## Details of disbursement under KVI Sector for the preceding 3 years

## Amount disbursed during the preceding 3 years

S.No.	Name of the State/U. Ts.	Amount disbursed during the preceding 3 years					
		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
		Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	147.84	393.62	116.27	525.41	169.89	580.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	18.76	39.90	39.10	120.12	36.15	47.89
4.	Bihar	284.19	250.13	481.52	152.18	445.63	316.18
5.	Goa	3.37	33.52	1.79	28.31	2.83	54.85
6.	Gujarat	319.43	107.31	395.08	467.62	398.40	300.86
7.	Haryana	129.00	278.52	150.32	333.49	118.70	299.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23.20	264.84	23.17	227.47	49.12	133.47

## Amount disbursed during the preceding 3 years.

## S.No. Name of the State/U.Ts.

S.No.	Name of the State/U.Ts.	Amount disbursed during the preceding 3 years.					
		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.30	152.10	14.59	191.35	12.35	161.47
10.	Karnataka	168.51	581.07	183.33	827.81	185.16	434.98
11.	Kerala	137.50	398.20	140.59	373.41	189.59	335.95
12	Madhya Pradesh	169.91	102.59	190.01	171.59	130.28	201.58
13.	Maharashtra	222.39	395.93	356.39	436.25	219.16	285.50
14.	Manipur	26.09	44.17	1.92	0.88	30.15	90.01
15.	Meghalaya	4.10	5.42	3.35	2.42	122.33	34.79
16.	Mizoram	—	—	1.31	2.08	20.86	47.25
17.	Nagaland	13.94	13.60	15.24	20.11	8.10	15.14
18.	Orissa	48.95	154.33	49.63	139.22	83.56	224.75
19.	Punjab	141.33	221.79	121.93	426.62	168.09	419.63

*Amount disbursed during the preceding 3 years.*

*S.No. Name of the State/U. Ts.*

S.No.	Name of the State/U. Ts.	Amount disbursed during the preceding 3 years.					
		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
		Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Rajasthan	359.64	597.23	334.58	679.73	331.97	687.66
21.	Sikkim	0.82	1.22	0.96	0.33	1.22	2.67
22.	Tamil Nadu	488.46	763.97	665.01	457.53	726.05	833.52
23.	Tripura	33.96	30.40	15.46	6.19	10.84	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1211.51	1357.54	1129.07	893.93	1243.36	1661.63
25.	West Bengal	108.28	471.92	159.89	489.25	169.59	514.10
	TOTAL	4073.15	6659.32	4589.71	6973.40	4763.38	7683.16
UNION TERRITORIES							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	0.36	16.87	—	2.60	0.05	5.88
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—



S.No. Name of the State/U. Ts. Amount disbursed during the preceding 3 years.

S.No.	Name of the State/U. Ts.	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
		Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Delhi	97.75	32.59	130.89	25.18	157.58	16.24
5.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Pondicherry	1.23	14.08	0.91	16.47	1.19	13.33
	Sub-Total	97.34	63.54	131.80	44.25	158.82	35.45
Total		4170.49	6722.86	4721.51	7017.65	4922.20	7718.61
MISCELLANEOUS							
II.							
1.	Departmental	985.80	—	909.46	—	714.35	—
2.	Other Schemes	159.68	40.59	240.01	66.83	188.23	138.92
	Sub-Total	1145.48	40.59	1149.47	66.83	903.08	138.92
	Total I & II.	5315.97	6763.42	5870.98	7084.48	5825.28	7857.53

## STATEMENT-II

Details of employment in KVI sector for the preceeding three years

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.Ts	Employment generated during preceeding three years				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		
	I STATES					
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.89	3.23	3.37		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	*	0.01		
3.	Assam	1.01	0.97	1.04		
4.	Bihar	2.81	2.91	2.97		
5.	Goa	0.02	0.02	0.03		
6.	Gujarat	0.80	0.82	1.02		
7.	Haryana	0.59	0.59	0.61		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.50	0.54	0.39		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.57	0.67	0.63		

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.Ts	Employment generated during preceeding three years				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		
1	2	3	4	5		
10.	Karnataka	1.33	1.42	1.43		
11.	Kerala	1.80	1.81	1.77		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.45	0.59	0.53		
13.	Maharashtra	2.90	3.03	2.97		
14.	Manipur	0.23	0.25	0.28		
15.	Meghalaya	0.04	0.05	0.06		
16.	Mizoram	—	—	0.01		
17.	Nagaland	0.03	0.02	0.05		
18.	Orissa	1.40	1.12	1.46		
19.	Punjab	1.37	1.45	1.27		
20.	Rajasthan	2.59	2.82	2.93		

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T's	Employment generated during preceding three years				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		
1	2	3	4	5		
21.	Sikkim	*	*	0.01		
22.	Tamil Nadu	7.38	7.95	8.29		
23.	Tripura	0.27	0.31	0.42		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7.49	8.27	8.13		
25.	West Bengal	1.51	1.73	1.99		
		<u>38.98</u>	<u>40.57</u>	<u>41.67</u>		
	UNION TERRITORIES					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—		
2.	Chandigarh	—	*	*		
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*	*	*		
4.	Delhi	0.09	0.07	0.07		

## Employment generated during preceeding three years

## SI.No. Name of the State/U.Ts

1985-86 1986-87 1987-88

## I STATES

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—
6.	Pondicherry	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Sub-Total	0.10	0.08	0.08
	Total	39.08	40.65	41.75

## III. MISCELLANEOUS

1.	Departmental	*	*	*
2.	Other Schemes	—	0.05	0.05
	Sub-Total	—	0.05	0.05
	Grand Total: I and II	39.08	40.70	41.80

\* Less than five hundred.

### **Introduction of Billing Machines in Hotel Janpath**

1014. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether billing complaints from customers in Hotel Janpath, New Delhi still persist;

(b) whether the management continues with the age-old system of manual billing of the guest's accounts and its not using billing machines which were earlier acquired by them for night purpose;

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

(d) the action proposed to be taken to introduce the billing system through machines there; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During 1989-90, only two billing complaints have been received.

(b) and (c). Manual billing system of the guest's accounts is being followed as NCR-42 billing machines have because in-operative and uneconomic.

(d) and (e). It is proposed to introduce new electronic machines during the year 1990-91.

### **Import of Pipe Fittings by ONGC**

1015. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been importing various kinds of pipe fittings of copper-nickel metals

from abroad;

(b) whether these fittings are regularly required for proper maintenance of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's various pipelines; and

(c) if so, the value of imports made during the 1988-89 and 1989-90 so far and the source of their origin?

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

(c) Does not arise.

### **Setting up of Refinery in Saurashtra, Gujarat**

1018. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a refinery in Saurashtra region of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). At present there is no proposal to set up a refinery in Saurashtra region of Gujarat. However, a Working Group constituted for the formulation of the VIIIth Plan would make appropriate recommendations for the creation of additional refining capacity in the country.

### **Target for Power Generation Capacity in Orissa**

1019. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made to achieve the power generation capacity as per targets fixed for the Seventh Plan Period;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether Orissa Government has also approached Union Government to assist the State in this regard;

(d) the likely shortage of power by the end of Seventh Plan; and

(e) the details of its impact on the Eighth Plan?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A generation capacity addition of 22,245 MW has been targetted for the Seventh Plan period. The capacity addition in the first four years of the Seventh Plan upto 31st March, 1989, was 16714 MW. The target fixed for 1989-90 is 4892.4 MW.

(c) The Seventh Plan target for capacity additions in Orissa is 483.5 MW out of which a capacity of 260 MW has so far been added. It is anticipated that a capacity of 217.5 MW would be added during the year 1989-90. State Governments are assisted to complete the projects in time. The measures to assist the States include extensive monitoring of ongoing projects, expeditious supply of equipments and materials, visit to project sites by senior officers of the Government and Central Electricity Authority to identify and overcome constraints.

(d) The anticipated energy shortage in Orissa by the end of the Seventh Plan is expected to be about 32.4 percent. The shortage is, however, expected to be reduced to the extent of availability of its share from the Chukha Hydroelectric Project in Bhutan and the likely assistance from the Captive Power Plants at National Aluminium

Company Ltd (NALCO) and Indian Chrome Carbon Ltd. (ICCL).

(e) As per the 13th Electric Power Survey, an energy shortage of about 31.48 per cent is anticipated at the end of the Eighth Plan (1994-95).

### Development of Coal Resources in Orissa

1020. SHRI JAGNNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to develop the coal resources in Orissa;

(b) whether Orissa Government has also approached the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so the specific steps being taken by Government for the development of different coal mines in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India and the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Government of Orissa, have conducted explorations to locate coal deposits in Orissa. These surveys have indicated coal bearing blocks in Talabira, Gopal Prasad, Neelachal, Lingaraj, Bharatpur South, Gopalpur blocks etc.

The total coal reserves in Orissa State as on 1.1.89 estimated at 41556.64 million tonnes.

(c) Coal production from coalfields in Orissa was 10.93 million tonnes in 1988-89. This is expected to go upto 25.26 million tonnes by 1994-95 of which production from existing mines and sanctioned projects will be 12.86 million tonnes and production from

new projects will be 12.40 million tonnes. Some of the major coal mining projects which are planned to be developed in Orissa State for increasing the coal production during VIII Plan period are:-

- i) Ananta CCP
- ii) Kalinga CCP
- iii) Lingraj CCP
- iv) Samleshwari CCP
- v) Lakhanpur CCP

**Industries in Himachal Pradesh with foreign collaboration**

1021. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh State

Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Shimla had submitted proposal for setting up some industries with foreign collaborations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to dispose of the application?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). During the year 1987, two foreign collaboration proposals have been approved by the Government in favour of Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Shimla. The details of the two proposals approved are given in the statement below. No further foreign collaboration proposals have been received by the Government of India from Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

**STATEMENT**

*Foreign Collaboration approved in favour of Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd. Shimla*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name of the Foreign Collaborator</i>	<i>Item of Mfr.</i>
1987	M/s. Polytecnica Spofa, Prague, Czechoslovakia	Enzymes 6 APA 7. ADCA
1987	M/s. Pharmachin Engineering SRL, Italy	Rifampicin

**Requirement of Coal for Power Plants in Maharashtra**

1022. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of power plants based on coal in Maharashtra State;

(b) the monthly requirement of coal for these power plants;

(c) whether the quantity of coal supplied to power plants is adequate; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government to supply coal to power plants as per their requirement to avoid power breakdown in the State?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). The total number of power plants based on coal in Maharashtra is seven (7). The average monthly requirement of coal for these power plants during 1989-90 is 12,76,000 tonnes against which the average monthly receipt of coal during April-June, 1989 was 12,17,000 tonnes. Thus, the coal receipt has been somewhat less than the coal requirement. The coal supply position is being continuously monitored.

#### **Development of Wind and Tidal Power in Gujarat**

1024. SHRI AMARSINHA RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat has adopted novel ideas in development of wind power in the State;

(b) whether the State has also become first to tap the tidal power; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to develop power from these sources and how far it will meet the requirement of power in the State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Two demonstration wind farms projects of aggregate capacity 1.65 MW have been established in Gujarat. Over 80 lakh units of electricity have been fed to the State grid from these projects. In addition, wind power projects of aggregate capacity 14.90 MW are under construction in the State. A novel idea that Gujarat has introduced to encourage development of wind power in the State, is that the State Electricity Board will purchase electricity generated from wind power projects @Rs. 1.25 per unit upto an installed capacity of 40 MW.

(b) Central Electricity Authority have prepared a feasibility report for 900 MW tidal power project in the Gulf of Kachchh in Gujarat. The scheme is yet to be cleared from techno-economic angle.

(c) Site-specific feasibility and techno-economic studies are underway for wind and tidal power projects. The total estimated potential of these sources for power generation is in excess of the projects requirement of power in the State for the year 2000. Large scale development will depend on outcome of the studies and the availability of funds.

#### **Sex discriminations in Air India/Indian Airlines**

1025. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 29 August, 1988 to Starred Question No. 404 regarding sex discrimination in Air India and Indian Airlines and state:

(a) the decisions/judgements of the courts on the five grounds of alleged sex discrimination of which the Air hostesses are subjected to as mentioned in the representation submitted to Government by the National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions;

(b) the dates on which the decision have been taken and implemented by Government respectively alongwith other relevant details; and

(c) the response of the Trade Unions to these decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Details of the decisions and the judgements on the five grounds of alleged discrimination against the airhostesses of Air India and Indian Airlines are given in the statement below.

(b) The decisions of the Courts have already been implemented by the two airlines. However, recently the service conditions of the airhostesses in the two airlines have been reviewed by the Boards of the two Airlines. After review, it is proposed to give the following concessions in the service conditions of airhostesses:-

- i) to reduce the period of embargo on marriage from four years to three years;
- ii) the medical examination of airhostesses after the age of 35 years to be done every two year instead of every year.

(c) Airhostesses are represented by the Air Corporations Employees' Union in Indian Airlines and by the Air India Cabin Crew Association in Air India. While in Indian airlines there has been no representation from the Union in regard to the service conditions of airhostesses, in Air India, after the understanding was reached with the Cabin Crew Association in December, 1988, there has been no further representation in the matter.

### STATEMENT

The judgements and decisions, in brief, are given below:-

(i) *Case of No. 3 of 1981 filed in the Supreme Court by Ms. Mergish Mirza and some of the airhostesses of Indian Airlines:-*

(a) *Age of superannuation:* The petitioners challenged the constitutional validity of the provisions in regulations relating to the age of superannuation of 35 years and extension upto the period of 10 years. The Supreme

court upheld the provisions regarding retirement age of airhostesses at 35 years and extension in service upto the age of 45 years.

(b) *Medical examination beyond the age of 35 years:-* The airhostesses contended that the annual medical examination beyond the age of 35 years is arbitrary. Whereas Supreme Court held that while the medical examination every year beyond the age of 35 years is not bad in law, the provisions vesting powers on the M.D. to extent the service of airhostesses every year beyond the age of 35 years is arbitrary and gives the M.D. unfettered and uncontrolled powers. The Supreme Court directed that the service of airhostesses beyond the age of 35 years should be extended as a matter of course provided she is found medically fit.

(c) *Embargo on marriage:* Airhostesses challenged the constitutional validity of the provisions in the regulations relating to four years embargo on marriage after joining service. The Supreme Court upheld the provisions.

(d) *Embargo on pregnancy:* Airhostesses challenged the provisions that the airhostesses would retire on first pregnancy. The Supreme Court ruled that the provision relating to pregnancy should be liberalised and

that airhostesses should cease to be in service of the airlines only on third pregnancy, provided two children are alive.

- (ii) *Civil writ petition No 231 of 1987 in the Supreme Court filed by Ms. L. Khan:* In the petition the petitioners challenged the validity of the provisions relating to the retirement age of airhostesses. The Court observed that there was no need for reviewing its judgement given in 1981.
- (iii) *Writ petition No. 3091 of 1986 filed in the Bombay High Court by Ms. A. C. Mohan:* The petitioners again challenged before the single bench of the Bombay High Court, the validity of the Air India Regulations regarding the retirement age of airhostesses. The Honourable Court upheld the validity of the provisions of Air India Regulations and observed that the Judgement of the Supreme Court of 1981 was still binding.
- (iv) *Writ Appeal No. 135 of 1987 before the Division Bench of Bombay High Court by Ms. A. C. Mohan:* The petitioners filed an Appeal before the Division Bench of the Bombay High Court against the judgement of the single judge given in the writ petition mentioned at serial number (iii) above. The Division Bench upheld the judgement of the single judge and dismissed the appeal. The petitioners filed a special leave petition in the Supreme Court against the judgement of the Division Bench of the Bombay High Court. The Supreme Court

rejected the special leave petition.

- (v) *Writ Petition 116 of 1984 filed by Ms. Nergish Mirza and others in the Bombay High Court:* The petitioners challenged the provisions of the Record Note of Understanding between Air India management and the Air India Cabin Crew Association dated 17.11.1983 which provided for job functions of Dy. Chief Airhostesses and hierarchy on board Air India aircraft by virtue of which airhostesses had to perform duties under the Flight Purser, despite airhostesses being senior to the Flight Pursers. The High Court upheld the Record Note of Understanding.
- (vi) *Writ appeal No 1068 of 1984 before the Division Bench of Bombay High Court filed by Ms. Nergish Mirza and others:* In this appeal the decision of the single bench mentioned at serial No. (v) was challenged. The Division Bench of the Bombay High Court upheld the validity of the Record Note of Understanding, the functions and duties and hierarchy on board the aircraft. It also reiterated that the observations of the Supreme Court in the writ petition of 1981 have concluded the case once for all (Case No. 3 of 1981 filed by Ms. Nergish Mirza and others).

#### **Assistance for revival of Sick Units**

1026. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given by Union Government to State Governments for reviving sick small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the details of the Central assistance given to each State Governments during 1987-88, 1988-89 and earmarked for 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Centrally sponsored Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale units, the Union Government provides financial assistance to State/U.T. Governments. Central loan assistance is provided on a matching basis of 50:50.

(b) During 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 28.50 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Governments of Bihar (Rs. 23 lakhs), Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 4.00 lakhs) and Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 1.50 lakhs). In 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 16 lakhs was provided as Central loan assistance to the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 10 lakhs) & Haryana (Rs. 6 lakhs). A provision of Rs. 45 lakhs has been made in the Central Budget for the scheme during 1989-90.

### **Proposal for Hotel Projects**

1027. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for hotel projects pending with his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any of these projects are proposed to be constructed on sea beaches; and

(d) the details of the projects approved during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Only projects pertaining to beach resorts, are pending.

These projects, numbering 17, are to be cleared by Inter-Ministerial Committee from environmental angle.

(d) The details of projects approved during last one year are given in the Statement below.

## STATEMENT

The details of the projects approved during the last one year (July 88—June 1989) are as under :-

Sl. No.	Place	1-Star		2-Star		3-Star		4-Star		5-Star		Total	
		No. of Projects	No. of Rooms	No. of Projects	No. of Rooms	No. of Projects	No. of Rooms	No. of Projects	No. of Rooms	No. of Projects	No. of Rooms	No. of Projects	No. of Rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Agra	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	115	—	—	—	115
2.	Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	72	—	—	1	72
3.	Aurangabad	—	—	—	—	1	40	—	—	—	—	1	40
4.	Badshapur	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	1	20
5.	Bangalore	—	—	—	—	3	287	1	118	—	—	4	395
6.	Baroda	—	—	—	—	4	263	—	—	—	—	4	263
7.	Bhopal	—	—	—	—	1	44	—	—	—	—	1	44
8.	Bhuj	—	—	—	—	1	23	—	—	—	—	1	23
9.	Bombay	—	—	2	76	2	122	1	26	2	304	7	528
10.	Chsandigarh	—	—	—	—	1	102	1	78	—	—	2	180

Sl. No.	Place	1-Star		2-Star		3-Star		4-Star		5-Star		Total	
		No. of Projects	No. of Rooms	No. of Projects	No. of Rooms	No. of Projects	No. of Rooms	No. of Projects	No. of Rooms	No. of Projects	No. of Rooms		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Chavani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	60	1	60
12.	Cochin	—	—	—	—	1	45	—	—	—	—	1	45
13.	Dibrugarh	—	—	—	—	1	30	—	—	—	—	1	30
14.	Durgapur	—	—	—	—	1	36	—	—	—	—	1	36
15.	Ghaziabad	—	—	—	—	1	30	—	—	—	—	1	30
16.	Goa	—	—	—	—	2	190	—	—	2	324	4	514
17.	Gurgaon	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	1	20
18.	Guwahati	—	—	1	18	1	54	—	—	—	—	2	72
19.	Gwalior	—	—	—	—	1	33	—	—	—	—	1	33
20.	Hyderabad	—	—	1	30	4	268	1	70	1	198	7	566
21.	Indore	—	—	—	—	1	30	—	—	—	—	1	30
22.	Jalandhar	—	—	—	—	1	46	—	—	—	—	1	46



Sl. No.	Place	1-Star		2-Star		3-Star		4-Star		5-Star		Total	
		No. of Projects	No. of Rooms	No. of Projects	No. of Rooms	No. of Projects	No. of Rooms	No. of Projects	No. of Rooms	No. of Projects	No. of Rooms		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
34.	Nainital	—	—	—	—	2	52	—	—	—	—	2	52
35.	Nanded	—	—	2	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	50
36.	Nasik	—	—	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	24
37.	New Bombay	—	—	—	—	1	46	—	—	—	—	1	46
38.	New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	241	2	241
39.	Paithan	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	1	20
40.	Pune	—	—	3	47	—	—	1	32	—	—	4	79
41.	Rishikesh	—	—	—	—	1	40	—	—	—	—	1	40
42.	Silchar	—	—	—	—	1	35	—	—	—	—	1	35
43.	Siliguri	—	—	—	—	1	28	—	—	—	—	1	28
44.	Shantj-niketan	—	—	—	—	1	52	—	—	—	—	1	52





**Coal Supply by Singareni Collieries to  
N.T.P.C.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Quantity of coal supplied by the Singareni Collieries Company Limited to National Thermal Power Corporation during 1988 and 1989 (upto June) is indicated below:-

1029. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of coal supplies made by the Singareni Collieries Limited to the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) during 1988 and upto June 30, 1989 month-wise?

*(In lakh tonnes)*

<i>Month</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
January	1.86	3.31
February	1.23	3.60
March	2.11	4.53
April	1.72	2.78
May	1.99	3.21
June	3.13	4.40
July	2.05	
August	2.02	
September	2.07	
October	2.22	
November	2.33	
December	3.11	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.84</b>	<b>21.83</b>

**Indian Patents Act**

1030. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

tioned "India rebuffs IBRD move to study Patents Act" appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated 2 July, 1989;

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem cap-

(b) the various spheres of the said Act sought to be studied; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) No formal proposal has been received by the Government from the IBRD for undertaking any study of the Indian Patents Act.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

### Setting up of Radio Station in Barmer in Rajasthan

1033. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where Radio stations are proposed to be set up in Rajasthan during 1989-90; and

(b) whether the Radio station in the district headquarter of Barmer will be ready for commissioning by 2 October, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (A) During the year 1989-90 five new radio stations; once each at Alwar, Banswara, Jhalawar, Nagaur and Churu are envisaged to be ready for commissioning in the State of Rajasthan.

(b) No. Sir.

[*English*]

### Collection of Miscellaneous charges from Domestic Consumers by DESU

1034. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has collected a huge amount as miscellaneous charges from domestic consumers this month;

(b) if so, the total amount collected in this way; and

(c) the purpose of such a collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAJ): (a) to (c). According to DESU, the amount shown as "Miscellaneous charges" in some of the bills actually represents arrears of energy consumption charges which could not be recovered from the consumers earlier due to progressive switching over from manual billing to computer billing.

[*Translation*]

### Direct Air Service between Delhi, Surat and Rajkot

1035. SHRI CHHITUBHAIGAMIT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start direct air service between Delhi, Surat and Rajkot;

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

(c) the time by which air service on this route is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). With effect from 20.4.1989, Indian Airlines has introduced a 3 days a week B-737 service between Delhi and Rajkot via Ahmedabad. Since Surat air-field is not capable of accepting B-737 aircraft, Indian Airlines has

at present no plans to introduce air services to surat. However, Vayudoot is already operating three days a week Dornier service on both Bombay-Surat Bhavnagar and Bombay-Daman-Surat-Bhavnagar sectors.

[English]

### **New Power Project in Kerala for World Bank Financing**

1036. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested any new power project in Kerala for the consideration of the World Bank for financing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) At present, no power project from Kerala is in the pipeline for World Bank assistance.

(b) Question does not arise.

### **Production of Lubricating Oil**

1037. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of lubricating oil has increased during 1988-89 as compared to the previous year;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether Government have any plan to raise the capacity of the oil blocks and refineries to raise lubricating oil production in 1989-90; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) There was an increase of 19,000 tonnes in the production of lubricating oil in 1988-89 over the production in 1987-88.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Price of Imported Commodity Plastics**

1039. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the landed price of imported commodity plastics had dipped below prices charged by indigenous producers;

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

(c) whether despite the falling trend in world prices, speculative purchases by traders continues unabated; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) to (d). As a result of recent fall in international prices of commodity plastics, their landed cost now are near around the current indigenous selling prices. The price situation is being kept under close watch.

The import of commodity plastics is being allowed on OGL (including for stock and sale, expecting that of poly-propylene) as their present domestic availability is significant, y short of indigenous demand.

### **Wage Reviewing Body for I.T.D.C. Hotel Employees**

1040. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any procedure has been adopted for reviewing the wages (Pay and Dearness Allowance etc.) of the staff working in the India Tourism Development Corporation hotels;

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

(c) whether the earlier wage reviewing body has not submitted its report and another wage reviewing body has become due; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in submitting the report, when it is likely to be submitted and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The wage revision of employees of ITDC hotels and catering establishments is undertaken through settlements with the trade unions. Since earlier settlement expired on 30.6.1986, fresh negotiations are being held by the ITDC management with the trade unions.

(c) and (d). The recommendations of Wage Review Committee constituted by the Govt. in 1978 were accepted and implemented in ITDC. Thereafter revision of wages of ITDC hotels employees is done periodically through the process of bilateral negotiations with the trade unions. Even effort is being made to arrive at wage settlement with the trade unions at the earliest.

### **Price of Cement**

1042. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the withdrawal of levy quota of cement and dispensing with public distribution system, the open market prices of cement have gone very high;

(b) if so, the extent of increase in open market cement prices so far registered since the withdrawal of levy quota indicating the earlier and latest prevailing prices; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to protect the consumers' interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). There was an increase in the retail price of cement in some cities during April-June this year. However, the price increase could be due to several reasons, like (a) increase in the cost of inputs like coal, power, rail freight etc; (b) Marginal increase in excise duty, and (c) seasonal rise in the demand of cement, as it is the peak period for construction activities. With the onset of monsoon, however, prices have reportedly declined in some places. The price of cement at important consumption centres is given below in the statement.

After withdrawal of control on price and distribution of cement, it is now readily available in the market and its price is determined by the play of market forces. The Development Commissioner for Cement Industry has been advised to keep a close watch on the price movements and monitor the same.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the City	February, 1989	June, 1989	July 3rd Week
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	66 to 67	71 to 75	67 to 71
2.	Karnal	67 to 68	77 to 78	75 to 76
3.	Ludhiana	66 to 67	75 to 76	74 to 76
4.	Chandigarh	66 to 67	74 to 75	65 to 66
5.	Jaipur	64 to 65	72 to 75	68 to 70
6.	Lucknow	64 to 65	71 to 72	70 to 71
7.	Srinagar	83 to 85	84 to 85	80 to 84
8.	Shimla	75 to 78	76 to 78	76 to 78
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>				
9.	Calcutta	70 to 75	78 to 81.50	74 to 80
10.	Patna	70 to 71	67 to 70	66 to 70
11.	Bhubaneshwar	68 to 70	75	67 to 73
12.	Guwahati	85 to 90	87 to 93	90 to 92

Sl.No.	Name of the City	February, 1989	June, 1989	July 3rd Week
1	2	3	4	5
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>				
13.	Bombay	70 to 72	75 to 80	72 to 76
14.	Bhopal	65 to 68	71 to 73	66 to 67
15.	Goa	64 to 74	75 to 80	73 to 79
16.	Ahmedabad	62 to 68	84 to 88	77 to 81
17.	Rajkot	62 to 68	84 to 88	77 to 81
18.	Baroda	62 to 68	84 to 88	77 to 81
19.	Surat	63 to 69	86 to 90	77 to 81
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>				
20.	Madras	67 to 69	69 to 74	64 to 70
21.	Trivendrum	78 to 82	80 to 83	81 to 84
22.	Bangalore	70 to 72	72 to 76	72 to 76
23.	Hyderabad	63 to 65	65 to 68	65 to 68
24.	Calicut	77 to 80	81 to 83	80 to 84

**Third Petrochemical Complex at Vishakapatnam**

1043. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES  
WARI:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are exploring the possibilities for setting up a third petrochemical complex at Vishakapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposal has been finalised in this regard;

(c) the time by which a final decision will be taken; and

(d) what will be the total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) to (d). A number of parties have applied for issue of a licence for the setting up of a petrochemical complex at Vishakapatnam. Final decision on this will be taken based on techno economic considerations. The total investment for such petrochemical complex will be of the order of Rs. 2000 crores.

**Coal transportation through pipeline**

1044. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan under study of Government to development coal transportation through the pipeline using a

coal water mixture which could be directly fed for burning in a boiler of a power generating plant as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 3 July, 1989 captioned 'Coal slurry plan under study';

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the Plan; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHAIEF): (a) and (b). Government has recently approved a Research Project entitled 'Evaluation of High Concentration Coal slurry technologies available internationally for technical feasibility of their application to the high ash Indian Coal'. The project deal with technology of pipeline transportation of coal which can be directly fed to power plants for burning. The objectives of the project are: (i) to study the upto date status of technologies available nationally and internationally, (ii) to evaluate existing technologies if they can be directly applied to high ash Indian coals and short-list one or two most suitable technologies, (iii) to suggest suitable modifications to the existing technologies to make them technically feasible for application to high ash Indian coals and (iv) to speed up the pace of development this technology in India with the knowledge so acquired.

(c) Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 29.5 lakhs for this projects.

**Machinery for Aerated Water**

1045. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:  
SHRI MAHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies which are



manufacturing machinery for aerated water; and

(b) the conditions for import of machinery for aerated water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) In the Organised Sector, M/s Mohan Machines Limited, Okhla, Delhi, are manufacturing Bottling Plants, including machinery for aerated water bottling. M/s Simtools Ltd. have recently been permitted to manufacture bottling plants. They have yet to start production. Information regarding units in the small scale sector is not centrally maintained.

(b) The normal procedure prescribed for import of Capital Goods is also applicable for import of machinery for aerated waters.

[*Translation*]

### **Export of Maruti Cars to Hungary**

1046. SHRIMADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to export Maruti cards to Hungary; and

(b) if so, the amount of profit likely to be earned by the export of Maruti cars?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALRAO): (a) Maruti Udyog Limited is already exporting Maruti Cars to Hungary.

(b) It will not be in the commercial interest to disclose this information.

[*English*]

### **Joint ventures with Malaysia**

1047. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the

Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malaysia has shown interest in setting up joint venture projects in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Since 1986 3 proposals for setting up joint ventures with Malaysia have been approved by Government of India. The proposals were for setting up projects under 100% Export Oriented Scheme and involved financial participation by Malaysian Companies, amounting to Rs. 71 lakhs. Details of all approved foreign collaborations, showing the names of Indian and foreign firms, item of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi as a supplement to its monthly News letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

[*Translation*]

### **Newsprint Corporation**

1049. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

SHRIS. PALAKONDRAYUDU:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a newsprint corporation for handling alloca-

tion, import stocking and distribution of indigenous and imported newsprint; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the corporation is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

[*English*]

### Hydro-Electric Project on Indo-Nepal Border

1050. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro-electric projects under execution on the Indo-Nepal border;

(b) the capacity of those projects and the expected time by which these are likely to generate power;

(c) the cost of those projects and the amount of external assistance obtained for those projects; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). There is only one major Hydroelectric Project, namely, Tanakpur HE Project (120 MW) which is at present under execution on the Indian side of Indo-Nepal border. The three units of the project are scheduled to be commissioned by March, 1992. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 274.03 crores excluding interest during construction (IDC) of Rs. 29.99 crores. No external

assistance has been received on this project.

### Pilgrims Facilities at Mata Vaishno Devi

1051. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (UDHAMPUR): Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilgrims who visited Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine during 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and upto June 1989;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for providing a regular air service to the pilgrims; and

(c) the details of the programme for construction of yatrikas for providing accommodation to the yatris?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) As per the statistics available from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the number of pilgrims who visited Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine during 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 (upto June), are as given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of pilgrims</i>
1986-87	1509,750
1987-88	1928,695
1988-89	1957,540
1989-90 (upto June)	723,568

(b) No regular air service is proposed at present.

(c) There is no proposal for the construction of yatrikas at Vaishno Devi.

[*Translation*]

**Spending of Hydrel Production in U.P.**

1052. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on hydrel production in Sixth and Seventh Plans;

(b) the percentage of amount spent under this head in various States;

(c) whether a meagre amount has been spent under this head as compared to the need and demand of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of the hydrel projects of this State to which Government propose to accord sanction under Eighth Plan?

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

[*English*]

**Wage Agreements in Public Sector Undertakings**

1054. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wage agreements finalised in the public sector undertakings during 1988-89;

(b) whether any public sector undertakings have threatened direct action if wage agreements are not finalised immediately; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) 18 wage agreements have been finalised in the public sector undertakings in 1988-89.

(b) and (c). One of the Trade Unions has intimated to Government that if immediate steps are not taken to finalise wage agreements, it will be constrained to give a call to its affiliated Unions to take direct action. Since then wage agreements in a number of large enterprises like Coal India, SAIL, ONGC, HAL etc. have already been concluded.

**State Government Activities in Second Channel**

1055. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: (a) whether it is proposed to use the Second Channel of Doordarshan to publicise the activities of State Governments; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) and (b). Doordarshan is already giving adequate coverage to the developmental activities of the State Governments in its programmes from regional Centres. This is more so on Channel I which has a wide coverage range than Channel II which is confined to the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

**Loss to I.T.D.C. Hotels**

1057. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the hotels of the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) are running in loss;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered during 1988-89;

(c) whether the transport wing of ITDC is running in profit; and

(d) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the ITDC to improve the management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The ITDC's hotels have earned an overall profit of Rs. 714.70 lakhs, as per provisional figures, during 1988-89.

(c) and (d). The Transport Wing of the ITDC is a part of the Ashok travels & Tours Division. The Ashok Travels & Tours Division has earned an overall profit of Rs. 18.88 lakhs as per provisional figures, during 1988-89 after taking into account the loss of Rs. 8.95 lakhs incurred by of its Transport Wing. Every attempt is being made by ITDC to improve the performance of its units divisions including Transport Wing.

#### **Doordarshan Kendras for Maharashtra**

1058. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Doordarshan Kendras sanctioned for Maharashtra in the Seventh Plan and when they are likely to be commissioned; and

(b) the target date for the commissioning of TV Relay Centre at Barshi in Maharashtra.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) and (b). In respect of the State of Maharash-

tra, the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan envisaged the establishment of the following projects:-

- (i) TV Studio Centre at Pune.
- (ii) Expansion of TV Centre, Bombay.
- (iii) Argumentation of power TV transmitters at Nagpur and Pune to 10 KW.
- (iv) Establishment of 10 KW transmitter for Second Channel service at Bombay.
- (v) Establishment of 10 KW transmitters at Aurangabad and Ambajogai (in replacement of low power transmitters functioning at Aurangabad, Latur and Parbhani).
- (vi) Nine Low power (100W) TV transmitters, one each at Bir, Buldana, Gadchiroli, Ichalkaranji, Osmanabad, Pusad, Ratnagiri, Satara & Yavatmal. Besides, under a new scheme approved recently, the establishment of 10 additional such transmitters one each at Achalpur, Amalner, Barshi, Diglur, Karad, Kinwat, Manmad, Nandurbar, Shahada and Wardha, is envisaged.

Whereas the 10 KW transmitters at Bombay (for Second Channel service), Nagpur and Pune and low power (100 W) TV transmitters at Bir, Buldana, Gadchiroli, Osmanabad, Pusad, Ratnagiri, Satara & Yavatmal have already been commissioned into service, the high power transmitters at Aurangabad and Ambajogai and the remaining low power (100W) transmitters including the one at Barshi are expected to be com-

missioned into service during the current financial year (1989-90) itself. The other projects are at various stages of implementation and would be commissioned subsequently.

### LPG Agencies in Orissa

1059. SHRISOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of L.P.G. agencies in Orissa, district-wise;

(b) whether it is proposed to allot more

L.P.G. agencies at Berhampur, Bhanjanagar and Aska; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) As on 1.7.1989, there are 72 L.P.G distributorships in Orissa as per district wise break-up given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Two L.P.G. distributorships have been proposed for Behrampur district of Orissa upto the Annual Marketing Plan 1988-89. No LPG distributorship is planned for the locations Bhanjanagar and Aska.

### STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of LPG distributorship</i>
1.	Baleswar (Balasore)	3
2.	Bolangir	3
3.	Cuttack	12
4.	Dhenkanal	6
5.	Ganjam	7
6.	Korapet	5
7.	Keonjhar	4
8.	Kalahandi	1
9.	Mayurbhanj	1
10.	Puri	9
11.	Phulbani	1
12.	Sambalpur	8
13.	Sundergarh	12
Total		72

### **Gas Based Power Stations in Maharashtra**

1060. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposals from Government of Maharashtra for setting up of gas based power stations in Maharashtra;

(b) whether those proposals have been examined; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The following proposals for the setting up of gas based power stations in Maharashtra have been received in the Central Electricity Authority:

- (i) Dabhol GT Combined Cycle Power Station (760 MW) (4x120 MW GT + 2 x 140 MW ST)
- (ii) Trombay GT Combined Cycle Power Station (180 MW) (2 x 60 MW GT + 1 x 60 MW ST) (M/s Tata Electric Company)

These proposals could be processed further after the various inputs, including the availability of gas, are tied up and the requisite clearances have been obtained.

### **Advertisements to newspapers & Periodicals published from Punjab and Chandigarh**

1062. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of advertisements given to each of the daily newspapers and periodicals published from Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity during January to June, 1989;

(b) whether there have been complaints of discrimination in allotment of DAVP advertisements to these newspapers and periodicals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) The details of amounts paid to individual newspapers are not disclosed and are treated as confidential.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Expenditure on publications by Indian Airlines**

1063. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines spend huge amounts on publicity; if so, the facts in details; and

(b) the total amount spent on its publications and other publicity material during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines' expenditure on publications and publicity materials during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 amounts to 0.10% and 0.11% of its total revenues respectively. The expenditure on publication and publicity materials of Indian Airlines during the year 1988-89 to estimated at Rs. 1.10 crores.

**Live Telecasts During 1988-89**

1064. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Doordarshan for live telecast of events of National and International importance; and

(b) the number and particulars of live telecasts during 1988-89 including the duration on each and the estimated guidance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) As per the existing policy, live TV coverages are limited to events of nation-wise topicality such as Republic Day Parade, Independence Day, International Conferences, important sports events etc.

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

**Performance of thermal power plants**

1066. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of a large number of thermal power plants has been very low;

(b) whether the low performance is due to technical snags in designing of plants;

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the plant load factor and overall performance of these plants; and

(d) whether the Central Electricity Authority or some other coordinating agency has drawn up any time-bound plans to ensure improvement in performance of thermal power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The Plant Load Factor of thermal power stations in the country during April-June, 1989 was 56.2% as against a target of 53.3%.

(b) to (d). Performance of a thermal power station depends upon a number of factors including planned maintenance, forced outage, system load conditions, age of the plant, quality of coal etc. In order to improve the Plant Load Factor and over-all performance of Thermal Power Stations, a Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernization programme with a central loan component of Rs. 500 crores is being implemented at 34 Thermal Power Stations in the country. Other measures taken to improve the performance of thermal stations include assistance to State Electricity Boards in plant betterment, procurement of spare parts supply of requisite quality and quantity of coal, training of operating personnel, cash incentive awards to the plant personnel achieving high level of performance, etc.

**KVIC Schemes for passed vocational courses women**

1067. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes introduced by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for women who have passed vocational courses; and

(b) the names and details of such schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). KVI schemes cover all categories of beneficiaries, both men and women including those who have passed vocational courses. The spinning activity under khadi is carried on mainly by women. In village

industries such as PCPI, Fibre, Collection of forest plants for medicinal purposes, collection of gum and katha and processing and preservation of fruits, the participation of women is significant. The percentage of women engaged in the KVI Sector is around 46%.

### **Second Oil and Gas Terminal in Maharashtra**

1068. SHRI PARATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 14 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 2586 regarding second oil and gas terminal in Maharashtra and state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) had furnished a detailed project report for the second oil and gas terminal proposed to be set up in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the report of the ONGC has since been examined by an Expert Committee for approval;

(c) if so, when Government propose to execute the project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). At present there is no project proposal with the Government for setting up another oil and gas terminal in Maharashtra.

### **Hanger and maintenance facility for Airbus A-320**

1069. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has asked the Border Security Force to provide parking and overhaul facilities for the short duration flights of its A-320 Airbus fleet;

(b) if so, whether the same has been agreed to by the Border Security Force;

(c) the reasons for not developing hanger and maintenance complex by the Indian Airlines; and

(d) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Indian Airlines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVARJIV. PATIL): (a) Whereas Indian Airlines has not asked the Border Security Force (BSF) to provide facility of parking and overhaul complex for the short duration flights of Airbus A-320 aircraft, the Corporation had requested the BSF for permitting Indian Airlines to use their hangars for carrying out major checks after 300 hrs. of flying or once in 40 days.

(b) BSF has agreed to provide their hangars for the use of Indian Airlines for carrying out major maintenance of Airbus A320 aircraft for a short period of time.

(c) and (d). At present, Indian Airlines is developing hangars and maintenance complexes which are under construction by International Airports Authority of India. The work is likely to be completed in 2 phases: Phase I consisting of one hangar and two ancillary buildings along with tarmac and taxi-track is likely to be completed by October, 1989 and Phase II, consisting of 2 hangars and 2 ancillary buildings is likely to be completed some time in May, 1990.



[*Translation*]**Assistance for laying transmission lines in U.P.**

1070. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss incurred by the Uttar Pradesh Vidyut Parishad in the year 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) whether the State Electricity Board has demanded some funds for the moderni-

(Rupees in crores)

Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	(i) 1987-88	(+) 129.7 (Including a subsidy of Rs. 2.79 Crores)
	(ii) 1988-89	(-) 231.8 (Including a subsidy of Rs. 193.9 (crores))

(b) Under the centrally sponsored Renovation and Modernisation programme, Central Electricity Authority/Power Finance Corporation have sanctioned Rs. 102.39 crores for Renovation and Modernisation of thermal power stations for UPSEB. The UPSEB has submitted a proposal to Power Finance Corporation for sanction of loan to the tune of Rs. 91.14 crores for laying transmission lines.

(c) Till the end of June, 1989, UPSEB has drawn an amount of Rs. 62.50 crores for Renovation and Modernisation Schemes. For transmission lines, Power Finance Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 42.64 crores out of which Rs. 16.95 crores has been drawn by UPSEB.

[*English*]**Benami Industries in Delhi**

1071. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

sation of certain thermal power plants and for laying transmission lines in the State; and

(c) if so, the details of assistance provided by Union Government in this regard?

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

(a) The total surplus/loss incurred by the Uttar Pradesh Vidyut Parishad after taking into account Rural Electrification subsidy as provided during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are estimated to be as under:

(a) whether a large number of factories in Delhi are being run Benami;

(b) if so, the details of factories found to be run Benami;

(c) whether any investigation has been made to bring them to book; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). No information regarding Benami factories in Delhi is available with Delhi Administration.

**World bank assistance for power projects**

1072. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought World Bank assistance for some power projects;

(b) if so, the total amount of loan asked for project-wise; and

(c) the extent to which the World Bank has agreed to provide the loan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINIS-**

**TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):** (a) to (c). Discussions are held with the World Bank from time to time on the general as well as project specific issues. Projects to be financed are included in the pipeline for the Bank's assistance on the basis of availability of funds and the status of processing of the projects. However, the details of the assistance become available only after negotiations.

The list of on-going power projects with World Bank assistance is as follows:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>Amount of assistance (\$ million)</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	Combined Cycle Power Project	485.00
2.	Central Power Transmission Project	250.70
3.	Farakka STPP Stage- I	250.00
4.	Farakka STPP Stage-II	300.80
5.	Korba- II (SDRs)	400.00
6.	NCR (Dadri)	485.00
7.	Ramagundam-II	300.00
8.	Rihand Transmission	250.00
9.	Singrauli-II	300.00
10.	Talcher	375.00
11.	Chandrapur TPP	300.00
12.	Indira Sarovar	45.60
13.	Kerala Power	176.00
14.	Karnataka-I	330.00
15.	Karnataka-II	260.00

1	2	3
16.	U.P. Power	350.00
17.	Upper Indravati	326.40
18.	Nathpa Jhakri	485.00
19.	Maharashtra Power	400.00

### Completion of Hydel Power Projects

1073. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hydel power projects in the country are always behind schedule while the thermal power projects commissioned much before their target dates;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the delay in hydel projects;

(c) whether any analysis have been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) the steps being taken to check the same?

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

(a) to (e). In general, Hydro electric projects have a somewhat longer gestation period than Thermal Projects. Delays are mainly on account of much larger proportion of civil works, changes in design on account of geological reasons, changes in the scope of work and inadequate availability of funds. Some of the steps being taken for timely execution of hydro-electric projects are: regular monitoring of projects during con-

struction; better coordination through periodic meetings with major equipment suppliers, Central Electricity Authority, Project Authorities and other concerned agencies, and visits to the project sites by senior officers of Central Electricity Authority to sort out problems that arise from time to time.

### Supply of Kerosene to Kerala

1074. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of Kerala for the supply of kerosene from January 1989 to June, 1989;

(b) whether the demanded quantity was supplied to Kerala;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what is the Central subsidy for the kerosene supplied to Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). The Kerosene requirements of States and UTs including Kerala are assessed by allowing suitable growth rate over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations,

ad-hoc releases are also given to meet specific situations like floods, drought, shortage of LPG, etc. The details of allocations

made to Kerala during January, 1989 to June, 1989 are given below:

*(figures in tonnes)*

<i>Month</i>	<i>Regular allocation</i>	<i>Adhoc allocation</i>	<i>Total allocation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Jan.'89	20923	1212	22135
Feb.'89	20923	1212	22135
Mar.'89	17773	1212	18985
Apr.'89	17773	1212	18985
May.'89	17773	1212	18985
Jun.'89	17773	1212	18985

Allocation for the Monsoon Block from July, 1989 to October, 1989 has also been made at the rate of 20385 MTs per month.

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

The above policy is proposed to be continued during 1989.

(d) As against the price (at ex-storage point) of kerosene for industrial use of Rs. 3039.06 per KL, kerosene supplied for domestic use (for cooking and illumination purposes) is subsidised and priced at Rs. 1956.93 per KL (ex-storage point).

[*Translation*]

#### **Relay of Vividh Bharati Programmes by A.I.R., Darbhanga**

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

(a) whether the Darbhanga Radio station relays 'Vividh Bharati' programmes;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to start the relaying of Vividh Bharati programmes from Darbhanga now?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. In the absence of a separate transmitter/channel for Vividh Bharati, All India Radio, Darbhanga is not in a position to relay Vividh Bharati programmes. However, the reception of Vividh Bharati programmes on Shortwave is available for the listeners in the area.

[English]

**Assistance from OECF or ADB for Rural Electrification**

1077. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has sought assistance Overseas Economic Fund (OECF) of Japan;

(b) whether REC also had sought assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB);

(c) if so, whether any assistance has been obtained from OECF or ADB for the Rural Electrification Corporation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the assistance expected to be obtained from OECF or ADB for REC in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (e). No financial assistance has so far been received by Rural Electrification Corporation either from Asian Development Bank or Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan. Credit arrangements for REC's proposals to seek financial assistance from Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund are yet to be negotiated.

**'Visit India' Year 1991**

1078. SHRIVAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare 1991 as 'Visit India' year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the plans/programmes being drawn up to attract more tourists to India during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRISHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Plans/programmes are being drawn up.

[Translation]

**Waiting List for LPG Connections in U.P.**

1079. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for LPG connections on the waiting list in Uttar Pradesh, especially in Kanpur as on 30th June, 1989;

(b) the number of persons who have been given LPG connections out of the total applications; and

(c) the time by which the remaining persons are likely to get the connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) As on the 30th June, 1989, there were approximately 5.68 lakh and 0.71 lakh persons on the waiting list for release of new LPG connections in Uttar Pradesh and Kanpur respectively.

(b) As on the 30th June, 1989 there were approximately 16.03 lakh LPG consumers in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Release of new LPG connections is

done by the oil industry all over the country, including in Uttar Pradesh, in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG.

[English]

### Visit of Tourists to Kashmir

1080. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

the number of tourists who visited Kashmir during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 (till date)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): As per the statistics available from the State Government, the total number of tourists, both domestic and foreign, who visited Kashmir Valley during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 (upto June) are as given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of tourists</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1987-88	764,422
1988-89	716,129
1989-90 (upto June)	188,266

### Earnings from Advertisements on Air and Doordarshan

1081. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the earnings from advertisements on Doordarshan and All India Radio during 1988-89, separately;

(b) whether Government propose to increased the programmes on Doordarshan so that more advertisers can be accommodate; and

(c) what further steps Government propose to take to attract more advertisements on Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) The gross revenue earned by Akashvani and Doordarshan through advertisements during 1988-89 is (provisional) Rs. 32.45 crores and Rs. 161.3 crores respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is currently looking into all aspects of commercial advertising on Doordarshan and All India Radio, including ways and means of increasing the revenue.

### Filling up of Vacancies in A.I.R. Vadodara

1082. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vacant posts of technical, non-technical and Staff Artists/Artistes in other categories in A.I.R. Vadodara have been filled up;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) to (c). Against 108 sanctioned posts, as on

date only 15 posts are vacant. Filling up of vacant posts at a station is a continuous process. It is, however, not possible to prescribe any time limit.

[*Translation*]

**DAVP Advertisements to small and medium newspapers**

1083. SHRI KALP PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Small and Medium Newspapers Federation has expressed its deep concern over the hike in prices of newsprint and has requested Union Government to give 70 percent advertisements of DAVP to small and medium newspapers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The advertisements are issued to various newspapers keeping in view the publicity requirements and availability of funds. Since these are not given as a measure of financial assistance, no percentage can be fixed for different categories of newspapers. However, Government have requested all concerned to consider greater flow of advertisements to small and medium newspapers consistent with their publicity requirements.

**Allotment of Petrol Pumps and LPG Agencies to Scheduled Castes in M.P.**

1084. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Madhya Pradesh where petrol pumps and LPG agencies are proposed to be allotted to Scheduled Castes during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) whether the petrol pumps and LPG agencies have not been allotted to Scheduled Castes during the last few years in accordance with their reserved quota;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes is likely to be filled up fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Upto the Marketing Plan 1987-88, the oil industry proposes to allot six retail outlets (Petrol/Diesel) to persons belonging to SC category in the State of Madhya Pradesh at the following locations:

	<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>
	1	2
1.	Allot	Ratlam
2.	Singrauli	Sidhi
3.	Ranpur Bhagelon	Satna
4.	Ajaygarh	Panna
5.	Bilkeesganj	Bhopal
6.	Banmore	Morena

Upto the Marketing Plan 1988-89 the oil industry proposes to allot 8 LPG distributorships to persons belonging to SC category at the following locations:

<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2
1. Jabalpur	Jabalpur
2. Jabalpur	Jabalpur
3. Ujjain	Jabalpur
4. Singrauli	Sidhi
5. Ambah	Morena
6. Mandsaur	Mandsaur
7. Indore	Indore
8. Sagar	Sagar

(b) No, Sir. Oil industry while framing the Annual Marketing Plans strictly adheres to the reservation of 25% for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as per roster.

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

(d) As various steps precede the actual allotment of Retail Outlets/LPG distributorships, it is not possible to indicate exactly how many of these will be actually allotted in 1989-90 and 1990-91.

[English]

#### **Workers Engaged by ONGC Through Contractors**

1085. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers, category-wise, engaged by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission through contractors situated in Gujarat; and

(b) the wages and allowance paid to

them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Commission does not engage any worker through contractors. It awards only job contracts for works in low technology areas which are not directly connected with its main functions of exploration. The number of such workers varies from time to time with the nature of the hobs.

(b) Wages to the workers are paid by the contractors who engage them. ONGC only ensures that the wages paid to the workers are not less than the minimum wages fixed by the State Government.

#### **Air Stations in Kerala**

1086. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Air stations in Kerala;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up new stations/expand the existing stations during the Eighth Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) At present, there are four Radio Stations in the State of Kerala functioning at Trivandrum, Calicut, Alleppey and Trichur.

(b) and (c). The 8th Plan proposals are at the formulation stage.

#### **Power Projects with FRG and GDR Assistance**

1087. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government have a proposal to execute some power projects with the help of Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic;

(b) if so, the names of power projects for which FRG and GDR help has been sought;

(c) the estimated cost of those projects; and

(d) the details of the aid and assistance

expected to be made available for those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). At present, no power project is under consideration for implementation with German Democratic Republic (GDR) assistance. The following power projects are proposed to be implemented with assistance from Federal Republic of Germany:—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Second Thermal Power Station of Neyveli Lignite Corporation (4x210 MW)	1016.80	DM 176 Million is expected to be made available by KFW.
2.	Combined Cycle Gas Project at Dadri (817 MW)	783.44	DM 259.90 Million is expected to be made available by FRG.
3.	Waste Heat Recovery Plant at Uran-Unit I & II (2x210 MW)	(62.56 + 75.53)	DM 198 Million is expected to be made available by FRG.

[*Translation*]

licences issued during the past six months and the proposed locations thereof?

### Issue of Industrial Licences

1088. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the state-wise number of industrial

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

### STATEMENT

*State-wise break-up of industrial licences (!Ls) issued during the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1989*

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Industrial Licences issued</i>
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	19
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1

<i>State/Union Territory</i>		<i>Industrial Licences issued</i>
<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	5
5.	Daman & Diu	2
6.	Delhi	3
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	26
9.	Haryana	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	4
12.	Karnataka	25
13.	Kerala	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10
15.	Maharashtra	48
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Orissa	1
18.	Pondicherry	3
19.	Punjab	8
20.	Rajasthan	6
21.	Tamil Nadu	22
22.	Uttar Pradesh	30
23.	West Bengal	6
24.	State not indicated/More than one State	1
Total:		236

[English]

**Setting up of Petrol Pumps and LPG Agencies in Cuttack, Orissa**

1089. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Cuttack district and particularly in Jajpur Sub-division where LPG agencies have so far been set up;

(b) the details of the places where LPG agencies and petrol pumps are proposed to be set up in the above district during 1989 and 1990 and by which oil companies; and

(c) if no petrol pump or LPG agency is proposed to set up, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: (a) The locations in Cuttack district including Jajpur Sub-division where LPG distributorships have been set up are as follows:

1. Cuttack City
2. Paradeep
3. Kendrapara
4. Jajpur Road (Jajpur Sub-division)

(b) Upto the Oil Industry's Annual Retail Marketing Plan 1987-88, following retail outlet dealerships are proposed to be set up:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Company</i>
1	2
1. Paradeep II	BPC
2. Khukhia	BPC

1	2
3. Chandikhole	BPC
4. Paradeep	IBP
5. Cuttack town	IOC
6. Kendrapara	IOC
7. Paradeep	IOC
8. Paradeep Phosphates	IOC

Upto the Oil Industry's Annual LPG Marketing Plan 1988-89, the following LPG distributorships are proposed to be set up:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Company</i>
1	2
1. Jagatsinghpur	IOC
2. Cuttack	HPC

However, in view of the various steps preceding the commissioning of distributorship, it is not possible to indicate how many of these will be commissioned during the years 1989 and 1990.

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

[Translation]

**TV Transmitters in Rajasthan**

1090. SHRI SHANKARLAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up TV transmitters at various places in Rajasthan during the current year;

(b) if so, the names of places and the basis of their selection;

(c) whether a TV transmitter is also being set up in "Bali" sub-division of Pali district in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the time by which TV transmitters are likely to be set up at all the proposed sites in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) and (b). Six low power (100 W) TV transmitters, one each at Jhunjhunu, Churu, sikar, Jhalawar, Sawaimadhopur and Jalore have been commissioned into service so far during the current year in Rajasthan. Seven more such transmitters, one each at Anupgarh, Beawar, Bundi, Deeg, Hanumangarh, Sardarshahar and Tonk and a TV Transposer at Lalsot are expected to be commissioned into service in the State during the remaining part of the current year (1989). The selection of places for establishment of TV transmitters is done keeping in view such factors as the need to extend optimum coverage in the area with due priority to rural, hilly, backward, tribal, remote, sensitive and border areas; signals available from adjoining TV transmitters and the availability of infrastructural facilities at various places.

(c) No, Sir.



(d) Besides the above mentioned TV transmitters, 4 high power TV transmitters, one each at Anupgarh, Barmer, Bundi and Jaisalmer are envisaged to be set up in Rajasthan. These are long-gestation projects. Whereas the high power transmitter at Jundi is expected to be commissioned into service during 1991, the remaining three high power transmitters would be commissioned during 1992-93.

### Prices of Tyres

1091. SHRI KAMLAPRASADRAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several organisations have requested Government to take immediate steps to bring down the prices of tyres manufactured in the country to a reasonable level; and

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

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

(b) There is no statutory control over the prices of tyres. However, Government have placed specified categories of truck and bus tyres under O.G.L. at a reduced rate of duty for import by bulk consumers in order to keep a check on prices of tyres. In addition, Government have liberally allowed fresh capacity for the manufacturer of tyres through various policy measures, in order to allow market forces to have free play. As part of this, the tyre industry has recently been delicensed. Government have also ensured maximisation of tyre production through continuous monitoring and regular interaction with the tyre industry. This has led to a substantial increase in production of bus and truck tyres in 1988 viz. 48.7 lakhs as compared to 39.4 lakhs in 1987.

[English]

### Hiring of Rigs

1092. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest developments in the off-shore and on-shore drilling of oil in the country;

(b) the number of foreign rigs in operation at present and from where they have

been summoned;

(c) whether the hiring charges of these rigs are being paid in foreign currency; and

(d) if so, the hiring charges with relevant details.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The major technological developments are:—

Offshore — Drilling of horizontal wells.

Onland — Induction of mobile rigs

(b) to (d). At present 16 foreign rigs are working for ONGC and OIL. These rigs have been chartered from companies from USA, Japan, Italy, West Germany, Australia and USSR at different charter rates. In certain cases the entire hiring charges are paid in foreign currency while in others, part payment is also made in Indian rupees.

#### **Air Service to State Capitals from Calicut**

1093. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for connection Calicut with more state capitals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Requests have been received to connect Calicut with Bangalore/Madras/Trivandrum etc. So far as Indian Airlines is

concerned, it is not possible for the Corporation to introduce services from Calicut to Bangalore/Madras/Trivandrum due to capacity constraints. However, Indian Airlines will consider connecting Calicut with Bangalore/Madras/Trivandrum depending upon induction of sufficient Airbus A-320 aircraft. Vayudoot has no plans to airlink Calicut with other state capitals in addition to Madras/Bangalore/Trivandrum/Bombay and Agatti to which it is operating from Calicut at present.

#### **Harnessing of Wind/Tidal Energy in Kerala**

1094. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been made to determine power resources in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to harness wind energy, tidal energy or solar energy in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Based on studies carried out by CEA, the hydro power potential in Kerala has been assessed as 2301 MW at 60% load factor generally for major and medium hydro projects. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have taken up wind monitoring and wind mapping projects in Kerala to assess wind energy potential. Studies have also been made by the Central for Earth Science Studies, Trivandrum to assess wave energy potential along the Kerala coast.

(c) and (d). The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implement-

ing various programmes for the development and utilisation of non-conventional sources of energy, such as Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Biomass, Biogas. etc., in the State of Kerala in association with the Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural

Technology (ANERT) and with the involvement of several user agencies, including the Kerala State Electricity Board. Details of Solar and Wind Energy systems and devices installed in Kerala upto 31.3.1989 are given below:

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Systems installed</i>
1	2
I. <i>Solar Thermal Systems</i>	
1) Water heating systems	25
2) Domestic heating systems	3
3) Air heaters	1
4) Solar stills	10
5) Solar cookers	50
II. <i>Solar Photovoltaic Systems</i>	
1) Street lighting units	135
2) Other domestic lighting units	9
3) Solar pumps	6
4) Community lighting units	6
5) Energise the electric fencing to ward off wild animals.	1
III. <i>Wind Energy Systems</i>	
1) Electric Generators (100 Kw).	1
2) Water pumping wind mills.	10

One experimental 150Kw capacity wave energy power generation project has been taken up off Vizhinjam fisheries harbour near Trivancúrum.

**Vayudoot Service In Kerala**  
1095 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-  
CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIA-  
TION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the stations in Kerala proposed to be inter-linked by Vayudoot services;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up any new Vayudoot stations in Kerala;

(c) whether any studies have been made to determine the feasibility of setting up a Vayudoot station at Cannanore in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Apart from Trivandrum, Calicut and Cochin which have already been airlinked, Vayudoot have no immediate plans to connect new stations in Kerala.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### LPG Distributorships in Bihar

1096. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG distributorships in Bihar as on 1 April, 1989 with district-wise breakup;

(b) the average monthly consumption of LPG in Bihar during 1988-89 per outlet;

(c) whether it is proposed to have more LPG agencies in some districts to meet the increasing demand; and

(d) if so, the plan for 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The number of LPG distributorships in Bihar as on 1.4.89 is 131 as per the district-wise breakup given in the statement below.

(b) The average monthly consumption of LPG in Bihar during 1988-89 was 1357 cylinders per distributor.

(c) and (d). Upto the oil industry's LPG Marketing Plan 1988-89, the oil companies have plans to set up 47 more LPG distributorships in various districts of Bihar.

#### STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>No. of LPG distributorships</i>
1	2	3
1.	Arrah	2
2.	Aurangabad	1
3.	Barauni	2
4.	Bhagalpur	3
5.	Bhojpur	1
6.	Chapra	1

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1	2	3
7.	Darbhanga	2
8.	Dhanbad	14
9.	Gaya	5
10.	Giridih	2
11.	Gopalganj	1
12.	Hazari-bagh	7
13.	Katihar	2
14.	Khageria	1
15.	Madhubani	1
16.	Munghyr	4
17.	Muzaffarpur	4
18.	Nalanda	2
19.	Nawadah	1
20.	Patna	25
21.	Palmace	1
22.	Paschim Champaran	3
23.	Purnea	5
24.	Purvi Champaran	1
25.	Ranchi	14
26.	Rohtas	2
27.	Singhbum	12
28.	Samastipur	2
29.	Santal Parganas	3



1	2	3
30.	Sahasra	3
31.	Siwan	1
32.	Sitamari	1
33.	Sahibganj	1
34.	Saran	1
Total:		131

### Production and Import of Crude Petroleum

1097. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of crude petroleum produced in the country during 1988-89 and the estimated production for 1989-90;

(b) the quantity of crude petroleum imported during 1988-89 and the projected import for 1989-90;

(c) the average net price per tonne CIF Indian Port paid by the importing agency for all imported crude taken together during 1988-89 by currency of invoicing, source-wise; and

(d) the extent of variation in the average price per tonnes for imported crude by country of origin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The information is as under:

	1988-89 (Provisional)	1988-90 (Projections)
1	2	3
Production of crude oil (million tonnes)	32.04	34.51
Import of crude oil (million tonnes)	17.81	18.46

(c) and (d). The average CIF value on import of crude oil in rupees is Rs. 1,607 per tonne. Since the rates of import vary according to exchange rates and also from Cargo to Cargo, the effort involved in collection of the information currency wise and country wise may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

### Commercial utilisation of Westland Helicopters by Pawan Hans

1098. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND  
TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Westland helicopters with the Pawan Hans Ltd.:

(b) the number of helicopters under commercial utilisation;

(c) whether facilities for their maintenance have been revised and upgraded as directed by the Department of Civil Aviation; and

(d) the average mileage done by the helicopters on commercial assignment during 1988-89 and the percentage, it forms of the optimum utilisation for such aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Pawan Hans has a fleet of 19 Westland helicopters, all of which are under use by rotation. At any given point of time 11 helicopters are under commercial utilisation.

(c) Delhi and Bombay bases of Pawan Hans have been approved for carrying out maintenance (excluding overhaul) of Westland and Dauphin helicopters respectively.

The maintenance facilities of Pawan Hans have been examined in details by a Committee appointed by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation and its report is under examination.

(d) Since the helicopters on commercial assignment are under wet-lease, the hours of development are as per the discretion of the lessees. The helicopters have flown 9017 hours during 1988-89 i.e. an approximate mileage of 9,91,870.

### Standard of TV Serials

1099. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28th February, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 954 regarding selection of T.V. serials and state:

(a) the number of applications received for registration of producers and directors under the scheme for improving the standard of T.V. serials;

(b) the composition of the selection board;

(c) the names of persons who have been registered so far;

(d) the themes of the proposals, if any, received from producers and directors registered by Doordarshan; and

(e) whether any such proposals have been accepted by Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) 5130 applications were received within the due date;

(b) The composition of the Selection Board is indicated in the Statement below.

(c) The Selection Board has recommended 1304 names of persons/firms for registration as producers and directors. There are some common names in both the categories. The selected persons/firms are being informed by Doordarshan individually.

(d) No proposals have been received by Doordarshan.

(e) Does not arise.

### STATEMENT

#### *List of Members of the Selection Board for Preparing a Panel of Producers/Directors*

1. Shri B.K. Zutshi, former Joint Secretary (Films), Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi ...  
Chairman

2. Shri Shiv Sharma, Director General, Doordarshan... Member Secretary
3. Shri Hrishikesh Mukherjee
4. Shri B.K. Karanjia, former Editor "Screen", now Chairman of National Film Development Corporation
5. Smt Meera Majoomdar, former Deputy Director General, Doordarshan
6. Shri MShamim, Special Correspondent to the Times of India, Delhi
7. Shri V.B. Chandra, Chief Producer, Films Division, Bombay
8. Shri Dilip Sarcar, Vice President, Eastern India Motion Pictures Association
9. Smt Urmila Gupta, Director, Directorate of Film Festivals, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

### Earnings from Advertisements on T.V.

1101. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total time allotted to advertisements on Doordarshan daily;

(b) the total earnings of Doordarshan on account of advertisement during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether there has been any decrease in the earnings of Doordarshan

through advertisement since the beginning of current financial year as compared to the earnings of previous years; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to increase the revenue from advertisement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) Advertisements on Doordarshan take between 2.5 to 3% of the total transmission time.

(b) Doordarshan's gross revenue from commercial advertisements and sponsorship of programmes during the last three years is as under:

1986-87	.. ..	Rs. 96.0 Crores
1987-88	.. ..	Rs. 136.3 Crores
1988-89	.. ..	Rs. 161.3 Crores

(c) No, Sir. The gross revenue collection during the first 3 months of the current financial year i.e. upto 30th June, 1989 comes to Rs. 50.55 crores compared to Rs. 39.75 crores during the corresponding period of the previous financial year.

(d) Does not arise.

### Broad banding scheme for electrical equipment industry

1102. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the broad banding schemes for electrical equipment industry has been enlarged by removing the limits prescribed in respect of various items and rationalising the nomenclature of the items; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the revised list of electrical equipment and whose broad banding will be permitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(b) A statement is given below.

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

(b) A statement is given below. The statement details the revised list of electrical equipment and the broad banding permitted.



## STATEMENT

List of Electrical equipment covered under the Broad Banding Scheme.

Existing Entry	Revised Entry
1	2
1. Circuit Breakers	1. Switchgear : All types
i) Circuit Breakers upto 660 Volts unit rating.	
ii) Circuit Breakers above 660 volts unit rating	
2. Transformers:	2. Transformers and Reactors
i) Transformers upto 660 KV unit rating	
ii) Transformers above 66 KV unit rating.	
3. Motors/Alternators/ Generators	3. Motors & or Alternators & / or Generators.
i) Motors/Alternators/Generators upto 20 MW unit rating.	3. (i) Motors & Alternators & or Generators upto 60 MW unit rating.
ii) Motors/Alternators/ Generators above 20 MW rating.	3. (ii) Motors & or Alternators & or Generators above 60 MW unit rating.
4. Turbines:	4. Turbines upto 60 MW.
a) Hydro Turbines	

Note:

*Existing Entry**Revised Entry*

1

- (i) Mini/micro hydro turbines upto 2 MW unit rating.
  - ii) Hydro Turbines above 2 MW & upto 20 MW unit rating.
  - iii) Hydro turbines above 20 MW unit rating.
- b) *Steam Turbines:-*
- i) Steam turbines upto 20 MW unit rating.
  - ii) Steam turbines above 20 MW unit rating.
- c) *Gas Turbines:-*
- i) Gas Turbines upto 20 MW unit rating.
  - ii) Gas Turbines above 20 MW unit rating.

5. *Furnances:*

- i) *Induction/Furnances/Heating equipment*

ii) *Arc-melting furnances*

2

If the manufacturers engaged in the manufacture of turbines are interested in making pumps they may be allowed to manufacture the pumps.

5. *Furnances and heating equipment*(i) *Induction furnances, heating equipment including.*(ii) *Induction heating equipment*(iii) *Arc Furnances.*

Existing Entry	Revised Entry
1	2
6. Electric Welding Equipment Welding and cutting Equipment accessories and system excluding gas cutting and gas welding equipment	6. Electric Welding equipment :- Electric Welding and cutting equipment and systems, all types.
7. Isolators: (i) Isolated upto 33 KV (ii) Isolators above 33 KV	7. Deleted (The items are covered under switchgear (Sl.No. 1 of Revised entry)).
8. Switches: Switches and Combination fuse switch units of all types	8. Deleted (The items are covered under switchgear (Sl.No. 1 of Revised entry)).
9. Contactors:- Contactors of all types	9. — do —
10. Relays: Relays of all types	10. — do —
11. Capacitors.	11. Capacitors Capacitors, all types.
12. Rectifiers: Rectifiers of all types	12. Rectifiers: Rectifiers, all types

*Existing Entry*

1

*Power Driven Pumps:*

Pumps of all types, Centrifugal etc.

*Revised Entry*

2

13. *Power Driven Pumps:*

Power Driven Pumps of all types, Centrifugal etc.

*Note:*

If the manufacturers engaged in the manufacture of pumps are interested in making turbines, they may be allowed manufacture the turbines.

*(New Item)*14. *Electrical Insulating Materials:*

Electrical Insulation Materials, all types.

*Electrical Insulators:*

Electrical Insulators, all types.



**Export of Cement**

1103. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement industry plan to export four million tonnes during 1989-90 has run in to rough weather because of a huge subsidy demanded by it from Government to meet losses;

(b) whether there is a proposal to release funds from the erstwhile Cement Regulation Account to meet export losses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Cement Manufacturers' Association have informed that they have drawn up plans for export of four million tonnes of cement during 1989-90. Export of cement has been decanalised and Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) at the rate of 10% on export of cement, both grey and white, has been granted by the Government with effect from 1-4-1989. Government have no proposal to grant subsidy on Export of Cement. The realisation of export plans drawn up by the Industry for the year 1989-90 will largely depend on its ability to effectively compete in export markets.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Petrol and Diesel Retail Outlets in Una and Hamirpur, H.P.**

1104. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR-

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

(a) whether Pandogha in Una district and Galore and Sujampur Tira in Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh have been identified for the location of petrol/diesel retail outlets;

(b) whether the marketing survey for these places has since been completed and the outlets sanctioned;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and whether any more places for the above districts and other districts have been identified and surveyed for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the names thereof and the outcome of survey in each case, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The location Pandogha in Una district of Himachal Pradesh has already been included in the oil industry's Annual Retail Marketing Plan 1987-88 for development of a retail outlet there. A feasibility survey for location Galore in Hamirpur district has been ordered. Survey conducted for the location Sujampur Tira in Hamirpur district reveals that as per volume-distance norms the location does not justify for opening of a retail outlay there for the present;

(c) and (d). The names of places surveyed in other districts of Himachal Pradesh for development of Retail Outlets alongwith the outcome of survey are given in the statement below. Locations found feasible as per volume-distance norms will be included in the oil industry's future Marketing Plan(s).

**STATEMENT**

Sl.No.	Location	District	Result of Survey
1	2	3	4
1.	Totu	Shimla	This location was found feasible and was included in the 1987-88 Marketing Plan. However, due to construction of Bypass/diversion, the economic viability of this location has been affected in view of which an alternate location at Hamirpur district will be included in the future Marketing Plan.
2.	Dallihara	Kangra	Found feasible.
3.	Alampur	Kangra	Not found feasible.
4.	Kotla	Kangra	-- do --
5.	Sungra	Kinnaur	-- do --
6.	Pandho	Mandi	Found feasible.
7.	Patlicool/Katrain	Kullu	-- do --
8.	Kunihar	Solan	-- do --
9.	Sarhan	Sirmour	Not found feasible.
10.	Panchrukhi	Kangra	-- do --
11.	Dhalli	Shimla	-- do --
12.	Chota Shimla	Shimla	Not found feasible

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Result of Survey</i>
1	2	3	4
13.	Teradevi	Shimla	— do —
14.	Theog	Shimla	— do —
15.	Nuhri	Kullu	Not found feasible
16.	Gagret	Una	— do —
17.	Chenabeli	Kangra	— do —
18.	Poch	Lahul Spiti	— do —
19.	Bharamaur	Chamba	— do —
20.	Dhargen	Kangra	— do —
21.	Ghagyas ( Part in Chama Dist)	Bilaspur	Found Feasible
22.	Manikaran	Kullu	Not found feasible
23.	Kumarhati	Solan	— do —
24.	Dharampur	Solan	Found feasible.
25.	Sadathu	Solan	— do —

**Installation of T.V. Transmitter and Radio Station At Hamirpur, H.P.**

1105. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the replies given on 22 November, 1988 and 25 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question Nos. 1666 and 6951 and state the latest position as on 30 June, 1989 regarding the installation of T.V. Transmitter and Radio Station at Hamirpur (H.P.)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): A ready-built accommodation has been taken over for the proposed TV transmitter at Hamirpur. Transmitter and other equipment have been supplied and installation work is in progress.

As regards the Radio Station at

Hamirpur, the fencing of the site selected for the proposed radio station has been completed. Other civil works are in progress.

**LPG Bottling Plants**

1106. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number, location and capacity of the new LPG bottling plants set up during the last one year; and

(b) the plan to set up new LPG bottling plants during the next one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The particulars of new LPG bottling plants commissioned during 1988-89, are as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Capacity (MTPA)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Tikrikalan Phase I & II (Delhi)	75,000
2.	Karnal (Haryana)	25,000
3.	Haldwani (Uttar Pradesh)	5,000
4.	Ajmer (Rajasthan)	8,000
5.	Balasore (Orissa)	25,000
6.	Jamshedpur (Bihar)	25,000
7.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	25,000
8.	Parwanoo (Himachal Pradesh)	5,000
9.	Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)	6,500
10.	Asaoti/Piyala (Haryana)	75,000

1	2	3
11.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	6,500
12.	Khurda (Orissa)	6,500
13.	Hisar (Haryana)	6,500
14.	Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)	12,500
15.	Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)	25,000
16.	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	12,500

(b) During 1989-90, the oil companies have plans to set up 11 new LPG bottling plants with a capacity of 1.83,000 tonnes per annum.

### Price of Tyres

1107. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the All India Tyre Dealers Federation regarding increase in price of tyre by the manufacturers;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring down the price of tyres fixed by the manufacturers?

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

(b) and (c). There is no statutory control over the price of tyres. However, Government have placed specified categories of truck and bus tyres under O.G.L. at a reduced rate of duty for import by bulk consum-

ers in order to keep a check on prices of tyres. In addition, Government have liberally allowed fresh capacity for the manufacture of tyres through various policy measures, in order to allow market forces to have free play. As part of this, the tyre industry has recently been delicensed. Government have also ensured maximisation of tyre production through continuous monitoring and regular interaction with the tyre industry. This has led to a substantial increase in production of bus and truck tyres in 1988 viz. 48.7 lakhs as compared to 39.4 lakhs in 1987.

### Findings of the Inquiry of Boeing Air Crash at Ahmedabad

1108. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27 February, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 677 regarding findings of the inquiry of Indian Airlines Boeing crash at Ahmedabad and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the inquiry report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOUR-

ISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The report is under examination of the Government.

### **Thermal Power Plant in Kerala**

1110. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-  
CHANDRAN:  
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on any Thermal Power Plant in Kerala is under progress and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the developments made so far to set up a Thermal Power Plant in Kerala;

(c) whether any other sources of power are proposed to be harnessed in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). No Thermal Power Plant in Kerala is presently under construction. There is, however, a proposal to set up a Super Thermal Power Station under Central Sector by NTPC at Kayamkulam. Stage-I of this project comprising (2x210 MW) units has been techno-economically cleared by CEA subject to certain conditions.

(c) and (d). In addition to a few hydro electro projects under execution in Kerala, the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources is also implementing various programmes in development and utilisation of non-conventional sources of energy, such as, Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Biomass, Biogas, etc in the State of Kerala

### **Acquisition of more Aircraft by Indian Airlines and Air India**

1111. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-  
CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines and the Air India propose to acquire more aircraft; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). In addition to 19 Airbus A320 aircraft ordered in March, 1986, Indian Airlines with the approval of the Government has signed an agreement with M/s. Airbus Industries on 5.6.89 for the purchase of 12 additional Airbus A320 aircraft. Out of these, five aircraft have already been received by Indian Airlines. The delivery schedule of the remaining 26 aircraft is as follows:

August, 1989	2
September, 1989	2
Oct., 1989	1
Nov., 1989	2
Dec., 1989	2
Jan., 1990	2
Feb., 1990	1
March, 1990	2
Dec., 1990	2
Jan., 1991	2
Feb., 1991	1

March, 1991	1
Nov., 1991	2
Dec., 1991	3
Jan., 1992	1
<hr/>	
Total:	26

Government approval has been conveyed to Air India for acquisition of 2 Airbus A-310-300 aircraft. These aircraft are likely to be received by Air India next year.

### NRI Units in States

1112. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of NRIs are setting up industrial units in Gujarat and other States;

(b) if so, the total number of units and amount of money invested State-wise;

(c) the details of incentives Government are offering to NRIs to set up similar enterprises in other parts of the country to ensure balanced industrial growth; and

(d) whether similar incentives cannot be given to indigenous entrepreneurs, especially women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Since the inception of the Special Approval Committee (NRI) in November, 1983, 63 approvals with an NRI investment of Rs. 48.5 crores have been accorded (upto December, 1988) for issue of Letter of Intent/SIA Registrations, foreign collaboration and Capital Goods import in the State of Gujarat.

The total number of import in the State of Gujarat. The total number of approvals accorded by this Committee have been 794 with an NRI approved investment of Rs. 385 crores. The State-wise details of approvals and approved investments are given in the Statement below.

(c) the salient features of the incentives offered to NRIs for setting up enterprises in any part of the country to ensure balanced industrial growth are listed below:

- i) NRIs have been given the benefit of repatriation of capital investment and the income earned thereon to the extent of 40% of the total paid up capital of the project.
- ii) In priority industries the benefit of repatriation on capital invested and income earned thereon is permissible to the extent of 74% of the total paid up capital of the project. In non-priority industries also repatriation benefits on capital investments are available, provided the units undertake export obligation of minimum of 60% of the output and a minimum of 75% of the output in the case of industries reserved for small scale sector.
- iii) NRIs have also been given incentives for import of capital goods, components and raw materials for setting up industrial units in accordance with the Import & Export Policy, 1988-91.
- iv) NRI investments are allowed for all activities except for real estate business or for agricultural and plantation activities.

(d) Indigenous entrepreneurs are treated on par with NRI investors with regard to Industrial Licensing Procedure. Similar

incentives are being offered to women entrepreneurs also under NRI scheme.

### STATEMENT

#### *State-wise NRI investment/approvals*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Approvals</i>	<i>NRI Investment (Repatriation as well as non-repatriation (Rs. in crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	25.87
2.	Bihar	1	0.12
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	2.06
4.	Delhi	147	25.62
5.	Goa	7	1.16
6.	Gujarat	63	48.50
7.	Haryana	40	15.91
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9	2.82
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0.15
10.	Karnataka	54	19.70
11.	Kerala	18	1.17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19	13.87
13.	Maharashtra	152	144.76
14.	Orissa	8	2.98
15.	Pondicherry	4	4.25
16.	Punjab	13	4.29
17.	Rajasthan	16	8.38
18.	Tamilnadu	37	17.22



1	2	3	4
19.	Uttar Pradesh	68	40.76
20.	West Bengal	9	3.71
21.	Not indicated	50	1.69
Total		794	385.09

**Air Service to Mount Abu**

1114. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of CIVILAVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for airlinking Mount Abu with air service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal has been agreed to and if so, the time by which Mount Abu will be connected by air; and

(d) the places adjacent to Mount Abu where air service is available at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVILAVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Requests have been received from the Government of Rajasthan and others for airlinking Mount Abu.

(c) Subject to availability of aircraft capacity and an operational airfield, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Mount Abu during the current plan period.

(d) At present, air services are available at Udaipur and Jodhpur near Mount Abu.

**Air Accidents**

1115. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of CIVILAVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some air accidents occurred in Gujarat as well as in some other parts of the country from 1 January, 1989 to 30 June, 1989; if so, the details of each accident including the lives and property lost and the compensation paid to each victim and the injured;

(b) the outcome of the enquiry made and action taken on findings in each case;

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible for such accidents and preventive measures taken for future; and

(d) whether any accident was due to any sabotage and if so, the preventive measures taken or contemplated to avoid recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVILAVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During the period from 1.1.1989 to 30.6.1989, there were four aircraft/helicopter accidents. None of these accidents occurred in Gujarat. The details of each accident. Including persons killed, injured and damage to aircraft are given in the statement below. The Pawan

Hans helicopters which crashed on 7.2.89 was carrying 2 pilots and 4 technicians on board. Both the pilots and one technician were killed in the accident. The other technicians sustained injuries and were hospitalised. The book value of the Westland Helicopter lost in the accident in Rs. 406.87 lakhs. The compensation paid to families of each victim of the Pawan Hans accident is as follows:

1. *Wg. Cdr. Kataria*: Rs. 3 lacs plus Rs. 10,000/- has been paid under 'Deposit Linked Insurance Policy'.
2. *Col. J. M. Agnihotri*: Rs. 3 lacs plus an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1 lac.
3. *Sh. M.C. Gana Prakash Rao*: Rs. 3 lacs plus Rs. 10,000/- under 'Deposit Linked Insurance Policy' and Rs. 40,000/- under Group Personnel Accident Insurance Policy'.

For the remaining 3 persons who were injured, hospitalisation expenses were borne by the Corporation. They are also entitled to Insurance Compensation based on the nature and duration of disability under the Carriage by Air Act, & the 1972/Group Personnel Accident Policy taken out by the Corporation. Necessary claims have been lodged with the Insurance Company.

(b) and (c). Two accidents have been investigated and their reports are under examination. The remaining two accidents are under investigation.

Appropriate action will be taken on the findings & recommendations of the inquiry reports to prevent similar occurrences in future.

(d) No, Sir.

## STATEMENT

### *Details of accidents from 1.1.89 to 30.6.89*

- 1) *Accident to Pawan Hans Westland helicopter VT-EKR near Kohima on 7.2.89.*

The helicopter was operating a non-scheduled flight from Dimapur to Kohima on 7.2.89. There were a total of 6 persons on board including two crew members. While approaching Kohima at about 5 Km short of it, the helicopter crashed in a valley. Both crew members and one technician on board were killed. The remaining 3 persons received serious injuries. The helicopter sustained substantial damage.

- 2) *Accident to Meghdoot Pvt. Ltd. Cessna-180 a/c VT-DTO at Pune on 7.2.89.*

The aircraft was engaged in circuits and landing exercise at Pune aerodrome on 7.2.89. There were also two Passengers on board. While approaching to land, the a/c undershoot and sustained substantial damage. All occupants on board escaped unhurt.

- 3) *Accident to ITG-3 Glider VT-GDF near Safdarjung Airport on 23.3.89.*

The glider was engaged in gliding operation at Safdarjung Airport on 23.3.89 while on a final approach, it crashed near Safdarjung Bus Terminal. The glider was destroyed. The Pilot was seriously injured and was rushed to AIIMS, where he succumbed to his injuries.

- 4) *Accident to Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Cessna - 150 aircraft VT-EMV on 29.3.89 near Bhopal*

The aircraft while engaged in joy-ride flight on 29.3.89 crashed about 1.5 miles from Bhopal. It caught fire on impact and both the occupants died in the accident.

[*Translation*]

### **Removal of "Jee Sahib" from Morning T.V. Programme**

1116. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Jee Sahib ki Chutti' appearing in the Nav Bharat Times dated 4th July, 1989;

(b) if so, the reasons for which "Jee Sahib" is not appearing in the breakfast T.V. programmes; and

(c) whether he has been removed permanently or for some time only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is the endeavour of Doordarshan to bring about changes in the format of the programmes so as to sustain 'viewers' interest. This is a routine exercise. Accordingly, 'Puppet character' has been replaced by live comperes for bringing variety in the presentation.

[*English*]

### **Discovery of Oil and Gas in Gujarat**

1117. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN

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

(a) whether oil and gas have been found in some parts of Gujarat and other States during 1 January, 1988 to 30 June, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof in terms of quantity and value of each ones;

(c) the requirements of Gujarat of gas and oil at present;

(d) how much share was given to Gujarat during the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken to supply more gas and oil to Gujarat so as to fulfil the requirements of various industries and consumers?

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

(b) Oil and/or gas has been discovered by ONGC at six prospects in Gujarat, four prospects each in Andhra Pradesh and Assam, seven prospects in Western Off-shore and one prospect in Cauvery Off-shore. Oil India Ltd., have discovered oil and/or gas at two structures each in Rajasthan and Assam and in the deeper horizons in Kharsang area of Arunachal Pradesh. All these structures are still at the stage of delineation.

(c) to (e). The crude oil produced by ONGC from its various oil fields in Gujarat is despatched to the Gujarat Refinery. Similarly, the gas produced is also being supplied to various consumers in Gujarat. Details of crude production and gas supplies during the last three years had been as under:

	<i>Crude oil Production (MMt)</i>	<i>Gas supplies (Mn. m<sup>3</sup>)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1986-87	4.563	644.95
1987-88	4.990	660.30
1988-89	5.404	807.29

Crude oil to be produced in Gujarat will continue to be supplied to IOC's refinery at Koyali. Similarly, the gas produced from various oil and gas fields will also be supplied to various consumers in accordance with the commitments made for various sectors/consumers. ONGC is taking steps to lay pipeline and other facilities for transportation of gas.

#### **Misuse of Power Connections in Delhi**

1118. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) has drawn up a scheme to disconnect the supply of electricity to those consumers who are misusing power connections or have unauthorisedly shifted electricity meters in the capital; and

(b) if so, the number of cases in respect of which action has been taken under the scheme?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Indian Airlines Flight Operations**

1119. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flight operations during the past one year have been seriously affected;

(b) if so, the number of flights cancelled and change in timings made during the past one year;

(c) whether situation has developed mainly owing to shortage of pilots; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to appoint additional pilots in Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Out of a total of 97,517 flights operated by Indian Airlines during the period July, 1988 to June, 1989, 3,170 flights were cancelled and about 60% of the flights left on time. However, no changes were made in the schedule due to these flight cancellations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Modernisation of Rescue Station in Mines**

1120. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) has drawn up a programme to modernise its rescue stations at different mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how much expenditure is likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) when the modernisation of rescue stations at all the mines will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A programme for modernisation of the existing Rescue Station at Ramgarh and setting up of new Rescue Rooms at Kathara, Churi and Hutar, with adequate modern equipments, has been taken up. The modernisation programme entails an estimated expenditure of Rs. 690 lakhs and is expected to be completed by the end of the year 1991-92.

### **Performance of Public Sector Newsprint Mills**

1121. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the public sector newsprint mills has been found satisfactory and suiting to the needs of the country; and

(b) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve their performance?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). There are two central public sector newsprint manufacturing units, namely Hindustan Newsprint Limited and NEPA Limited. The capacity utilisation of both these undertakings has been 98% and 92% respectively during 1988-89 which is satisfactory and accounted for 51.1% of total indigenous production during the year. However, in order to further augment availability of newsprint, NEPA Limited is undertaking a modernisation and expansion programme, which will further increase its installed capacity from 67,500 tonnes to 88,700 tonnes per annum.

### **Arrest of Travel Agents for Defrauding Air India**

1122. DR. DATTA SAMANT:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some travel agents were arrested for defrauding the Air India of Rs. 95 lakhs by selling bogus Air India tickets to various passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action contemplated to prevent such malpractices in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). According to the information received, the following travel agents have been arrested for violation of rules:—

1. Mr. Mehboob Sundrani, MD, M/s. Supreme Tours and Travels.
2. Mr. Sunil K. Dudeja, M/s, Sky Speed Travel and Tours.
3. Mr. Dilip G. Nasta.

4. Mr. Brij Hukumatrai Punjabi Director, M/s. Poonam Travels Pvt. Ltd.

(c) The following action has been taken by Air India to prevent such malpractices in future:—

- (a) A circular has been issued to all travel agents in India, stressing upon them to abide by the laid down rules and regulations of the Government of India and IATA;
- (b) Any agency violating the rules/procedures will be black listed and the ticket stocks will be withdrawn.
- (c) Internal instructions have been issued to all officers to scrutinise ticketing of agents on sample basis to ensure that the ticketing is done according to regulations;
- (d) All airports in the Gulf and India have been instructed to ensure that the tickets are uplifted in sequence to avoid misuse or malpractice.

#### **Acquisition of Twelve Airbus**

1123. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered for the acquisition of additional twelve Airbus A-320;

(b) if so, the cost of the same and the schedule of delivery; and

(c) the total additional revenue likely to be generated from the additional fleet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). With the approval of the Government, Indian Airlines has entered into an agreement on the 5th June, 1989 with M/s. Airbus Industrie, France, for the purchase of 12 additional Airbus A-320 aircraft at a total project cost of Rs. 958.78 crores with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 886.37 crores.

The delivery schedule of these additional 12 Airbus A-320 aircraft is as follows:—

December, 1990	:	2
January, 1991	:	2
February, 1991	:	1
March, 1991	:	1
November, 1991	:	2
December, 1991	:	3
January, 1992	:	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>: 12</b>

(c) 12 Airbus A-320 aircraft on induction are likely to generate additional revenue of Rs. 260 crores per annum on current fare yields.

#### **Modernisation and Promotion of Ancillary Units**

1127. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special fund to be named as "Assistance Fund" for modernisation and promotion of ancillary units is proposed to be created;

(b) whether Government also propose

to raise the limit of investment in ancillary unit to Rupees one crores; and

(c) if so, the details of the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Government provides various measures for encouraging ancillary units. Recently, the limit of production or services supplied or rendered to other units by an Ancillary Unit has been reduced from 50% to 30%. While various suggestions on further promotional measures have been received, no specific proposals have been formulated. Technology upgradation and modernisation, it may be added, is a continuing process.

#### **Projects for Paraxylene and N-Paraffin**

1128. SHRIMATIKISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has been given clearance for two projects to manufacture Paraxylene and N-Paraffin;

(b) if so, whether these projects would be included in the Eighth Plan; and

(c) the locations of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). While environmental clearance for the manufacture of Paraxylene and N-Paraffin by the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited at Bombay has been obtained, investment decisions on these projects have not been taken.

#### **Raising of Capital by Power Finance Corporation**

1129. SHRIMATIKISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Finance Corporation proposes to raise capital from the market during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). During 1989-90, the Power Finance Corporation plans to raise Rs. 700 crores by issue of bonds from the Capital market.

[*Translation*]

#### **Production of Electricity**

1130. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority is finding it difficult to increase the production of electricity by 38000 Megawatts more during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether the shortage of power is likely to worsen as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to tap alternative sources of energy to meet this shortage; and

(d) if so, the details of these alternate sources and the extent of power likely to be exploited through these sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Although the power programme for the

Eighth Five Year Plan has not been finalised by the Planning Commission, it is tentatively envisaged to add a generating capacity of about 38,000 MW during the Eighth Plan period.

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

### **Power Failure in Delhi**

1131. DR. CHANDRASHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the complaints of frequent power failure in various parts of Delhi are being received continuously;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken any concrete steps so far to improve the power position; and

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

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

(a) and (b). The power supply in Delhi is, by and large, satisfactory. However, failure due to equipment break-downs, local faults in distribution system, etc., is expeditiously attended to, when reported.

(c) and (d). DESU have taken various steps to ensure adequate and reliable availability of power in Delhi during the summer of 1989 which include installation of shunt capacitors, regular maintenance of the system, strengthening of transmission lines and distribution system, establishment of 135 MW generation capacity at Rajghat Thermal Power Station and maximising generation

from the existing power stations. Adequate arrangements have also been made by DESU for prompt attention to power failures and no-current complaints through a network of about 100 complaint centres and mobile fault locating vans-breakdown vans. A Task force has been constituted to closely monitor the power supply position in Delhi and the progress of various works under execution.

### **Refund of Advance Booking Money by Sipani Automobiles Ltd.**

1132. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the public that M/s. Sipani Automobiles Ltd. has not been refunding advance booking money;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to get this money refunded to the public; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Some complaints regarding delay in refund of advance booking deposit by M/s. Sipani Automobiles Ltd. were received in respect of the company's earlier bookings for petrol cars. These complaints have been sent to the manufacturers. The company has reported that they have no pending request for refund of advance booking deposit in respect of Montana/Dolphin petrol car. Regarding new Montana bookings, the company has indicated that they are yet to receive full booking particulars and have assured that any requests for refund of deposits would be attended to promptly.



[English]

(c) if not, the action being taken in this regard?

**Electrification of Villages in Madhya Pradesh**

1133. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of villages in Madhya Pradesh electrified so far with the assistance of Union Government;

(b) whether all the villages for which assistance was sought have been electrified; and

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

(a) A statement indicating district-wise number of villages electrified in Madhya Pradesh under all sources of funding is given below.

(b) and (c). Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has exceeded the targets fixed by the Planning Commission during the first four years of Seventh Plan.

**STATEMENT**

*Districtwise progress of village electrification as on 31.5.1989 in the State of Madhya Pradesh*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Progressive total as on 31.5.1989</i>
1.	Bhopal	544
2.	Sehore	957
3.	Raisen	979
4.	Vidisha	1041
5.	Hoshangabad	1128
6.	Betul	1029
7.	Gwalior	751
8.	Datia	398
9.	Morena	1101
10.	Bhind	891
11.	Guna	1809
12.	Shivapuri	1279
13.	Rajgarh	1259

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Progressive total as on 31.5.1989</i>
14.	Indore	639
15.	Khandwa	987
16.	Khargone	1422
17.	Dhar	1202
18.	Jhabua	940
19.	Ratlam	889
20.	Mandsaur	1575
21.	Ujjain	1098
22.	Shajapur	1019
23.	Dewas	1027
24.	Jabalpur	1608
25.	Narsinghpur	963
26.	Seoni	1254
27.	Mandla	1554
28.	Balaghat	969
29.	Chhindwara	1893
30.	Sagar	1476
31.	Damoh	847
32.	Rewa	1487
33.	Satna	1293
34.	Chhatarpur	1036
35.	Tikamgarh	872
36.	Panna	641

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Progressive total as on 31.5.1989</i>
37.	Sidhi	1608
38.	Shahdol	1310
39.	Raipur	2751
40.	Durg	1485
41.	Rajnandga-on	1629
42.	Bastar	1819
43.	Bilaspur	2507
44.	Sarguja	1693
45.	Raigarh	1496
Grand Total.		56155

**Exploration for Oil in Ganga Valley and Kutch by Oil India Limited**

1134. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil India Limited proposes to extend its exploration efforts for hydrocarbon to Ganga Valley and Kutch off-shore areas;

(b) whether the Oil India Limited has sent any proposal to Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). Oil India Limited has submitted a proposal to the Government for exploration of hydrocarbons over an area of 85,000 Sq. Kms. in

Ganga Valley basin and 29,400 Sq. Kms. in Kutch-Saurashtra off shore basin.

**Production of Coal**

1135. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of coal in the country is sufficient to meet the demand;

(b) if not, the quantity of coal imported during last year to meet the demand; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the production to meet the demand in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The planned production alongwith availability from pit-head stocks is adequate to cover the projections of demand

as accepted by Planning Commission with the exception of coking coal. The Steel Industry accounts for the bulk of coal imports. Coking coal is imported by Steel Plants to meet the shortfall in indigenous production and also to blend superior imported coking coal with indigenous coking coal which is of relatively poorer quality. Some very low ash metallurgical coal/coke are also being imported in small quantities due to non-availability of such low ash coal/coke from indigenous sources. Import of non-coking coal is also sometimes resorted to by Cement Plants in the South and the West under Open General Licence (OGL) on account of transportation bottlenecks from Bihar-Bengal Coalfields and non-availability thereof from the Coalfields serving these areas.

(b) The import of coal, coke and briquettes etc. during 1988-89 was as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (In tonnes)</i>
1988-89	4843484

(c) The planned production for future will take care of all indigenous demand excepting the requirement of Steel sector which will continue to import part of its requirement. Important steps being taken by coal companies to step up production include identification and implementation of new coal mining projects, introduction of modern concepts, techniques and technologies in coal mining to improve production

and productivity in existing mines.

### **Late landing and departures of Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot Flights**

1137. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of late landing and departures of Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot Aeroplanes during the first six months of 1989 and comparative figures for the two halves of 1988, separately;

(b) the main reasons for late running of flights; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Statistics are maintained in Indian Airlines, Air-India and Vayudoot in respect of delays relating to departures of flights and not on the basis of landing of flights. This practice is followed generally by the airlines the world over. In so far as Indian Airlines is concerned details regarding percentage of delays/cancellations during the months January to June, 1989, January to June, 1988 and July to December, 1988 and the reasons are given below:—

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>Percentage of delays/cancellations</i>		
	<i>Jan.—June '89</i>	<i>Jan.—June '88</i>	<i>July—Dec. '88</i>
i. Delays due to reasons within the control of I.A.	2.42	1.91	3.17
ii. Delays not within the direct control of I.A., viz, adverse weather, inadequate airport facilities and miscellaneous.	3.77	3.79	4.90
iii. Consequential delays.	30.72	25.66	36.57
<b>Total:</b>	<b>36.91</b>	<b>31.36</b>	<b>44.64</b>

As regards Vayudoot and Air India, the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) In Indian Airlines the majority of delays are due to consequential reasons. Indian Airlines is in the process of inducting 31 Airbus A-320 aircraft into its fleet between 1989 and 1992. With the progressive induction of these aircraft, the required cushion/stand-by capacity will become available which will help minimise consequential delays. Besides the 'on-time performance' is constantly being monitored. In Vayudoot, 'on-time performance' is being analysed and monitored periodically and constant efforts are made to reduce the number of delays. Maintenance procedures of aircraft have been streamlined to minimise delays on account of technical problems. Vayudoot is also in the process of acquiring additional aircraft capacity. In Air India Punctuality Committees have been set up which monitor the reasons for delays periodically in order to improve the punctuality of flights.

#### **Promotion of Tourism between India and Pakistan**

1138. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of Minister of Tourism of Pakistan to India some proposals for promotion of tourism and removal of travel curbs were discussed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to promote tourism between the two countries and to remove travel curbs some of the major issues discussed were:—

- (i) streamlining of procedure for grant of visas;
- (ii) handling of group tourism by approved travel agencies in the private sector; and
- (iii) relaxation of the ceiling in the number of cities to be visited by tourists from both the countries.

[*Translation*]

#### **Increase in Electricity Charges for Industries in Punjab**

1140. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electricity charges for the power supplied to industries in Punjab have recently been increased;

(b) if so, the extent of such increase;

(c) the justification for making this increase at this time;

(d) whether Government propose to withdraw this increase to give relief to small and medium entrepreneurs in view of the abnormal situation prevailing in Punjab; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The average increase in electricity charges to industries varies from 7 paise to 18 paise per unit.

(c) to (e). The fixation of tariff is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Punjab State Electricity Board and the State Government.

It has been ascertained that the hike in electricity charges is mainly attributed to the increase in the cost of production due to various causes such as fuel cost, operational factors, etc. At present, there is no proposal to reduce the tariff.

**Panel of Experts on Mechanism of Central Power Pricing**

1141. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel of experts has been constituted by the Central Electricity Authority to study the mechanism of central power pricing;

(b) if so, whether Government have received its report:

(c) whether his Ministry has also asked the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to submit its report; and

(d) if so, the time by which reports from both the organisations are likely to be received?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Member (E&C), Central Electricity Authority to determine the principles and normative parameters for the fixation of tariffs for sale of power generated by the National Thermal Power Corporation and the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation.

(b) The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Department of Power has also requested the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to examine the matter regarding fixation of tariff from the Central generating stations in the various aspects and to give their considered views/recommendations. Their Report is expected by the end of August, 1989.

**Profits by Public Sector Undertakings**

1142. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector undertakings have earned profits during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the number of such undertakings which have earned profits and the amount of profit earned;

(c) whether the prices of products manufactured in these industries were also increased during this period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of such public sector undertakings which have incurred loss during 1988-89; and

(f) the amount of loss incurred?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (f). The accounts for the year 1988-89 have not yet been finalised and audited for all the Central public sector enterprises and the information will be available only after September, 1989.

**Shortage of Petrol and Diesel in Almorah, Pithoragarh and Nainital, U.P.**

1143. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of petrol and diesel in Almora, Pithoragarh and Nainital districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Shortage of petrol and diesel has been reported in Pithoragarh and Nainital districts of U.P. and the oil companies have been advised to make additional supplies upto 20% over the last year's consumption in these districts. Apart from this, the oil companies have taken steps to ensure adequate availability of stocks in their depots.

[English]

#### Shortage of Power in Orissa

1146. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power is diverted from surplus areas/States to deficit areas/States in the present drought situation;

(b) whether formation of any integrated agency for power distribution in the country is under the consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) All efforts are made to supply surplus power to the neighbouring deficit States/regions depending upon the system conditions. In order to ensure maximum utilisation of available power considerable inter-state/inter regional energy exchanges have been taking place.

(b) and (c). The National Power Transmission Corporation, when set up, will be responsible for the design, construction, maintenance and operation of all high voltage AC and DC transmission lines in the central sector. This agency will also ultimately look into power distribution in the country. The proposal requires detailed examination and consultation with a number of agencies in the Government and the Central Sector.

#### Synthetic Filament Yarn Plant of APIDC

1147. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a synthetic filament yarn plant of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has been cleared;

(b) if so, its production capacity and the total investment; and

(c) the details of other petrochemical units proposed to be set up in Khammam and Medak districts of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In April 1983 a letter of intent had been issued to M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for establishment of a new undertaking preferably in a least developed centrally backward district in Andhra Pradesh for manufacture of synthetic filament yarn including industrial yarn/tyre cord for a capacity of 15000 tonnes/annum at an estimated of Rs. 135 crores.

(c) In June 1989 a letter of intent has also been issued for setting up a unit in Khammam District in Andhra Pradesh for

the manufacture of Spun-bonded Geo Textiles "Typar" for a capacity of 10,000 tonnes/annum.

The following petrochemical units have been approved in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh in the recent past.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item of manufacture</i>	<i>Annual capacity (Tonnes)</i>
1	BOPP Film	2000
2.	(i) Copper clad paper Laminates	540
	(ii) Paper Epoxy Laminates	540
3.	Multilayer co-extruder film	2000

#### **Construction of Air Station at Bhawani Patna in Orissa**

1148. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of All India Radio Station at Bhawani Patna in district Kalahandi of Orissa has been started;

(b) if so, the progress made so far and when the construction work is likely to be completed; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) to (c). The construction of studios and transmitter buildings is in full swing at Bhawani Patna. The technical areas are expected to be ready by the end of 1989. The installation of equipment will be taken up thereafter. The Radio Station at Bhawani Patna in Kalhandi district of Orissa is envisaged to be commissioned in 1990.

#### **Consumption and Production of Alcohol**

1149. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the consumption of alcohol in the country, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof during last three years;

(c) what was the State-wise production of alcohol in 1988-89;

(d) the present demand for alcohol, State-wise;

(e) whether there is surplus alcohol in some States and if so, how it is proposed to be utilised; and

(f) whether Government propose to export alcohol in view of the favourable market abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DE-



PARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIP. NAMGYAL): (a) to (d).

The availability and utilisation of alcohol in the Country for different purposes is reviewed in the meeting of Central Molasses Board every year. The details of production and consumption (State-wise) of alcohol during the last 3 alcohol years are given in

the statement below.

(e) and (f). The surplus alcohol is being utilised to meet the requirements of deficit states. The Government have also permitted exports abroad of alcohol which has been found surplus to the requirement of the Country.

## STATEMENT

*(Figures in lakh litres)*

Name of State	1986-87 (Actuals)		1987-88 (Actuals)		1988-89 (Estimates)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Availability/Utilisation		Availability/Utilisation		Availability/Utilisation	
Andhra Pradesh	623.71	567.62	672.03	639.30	780.08	795.00
Assam	23.19	23.19	27.90	27.40	12.50	34.50
Bihar	223.35	163.15	203.65	186.34	293.49	220.00
Gujarat	322.52	283.07	368.82	332.82	547.00	625.43
Himachal Pradesh	12.49	11.83	18.65	16.01	14.00	37.50
J & K	27.47	27.00	30.35	28.72	16.63	32.50
Haryana	160.38	142.71	183.23	164.07	194.00	190.00
Kerala	125.76	117.88	167.50	115.80	88.70	189.85
Karnataka	537.64	503.93	486.08	431.10	552.60	474.00
Maharashtra	1690.93	1298.12	1834.68	1488.93	2242.21	1800.00
Manipur	0.24	0.24	0.84	0.84	Nil	1.00

*(Figures in lakh litres)*

Name of State	1986-87 (Actuals)	1987-88(Actuals)	1988-89 (Estimates )			
	Availability/Utilisation	Availability/Utilisation	Availability/Utilisation			
1	2	3	4			
			5			
			6			
			7			
Meghalaya	1.00	1.00	1.00	Nil	4.00	
Nagaland	6.67	6.46	7.42	5.61	7.57	13.00
Orissa	20.04	19.04	24.70	22.08	32.62	30.50
Punjab	185.28	171.07	249.39	246.14	320.99	439.01
Rajasthan	127.09	120.81	126.21	115.83	75.78	188.58
Pondicherry	38.25	31.95	37.30	34.64	39.66	37.00
Madhya Pradesh	183.21	162.31	242.55	196.89	862.16	400.00
Sikkim	23.60	23.50	28.82	25.87	2.95	37.15
Tamil Nadu	686.55	506.77	723.31	527.07	1004.00	758.00
Delhi	40.87	40.87	50.14	50.14	Nil	70.00
Chandigarh	4.07	4.07	7.74	7.74	Nil	11.30
Goa	5.10	5.10	18.14	18.14	Nil	55.00

(Figures in lakh litres)

Name of State	1986-87 (Actuals)		1987-88 (Actuals)		1988-89 (Estimates)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Availability/Utilisation		Availability/Utilisation		Availability/Utilisation	
West Bengal	149.47	149.47	220.78	220.78	20.00	320.00
Tripura	1.44	1.00	2.36	2.01	0.35	3.00
U.P.	1894.11	1294.33	2085.42	1477.98	3326.25	2275.00
Dadra & Nagar	—	—	1.43	1.43	Nil	5.00
Daman & Diu	—	—	3.50	3.50	Nil	9.50

**Programme Advisory Committee for  
AIR and Doordarshan**

1150. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Programme Advisory Committees for all the Doordarshan Kendras/Radio Stations in the country are not functioning as on date as some of them are still under re-constitution by Government;

(b) if so, the names of such Doordarshan Kendras/Radio Stations whose Programme Advisory Committees have completed their term and have not since been re-constituted;

(c) the likely date by which each one of them would be re-constituted, and the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the guidelines for the re-constitution of these Committees along with the total number of members constituting the Committees and the various interests/categories which they represent, separately, for each Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TIWARI): (a) and (b). Out of 59 Stations of All India Radio at which Programme Advisory Committees have become due for re-constitution, such committees have been re-constituted at 51 Stations. The remaining eight stations where Programme Advisory Committees have completed their term and are yet to be reconstituted are indicated in statement-I below.

As regards Doordarshan, Programme Advisory Committee at Doordarshan Kendras, Ahmedabad and Trivandrum are functioning at present. The names of Doordarshan Kendras whose Committees have completed their term and are yet to be reconstituted are

given in statement-II below.

(c) The process for re-constitution of a Programme Advisory Committee involves consultation with State Governments and a detailed examination keeping in view the requirements of each Station/Kendra. This process takes considerable time.

(d) Programme Advisory Committee consisting of officials and non-official members are set-up in all the AIR Stations which originate programme on a daily basis for not less than 5-1/2 hours each. Such Committees are set up in Programme Producing Doordarshan Kendras also. The Station Director/Director of the concerned Station/Kendra is the Chairman of the Committee. The number of non-official members does not ordinarily exceed 15 and represents the various disciplines such as Art and Culture, Social Work, Agriculture, Humour Writing, Literature, Education, Women and Family Welfare, Tribal/SC, Sports, Music, Science etc. of the listening area which the Station/Kendra covers. The term of the Programme Advisory Committee is for two years.

**STATEMENT-I**

*Names of All India Radio Stations whose Programme Advisory Committees have completed their terms and are yet to be re-constituted*

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*Sl. No. Name of Station*

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- |    |            |
|----|------------|
| 1. | Hyderabad  |
| 2. | Delhi      |
| 3. | Madras     |
| 4. | Pune       |
| 5. | Patna      |
| 6. | Port-Blair |

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Station</i>
7.	Rohtak
8.	Shimla

### STATEMENT-II

*Names of Doordarshan Kendras whose Programme Advisory Committees have completed their terms and are yet to be re-constituted*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Doordarshan Kendra</i>
1.	Delhi
2.	Calcutta
3.	Bombay
4.	Madras
5.	Jalandhar
6.	Srinagar
7.	Lucknow
8.	Cuttack
9.	Hyderabad

### Allotment of LPG Agencies to Sub-divisional Headquarters, (H.P.)

1151. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Sub-divisional Headquarters in Himachal Pradesh have been allotted LPG agencies;

(b) if so, the names of such places, as on date;

(c) the likely date by which the remain-

ing Sub-divisional Headquarters would be approved for allotting LPG agencies and whether any programme of identification/survey etc. has been launched for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether such a programme/survey is proposed to be initiated now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The names of sub-divisional headquarters in Himachal Pradesh where LPG distributorships are existing/have been allotted are given in the statement below.

(c) to (e). All town/sub-divisional headquarters which are viable for LPG distributorship have been covered. Wherever the sub-divisional headquarters are not viable because of low potential, these have not been covered for LPG marketing. Out of the 9 sub-divisional headquarters, Khanja Ghat has been attached with IOC's Solan distributor and on cash and carry basis.

### STATEMENT

#### *Existing Distributorships*

1. Chamba
2. Dalhousie
3. Bilaspur
4. Una
5. Mandi
6. Sundernagar
7. Jogindernagar
8. Kalpa

9. Dharamshala
10. Palampur
11. Nurpur
12. Kulu
13. Hamirpur
14. Shimla
15. Theog
16. Rampur
17. Rohru
18. Nahan
19. Solan
20. Nalagarh
21. Kasauli
22. Dera Gopipar

*Locations for which LOIs issued*

23. Kangra
24. Amb
25. Karsog
26. Sarkaghat
27. Pooh
28. Barsar
29. Chopal
30. Rajgarh
31. Arki

**Radio Stations Sanctioned for Maharashtra**

1152. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Radio Stations sanctioned for Maharashtra in the current plan;

(b) the progress made so far and when these are likely to be commissioned; and

(c) whether Osmanabad Radio station has been sanctioned and if so, when it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) The approved 7th Plan of All India Radio *inter-alia* includes schemes for setting up 11 new radio stations; one each at Kolhapur, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Beed, Chandrapur, Nanded, Akola, Osmanabad, Yeotmal and Satara in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) The proposed radio stations at Ahmednagar, Beed, Akola, Nanded, Yeotmal Chandrapur and Satara are envisaged to be ready for commissioning during the current financial year. The remaining four radio stations proposed to be set up at Kolhapur, Nasik, Dhule and Osmanabad will spill over to the next Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, the State Government has not handed over the site selected by AIR for setting up the proposed radio station at Osmanabad. Work relating to the construction of the radio station can be taken up only when the site is handed over to AIR by the State Government authorities.

**LPG Distributors**

1153. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases pending for awarding dealerships, State-wise and the reasons for delay;

(c) the number of dealerships awarded to the Scheduled Castes candidates against their reserved quota, State-wise and whether the percentage of reservation has been completed; and

(d) the number of new dealerships proposed to be awarded during 1989-90, State-wise and the places in Maharashtra for such dealerships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). A Statement giving the number of LPG distributorships in the country as on 30.6.89, number of such distributorships pending for award upto the Marketing Plan 1988-89 and number of distributorships allotted to SC category in the country, State-wise as on 30.6.89 is given below.

Oil Industry while framing the Annual Marketing Plans strictly adheres to the reservation of 25% for the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes as per roster.

In view of the various steps preceding allotment of LPG distributorships, it is not possible to indicate the number of new distributorships proposed to be allotted during 1989-90 in the country and in places of Maharashtra where they will be allotted during 1989-90.



## STATEMENT

TATE	No of existing LPG distributors ships as on 30 6 89	No of LPG distributors pending for award upto Annual LPG Marketing Plan 1988-89	No of LPG distributorships awarded to persons belonging to SC category upto 30 6 89	
	1	2	3	
			4	
1	Andhra Pradesh	328	28	36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9	1	—
3	Assam	86	9	11
4	Bihar	131	31	18
5	Goa	26	4	3
6	Gujarat	270	67	15
7	Haryana	110	21	24
8	Himachal Pradesh	31	1	6
9	Jammu & Kashmir	51	9	5
10	Karnataka	214	18	39
11	Kerala	149	21	27
12	Madhya Pradesh	195	59	12

STATE	No. of existing LPG distributors ships as on 30.6.89	No of LPG distributors ships pending for award upto Anual LPG Marketing Plan 1988-89	No. of LPG distributorships awarded to persons belonging to SC category upto 30.6.89.
1	2	3	4
13. Maharashtra	513	132	29
14. Manipur	9	1	—
15. Meghalaya	10	—	—
16. Mizoram	5	—	—
17. Nagaland	11	—	—
18. Orissa	72	9	6
19. Punjab	138	25	29
20. Rajasthan	128	52	16
21. Sikkim	2	—	—
22. Tamil Nadu	286	27	56
23. Tripura	9	—	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	380	73	69

STATE	No. of existing LPG distributors ships as on 30.6.89	No of LPG distributorships pending for award upto Annual LPG Marketing Plan 1988-89	No. of LPG distributorships awarded to persons belonging to SC category upto 30.6.89.
1	2	3	4
25. West Bengal	205	44	30
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>			
1. Andaman Nicobar	1	—	—
2. Chandigarh	23	—	6
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	1	—
4. Delhi	200	5	33
5. Daman & Diu	2	—	—
6. Pondicherry	5	5	3
Total	3599	643	473

**Delays in Indian Airlines Flights**

1154. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Airlines flights delayed by more than half an hour from 1 January, 1989 to 30 June, 1989;

(b) the reasons for these delays; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the flights are not delayed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During the period 1st January, to 30th June, 1989 out of 47,656 flights of Indian Airlines, 16,710 flights were delayed beyond 30 mts.

(b) 1,107 flights were delayed due to reasons attributable to Indian Airlines; 1,455 flights were delayed due to adverse weather inadequate airport facilities and miscellaneous reasons, which are beyond the control of Indian Airlines, while 14,148 flights were delayed due to consequential reasons.

(c) Indian Airlines is inducting 31 Airbus A320 aircraft into its fleet in phases between 1989 and 1992. With the progressive induction of these aircraft the required cushion/stand-by capacity will become available with Indian Airlines which will help minimise consequential delays. On time performance is being monitored constantly.

**Petrol, Diesel Bunks in Bhanjanagar in Orissa**

1155. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol and diesel bunks at Bhanjanagar in Orissa;

(b) whether one petrol and diesel bunk at Bhanjanagar is closed for the last four years; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to appoint another retail dealer in its place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Of the two Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) only one is operative at present in Bhanjanagar in Orissa.

(c) In lieu of the de-commissioned Retail Outlet, necessary steps will be taken by the oil company to put up a new Retail Outlet after observing the prescribed procedures.

**Harbhangi Power Project**

1156. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harbhangi project has started generation of power;

(b) if so, the quantum of manpower generation to be drawn from the project; and

(c) the progress made for power generation under this project and when it is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Central Electricity Authority has not received any proposal on Harbhangi Power Project for techno-economic clearance.

**New Thermal Power Plants in Maharashtra**

1157. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from Maharashtra Government for setting up of new thermal power plants in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether they have been cleared; and

(c) if not, the projects approved out of those for execution?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information in regard to the Status of proposed individual Power projects is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Proposal to stop production of Dry Core Cable by Hindustan Cables Ltd.**

1158. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to stop production of paper insulated Dry Core Cable by the Hindustan Cables Limited;

(b) whether the production of Jelly Filled Cable is being allowed to be manufactured by private companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to rehabilitate the unemployed workers of the Hindustan Cables Ltd., after stoppage of the production of Jelly Filled Cables?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) In view of the decision of the Department of Tele-Communications (DOT), the user sector, to completely phase out paper insulated dry core cables with effect from 1-4-1991, Hindustan Cables Ltd.,

(HCL) propose to discontinue the manufacture of these cables from the above date.

(b) and (c). Twelve companies in private and State/Joint Sector have been granted industrial Licences for a total capacity of 75 lakh conductor kilometers (CKM) per annum for jelly filled cables.

(d) HCL have not stopped production of Jelly Filled Cables.

**Renovation and Modernisation of Thermal Power Plants**

1160. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of thermal plants renovated and modernised as on 30 June, 1989;

(b) the improvements made, plant wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to set up more power plants to increase the production of electricity in the country to meet the increasing demand during the remaining period of Seventh Plan?

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

(a) The state-wise details of the thermal units covered under Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Programme are furnished in the statement-I below.

(b) The improvements in Plant Load Factor of thermal units where substantial work has been carried out are shown in statement-II below.

(c) A capacity addition of 4892.4 MW comprising 827.9 MW hydro and 4064.5 MW thermal plants has been programmed for the year 1989-90.

## STATEMENT

## State-wise Details of Thermal Plants Being Renovated and Modernised (As on 30.6.1989)

Sl No.	Organisation/Renovation Scheme	State/U.T	No./Rating of units (MW) covered under Renovation.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	NTPC/Badarpur	Delhi	5/3x100, 2 x 210	720
2.	DESU/I.P	Delhi	5/1x35, 3 x 62.5, 1 x 60	282.5
3.	HSEB	Haryana	6	415
	(i) Faridabad		3 x 60, 1 x 15	195
	(ii) Panipat		2 x 110	220
4.	UPSEB	Uttar Pradesh	27	2374
	(i) Panki		2 x 32, 2 x 110	284
	(ii) Obra		5 x 50, 3 x 100, 5 x 200	1550
	(iii) Harduaganj		3 x 30, 2 x 50, 4 x 60, 1 x 100	540
5.	PSEB Bhatinda	Punjab	4/4 x 100	440
6.	MPEB	Madhya Pradesh	21	1562.5

SI.No.	Organisation/Renovation Scheme	State/U.T	no./Rating of units (MW) covered under Renovation.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
	(i) Korba		1 x 10, 3 x 30, 4 x 50, 2 x 120	540
	(ii) Amarkantak		2 x 30, 2 x 120	300
	(iii) Satpura		5 x 62.5, 1 x 2000, 1 x 210	722.5
7.	GEB	Gujarat	10	1014
	(i) Gandhinagar		2 x 120	240
	(ii) Dhuvaran		4 x 63.5 2 x 140	534
	(iii) Ukai		2 x 120	240
8.	MSEB	Maharashtra	9	915
	(i) Koradi		4 x 120	480
	(ii) Nasik		2 x 140	280
	(iii) Bhusawal		1 x 62.5	62.5
	(iv) Paras		1 x 30, 1 x 62.5	92.5
9.	APSEB	Andhra Pradesh	9	742.5

Sl.No.	Organisation/Renovation Scheme	State/U.T	No./Rating of units (MW) covered under Renovation.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
	(i) Kothagudem		4 x 60, 4 x 110	680
	(ii) Ramagundem		"B' 1 x 62.5	62.5
10.	TNEB	Tamil Nadu	8	1080
	(i) Ennore		2 x 60, 3 x 110	450
	(ii) Tuticorin		3 x 210	630
11	NLC/Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	9/3x100, 6x50	600
12.	OSEB/Talcher	Orissa	4/4x62.5	250
13.	DVC	West Bengal (H Q)	11 + 2*	1125 + 110*
	(i) Chandrapura	Bihar	3 x 120, 3 x 140	780
	(ii) Bokaro	Bihar	3 x 50, 1 x 55	205
	(iii) Durgapur	West Bengal	2x 55* , 1 x 140	* 110 + 140
14.	BSEB	Bihar	16	763.5
	(i) Patratu		4 x 50, 2 x 100, 2 x 110	620



Sl.No.	Organisation/Renovation Scheme	State/U.T	No./Rating of units (MW) covered under Renovation.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
	(ii) Barauni		2 x 50, 2 x 15	130
	(iii) Karbigahia		2 x 1.5, 1 x 3, 1 x 7.5	13.5
15.	WBSEB	West Bengal	8	800
	(i) Santaldih		4 x 120	480
	(ii) Bandel		4 x 80	320
16.	DPL/Durgapur	West Bengal	5/2x 30, 1x 70, 2 x 75	280
17.	ASEB/Namrup	Assam	5/3x23, 1x 12.5, 1 x 30	111.5
	Total :		162.2*	13475.5 + 110*

\* Damaged in fire.

**STATEMENT-II**

*Improvement in Plant Load Factor of Thermal Units Where Substantial Renovation and Modernisation Works have been Carried out (as on 30.6.1989)*

S.No.	Name of the Thermal Power Station	Unit No.	capacity (MW)	PLF before renovation figure (%)	PLF after partial renovation 1.4.89 to 30.6.89	Remarks	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Badarpur	1	100	45.7	57.7		
		4	210	44.2	76.1		
		5	210	37.0	56.7		
2.	I.P	4	62.5	49.7	79.1		
3.	Faridabad	1	60	28.8	32.8		
		3	60	21.1	29.0		
4.	Bhatinda	1	110	48.0	81.6		
		2	110	53.0	55.8		
		3	110	45.7	66.2		
		4	110	52.6	73.7		
5.	Panki	3	110	48.9	50.8		

S.No.	Name of the Thermal Power Station	Unit No.	capacity (MW)	PLF before renovation figure (%)	PLF after partial renovation 1.4.89 to 30.6.89	Remarks
1		3	4	5	6	7
6.	Obra	3	50	45.5	62.3	
		4	50	49.9	49.5	SH Tube leakage from 13.5.89 to 31.5.89
		5	50	43.8	44.0	CM from 1.6.89
		6	100	37.9	57.7	
		7	100	39.2	59.5	
		8	100	43.2	62.3	
		9	200	33.3	51.3	
		10	200	31.4	61.4	
		11	200	28.4	61.8	
		12	200	40.2	58.6	
		13	200	35.1	56.5	
7.	Harduaganj (B & C)	2	50	18.3	31.1	
		6	60	38.1	35.1	AM from 23.6.89

S.No.	Name of the Thermal Power Station	Unit No.	capacity (MW)	PLF before renovation figure (%)	PLF after partial renovation	Remarks
1		3	4	5	6	7
8.	Korba - III	1	120	41.4	56.9	
9.	Amarkantak	3	120	39.2	38.2	Out from 3.6.89 Rep. of turbine LP Rotor.
10.	Satpura	4	120	59.9	62.2	
		1	62.5	51.5	63.7	
		4	62.5	64.5	72.5	
1.	Gandhinagar	1	120	58.1	69.8	
2.	Ukai	1	120	47.0	44.3	AM from 28.5.89
		2	120	38.7	64.9	
3.	Koradi	3	120	59.4	59.9	
14.	Kothagudem	1	60	40.0	83.9	
		2	60	57.8	80.0	
		3	60	53.8	76.3	

S.No.	Name of the Thermal Power Station	Unit No.	capacity (MW)	PLF before renovation figure (%)	PLF after partial renovation	Remarks
1		3	4	5	6	7
		4	60	54.9	72.5	
		5	110	27.6	62.0	
		6	110	23.9	67.4	
		7	110	17.3	62.9	
		8	110	34.2	64.1	
15.	Ramagundem	1	62.5	70.4	36.6	Out from 6.5.89 due to turbine vibrations.
16.	Ennore	1	60	51.0	41.2	AM from 30.5.89
		2	60	48.7	78.6	
		4	110	25.2	48.0	
		5	110	26.4	68.5	
17.	Tuticorin	1	210	46.0	91.1	
		2	210	47.0	88.3	

S.No.	Name of the Thermal Power Station	Unit No.	capacity (MW)	PLF before renovation figure (%)	PLF after partial renovation 1.4.89 to 30.6.89	Remarks
1		2				
		3				
		4				
		5				
		6				
		7				
18.	Neyveli	3	210	40.4	93.8	
		2	50	67.0	76.9	
		3	50	71.1	84.2	
		7	100	70.6	89.3	
		8	100	63.2	92.0	
19.	Patratu	2	50	25.2	62.3	
20.	Barauni	4	50	42.5	44.9	
21.	Santalidih	1	120	31.0	44.7	

**Central Investment in Punjab**

1163. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHURY:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from Punjab Government for increasing the percentage of Central investment in industrial sector there;

(b) the percentage of Central investment in Punjab as on 31 December, 1988;

(c) whether the percentage of Central investment in Punjab has decreased during the past few years; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Percentage of Central investment in terms of gross block in central public sector enterprises in Punjab State as on 31.3.1988 upto which period only the information is available was 0.91 per cent.

(c) and (d). As no new Central public sector enterprise has been set up in Punjab in recent years, the percentage of central investment in public sector enterprises in Punjab has slightly decreased in recent years.

**Appointment of Managing Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines**

1164. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed Managing Directors of the Air India and the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the appointments are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Shri Rajan Jetley, consequent upon the approval of the Government, assumed charge of the office of the Managing Director of Air India with effect from the 18th of March, 1987 and he has been given a five year tenure. Shri R. Prasad was appointed as the Managing Director of Indian Airlines with effect from 1st of April, 1989 for a period of two years.

(c) Does not arise.

**Opening of Petrol Pumps and LPG Agencies in Bihar, U.P. and Delhi**

1165. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open more petrol pumps and L.P.G. agencies in Bihar, U.P. and Delhi due to heavy load on the present agencies; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

**Thermal Power Stations**

1166. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of existing thermal power stations and those under construction in the country; and

(b) the details of performance of each stations?

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

(a) and (b). An aggregate thermal capacity of 4064.5 MW is programmed to be commissioned during the year 1989-90. The details of the plant load factor of various thermal power stations under operation is given in the statement below.

### STATEMENT

#### *Plant Load Factor of the Thermal Power Stations during 1988-89*

<i>Thermal Power Station</i>	<i>PLF (%)</i>
1	2
Central Sector	62.6
Badarpur	64.7
Singrauli STPS	70.7
Rihand STPS	—
Korba STPS	72.7
Ramagundam STPS	73.4
Vindhyachal	60.6
Neyveli	70.3
Farakka	34.9
Chandrapura (DVC)	32.2
Durgapur (DVC)	50.1
Bokaro (DVC)	52.8
Chola (Railways)	—
Anta GT	—
<i>Private Sector</i>	63.2
Ahmedabad Electric Co.	70.5
Trombay (Tata Elec. Co.)	67.4



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1	2
Calcutta Elec. Supply Corpn.	52.7
<i>State Electricity Boards</i>	51.6
<i>DESU</i>	44.7
I.P. Station	44.7
Rajghat	—
<i>HSEB</i>	41.2
Faridabad Extn.	37.0
Panipat	42.9
<i>RSEB</i>	52.6
Kota	52.6
<i>PSEB</i>	56.0
Bhatinda	58.8
Ropar	53.6
<i>UPSEB</i>	54.7
Obra	58.1
Panki	56.2
Harduaganj 'A'	26.6
Harduaganj 'B' and 'C'	36.4
<i>R.P.H. Kanpur</i>	—
Paricha	52.0
Anpara	60.2
Others (U.P.)	—
<i>GEB</i>	56.1
Dhuvaran	56.2

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1	2
Ukai	56.9
Gandhinagar	54.0
Wanakbori	55.3
Sikka	68.8
Utran	—
GT and Others	—
<i>MSEB</i>	53.4
Nasik	57.3
Koradi	45.8
Khaperkheda	—
Paras	39.4
Chandrapur	50.9
Bhusawal	63.3
Parli	58.4
Uran (GT)	—
Others	—
<i>MPEB</i>	50.1
Satpura	50.5
Korba I	27.8
Korba II	36.0
Korba III	51.1
Amarkantak	60.2
Korba West	51.4

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1	2
<i>APSEB</i>	69.6
Kothagudam A	62.3
Kothagudem B	62.4
Kothagudem C	56.6
Vijayawada	84.6
Ramagundam B	70.7
Nellore	63.2
Others	—
Karnataka Raichur	66.4
<i>INEB</i>	66.7
Ennore	58.7
Tuticorin	82.0
Mettur	45.3
Basin Bridge	—
<i>BSEB</i>	37.1
Patratu	39.0
Barauni	33.4
Muzaffarpur	34.4
<i>OSEB</i>	30.9
Talcher	30.9
<i>WBSEB</i>	36.7
Bandei	53.9
Santalidih	15.7

1	2
Kolaghat	49.4
Gouripore	—
Gas Turbine	—
DPL	21.5
CESC	52.7
ASEB	27.6
Chandrapur	50.6
Namrup	35.1
Bongaigaon	19.8
Gas Turbines	35.2
ALL INDIA	55.0

**Provision of Instrument Landing System**

1167. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the airports in northern and north-eastern regions with possibility of fog which are having advance instrument landing facilities; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to provide latest instrument landing facilities in all such airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The following fog prone aerodromes in Northern and North-Eastern and other parts of the country have been identified for the installa-

tion of the Instrument Landing System (ILS):—

- (1) Imphal,
- (2) Jammu,
- (3) Patna,
- (4) Agartala,
- (5) Dibrugarh,
- (6) Jaipur,
- (7) Varanasi,
- (8) Bhopal,
- (9) Kanpur and
- (10) Amritsar.

The system has already been commissioned

at Imphal, Jammu and Patna.

(b) Yes, Sir.

### **Oil Exploration in Indo-Gangetic Valley by Oil and HOEC**

1168. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Hindustan Oil Exploration Company to Collaborate with the Oil India Ltd. to explore the possibility of oil exploration in the Indo-Gangetic Valley;

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

(c) whether the Oil India Ltd. is seeking collaboration of other private companies also in different parts of the country for exploration of new oil fields; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) An offer from Hindustan Oil Exploration Company for exploration of hydrocarbons in onshore areas on a risk sharing basis has been received.

(b) No agreement has been signed so far.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

### **Smuggling of Indian Films and Film Cassettes**

1169. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that

many Indian films and their cassettes are being smuggled to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the estimated loss on this account in foreign exchange; and

(c) the action taken against the distributors and cassette manufactures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is very difficult to make an accurate estimate of loss in foreign exchange on account of piracy/smuggling of Indian films and their cassettes.

(c) With a view to combating piracy of films and video cassettes, Government in 1984 amended Copyright Act, 1957 providing for enhanced and minimum punishments for offences relating to provisions of the Act. Copyright is a proprietary right. Right holders of film can initiate proceedings against the pirates/smugglers in the court for protection of their rights.

Film Industry in India with National Film Development Corporation as one of the promoters has constituted a body "Indian Federation Against Copyright Theft" (IN-FACT) to combat the menace of video piracy.

### **Medical Facilities to Retired Public Sector Employees**

1170. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retired employees of public sector undertakings like Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bharat Electronics Limited, HMT Limited, Bharat Earth Movers Limited and Indian Telephone Industries are

allowed to take medical treatment at the hospitals or dispensaries of their respective public sector undertakings; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take steps to allow retired public sector employees to get medical facilities in those places at nominal rate or free of cost?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO):** (a) and (b). As per the information available with the Government, these companies are extending Medical Facilities to their retired employees from their Hospitals/Dispensaries.

#### **Vayudoot Service between Hubli-Bombay**

1171. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vayudoot services are operating between Hubli and Bombay via Belgaum; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be introduced?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Vayudoot has no immediate plans to operate services between Hubli and Bombay via Belgaum.

#### **Registration for LPG with HPC Dealers In Bangalore City**

1172. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants with various Hindustan Petroleum Corporation dealers in Bangalore city for LPG connections

upto 31st May, 1989;

(b) the year and month upto which the waiting list has been cleared;

(c) whether the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation contemplate to publish the waiting list cleared, agency-wise, once in three months; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT):** (a) As on the 1st April, 1989 there were approximately 18,100 persons on the waiting list for LPG connections with 21 distributors of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation in Bangalore.

(b) The date of clearance of the waiting lists varies from distributor to distributor. At some locations the waiting list has been cleared upto July, 1989.

(c) and (d). While Hindustan Petroleum Corporation does not publish the waiting list cleared, agency-wise, its LPG distributors are required to display, amongst other things, the following information regarding waiting list at their showroom:

- i) waiting list registration number as at close of previous day; and
- ii) waiting list number and date of last installation done.

#### **Joint Ventures with Canadian Oil Companies**

1173. **SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up joint ventures with Canadian Oil Companies in the areas of oil exploration, produc-

tion and refining;

(b) the specific short-term and long-term advantages of this collaboration and the terms thereof;

(c) whether a comparative study has been made vis-a-vis other foreign countries with regard to technology, costs of the projects, outgo of foreign exchange and economic viability of such ventures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). An Indian delegation visited Canada recently to explore the possibilities of furtherance of mutual cooperation. Certain possible areas of mutual cooperation have been identified. Discussions were also held about possible financial assistance. A Canadian delegation is expected to visit India in the coming months for further discussions in this regard.

#### **Coal Supply to Industrial Consumers by CIL**

1174. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation (GCGSC) has made arrangements with the Coal India Ltd. plant at Dankuni to supply coal gas to industrial consumers in Calcutta with a view to reduce pressure on the consumption of LPG;

(b) if so, the comparative cost of coal gas vis-a-vis LPG; and how the residual coal will be used; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up such coal gas plants at other places also if the Calcutta experiment proves successful so that the areas near the coal mines are fed with coal gas in place of LPG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir. There is an arrangement between Coal India Limited and Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation (GCGSC) for the supply of Coal Gas from Dankuni Coal Complex to GCGSC for distribution to industrial consumers in and around Calcutta. According to the project report, the gas would substitute fuel oil in the industrial sector, while in the domestic sector it would replace conventional fuels like soft coke; firewood, kerosene and LPG.

(b) Cost of coal gas from Dankuni Coal Complex, on the basis of the present price of coal and other statutory duties and levies, has been calculated at Rs. 12.09 per therm. The present retail price of LPG in the domestic sector is Rs. 9.50 per therm. For non-essential industrial consumers, the retail price of LPG is Rs. 16.18 per therm and for bulk supply, the price is Rs. 10.95 per therm (ex-refinery).

The residual coal of Dankuni Coal Complex will be supplied to Foundaries, Cupolas, Carbide industries, Ferro-alloys, Tea gardens and other consumers in the industrial sector.

(c) There is at present no proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up of more coal gas plants.

#### **Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline**

1175. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the position regarding sanctioning of the 1330 kilometre long Kandla-Bhatinda pipeline;

(b) the causes of delay in sanctioning the project and when it is likely to be cleared; and

(c) the implications of this delay on the cost of the project and supply of petroleum products in the North West region of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIBRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). There is a proposal for laying a 1330 Kms. product pipeline from Kandla in Gujarat to Bhatinda in Punjab. The proposal requires to be evaluated in depth and a final decision taken. In the circumstances, it would be premature to indicate the likely date approval and its implications.

### TV Relay Centres in West Bengal

1176. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the details of district and Sub-division Headquarters having TV Relay Centres in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): TV transmitters are at present functioning at the following district headquarters towns and sub-divisional headquarter towns of West Bengal:

<i>Distt. Hqr. towns</i>	<i>Sub-div. Hqr. towns</i>
Bardhaman	Kurseong
Calcutta	Alipurduar
Balurghat	Kharagpur
Darjeeling	Malda
Medinipur	Asansol
Barhampur	Shantiniketan (Bolpur)

### Soviet Collaboration to develop New Antibiotics

1177. SHRI PRATAP RAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Soviet Union are likely to collaborate to develop new antibiotics to be marketed in third World countries;

(b) if so, the details of these proposals;

(c) the names of fields to be covered by these new antibiotics;

(d) the terms for this collaboration;

(e) what arrangements has been agreed upon for financing such joint ventures; and

(f) the names of places where such joint ventures are likely to be set up under this collaboration agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) to (f). Possibilities of collaboration for development, production and sale in the broad area of Biotechnological products, including antibiotics have been discussed with USSR. However specific details for the development of these products have yet to be worked out.

### Features Films on T.V.

1178. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of feature films proposed to be telecast by Doordarshan in the next three months;

(b) the amount paid to various category



of feature films which Doordarshan procures for telecast; and

(c) whether the amount is proposed to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) A large number of feature films have been offered to Doordarshan by the producers/right-holders for telecast in different chunks on various days of a week. The decision about their telecast is taken only after receipt of satisfactory preview report and good quality prints.

(b) The royalty paid for telecast of various categories of feature films on the national network is as as under:-

"A" Grade films	-	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
'B+' Grade films	-	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
'B' Grade films	-	Rs. 3.00 lakhs

The payment made for telecast of Hindi and regional language films in the late night chunk on Fridays is Rs. 3.50 lakhs per film.

Black & White films are paid 25% less than the above rates.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

#### **Proposals for T.V Serials**

1179. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) The number of proposals of T.V. serials received by Doordarshan from 1 April, 1989 till date;

(b) the number of proposals pending

before Doordarshan or any Committee constituted for the purpose; and

(c) the number of proposals rejected during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) Doordarshan had stopped accepting new proposals for sponsored serials with effect from 7.5.86. No proposal has been registered thereafter.

(b) Four revised scripts of proposed serials submitted by the producers are pending approval by the Screening Committee.

(c) 17 proposals for serials were rejected during this period.

#### **Indian Airlines flights on Bombay-Goa Route**

1180. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Airlines flights being operated on Goa-Bombay route;

(b) whether the number of flights has recently been reduced;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any representations have been received in this regard; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the demand for adequate air transport to and from Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) At present Indian Airlines operates 4 times a week A-300 and 5 times a week B-737

services between Goa and Bombay.

(b) and (c). Due to shortage of operating capacity; Indian Airlines was constrained to reduce the frequency of flights.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Indian Airlines will increase the number of flights between Bombay and Goa by November, 1989 to match the traffic demand. As and when required, Indian Airlines operates additional flights on this sector depending upon the availability of aircraft.

#### **Cut in Consumption of Petroleum Products**

1181. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to find out ways and means to cut down the consumption of petroleum products in the country;

(b) what is the total requirement at present;

(c) whether his Ministry had already made an upward revision of 1 million tonnes in its demand during the current year; and

(d) if so, to what extent the cut will be imposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir. Various measures have already been identified/taken in this regard.

(b) The demand of petroleum products for the year 1989-90 is estimated at 54.161 million tonnes.

(c) No. Sir.

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

#### **World Bank Loan to Indian Oil Corporation**

1182. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has started negotiations with the World Bank for loan;

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

(c) whether World Bank has agreed to provide the loan; and

(d) if so, to what extent it will meet the requirements of the Indian Oil Corporation projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. World Bank has shown interest in financing some of the projects of Indian Oil Corporation to the extent of U.S. \$ 340 million (Rs. 560 crores).

#### **Turnover of Hotel Corporation of India**

1183. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the turnover of the Hotel Corporation of India during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the total earnings for 1988-89;

(c) how much these earnings were more in comparison to 1987-88; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve its earnings further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. According to the provisional results for the year 1988-89, the total revenue for 1988-89 is Rs. 39.09 crores, showing an increase of 4.67% over the total revenue for 1987-88 which was Rs. 37.55 crores.

(d) The following steps have been taken/are proposed to be taken to improve the earnings of the Corporation:—

- 1) Aggressive marketing strategy has been prepared for each unit.
- 2) Renovation of properties will be done wherever necessary.
- 3) Negotiations are being conducted with major airlines for stay of their crew members in the hotels of HCI while in India.
- 4) Packages have been launched to boost weekend occupancies.
- 5) Conference organisers have been identified to promote Centaur Lake View Hotel and Centaur Hotel, Juhu Beach.

### Power Crisis in Southern States

1184. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power crisis in Southern States has threatened to set the region industrial clock back;

(b) if so, the reasons for the power crisis;

(c) whether any action has been taken to solve the problem of power shortage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The industrial production is dependent on several factors like availability of raw material, demand for the product, industrial relations, forced outage of equipments, management efficiency, etc. Therefore, loss of production on account of power shortage alone cannot be quantified. The details of the actual power supply position in the four Southern States during April, 1989-June, 1989 are as under:—

(Figures in MU)

	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Shortage</i>	<i>% Shortage</i>
Andhra Pradesh	4625	3850	775	16.8
Karnataka	4220	3288	932	22.1
Kerala	1655	1252	403	24.4
Tamil Nadu	4915	3917	998	20.3
Southern Region	15415	12307	3108	20.2

(b) The main reasons for power shortage conditions in the Southern States during the period from April, 1989 to June, 1989 were, low water level at the hydel reservoirs in all the States except Karnataka, reduction in generation at the Central generating stations and outage of the 400 KV Cuddapah-Bangalore and Cuddapah-Madras lines in May, 1989 due to collapse of 4 nos. D/C 400 KV towers near Cuddapah due to storm.

(c) and (d). Various steps being to increase the availability of power in the Southern Region include expediting commissioning of new capacity, optimum generation from the existing capacity, reduction in Transmission and Distribution losses and implementation of energy conservation measures, implementation of Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Programme at some stations, assistance from the neighbouring systems/States to the extent possible.

#### **Penicillin-G Manufacturing Projects**

1185. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have cleared some projects for manufacturing Penicillin-G;

(b) if so, the total investment involved and the likely location of these projects;

(c) to what extent India will be self-sufficient in penicillin production;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up such unit in Karnataka; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total investment involved is Rs. 366 crores approximately. These projects are proposed to be set up in the states of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(c) If all the sanctioned projects are implemented then, India will become self-sufficient in the production of Penicillin.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Air Taxi Service**

1186. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have selected a number of stations for the proposed air taxi service scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the names of such stations; and

(c) the passenger capacity of the aircraft proposed to be used for the service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Air Taxi Service can be operated by Indian nationals, non-resident Indians, State Governments, public sector corporations and the private sector. NRIs would be permitted to import aircraft from their own foreign exchange resources. The maximum setting capacity of the aircraft used for air

taxi would be 50. The Director General of Civil Aviation will authorise the operation of air taxi service. A list of existing aerodromes

from which air taxi service is proposed to be allowed is given in the statement below.

*List of Airfields available for Air Taxi Services in India*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Airfield</i>	<i>State in which airfield is situated</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Agra	U.P.
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
3.	Allahabad	U.P.
4.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka
6.	Belgaum	Karnataka
7.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
8.	Bhopal	M.P.
9.	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa
10.	Bombay	Maharashtra
11.	Calcutta	West Bengal
12.	Cochin	Kerala
13.	Coimbatore (Sulur)	Tamil Nadu
14.	Dabolim (Goa)	Goa (U.T.)
15.	Delhi	Union Terr.
16.	Dehradun	U.P.
17.	Dibrugarh	Assam
18.	Diphu	Assam
19.	Gorakhpur	U.P.

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<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
20.	Hyderabad	A.P.
21.	Indore	M.P.
22.	Jabalpur	M.P.
23.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
24.	Jamshedpur	Bihar
25.	Kanpur	U.P.
26.	Kandla	Gujarat
27.	Khajuraho	M.P.
28.	Kota	Rajasthan
29.	Kulu	H.P.
30.	Lucknow	U.P.
31.	Madras	Tamil Nadu
32.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
33.	Mangalore	Karnataka
34.	Mysore	Karnataka
35.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
36.	Nanded	Maharashtra
37.	Nasik	Maharashtra
38.	Patna	Bihar
39.	Pantnagar	U.P.
40.	Pune	Maharashtra
41.	Raipur	M.P.
42.	Rajkot	Gujarat

1	2	3
43.	Ranchi	Bihar
44.	Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh
45.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
46.	Rourkela	Orissa
47.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
48.	Surat	Gujarat
49.	Tiruchirapally	Tamil Nadu
50.	Trivandrum	Kerala
51.	Udaipur	Rajasthan
52.	Vadodara	Gujarat
53.	Varanasi	U.P.
54.	Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
55.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh

### Recovery of Oil

1187. SHRI G.S. DASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the recovery of oil from the existing oil fields in the country;

(b) if so, to what extent the oil recovery has increased;

(c) whether any efforts are being made to further increase the recovery of oil from the oil fields; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?  
THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There have been increase in the oil recovery factors in recent years in different oil reservoirs/fields in the country varying between 2% and 9%.

(c) and (d). Increased recovery of oil has been attempted by improving the data base and adoptions of latest data interpretation techniques and introduction of enhanced oil recovery techniques such a polymer flooding, carbon-dioxide injection; etc.

### Gap between availability and demand of Power in Southern States

1188. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a gap between availability and demand of power in four Southern States;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the gap; and

(c) the measures taken by Government

so far in this regard?

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

(a) The details of the actual power supply position in the four Southern States during April, 1989-June, 1989 are as under:—

(Figures in MU)

	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Shortage</i>	<i>% Shortage</i>
Andhra Pradesh	4625	3850	775	16.8
Karnataka	4220	3288	932	22.1
Kerala	1655	1252	403	24.4
Tamil Nadu	4915	3917	998	20.3
SOUTHERN REGION	15415	12307	3108	20.2

(b) The main reasons for power shortage conditions in the Southern States during the period from April, 1989 to June, 1989 were low water level at the hydel reservoirs in all the States except Karnataka, reduction in generation at the Central generating stations and outage of the 400 KV Cuddapah-Bangalore and Cuddapah-Madras lines in May, 1989 due to collapse of 4 nos, D/C 400 KV towers near Cuddapah.

(c) Various steps are being taken to increase the availability of power in the Southern Region, which include expediting commissioning of new capacity, optimum generation from the existing capacity, reduction in Transmission and Distribution losses and implementation of energy conservation measures, implementation of Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Programme at some stations, assistance from the neighbouring systems/States to the extent possible.

#### Projects of IPCL

1189. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-  
WARI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. has proposed nine projects to the Union Government to be set up during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved in these projects;

(c) the places where the projects will be set up; and

(d) whether any final decision has been taken?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) to (c). Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) submitted 9 project proposals amounting to about Rs. 4000 crores to be implemented at Baroda (Gujarat), Nagothane (Maharashtra), Vizag in Andhra Pradesh and Auraiya in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Punctuality in Indian Airlines**

1190. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines achieved an on-time performance of 96.3 per cent during April, 1989;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for delays earlier;

(c) the punctuality achieved during May-June, 1989; and

(d) to what extent the punctuality is expected to be improved further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) While the overall on-time performance of Indian Airlines during April, 1989 was 75.57%, the despatch reliability based on primary delays and cancellations, was 96.25%.

(b) During the period January, 1989 to March, 1989, the despatch reliability based on the primary delays and cancellations was 92.91% where as the overall on-time performance was 59.63%. The higher delay rate during this period when compared to

April, 1989, was mainly due to an increase in delays due to adverse weather, inadequate airport facilities, miscellaneous and consequential reasons.

(c) The overall on-time performance of Indian Airlines during the months May and June 1989 was 61.79%.

(d) Majority of delays in Indian Airlines are due to consequential reasons. Indian Airlines is progressively inducting 31 Airbus A-320 aircraft into its fleet between 1989 and 1992 which will provide the required cushion/stand-by capacity and help minimise consequential delays. Besides, the on-time performance is being constantly monitored.

#### **Modernisation of Air Traffic Control System**

1191. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Airports Authority has submitted a proposal for modernisation of the air traffic control system at various airports in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed plan;

(c) the total expenditure involved in implementing the plan; and

(d) whether Government have cleared the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). The communication and navigational facilities at airports are constantly modernised either by replacement of old technology equipment or by provision of new facilities, subject to availability of funds.

A proposal for modernising the Air Traffic Control system at Bombay and Delhi airports at an estimated cost of Rs. 294 crores is under consideration of Government. Equipment proposed to be installed at both Bombay and Delhi airports include:—

- (a) Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radars co-located with Air Route Surveillance Radar and Airport Surveillance Radar;
- (b) Modern Terminal Approach Radar compatible for operations with Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radars;
- (c) Airfield Surface Detection Equipment;
- (d) Flight Data Processing System;
- (e) Radar Data Processing System;
- (f) Voice Control Communication Switching System;
- (g) Category-III Instrument Landing System for Delhi and Category-II Instrument Landing System for Bombay both on primary and secondary runways; and
- (h) Terminal Very High Frequency Omni Ranges and Co-located Distance Measuring Equipment.

#### **Assistance to Kerala under Kutir Jyoti Programme**

1192. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total assistance given to Kerala under Kutir Jyoti programme; and
- (b) whether the assistance has been completely utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) An allocation of Rs. 17.40 lakhs was made by Rural Electrification Corporation to Kerala State Electricity Board for Kutir Jyoti Programme during 1988-89.

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### **Committee for Uttar Ramayana**

1193. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court has given a direction to constitute a Committee to look into the T.V. Serial 'Uttar Ramayana';

(b) if so, whether the Committee has been constituted;

(c) the time by which the Committee has been asked to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) to (d). Since a controversy with regard to certain episodes in TV Serial 'Uttar Ramayan' has arisen, the Supreme Court directed Doordarshan to co-opt the following three persons in the pre-telecast Screening Committee to ensure that there is no distortion in the remaining episodes;

- (1) Dr. Mandan Mishra, Director, Lal Bahadur Shastri Sanskrit Vidya Peeth, Delhi
- (2) Dr. Vijendra Shatak, Delhi University
- (3) Shri Ramanath Awasthy, Former Chief Producer, Hindi Spoken Words, All India Radio.

These Members have been co-opted in the Screening Committee and they have started previewing the remaining episodes of 'Uttar Ramayan'.

### Supply of Kerosene to Orissa

1194. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly allocation of kerosene made to Orissa during the first six months of 1989;

(b) whether the kerosene allocated to the State is far short of the requirement; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the

quantum of kerosene to Orissa during the remaining six months of 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). The kerosene requirements of States and UTs including Orissa are assessed by allowing suitable growth rate over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, adhoc releases are also given to meet specific situations like floods, drought, shortage of LPG etc.

The details of allocations made to Orissa in accordance with the above policy during the first six months of 1989, are given below:—

*(Figures in Tonnes)*

<i>Month</i>	<i>Regular allocation</i>	<i>Adhoc allocation</i>	<i>Total allocation</i>
Jan. '89	11650	1265	12915
Feb. '89	11650	1265	12915
Mar. '89	9995	1665	11660
Apr. '89	9995	1265	11260
May '89	9995	1265	11260
June'89	9995	1765	11760

Allocation for the Monsoon Block (July-Oct. 89) has also been made at the rate of 12025 tonnes per month.

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

The above policy is proposed to be continued during 1989.

### Wholesale Price Index and Medicines

1197. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the wholesale price index medicines in 1986, 1987 and 1988 and also in ending May, 1989;

(b) the drugs and finished medicines covered under wholesale price index and the medicines where prices thereof have gone up more than 100 per cent; and

(c) the reasons for this increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) to (c). The required details to the extent available will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Talcher Thermal Power Station, Orissa**

1199. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the revised estimated cost of the Super Thermal Power Station set up by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) at Talcher in Orissa;

(b) how much money out of that would be borne by Union Government, the World Bank and the National Thermal Power Corporation; and

(c) the time by which the plan would start commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The approved estimated cost of the Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher in Orissa under implementation by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is Rs. 1480.85 crores.

(b) External assistance to the extent of US \$ 375 million from the World Bank and a French Credit of French France (FF) 612.7072 million are available for the project. The NTPC's internal resources employed for the project would be about Rs. 271 crores. The balance cost would be met out of the Government's resources.

(c) The first and second units of the project are scheduled for commissioning in April, 1994 and March, 1995 respectively.

#### **Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from IB Valley**

1200. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families displaced due to the establishment of Thermal power plant at IB Valley in Orissa:

(b) the arrangements made to rehabilitate the displaced families;

(c) whether Government have made any arrangement to provide some job to the members of the affected families;

(d) if so, the number of local youths, particularly from displaced families which have got employment; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Improvement of Communication Network in C.I.L.**

1202. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to improve communication network in the Coal India Ltd.; and

(b) the specific schemes drawn up in this regard for inclusion in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Based on a report submitted by M/s. Telecommunication Consultants Ltd. to improve the communication network in Coal India Ltd., initial telecommunication links between CIL Headquarters, Calcutta, and the headquarters of subsidiary companies have been established. A scheme for establishment of permanent communication links for voice and data using DOT infrastructure is also under implementation in phase. On completion, this will provide reliable voice and data links with all company headquarters and remote areas. Under this scheme, Singrauli coalfields has already been connected to Headquarters through an earth station.

(b) A scheme has been drawn up for inclusion in the Eighth Plan to establish communication links between subsidiary company headquarters and specific areas, washeries, workshops, rescue stations etc. by land-based MART/HF/VHF on the basis of available P&T communication facilities. It is also proposed to strengthen further channel of data flow from the unit level to subsidiary company headquarters through DOT's RABMN terminals and extension of MART system.

### Outlay for Coal Companies

1203. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay approved by the Planning Commission for different coal companies during 1989-90;

(b) the various schemes drawn up by the different coal companies to increase the production of coal during 1989-90; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 2261 Crores for Coal and Lignite sector for the year 1989-90. Companywise details of the outlay are given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). For Coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. total production of 205.0 million tonnes of raw coal is planned for the year 1989-90 against the actual production of 190.15 million tonnes during 1988-89. The increase in production in 1989-90 of about 15 million tonnes will be mostly from existing mines and from projects already sanctioned. In order to achieve the planned increase in production, emphasis is being laid on timely completion of projects, improved productivity of workforce, better utilisation of equipment etc.

### STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Outlay for the year 1989-90 (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	245.00
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	235.00

1	2	3
3.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	235.00
4.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	465.00
5.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	198.00
6.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	385.00
7.	Central Mine Planning Design Institute Ltd.	11.90
8.	Others (North Eastern Coalfields, Dankuni, Coal India Ltd. Head Quarters)	25.10
	Total outlay for Coal India Ltd.	1800.00
	Outlay for Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	211.00
	State Government	(including Rs. 11 Crores contribution)
	Outlay for Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.*	250.00

\* In addition to above outlay for Lignite sector for Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. an outlay of Rs. 572 Crores has been provided for power sector to Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

### Setting up of Tidal Power Plants in Coastal States

1204. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some tidal power plants in some coastal States;

(b) if so, the name of the coastal States where these tidal power plants are proposed to be set up; and

(c) the number of tidal power plants proposed to be set up in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A tidal power plant of 900 MW capacity is proposed to be set up in the Gulf of Kutch, Gujarat.

### Allocation for Power Sector

1206. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for power sector during the last three years;

(b) how much money out of which has been utilised in power sectors in those years, year-wise;

(c) whether the entire money allocated

for those specific years has been utilised;  
and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The requisite details are given below:—

(Rs. crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount allocated</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1986-87	7405.71	6793.64
1987-88	8380.91	6989.21
1988-89	9584.08	8733.33 (anticipated)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The shortfall in expenditure is attributable to various factors including delay in execution of projects, relative priority accorded to the power projects by the State Governments in terms of release of funds, acquisition of land problems, delay in placement of orders and supply of equipment.

#### **Vayudoot Services in J&K**

1207. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend Vayudoot service from Rajouri to Menhdar, Menhdar to Poonch and Poonch to Srinagar and Vice-versa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, there reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources and absence of operational airfields do not permit inclusion of these stations in the immediate expansion plans of Vayudoot.

#### **TV Towers in Poonch and Rajauri, J&K**

1208. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan programme cannot be viewed by the people of Tehsil Smoru-Kote (Poonch) and Thana Mandi, Dahrhal (Rajauri) due to non-availability of TV towers in these areas while the programmes telecast from Pakistan can easily be watched on TV in these areas;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to install TV Towers in these hilly border backward areas of the State;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a)

Substantial parts of Poonch and Rajauri districts of J&K fall within the coverage area of the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Poonch and the 2x10W TV transmitter functioning at Rajauri. However, TV service is not expected to be satisfactory at certain places in these districts due to intervening terrain. TV signals are reportedly received in some parts of these districts from transmitters functioning across the border. There are also reports that people living on the other side of the border watch Doordarshan programmes.

(b) to (d). The power of the 10KW TV transmitter functioning at Poonch is envisaged to be augmented to 20KW as part of a Seventh Plan scheme of Doordarshan. This is a project of long gestation and is estimated to take about 3-4 years for completion after commencement of works at the site. On commissioning of this transmitter, TV services in Poonch and Rajauri districts is expected to be considerably strengthened. There is, however, no approved scheme at present to set up separate TV transmitters at Smoru-Kote, Thana Mandi and Dahrhal. Any further strengthening of TV service in the area (as also other parts of the country similarly placed) would depend upon the future availability of resources for this purpose.

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

1209. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been undertaking drilling of wells in Sruinsaar, Jammu for exploring the possibilities of getting oil and natural gas since Seventies; and

(b) if so, results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). ONGC have so far drilled a well Surinsar-1 which was abandoned due to technical complications. Another well Surinsar-2 is under drilling and results will be known only after completion of drilling and testing.

#### **Pitampura T.V. Tower**

1210. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been regular disturbances in the reception of T.V. programme after the installation of Pitampura T.V. tower;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove these disturbances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) to (c). Overall reception on both the TV Channels in the coverage zone of Doordarshan Kendra at Delhi has improved significantly consequent upon commissioning of the TV tower at Pitampura. However, reception in certain pockets of the metropolitan area has been impaired due to reflections caused by highrise buildings/structures. The impairment in such areas can be minimised by appropriately increasing the height of the receiving antenna and/or by realigning/relocating the antenna by the TV set owners.

Interference to Channel-I reception due to a distant foreign TV signal received through an anomalous mode of propagation caused by abnormal atmospheric conditions has occasionally been observed in certain areas. This interference is not regular and continuous.



There are interruptions in service at times, because of mains power supply failure. A minor interruption in service occurs each time the sourced of supply is changed from mains to stand by diesel generator and vice versa.

### **Air Accidents**

1211. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of air accidents involving aircraft of the national carriers during the current year;

(b) the estimated loss due to these accidents; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No aircraft of the national carrier was involved in any accident during the current year.

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

### **Construction of Tourist Lodges in Gujarat**

1212. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken a programme for the construction of tourist lodges in Gujarat to accommodate more middle class tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Central Department of Tourism have given financial assistance to Government of Gujarat for construction of tourist accommodation for middle class tourists. Details are as follows:—

- i) Heveli Cottages at Ahmedpur, Mandvi;
- ii) Wayside amenities with accommodation at Limbdi;
- iii) Beach cottages at Nargole;
- iv) Motel at Ankleshwar;
- v) Construction of cottages at Tithal;
- vi) Construction of Dormitories accommodation at Pavagadh;
- vii) Yatri Niwas at Dekor; and
- viii) Construction of 5 Nos, 'X' Type of Cottages and 5 Nos 'B' Type of Cottages at Saputra Hill Resort.

[*Translation*]

### **Generation Capacity of Power Projects in Bihar**

1213. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the generation capacity of various power projects in Bihar, Project-wise;

(b) whether there is a proposal to increase their capacity keeping in view the inadequate power supply in Bihar;

(c) if so, the names of these power projects where generation capacity is proposed to be increased; and

(d) the details of their increased capacity?

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

(a) The required information is given below:—

Station	Capacity (MW)
<i>Thermal</i>	
Patratu	840
Barauni	365
Muzaffarpur	220
Total (Thermal)	1425
<i>Hydro</i>	
Kosi	20
Subernrekha	130
Total (Hydro)	150

(b) to (d). It is proposed to increase the generating capacity of Patratu and Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Stations through installation of additional 2x210 MW units at each of these stations.

[English]

#### Issue of letters of intent for setting up of Industries in Orissa

1214. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters of intent issued to different public and private sector companies to set up industries in Orissa as on 30 June, 1989; and

(b) the details of different types of industries proposed to be set up by those public and private sector industries/companies in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) A total number of 63 letters of intent were issued during 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989 (Upto 30th June, 89) for setting up industries in Orissa. Out of these 63 letters of intent, 30 letters of intent were granted to public sector companies and 33 letters of intent were granted to private sector companies.

(b) Details of types of industries in respect of all letters of intent granted are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

#### Mini/Micro/Small Hydel Projects in Orissa set up by Rural Electrification Corporation

1215. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has taken steps to set up some micro/mini/small hydel projects in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such schemes implemented by the Corporation in Orissa, so far;

(c) the capacity of those projects;

(d) whether these projects have started production; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation has not implemented any such scheme in Orissa, so far.

(c) The capacity of the mini/micro/small hydel projects under implementation in other States through REC financing is about 4 MW.

(d) and (e). Production has not yet commenced.

**Allocation of Paraffin Wax to Kerala**

1216. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:  
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:

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

(a) whether the allocation of paraffin wax to Kerala has been reduced;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the allocation of paraffin wax to Kerala is proposed to be increased as requested by the State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). Paraffin wax is a deficit product and allocation to States depends upon the availability of the product. Presently, the availability of paraffin wax is less than the assessed capacity of the units in various states including Kerala. Owing to the limited availability, the allocation of paraffin wax to all States/Union Territories Administration is done on pro-rata basis.

**Use of Airbus A-320 on Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum route**

1217. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to use the newly acquired Airbus A-320 on the Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum and Bombay-Cochin sector; and

(b) if so, when the new Airbus services will become operative in this Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines is in the process of inducting 31 Airbus A-320 aircraft by 1991-92. After sufficient augmentation of these aircraft by Indian Airlines in its fleet, the Corporation has plans to introduce Airbus A-320 aircraft on the Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum and Bombay-Cochin sectors.

[*Translation*]

**Allocation for Public Sector**

1218. SHRICHHITUBHAIGAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for public sector undertakings in the annual plans of 1988-89 and the amount earmarked for each public sector undertaking with the details of the amount spent for the purpose; and

(b) the reasons for losses in public sector undertakings and whether Government have formulated any concrete policy for making viable the public sector undertakings incurring losses and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

**J. VENGAL RAO):** (a) As per the Budget for 1989-90, the revised estimates of plan outlay for 1988-89 for the Central public sector undertakings as a whole amounted to Rs. 13,532.61 crores. Details for each public sector undertaking are given in Statement No. 13 in Expenditure Budget, Volume-I, 1989-90, placed on the table of the House on 28th February, 1989. Details of amount spent by each public sector undertaking during 1988-89 are not yet available.

(b) The reasons for losses in public sector undertakings vary widely from enterprise to enterprise. In general, these are non-availability of raw-materials and other in-puts; obsolete and out-dated technology; ageing of plant and equipments; acute power shortage; frequent break-downs; demand constraints; over-staffing; industrial relations problems, etc. Government have been constantly endeavouring to ensure greater profitability from public sector undertakings. Whereas enterprise specific measures are being evolved and implemented, in general Government have recently taken a few steps which include improvement in its monitoring and information system; organisational restructuring through formation of holding companies; introduction of the concept of Memorandum of Understanding; increased delegation of powers for fast decision making; greater emphasis on technology upgradation, renovation of old plants, modernisation and optimisation; provision of captive power plants to ensure continuous inflow of energy; improved maintenance management practices; adoption of participative management etc.

#### **Kawas Power House, Gujarat**

1219. **SHRI CHHITUBHAIGAMIT:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the construction work of power house at Kawas, district Su-

rat, Gujarat is likely to be completed and start functioning;

(b) the amount likely to be spent on this power station and per unit cost of the power produced; and

(c) the quantum of electricity likely to be supplied daily to Gujarat and other States?

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

(a) The construction work on the gas turbine units and the Steam-Turbine units at the Kawas gas based Power Project are likely to be completed by the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively. The units are expected to start functioning thereafter.

(b) The Kawas gas based power project was approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 410.84 crores (at 4th quarter 1985 price levels) and based on this cost, the per unit cost of power works out to about 90 paise.

(c) The Kawas project will have a capacity of 600 MW and will supply power to the various beneficiary States in the Western Region including Gujarat.

[English]

#### **Power Transmission Facilities from Ramagundam Power Station to Kerala**

1220. **SHRIVAKKÔMPURUSHOTHAMAN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that Kerala Government have been experiencing difficulties in availing the full quota of power allocated from the Central Pool due to inadequate feeding facilities;

(b) if so, whether State Government have requested for construction of a line

from Bangalore to Mysore to link with the existing line from Mysore to Idukki in order to provide adequate transmission facilities from Ramagundam Power Station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The share of power to Kerala from the Central Generating Stations in the Southern Region is made available by displacement through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu Transmission system, since there is no direct transmission link between Kerala and the Central Generating Stations. Occasionally due to system operational constraints, viz. incompatibility in operating frequencies, unsatisfactory voltage profiles, outage of transmission lines etc., short supply to Kerala results.

Based on the power system studies carried out by the Central Electricity Authority, it has been found that the establishment of 400 KV sub-station at Mysore and connecting it with Bangalore would be required only with the commissioning of the first 500 MW unit of Mangalore Super Thermal Power Project, stage II of NTPC in 1997-98. Presently, Mysore sub-station is connected with Bangalore and Shimoga over 220 KV, single circuit lines, and power to Kerala is supplied from Karnataka system through Mysore-Kozhikoda-Idikki, 220 KV line.

#### **Handing over of Travancore House**

1221. SHRIVAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 4th April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 4587 regarding handing over of Travancore House to Kerala Government and state:

(a) whether the work relating to parti-

tioning, fixture, lighting etc. in the new office complex allotted to M.R.T.P. Commission, in lieu of Travancore House, has been completed; and

(b) the precise date by which the Commission will shift to the new office complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Commission has in the meantime been offered alternate accommodation and the matter is being processed further. The Commission intent to shift to the new premises as soon as the allotment is finalised and works relating to renovation/alterations are carried out.

#### **Compensation to dependents of victims of Ahmedabad air crash**

1222. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which compensation has been paid to the dependents of the victims of air crash that took place near Ahmedabad Airport in October, 1988; and

(b) the dates on which the compensation was paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) In 90 cases, compensation has been paid. Besides this, 2 cases have been partly settled.

(b) A list showing the dates on which the compensation was paid to the dependents of deceased passengers is given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

*List showing the dates on which the compensation was paid to the dependents of deceased passengers*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Passenger</i>	<i>Date of Settlement</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Mendonca D.J.	04.11.88
2.	Sawant Y.	05.12.88
3.	Vasavada P.H.	20.07.89
4.	Bali N.	15.11.89
5.	Takroo V.	04.11.88
6.	Powle A	09.12.88
7.	Dixit A.H.	07.12.88
8.	Narsimhan D.	13.01.89
9.	Tripathi Vinod R.	29.06.89
10.	Bobde M.R.	08.11.88
11.	M. Soni in place of N. Karat	08.02.89
12.	Pali S.K.	05.12.88
13.	Mistry K.R.	14.01.89
14.	Kamani P.	20.07.89
15.	Shah B.	02.12.88
16.	Shah K.K.	07.11.88
17.	Shah R.R.	06.01.89
18.	Shah B.R.	06.01.89
19.	Shah P.R.	06.01.89
20.	Venkatraman K.	12.12.88

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1	2	3
21.	Vyas V.R.	12.12.88
22.	Subhamaniam	29.11.88
23.	Murthy K.N.	06.12.88
24.	Santosh D.	20.7.89
25.	Khubchand H.	21.02.89
26.	Haji S.	21.02.89
27.	Vaidya Himanshu	29.11.88
28.	Lazard B	02.11.88
29.	Raju T	29.11.88
30.	Nimkar N.	05.12.88
31.	Shah B.	12.12.88
32.	Mehta R.C.	01.12.88
33.	Allous E.	21.03.89
34.	Alemao L.	16.12.88
35.	Mukundan V.	21.11.88
36.	Shastri S.	05.12.88
37.	Ganjawala D.	20.12.88
38.	Shah S.N.	29.11.88
39.	Shah A.P. in place of Sarifbhai-DODDIA	20.03.89
40.	Gulam Abbas	16.01.89
41.	Vallabhdas M.	06.01.89
42.	Patel M.I.	05.12.88
43.	Mulla M.	17.12.88

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<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
44.	Bar P. Dr.	10.01.89
45.	Desai R.D. (F)	03.01.89
46.	Bar M. (F)	03.01.89
47.	Krishna	10.01.89
48.	Lal J.	03.01.89
49.	Sharma K.	17.11.88
50.	Shah R. (Infant)	14.12.88
51.	Shah Ishan. (Infant)	14.12.88
52.	Shah R.M. (F)	14.12.88
53.	Shah R.N.	14.12.88
54.	Ranjeev S. (F)	29.05.89
55.	Joshi Chandrika Mrs.	13.01.89
56.	Tushar Joshi	13.01.89
57.	Parekh A.J.	07.11.89
58.	Kamath A.M.	20.12.88
59.	Ravishankar V.	06.03.89
60.	Shukla D.A.	07.11.88
61.	Vallabhdas L.	06.01.89
62.	Gandhi H.D.	14.02.89
63.	Lala J.K.	29.11.88
64.	Vyas Raji	14.01.89
65.	Shivram S.P.B.	16.01.89
66.	Rao N.B. (F)	06.07.89



1	2	3
67.	Tahera Khatun (F)	19.01.89
68.	Dr. L.R. Bhandari	
69.	Chandrikaben Soni	
70.	Hiral Soni (Minor)	
71.	Kewal Soni (Minor)	
72.	Dr. Surendra P. Shah	
73.	Shyamsunder G. Lavsi	
74.	Ghanshyambhai A. Patel	
75.	H.C. Pujara	01.05.89
76.	Ranjitbhai S. Patel	
77.	Shirishbhai Shah	
78.	Narendrabhai J. Patel	to
79.	Christis Mark Frank	
80.	Ranchodbha M. Patel	13.06.89
81.	Nikunj R. Dhebar	
82.	Sharadchandra B. Patel	
83.	Munshi Mohamed Hussen Mohamed Shafi	
84.	Bharat G. Hirani	
85.	Sunil B. Shah	
86.	Irani Mraboon Mariben	
87.	Kishori Subodchandra Gandhi	
88.	Kiritbhai Kothari	
89.	Govinddev Gupta	
90.	Rameshbhai Panchal	

1

2

3

*Partly settlement*

1.	Master J.B. Rao	06.07.89
2.	Master JIT Rao	06.07.89

**Loss of Energy In Transmission**

1223. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total energy lost in transmission at present;

(b) whether there is any improvement in this regard during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to eliminate transmission losses?

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

(a) to (c). The transmission and distribution losses during the years 1985-86 and 1987-88 (estimated) have been 21.74%, 21.5% and 22.12% respectively.

(d) Central Electricity Authority have issued guidelines to the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments for reducing transmission and distribution losses in the country. They have been advised to conduct energy audit for identifying system elements responsible for excessive losses, instal capacitors to improve voltage profile, prepare system improvement schemes for strengthening and improvement of transmission and distribution system, instal tamper proof meter boxes sealed with numbered seals to check theft of energy, set up vigilance Squads to conduct surprise raids to detect cases of theft of energy. The theft

of energy has been made a cognizable offence under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

System Improvement Schemes have been taken up for implementation by various State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments to reduce T&D losses and an incentive scheme has also been introduced to motivate the SEBs to reduce the T&D losses.

**Utilisation of Natural Gas**

1224. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has worked out a multipronged strategy for the maximum utilisation of natural gas in view of its enormous potential in the national economy;

(b) if so, the details of the infrastructural facilities proposed to be created under the strategy; and

(c) the target set thereafter in the remaining period of the seventh plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). For maximising the utilisation of natural gas the following steps have been/are being taken by ONGC:-

- i) Integration of oil/gas fields through pipelines for transporting gas from surplus areas to consumption points;

- ii) Installation of compressors;
- iii) Additional trunk/feeder lines from offshore to onshore terminals such as Heera to Uran and Bombay High and satellite fields to Uran and Hazira;
- iv) Making over commitment to the extent of 20% and finding out more fall back consumers. A 15% discount in price is also available for fall back consumers.

(c) The target set for sale of natural gas by ONGC during 1989-90, the remaining period of the Seventh Plan, is 8636 million cubic metres.

#### **Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Pilots**

1225. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines, the Air India and Union Government finance the training of pilots at the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy, Fursatganj, U.P. irrespective of the fact whether the candidates belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes or not;

(b) if so, whether any assistance is given by the Indian Airlines, the Air India or Government to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who are not trained by Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy but are eligible for employment in the Indian Airlines, the Air India and Government after obtaining necessary qualifications;

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to compensate the expenditure incurred by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes pilots for their training on the same lines as

general candidates in the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Indian Airlines, Air India and the Government finance the establishment of and training in IGRUA. The cost of training at the Akademi is subsidised by 75% for all trainees including SC and ST. The candidates belonging to SC and ST are, however, given concessions in age, qualifying marks and to-and-fro Rail Fare to attend interview etc. for admission in the Akademi.

The Government is providing financial assistance to SC and ST candidates for their training up to Private Pilot's Licence in Flying Clubs which is the qualifying standard for admission in the Akademi.

#### **Computerisation Programme for Vayudoot**

1228. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce integrated computerisation programme in Vayudoot;

(b) if so, the financial implications thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, S.r.

(b) The expenditure involved would be Rs. 65.43 lakhs during the first five years and Rs. 33.24 lakhs per annum thereafter.

(c) After completion of system analysis and prescription of functional specifications, the system design and development work is at hand.

#### **Development of Pilgrimage Centres in Eighth Plan**

1229. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to develop some pilgrimage centres in the country during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Amount Allocated for Development of Vijayawada Airport**

1233. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the details of the amount allocated for the development of Vijayawada airport in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): An amount of Rs. 86.00 lakhs has been provided during 1989-90 for the development of Vijayawada airport details of which are given below:—

<i>Aerodrome Works</i>	<i>Rs. in Lakhs</i>
(1) Strengthening of runway and associated pavements for Boeing Operations;	10.00
(2) Construction of new terminal complex;	2.00
(3) Ground and Safety Services	16.00
(4) Night Landing Facilities	40.00
(5) Aeronautical Communication Services (Very High Frequency Omni Range)	18.00
Total	Rs. 86.00

#### **Synthetic Rubber Units**

1234. SHRI P. A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences have been issued for setting up synthetic rubber units in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of licences issued during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A letter of intent was issued on 30.9.1988 to M/s Polyolefins Industries

Limited for manufacture of Ethylene, Phropylene, Co-polymers and Terpolymer. Rubber in the State of Maharashtra, for a capacity of 10,000 tonnes per year

latest progress of the work on Salem Udumalpet and Udumalpet-Trichur sector transmission line?

**Salem-Udumalpet and Udumalpet-Trichur Sector Transmission Line**

1235. SHRI T. BASHEER. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): The 400 KV Salem-Udumalpet and Udumalpet-Trichur transmission line is being constructed by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Its physical progress is given below.

<i>Name of the Section</i>	<i>Length in (circuit (Kms) completed</i>	<i>Total No. of locations erected</i>	<i>No. of stubs leted</i>	<i>No of towers</i>	<i>Strg. comp-</i>
Salem-Udumalpet (Single Circuit)	153	433	409	242	NIL
Udumalpet-Trichur (Double Circuit)	260	365	192	57	NIL

**Oil Exploration In Mahanadi Basin**

1236. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any new oil exploration in Mahanadi basin, Orissa during 1989-90.

(b) if so, the details of the new areas explored so far in Mahanadi basin; and

(c) the extent of oil deposit expected in those areas?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise

**Measures for Sick Units**

1238. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to come out with a fresh package of measures for sick units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). While presenting the Union Budget for 1989-90, the Finance Minister had expressed Government's intention to work out an Excise Relief Scheme for weak units. The sali-

ent features on the Scheme were also announced by the Finance Minister on 2.5.1989, while replying to the Debate on Finance Bill. These are as follows:—

(i) The Scheme would apply to any unit in which 50% or more of the maximum net worth in any of the previous five accounting years has been eroded by accumulated losses.

(ii) The unit should have a rehabilitation, modernisation or diversification package approved by a designated financial institution. The package may include capital expenditure, working capital margins, labour rationalisation costs, technology acquisition payments, financial restructuring, repayment of term loans and such other items as are directly relevant for the purposes of rehabilitation, modernisation or diversification.

(iii) The eligible unit would be entitled to an interest free loan, with a grace period of three years and repayable over seven years amounting to 50% of its actual excise payments for three years subsequent to the approval of the Scheme. The total amount given by way of such "excise loans" will not exceed 25% of the overall cost of the rehabilitation/modernisation/diversification package.

(iv) The 'excise loans' will be released to the units through the designated financial institutions.

The modalities of the scheme are being worked out by the Ministry of Finance.

#### **Shifting of Cochin Airport**

1239. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:

SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the airport at Cochin from Naval yard and to set up a new airport; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Hydro-Electric Projects in States**

1241. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro-electric projects being executed by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC);

(b) the location of those projects State-wise;

(c) the estimated cost and capacity of each of those projects; and

(d) when these projects are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). The details of the Hydro-electric Projects presently under execution by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd. are given in the Statement below.

## STATEMENT

*Details of Hydroelectric Projects at present under execution by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation.*

S.No.	State of location and name of the Projects	Latest estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Capacity (MW)	Present commissioning schedule
1	2	3	4	5
1.	<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b> Chamera HE Project, Stage-I	The approved cost 719.40 + IDC of 89.89 is under revision.	540 MW (3 x 180)	December, 1992
	<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>			
1.	Salal HE Project Stage-I.	595.28 (Without IDC)	345 MW (3 x 115)	Commissioned in Nov, 1987. Certain balance works are in hand.
2.	Dulhasti HE Project	1166.77 + IDC of 96.20 excluding transmission	390 MW (3 x 130)	The project is to be completed in 57 months from the date of order to commence work to French Consortium.
3.	Uri HE Project	1501.35 + IDC of 131.27 excluding Trans. System	480 MW (4 x 120) (4 x 120)	The project is to be completed in 72 months from the date of order to commence work to the Swedish consortium.

S.No.	State of location and name of the Projects	Latest estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Capacity (MW)	Present commissioning schedule
1	2	3	4	5
III.	UTTAR PRADESH			
	Tanakpur HE Project	274.03 + IDC of 29.98	120 MW (3 x 40)	Unit-I - January, 1992  Unit - II - February, 1992  Unit - III - March, 1992.
IV.	BIHAR			
	Koel Karo HE Project	870.79 + IDC of 167.18	710 MW (4 x 172.5 + 1 x 20 MW)	The project is to be completed in 7 1/2 years after land for project works is made available and investment approval to the revised costs is accorded.



**Increase in Duration of Programmes of Air Vadodara on Air Ahmedabad**

1242. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the duration of the programmes of AIR Vadodara covered on Air Ahmedabad at present; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the duration of Vadodara programmes for broadcast from AIR Ahmedabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. TEWARI):

(a) Normally about 30% of the programmes originated from AIR, Ahmedabad are produced at AIR, Vadodara.

(b) The present ratio has been found to be adequate.

**Indian Children as Jury for International Children Film Festival in Paris**

1243. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Indian school children were selected to be the jury for the International Children Film Festival held in Paris;

(b) the authority which selected three children and the criteria applied for selection;

(c) the names of those children, their age and qualifications particularly regarding films; and

(d) whether children from other countries also came to judge the films screened in

the festival and if so, the names of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. TEWARI): (a) to (d). The Directorate of International Festival of Film and Youth, Paris forwarded an invitation to Doordarshan through Indian Embassy, Paris, to participate in the 4th International Festival of Film and Youth held at Paris from 20th to 27th June, 1989, and desired that Doordarshan select one boy and one girl between the age group of 12-15 to be on the Jury of the Festival. Doordarshan, in turn, approached Shankar's International Children Competition, New Delhi to recommend outstanding brilliant children. Shankar's International recommended 10 children—4 boys and 6 girls, from all over the country. The Committee consisting of three officials from Doordarshan selected 2 children namely, Master Gautam Babbar, New Delhi and Miss Anasuya Sengupta from Bangalore. Particulars of these children are given below:

(i) Master Gautam Babbar, New Delhi - Age 15 yrs.- 9th Standard- Outstanding academic performance, Awarded Trophy for the best all round student for middle school; participated in the international peace camp in GDR and was awarded Best Speaker's prize.

(ii) Miss Anasuya Sengupta, Bangalore- Age 15 yrs.- 9th Standard - Won Shankar's on the spot painting Competition, 1988.

Children from 15 countries viz. Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Poland, Tunisia, USSR, USA, Zaire were invited to participate in the festival.

### **Mutual Co-Operation With USSR on Drugs**

1244. SHRILAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have established mutual co-operation with USSR on drugs;

(b) if so, the names of drug companies of both the countries which signed agreement in that regard; and

(c) the details of the mutual co-operation established by both the countries in that field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the public sector, M/s. I.D.P.L. and M/s H.A.L. have agreed with the National Research Institute Antibiotics, USSR, and the Minmedbioprom delegation of USSR respectively, for scientific and technology co-operation. As per the terms of the agreement, I.D.P.L. will supply Pencillin technology to the USSR in exchange for technology for Rifampicin and certain other antibiotics. M/s. H.A.L. have broadly agreed to consider initiation of joint research programmes in genetic engineering, joint development of products and processes, identification of areas of mutual interest for transfer of technology and the possibilities of developing tie-ups for the joint introduction of drug formulations in the international market. Details in respect of the private sector companies are available in the Minutes of the Soviet-Indian seminar held in Moscow under the aegis of the Indian-Soviet Chamber of

Commerce, a copy of which is given in the Statement below.

The Parties have stated, that further expansion of co-operation will be advisable to develop in the following field of production of medical drugs: antibiotics, Synthetic drugs, herbal drugs, vitamins.

The parties have agreed as follows:

#### 1. Antibiotics

The parties agreed to within the shortest time:

- a reciprocal exchange by available and potential technologies,
- on the basis of the received information to consider possibility of establishing joint-ventures aimed at the production of antibiotics,
- with a view of working out steering plans and defining dates of realisation of the agreed programme, to run in the fourth quarter of 1989 in Delhi a meeting between the Indian and Soviet experts.

#### 2. Synthetic Drugs

There has been exchanged information in the development of pharmacological anti-inflammatory and antibacterial remedies.

Indian specialists expressed an interest in introduction of a technology for the production of cyprofloxacin in the USSR. It has been agreed, that the Indian side will submit in June-July, 1989 a detailed information covering the production of cyprofloxacin.

Indian specialists will give their opinion in June-July, 1989 as to the possibility of production of some drugs in India, developed in the USSR such as prochlorperazine, Ker-

amine, emoxipine.

### 3. *Vitamins*

The Soviet side offered for licensing:

a technology for production of ascorbic acid and nicotinic acid, pseudo- and ionones.

The parties have agreed to exchange technical and economical information regarding individual types of Vitamins (B1, B2, B6).

With a view of pinpointing fields of co-operation, the parties decided to exchange specialists in 1989-90.

### 4. *Herbal Drugs*

Indian specialists have expressed an interest in an antinflamatory drug "Alpissarine" developed in the USSR. Their decision regarding purchasing technology for production of this drug will be submitted by the Indian side to the soviet side no later than in the fourth quarter of 1989.

Soviet specialists have demonstrated a prototype of a technological process of extraction of alkaloids with the use of liquid members.

Zandu Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd. " is interested in obtaining technical documentation. This topic will be negotiated during the 15th to the 16th May, 1989 at NPO "VILR"

### 5. *Trade and Economical Co-operation*

Among conventional trading partners of the USSR in Seminar was attended by a number of companies which had not been represented in the USSR market before.

Samples of products, exhibited at the exhibition showed mutual interest in deep-

ening trade and economical cooperation.

In the course of negotiations the parties have discussed prospects of co-operation and ways of translating this aim into practice.

Points of establishment of direct contracts for set-up of joint -ventures, exchange of goods and technologies of production of medical drugs between Indian companies and enterprises and organisation of the Ministry for medical and microbiological industry of the USSR have been discussed.

## STATEMENT

### *Minutes of the Soviet- India Meeting*

Following the proposition of the Indian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the 10th through 12th, 1989, a Soviet-Indian seminar was held at the Centre of International Trade under the motto " Co-operation between Indian and the USSR in the production of drugs and development of pharmaceutical industry".

Those were participating in the Seminar:

The Ministry for medical and microbiological industry of the USSR, Indian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry and V/O "Sovincentr".

The seminar was attended by more than 60 representatives of Soviet enterprises and organisations, as well as about 60 representatives from more than 30 private companies and governmental institutions.

The Semiar-Exhibition was opened by: Minister of the medical and microbiological industry of the USSR Mr. Bykov V.A.,

Ambassador of India in the USSR

Mr. T. N. Kaul

Secretary of the Ministry for Chemistry and Petrochemistry of India Mr. M.S. Gill, Vice-President of Indian-Soviet Chamber for Commerce and Mr. Sandu et al.

In the course of three days the participants of the Seminar in their reports covered potential fields and trends where soviet and Indian organisation could bring better results of co-operation, and namely in development and production of drugs: antibiotics, Synthetic drugs, vitamins herbal drugs, etc.

Exhibits of the fair, exchange of Scientific Information. at the Seminar, as well as negotiations with the representatives of industrial enterprises make it possible to outline, that both India and the USSR posses a considerable potential in Science and Industry, which may serve a good basis for development of co-operation, elaboration and production of new medical drugs and con-

tribute to satisfying demands of the nations of both nations.

Protocols and intents concerning co-operation between the following companies have been signed;

1. "Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd." and NPO "Ukrmedbiprom".
2. "Ranbaxy" and NPO "Vektor".
3. "Lupin Laboratories Ltd." and NPO "Vektor".
4. Lica LABS. Ltd." and NPO "Vektor".
5. "Mehta" and NPO "VILR".

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*On behalf of Indian Side:*

R.S. Mathur  
Joint-Secretary  
Ministry of Chemistry and  
Petrochemistry of India  
industry of the USSR

H.S. Sandu  
Vice-Chairman of Indian-Soviet  
Soviet Chamber for Commerce and  
Industry

*On behalf of Soviet Side:*

A. V. Nasarenko  
Deputy Head of the Main  
Department for Science and Technology of  
the Ministry for medical and microbiological

Ye. V. Fokin  
Deputy General Director V/O "Medexport "  
"with the Ministry for medical and  
Microbiological Industry of the USSR

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12.00 hrs.

## RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have received today letters of resignation from the membership of Lok Sabha from the following Members:

1. Shri Ram Bahadur Singh
2. Shri Thampan Thomas
3. Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer
4. Shri Narayan Choubey
5. Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav

I have accepted their resignations with immediate effect.

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PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Devastating rains and floods have caused heavy damage in different parts of the country. Especially in Kerala 27 persons have been killed. Thousands of houses have been washed away not only in Kerala but in other parts of the country like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra...

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Give in writing.

*[English]*

We will see to it.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Through you I request the Government to rush assistance immediately. I also request you that a discussion be allowed on the floor of the House. It is very important concerning all parts of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see to it.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: In my constituency 16 people have died and 500 houses have been washed away...

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): More than 100 people have been washed away in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I said. We will take note of it and have a discussion some time.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I also request the Government through you to rush assistance immediately to these States.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): One so-called Vishwamitra has asked the opposition Members to resign on the basis of C&AG report. That C&AG has indicated him and his Government. The C&AG has indicted the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and his Government by saying that he misused the flood relief money and drought relief money for party purposes. He should resign... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is for the Home Ministry.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: His son-in-law has kidnapped two children... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: About the Chief Minister I cannot do anything.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: He should resign first...

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do anything about it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I

am raising a matter which is concerning the Starred List of questions here. 20 questions you are listing per day. One-fifth of the Members now are almost going to be out. Their questions are also figuring in the Starred List.

MR. SPEAKER: Those people who have resigned and are no longer Members of this House, their names have been deleted.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: According to the ballot one-fifth or even one-fourth of the questions in the Starred List are figuring in their names. So, leaving that, you can take the Unstarred list according to the ballot.

MR. SPEAKER: Even this we are not able to finish.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: That is my suggestion, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Yes, Mr. Singh.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna): Sir, in the Rules of Procedure, if you see rule 41, it says that the Starred Questions would be given importance if they are of serious public importance and are within the special cognisance of the Minister to whom they are addressed. Then, rule 44 says: "If in the opinion of the Speaker any question put down for oral answer is of such a nature that a written reply would be more appropriate, the Speaker may direct that such question be placed on the list of questions for written answer." I very humbly submit that twenty questions are on the list everyday. Today, without any problem, only six questions have been answered. As Members of Parliament we owe a responsibility to the people of India and that is why we ask questions. I have been repeatedly putting this to you that as an ordinary Member of Parliament if we cannot put up issues that concern the people of India or our constituencies, there is a serious problem with the

functioning of Parliament. I would request you that as far as the Members of Parliament go, even minus the Opposition, the Question Hour be extended to two hours so that at least ten questions could be answered. Secondly, Government business is there. We have enhanced our emoluments. Surely, we would not mind sitting one hour extra to see that our Questions are answered. I would request you that this is a very basic and important question. We must have one more hour as Members. Government business can continue. If this is put to vote, I think this is what the Members of Parliament would want and we should have one more hour. I leave it to you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Singh...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. I have to at least answer him. He has raised a question..

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: One minute, Madam. I have to speak certain times. The simple thing is that it is you, the Members of this august House, who provide me rules and I try to do my best. If you change it to two hours, I have no problem, if you change it to five hours, I have no problem. You change it and I will accept it. But the question is it has to go through the procedure in the Rules Committee and then it comes. I have tried my level best. You see how many Members speak on supplementaries and how long they take. I want that much more work should be done. At least we try here, and compared to others, I think we do a much better job than they. We cover six-seven questions a day.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Sir, the Rules Committee is, after all, a part of this House. They take the advice of the majority of the Members of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like that. It has to be done in a proper manner. I have got no objection. You can write to the Rules Committee and I will call a meeting of that Committee. There is no problem.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, about this flood situation. I agree that there will be a discussion. But I would like to request you that immediate assistance must go to the State Government because about twenty persons have lost their lives. Another thing is—I am just seeking an information through you, Sir—that there are reports that the LTTE Chief, Mr. Prabhakaran, is killed and the Sri Lankan Government has not denied or confirmed the news... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You can put a question. It cannot be answered like that.

SHRI T. BASHEER: We are also interested to know what the real fact is. If the Government has any information regarding this, I will request you to... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You write to me. I will ask the Government to provide you the information. You just write to me.

SHRI T. BASHEER: You can ask the Government to provide the information if they have proper information on this, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way.

SHRISHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Andhra Pradesh regarding flood and drought relief is very clear.

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Ninety-two

lakhs of rupees meant for relief were spent on air-conditioners. Two crores meant for relief were spent just like that... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, certain things are going on which are not conducive to good parliamentary and democratic procedures—State Assemblies discussing Parliament business and we start discussing theirs. It is very very bad. We cannot do it. If they are doing it, we should not start doing the same here.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot understand this. It is the Home Ministry who have to take action. If any delinquency is there, the Home Ministry and the Governor are there to take note of that situation.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: But let it be inquired into by the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I don't like that Parliament should interfere in the affairs of State Assemblies and State Assemblies should interfere in the work of Parliament. It is very deplorable.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were kind enough to announce just now that a discussion about the flood havoc will come up.

MR. SPEAKER: We will do it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: My only request is that the matter should be given top priority.

MR. SPEAKER: We will give it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to me. I will just forward it and we will put it for discussion. No problem.

SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA: You should give a direction to the Government about mitigation of distress.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, yes, we will do it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: But the direction should be given to the Government to rush all assistance.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, that is imperative.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring the agony of a woman, Shrimati Reddy to your notice whose child has been kidnapped by the son-in-law of \*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No names please.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: I want to make a submission about the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Home Ministry take care of it.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday because of heavy rains the railway bridge was washed away between Lonavala and Pune railway line. If it was Deccan Queen or any other train full of passengers, hundreds of lives would have been lost. Even then, the loss of eight lives in

the local train accident is also a great loss. I would urge upon you to direct the Minister to make a statement about the accident.

MR. SPEAKER: They will be doing it.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: It could have been avoided by giving proper signalling, by giving a warning by the nearby station master.

MR. SPEAKER: That must have been done.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: He should institute an inquiry and come with a Statement in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhillon.

DR. G.S. DHILLON (Ferozepur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to speak after you had accepted the resignation of the Members. I wanted to compliment you for having performed a great feat of accepting 73 resignations in one day—69 in one hour. It should go into Guinness Book. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever you say, Sir, in this House always goes on record except what is unparliamentary.

(*Interruptions*)

DR.G.S. DHILLON: I do not want to say anything at the end of this, but I would like to mention that allowing a discussion on the CAG's Report under Rule 193 was only meant to assuage the feelings of the Opposition and nothing more. That was distortion of the procedures. At least when the cause is no more there, that distortion should not continue and we must revert to the old traditional practice, procedural practice of referring directly the report to the Public Accounts Committee. There is no need of this discus-



sion here. At least we on our part should not go beyond procedures and this discussion should be stopped here and the distortion of the procedures rectified. The great Auditor-General has succeeded in forcing so many resignations. One great purpose has been served by him which was never served by any Auditor General and his name also should go into the Guinness Book. *(Interruptions)* Moreover, this Bofors question was raised so many times. We pulled this cat out of the bag a number of times. But the Opposition were clever and had the knack of putting it back into the bag. So, I think it should go back into the bag and we should have nothing to do with it in present session.

MR. SPEAKER: I was also very very reluctant, because it was a deviation from all the precedents and never before we had discussed these reports. They were sent directly to the PAC. But as the situation stood and as the whole House unanimously demanded it, that is why I made those opening observations when we opened the debate. As I said, it was just once. It was not to be a precedent for the future. I thought that this might be a way out, for the people were so agitated, specifically the Opposition.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): It proved to be a great mistake.

MR. SPEAKER: It might have been. But, there are circumstances when you have to bow down to the will of the House, because the House is supreme. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. N.G. RANGA: It was not the will of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it was the unanimous will. No single voice came out against it and that is why I also had to decide it for that purpose. Now, it is upto the House to decide whether to continue it or not to continue it. That is what it is.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Despite the discussion, I hope it will go to the PAC.

MR. SPEAKER: It will.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): No, No, it will not. I want to make a submission on this. Kindly see. To accommodate the Opposition, in deference

to the view of the House, we went out of our way to discuss this, by passing the PAC. We all knew what the rules are, namely, that it first goes to the PAC; then after the PAC has submitted it to the House, it is discussed in the House, if the House finds it so necessary. Now, if we have already taken up directly for discussion in the House, the PAC is out of court, as it is said. *(Interruptions)* I am talking only of these two paragraphs 11 and 12.

Who is supreme? The House is supreme. PAC is part of the House. The whole is superior than the part. If the Parliament itself is seized of these two paragraphs of the report and discussed it, what more can the PAC do? The PAC cannot do something more than what the Parliament can do. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The PAC will take cognisance of the discussion in the House. But it will investigate. We are not investigating things here. The Auditor General can even be called... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. You don't have to argue with each other.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have to decide it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The House can do everything that the PAC can do. The House can ask for evidence if it wants to. *(Interruptions)* I am talking of these two paragraphs 11 and 12 only. Otherwise, the entire report will go to the PAC. I know, but not these two paragraphs. Otherwise, what is the idea of discussing it here? *(Interruptions)* On these two paragraphs, we must put a seal. *(Interruptions)* I differ from Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I vehemently differ from him, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know why you are arguing with each other. It is for me to decide. I have to go according to the rules.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please don't allow it to go to PAC. Otherwise, it will mean referring the same matter to the PAC, having discussed it here and after the PAC decides,

it will again come to the House and we will have to decide it again in the House. I do not mind it. Whatever you want to decide, you may decide. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you taking it upon yourself? You sit down now. I will give my ruling. When it comes to me, I will take my decision. Don't worry. Your view points have been expressed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was listening to the views of two learned friends. I have also studied the matter. When a committee was constituted here to go into the Bofors issue, the Government had issued instructions to provide all the necessary assistance to it and had requested you to ask the CAG to Co-operate. But he did not co-operate and ignored the orders.

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): I would also like to make my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. It is not a debate.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Sir, please listen to me. Please let me submit my point.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: All right. You have made your point. I do not want any speech on the subject.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Sir, I shall talk to the point.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want any speech. Come to the point.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I am coming to the point. Thereafter the leaders of oppositions...

MR. SPEAKER: I know it. Why are you telling me that? Please tell me what do you want?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: This House is supreme and all the committees are part of it. Everything is within the powers of the House. As such it should not be referred to the Public Accounts Committee. This House is fully empowered to take a decision.

MR. SPEAKER: That he has already said.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: This controversy is uncalled for and it would undermine the position of the House. Discussion should be held in this House and decision should also be taken here itself. It should not be referred to any committee. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: No opinion has been expressed in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you bothered? Your view point has been registered. I will take my decision. His point of view also has been registered. I have understood everything. I do not want anything more on this. I will give my ruling.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, with your kind permission I wish to correct an impression that my observation yesterday may have carried when I mentioned that the CAG's report had gone through the normal procedure and that the moment the signature of the President was appended on it, it was placed on the Table of the House at the earliest opportunity. I wish to clarify that by the procedure I meant the entire course that a report goes through i.e., from the point when it leaves the Office of the C&AG and goes to its parent Ministry, in this case being Defence Ministry, then to the Finance Ministry and thereafter to the President for his signature. The President's Secretariat received the subject report on 3rd July and by 5th July, it had been signed by the President of India. It was laid on the Table of this august House on 18th July, the first day of the present Session. I would like this to go on record in pursuance of the observation that I had made yesterday.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: What is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is that the PAC is competent enough to decide now.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Give a direction to it to take it up on a priority basis.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON (Arunachal West): I want to make a submission. Some of the hon. Members brought to the notice of this august House that C&AG has written a letter to yourself and to the Defence Minister. It was the demand of the Members that that letter should be laid on the Table of the House. For that what action has been taken, we are keen to know. Yesterday hon. Deputy Speaker said that it would be considered and it is under active consideration. We want to know what action has been taken on this, whether the letter is going to be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Vasant Sathe, Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.24 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

#### Notification under Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948:-

(i) The Rajasthan Coal Mines

Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 256 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1989.

(ii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 257 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1989.

(iii) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 258 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1989.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8054/89]

#### Kerosene (Restriction on use and Fixation of Price Amendment Order; 1989

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Price) Amendment Order, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 396(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1989 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8055/89]

#### Notification under Finance Act, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979:-

- (i) G.S.R. 474(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th

April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Budimir Loncar, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs (Foreign Minister) Government of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and one member of the delegation who visited India from 1st to 4th May, 1989, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.

- (ii) G.S.R. 572 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to passengers performing an International journey by air for the purposes of Haj Pilgrimage from the payment of foreign travel tax.
- (iii) The Foreign Travel Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 583 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1989.
- (iv) G.S.R 594 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Senator The Hon. Gareth Evans, Q.C. Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia and other members of delegation who visited India from 8th to 12th June, 1989 from the payment of foreign travel tax. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8056/89]

TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 318 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1989 declaring Messers Shree Ambika Nidhi Limited, Yelmudi, Puttur, Karnataka to be a 'Nidhi', under section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See IV. LT-8857/89]
- (2) A copy of the Kerala Shipping Corporation Limited and Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation Limited (Amalgamation) Order 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SO.O 249 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1989, under section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8058/89]
- (3) A copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 449 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8059/89]
- (4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R 448 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1989 fixing 17th April, 1989 as the date on which the provisions of section 19, (a) and (b) of section 31, 51, 52 of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1988 shall come into force. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8060/89]

**Notification under Companies Act, 1956 and Companies (Amendment) Act, 1988**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUS-**

12.25 hrs.

**RULES COMMITTEE**

**Fourth Report**

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rules Committee.

Sir, with you permission I express my appreciation to those Members from a number of States like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab etc, who have had the courage...

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked you to lay the Report. No speech.

(*Interruptions*)

12.25 1/2 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS**

**Twelfth Report**

[*English*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Sir, I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

12.26 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1989-90**

[*English*]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE**

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1989-90.

12.26 1/2 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

[*English*]

**(i) Need to prevent abuse of Provisions of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act**

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (Chandrapur): Sir, Section 3(2) of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, as it stands today, permits termination of pregnancy on the grounds that (a) that there is a grave injury to the physical and mental health of the pregnant woman, and (b) if the child is born, it would suffer from such physical and mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped.

12.27 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Further, in the Explanation under Section 3 of the Act, it is provided that there where any pregnancy occurs as a result of failure of any device or method used by any married woman or her husband for the purpose of limiting the number of children, the anguish caused by such unwanted pregnancy may be presumed to constitute a grave injury to the mental health of the pregnant women. A study of the cases of female foeticide recently made has revealed that the above provisions in the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act are being abused for abortion of female fetuses. However, legally under the present law, no action can be taken as it can reasonably be argued that birth of a third female child to a woman already having two female children can cause mental injury to the woman and on that ground, the case may fall under Section 3 of

[Sh. Shantaram Potdukhe]

the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act. Government should consider an All India Legislation for banning pre-natal sex determination tests for identifying female foetus and their abortions on this ground. An explanation may be added under Section 3(2) of the Act making it clear that 'birth of a female child shall be no case be presumed to constitute a grave injury to the mental health of a pregnant woman.

**(II) Need to provide funds for completion of Budhal-Maheoe-Gool Road**

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Sir, on 27th of March, 1989, the Minister of State in the Department of Defence Production and Supplies in the Ministry of Defence in reply to my Unstarred Question had stated that the Border Roads Organisation does not intent to abandon the BUDHAL—MAHEOE—GOOL road in view of its strategic and developmental importance. The hon. Minister nad further stated that an amount of Rs. 385.00 lakhs is required to complete this road. It is learnt that funds have not so far been placed at the disposal of the executing agency with the result that the construction of road is held up and more than a lakh of population is suffering. I, therefore, urge upon the Government that adequate funds may please be provided to the Border Roads Organisation without further delay.

**(iii) Need to restore Pantry Car services in Ferozepur—Janata Express Trains**

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): Since August, 1988 Pantry Car services for thousands of second class passengers to Ferozpur Janta Express have been discontinued due to labour trouble. Railway authorities never tried to solve this issue. Railway authorities tried to punish labourers at the cost of passengers' facilities of Pantry Car.

Now it seems that Pantry Car services on this long distance train have been discontinued for ever. It is against the present policy of Railways to provide Pantry Car facility for long distance trains. It is learnt from reliable sources that the problems have been sorted out with most of the labours. Railway authorities should not make it a prestige issue and Hon'ble Minister should instruct Railway authorities to restore Pantry Car services in second class on 23 DN and 24 UP Ferozpur Janata Express trains for the facility of second class passengers.

[*Translation*]

**(iv) Need to give clearance to the setting up of a Growth Centre and Industrial Development Authority for Gorakhpur**

SHRI MADAN PANDY (Gorakhpur): The policy adopted by the Central Government for the development of industrially backward areas has been widely acclaimed. In pursuance of the above policy the Central Government has asked the State Governments to select suitable sites for the setting up of Growth Centres and Industrial Development Authority and send a list of the same to the Centre. According to my information, the list submitted by Uttar Pradesh includes the names of Gorakhpur and Janupur, the most backward regions of the State. It is a matter of pleasure that the foundation stone of the Industrial Growth Centre at Janupur was laid recently. But the foundation of the Growth Centre and Industrial Development Authority at Gorakhpur has not been laid so far though an announcement to this effect was made by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. The centre's clearance in respect of Gorakhpur is still awaited.

I, therefore, request that the Department of Industrial Development, Government of India should complete the formalities at the earliest and give their clearance for the setting up of a Growth Centre and an Industrial Development Authority at Gorakhpur.

**(v) Need to declare Bundi district of Rajasthan as "Zero Industry District"**

SHRI SHANTIDHARIWAL (Kota): The procedure followed by the Central Government for declaring various districts as 'Zero Industry Districts' is faulty. This procedure should be changed. The Central Government should not solely depend on the recommendations of the State Governments but conduct a survey on its own to see the conditions prevailing in various districts, the amount of funds that have been invested in industries, the number of people who have been provided employment, the potential for setting up of new industries and the kind of raw material that is available locally.

Lime-stone is available in abundant quantity in Bundi district but only one seventy year old A.C.C. cement factory is functioning there. Since there is no major industry in the entire Bundi district, it is injustice not to declare it as a 'Zero Industry District'.

I would like to request the Central Government that keeping in view that lime stone is available in abundant quantity in Bundi district and that the district is without a industry, it should be declared as a 'Zero Industry District'. This will help solving the unemployment problem there to a great extent.

**(vi) Need for adequate steps to save North Bihar from recurring floods**

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDY (Gopalganj): Due to recurring rise in water level of Burhi Gandak, Kosi and other rivers, most of the districts of North Bihar have to face fury of floods every year and the State Government spends huge sums of precautionary measures and relief operations. Though various schemes have been taken up like the construction of Saran embankment and Pipara-Piparasi dam, yet possibilities of breach and seepage in these dams in all ways there. In such a situation there is need to take long term measures to save the people of the area from the havoc of floods which is beyond the capacity of the State

Government.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to issue suitable instructions for taking long-term measures to save West and East Champaran, Gopalganj and its adjoining areas from flood by providing adequate Central assistance and grants.

**(vii) Need to rehabilitate the farmers of Banswara district affected by Mahi-Bajaj Sagar Bandh**

SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT (Banswara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like bring to the attention of the House this matter under Rule 377.

112 villages have been submerged under water by Mahi Bajaj Sagar Bandh in Banswara district of Rajasthan. In order to rehabilitate them, 3500 farmers were allotted land but possession of the said land has not so far been given to them and they have not been rehabilitated. All of them are *Adivasi* farmers. These people should be rehabilitated by giving them possession of the land and water should also be provided to 112 villages in the adjoining areas of Mahi through lift irrigation for agriculture.

[English]

**(viii) Need to open separate units for CGHS card holders in various hospitals in the country**

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): MPs and Government servants hold CGHS cards after retirement. But many of them are not able to avail of this facility because there are very few hospitals where CGHS cards are entertained. Separate units for CGHS card holders must be opened in hospitals situated in various towns and sub-divisions in the country. I request the Union Government to consider this problem and issue necessary orders as soon as possible.

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

**Paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 1988 (No. 2 of 1989)—Union Government—Defence Services (Army and Ordnance Factories)—*contd.***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion on paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 1988 (No. 2 of 1989)—Union Government—Defence Services (Army and Ordnance Factories), raised by Kumari Mamata Banerjee on 24th July, 1989.

Shri Shripati Mishra — absent.

Shri Asutosh Law.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): Thank you for giving me an opportunity to discuss this problem which has troubled us for the last few days. It is matter of great misfortune that for the last few days this entire august House was totally stopped and no business was transacted and unreasonable attitude of the then opposition due to flimsy ground. If am permitted to say before I go into the Report of the C & AG, yesterday's incident of the resignation of Members of this House from the opposite side would go down in the history of the Indian Parliament as one of the blackest days.

This resignation and making hue and cry in connection with the Report of the C & AG are a part of the bigger game. If you remember, during the last Budget Session when the Panchayat Bill was about to be introduced in the House, there was a lot of hue and cry to prevent the same and there was a confusion among the Opposition. At the fag end of this term, after four years and seven months, when the Opposition realised that they had totally failed to prevent the Central Government and to prevent our Prime

Minister from taking progressive legislations, they had no other alternative but to take shelter under the camouflage of the C & AG Report which was laid on the Table. Sir, this is the C&AG report. If am am permitted to say in all humility, unfortunately we are not before the court of law had it been before the court of law, this Report would have been declared null then and there. After all, the Constitution of India, under articles 148 and 149, contemplated what are the duties and what are the functions of the C&AG. Sir, it is matter of great regret for the Minister—for the first time, who have come in the Parliament—that we had to witness some incidents which arose out of frustration and dejected mind. When C&AG made this report, C & AG went for beyond the jurisdiction, travelled far beyond the jurisdiction, which was contemplated in the Constitution, followed by an Act, which is called, "The Comptroller and Auditor General Act, 1971", —Duties, power and conditions of service". Many things have been said in this House. I do not want to give trouble; I do not want to quote Sections where the duties and functions of the C&AG have been defined. It is well known to everyone. It is also well within the knowledge of each and every Opposition Member, who resigned from this House, that the only jurisdiction of C&AG under this Act is to go to the audit—only to the financial aspect of the matter. May I ask, sir that. When a Chartered Accountant of a Company prepares the accounts of the Company, will be be entitled to look into suggest about the quality of the machinery—is it his duty? Is it Chartered Accountant's jurisdiction? Is it contemplated? Like this, the C & AG cannot go into all the questions which C&AG made in his report.

Sir, now, I take a few paragraphs from the C&AG's report. Firstly, there is no conclusive charge. Kindly appreciate this thing. The C&AG has made the report. What is said in this report? Is there any conclusive charge made against anybody?

For argument's sake, is there any charge against anybody in this C&AG's report and have the Members of this House resigned on



this point—on this ground. But they have not resigned from the Rajya Sabha. The plea is that they demanded the resignation of the Prime Minister. That is their main ground. Their plea is that they have not resigned from the Rajya Sabha, because it is a continuous body.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, neither the Members of this august House are fools—nor the people of this country. It is said that you can fool one person for one day some people for some time; but you cannot fool all the people for all the time.

That is the saying.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kisanganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, are we discussing the conduct of the former Members of the House? Is it relevant to discuss this?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whether it is relevant or not, we will see.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: Therefore, from the C&AG's report, I may quote only one line from paragraph 11.2.06. Only one line I will quote and that will show how this report has traversed not only beyond the jurisdiction of this Act, but also not conclusive. I will only quote three lines.

"From an appraisal of certain records and documents, during the course of audit, it appeared that various alternatives about scrutiny of the Bofors transaction at different times and at different levels were considered".

The report says 'it appears'. It is an assumption. It is not a conclusion. The language itself is vague. I was also member of JPC. After perusing all the guns two guns were taken into consideration—Bofors and Sofma. Comparative chart of advantages and disadvantages was placed before the members of the JPC. There was no doubt in the minds of the members of the JPC as also members of our Army staff that Bofors gun is the best available gun. At the time of evaluation of the

mechanism the functioning of the Bofors gun as also of Sofma and all those factors were taken into account.

Now, Sir, three-four grounds have been taken in the CAG report which are not in line with the report of the JPC. CAG is the product of Constitution and JPC was formed by Parliament. One has to justify and try to make him understand why CAG did not participate in the proceedings, before the JPC. The reasons are given in the report as to why CAG did not participate. Whatever documents and evidence was taken by JPC the CAG could have participated or could have come before the JPC and taken the advantage of those documents whereas without coming before JPC the CAG in its report made certain observations.

It has been stated in the CAG report that no General Staff Qualitative Requirement nor a matrix were prepared and hence the negotiating committee were handicapped in taking the decision. This is the first point taken by the CAG which is not in line with the report of JPC. Second, the claims made by the manufacturers were not verified through trials in India and hence were not entirely reliable. Third, the DRDO had reservations about the adequacy of the data generated by the evaluation trials, Fourth, that the Army Headquarters itself had on as many as six occasions indicated its preference for Sofma system. This is a very serious observation. And this preference was altered in favour of the Bofors system in February 1986. Out of these 3-4 observations, the last one is the most important. The CAG said that as many as six times the preference was for Sofma but ultimately they changed over to Bofors. But unfortunately the CAG has not gone through all the papers which were given by the Army staff.

On three counts, the Bofors was ultimately chosen as the best gun. One was that its shoot and scoot quality was not in the Sofma gun. A comparative chart was placed before the JPC Members. The quality and efficiency of these two guns was explained before the JPC. The shoot and scoot quality

[Sh. Asutosh Law]

of the Bofors gun was not only explained but it was also evidenced by the Members of the Committee at the site. Secondly, it was due to better burst fire capability. There is a difference between Bofors gun and Sofma gun on this account. This point has not been taken by the CAG before making such adverse comment against the selection of the Bofors gun. The better burst fire capability is the most important factor for the Army. The margin of differences in favour of the Bofors was to seconds. At the time of the demonstration, it was explained to the Members of the JPC and it was well within the knowledge of the CAG that in the case of Sofma, for firing three rounds, it takes 15 seconds whereas in the case of the Bofors gun, for firing three rounds, it takes only 13 seconds. Now this difference of two seconds it is a very vital different for the purpose of the Army. I can understand it. Yesterday, Shri Sathe had rightly said that the Comptroller & Auditor General possibly though himself as Army General. He possibly failed to understand the meaning of 'General'. That's why he has failed to understand the implication of these two seconds. He has given no importance to that aspect in his report. On the contrary, what has he said on this count in his report? The observation of the CAG is that Bofors gun is prone to defects due to higher automation. Is it a disqualification for a gun? He has made this remark in the report. There is another point which was not taken seriously by the C&AG at the time of comparing Sofma and Bofors. Forget about the financial part, whether it is Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 4 crores difference. At the moment, I am not going into that aspect of the matter. When we are purchasing guns from another country for the sake of defence, for the purpose of equipping the Army, though the question of cost is important, the other aspect has also to be taken into account. In the case of operation of one Sofma gun, 7 persons are required whereas it has been proved that in the case of operation of one Bofors gun only 6 persons are required. This has been admitted and nobody can challenge this. Regarding the difference of one person at

the time of operation, does it not make a big difference in the long run to the accounts of the country? How could the C&AG fail to appreciate this?

Now, as far as the financial part is concerned, which has to be accepted, Bofors or Sofma? The Swedish system was cheaper than the French system by Rs.98 crores. The advantage on account of the fewer crew members required for the Bofors system was later assessed at Rs. 125 crores for the operating life of the 1400 guns. The advantage of lesser crew member has not been taken into account by the C&AG. In any event, it is less than Rs. 98 crores. Apart from this, 10 guns were free. That also has to be taken into account. So, taking the financial aspect seriously into consideration, no doubt, that even a layman will be able to understand that the Bofors gun was not only the best gun than the Sofma gun but also the terms and conditions of Bofors were much better than those of the Sofma. Mr. Shahabuddin has made certain observations regarding my observations in the House. But can we actually keep our eyes shut? Sir, the entire episode revolves around this Report. We cannot simply keep ourselves silent without making any comments. Before I conclude my observations, I would like to say that those who have resign from the House on the basis of this Report without going through they have only one intention. That is to prevent the Government to bring certain popular legislations and they wanted not to participate in the same. That is why, they made it the basis for vacating their seats in the House. In fact, this report does not say anything which should have culminated to take such a decision by the Opposition.

With these few words, I conclude and I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled, after lunch,  
at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[*English*]

**Paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for the year ended 31st March, 1989 (No. 2 of 1989)—Union Government—Defence Services (Army and Ordnance Factories)—Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Shri Shankarlal.

[*Translation*]

SHRISHANKARLAL (Pali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1989 dealing with Defence Services (Army, navy and Ordnance factories), have been admitted for discussion in this House under Rule 193. In this connection, I would like to submit that the hon. members have made a reference to the Article 148, 149, 150 and 151 of the Constitution and maintained that C & AG is a constitutional authority. However, apart from emphasis that we have the right to discuss the report of the CAG, I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the House to Article 121 under which we have the right to discuss not only the report of the C&AG but also his conduct.

Article 121 of the Constitution reads as under—

[*English*]

"No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge as hereinafter

provided."

This is a restriction on discussion in Parliament.

[*Translation*]

It has also been mentioned in the Rule's of Procedure of the Lok Sabha also that which of the offices or individuals cannot be the subject matter of discussion in the House. Under Article 121 only the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and those of the High Courts cannot be the subject matter of discussion. There is no such restriction under this article in respect of the C&AG. Thus when it has been made clear in the Constitution as to which of the offices or individuals cannot be the subject matter of discussion and the CAG does not come under this category, we not only enjoy full authority of discussing the Report but also the conduct of the individual holding that office, under article 121 of the Constitution.

Therefore, I would like to submit that if we go through this Report from the very beginning, it appears that an impartial attitude which was a pre-requisite has not been adopted while preparing it. So it is not free from ill-will. Perhaps it is not because of that files demanded by them from the Army Headquarters in March, 1986, which were made available to them after a period of two years. It has been stated by the CAG in the beginning of the Report. He was very much aware of the reasons for this delay. He has mentioned that there was delay in this regard because the JPC inquiry was going on and it was also under discussion in the House. Secondly, when he was asked to come to the Army Headquarters to go through the records, he refused to do so. He replied that he had the constitutional authority and he need not go to the Army Headquarters to look into the files. The files have to be submitted to him. From such replies, it seems that he had felt offended. Thirdly he stated that Swedish Government was of the view that relevant papers should be audited in Sweden itself but why the Government of India did not authorise the C&AG to conduct the full audit.

[Sh. Shankarlal]

Why C&AG was not given an opportunity to visit Sweden. These are the things to which he has made a reference in this report. By taking into account all these facts—one, regarding the delay in submission of files, second, his refusal to go to the Army Headquarters to go through the files and saying that he is empowered under articles 148 to 151 and 171 to call for the files and third, the Government's not granting him sufficient powers to carry out full audit, even a common man could easily come to the conclusion that in fact, the CAG felt offended. That is why, perhaps, he has not submitted the type of report as it was expected of him and it may be a prejudiced one.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit another point. As several hon. Members have pointed out that after a report is presented in the House, it is referred to the PAC. It comes back in the House after being duly reviewed by the PAC and thereafter a final decision is taken on it. As the hon. Minister Shri Vasant Sathe and other hon. Members have pointed out that the report of the JPC should be considered as final because that committee consisted of Members of both the Houses and was vested with full powers. Hence, the report of the C & AG does to hold good after a decision of Parliament. Besides, the C & AG was also invited during the course of the inquiry conducted by the JPC. The House is supreme as per the provisions of the Constitution. I will never agree to the suggestions of referring the C & AG report to the PAC.

When a joint committee of both the Houses has taken a decision on this subject, which is virtually the final decision of the Parliament, according to provisions of the Constitution, it can be reviewed neither by the C & AG nor by the PAC. Therefore, there is no need for its review. I would also like to submit that the opposition has proposed to take this matter to the people court. But I would like to say that the highest court of the people is Lok Sabha. This implies that the persons who are talking of taking this matter

to the people and who have resigned their membership, do not consider this House as such. They are trying to misuse people and using them as their political weapon. I would like to submit that the term 'janata', which means people, has become a cliché with them. It is used as a name of political parties so that people may vote for them. How far it is justified? In fact, by the term 'janata' we mean the entire masses, the crores of people of this country and therefore, how can a few persons call themselves the 'janata' or form 'Janata Dal' and brag of going to the people. I would say that this sort of attitude is not proper.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to point out further that the opposition had demanded Shri Rajiv Gandhi's resignation and when the Hon. Prime Minister did not resign, they started tendering their own resignations one by one and are now talking of taking this matter to the people. If Shri Rajiv Gandhi decides to submit his resignation on the basis of persuasion by a handful of persons, will he not go against the mandate of the people of this country who had voted him to power with a thumping majority of 397 members of his party in the Lok Sabha. He is not going to commit such a blunder. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had received an unprecedented mandate from the people and face of the country has changed radically since his assumption of office. Historic changes have taken place in the country since then. Be it the foreign policy or the domestic front, the steps taken by Shri Rajiv Gandhi will be remembered for ever in the history of this nation. This is the reason the opposition has become panicky. When they saw that the Hon. Prime Minister intends to devolve power to the people through the introduction of Panchayati Raj System and the 64th Constitution Amendment Bill was also introduced to that effect on the 15th May, with the object of providing power not only to the rural people but also to the urban masses, they become panicky. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana with its guarantee of providing employment to the unemployed, the Hon. Prime Minister's contact with the people during his visit to the villages

sent a wave of shock amongst the Opposition and they started talking like that. I would like to tell them that the future generations of the country will say that the Opposition parties did not wish to lend their cooperation in respect of the historic amendment made in the Constitution to bring in the Panchayati Raj System in the country and were not interested in participating in the enactment of a legislation which may cause the devolution of power to the people and therefore, instead of contributing to the passage of certain laws which are for the benefit of the people, they are only interested in making false commitments and have submitted their resignations. The masses of the country are capable of seeing through their game. Hence, there is no need to take any decision on the C&AG report because the JPC has already taken a decision and submitted its report in this regard.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, overnight a garden in full bloom has turned into a garden in autumn with withered flowers and vacant flower-beds.

Sir, I may not share wholly the perception of my friends who have chosen to resign from the membership of the House, but I would like to express my appreciation for their gesture of self-sacrifice in the cause of the nation as they said it best.

The Constitutional status of the CAG has been well presented in the House. As Dr. Ambedkar said, the CAG holds perhaps the most important office under the Constitution. Sir, I regret to say that motives have been imputed to the CAG; that derisive and derogatory language has been used about him, that insinuations direct and indirect have been made and reflections cast on his integrity.

Sir, I deem it to be a violation of the highest principles on which democracy must

function. Sir, on my part I would like to thank the C&AG for his report, for his dedication and commitment, for this independence and integrity, and for this insight into the working of the Government.

Sir, a point has been raised about the propriety of the discussion of the report in the House. I strongly feel that the Rules of Procedure of the House cannot supersede the articles of the Constitution. A report which has been presented to the Parliament—the Parliament has got every right to discuss. The responsibility that has been delegated to the Committee can always be exercised by these principles. And therefore, I feel there is nothing wrong in the House taking up a discussion of the report of the C&AG on a point which is of vital public importance. Sir, of course, we may not agree with the view of the C&AG; and the Government and the treasury benches may not agree but they get an opportunity to place their side of the case, their view-point, their clarification on the questions that have been raised. All that should not deter us from considering that the discussion we are engaged in is a valid and a proper exercise in democracy.

A question has been raised about the scope of audit and the jurisdiction of the C&AG. Sir, I have been a member of the administration for twenty years and I must tell you that I have faced audit objections. But, of course, I have always been able to satisfy the audit. There are two levels of audit, one which is the *prima facie* violation of existing rules and regulations, cases of defalcations, cases of misappropriation and so on and so forth. Those come easily within catch. But there is something called higher audit. Higher audit goes into acts of omission, things that a prudent person ought to have done if he were handling his own money, dealing with his own affairs. Sir, that higher audit demands common sense, that calls for prudence, that dictates what a sense of public responsibility would call for, and it is in this sense that I pay my compliments to the working of the office of the C&AG and to this report in particular. But I must admit however that the C&AG report does not add to our

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

stocks of information, it does not add to the fund of facts at our disposal. And that has to be so because the C&AG does not call for additional evidence, he does not examine witnesses, he does not call upon external sources, he is concerned solely and only with the files made available to him by the Government Departments. And, therefore, I did not expect to find that his report would carry us any further in this great national quest of finding out who is the beneficiary of the commissions paid by Bofors. But, Sir, that does not take away the importance of this occasion. What is important is that the highest competent Constitutional authority has confirmed the facts, as already known to the people of India. Sir, the other day, Mr. Bhagat, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said, and he was very correct, that rational discussion is the basis of the functioning of Parliamentary democracy. Of course, it is. But I am sorry to say, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, many a time we speak at each other, we do not talk to each other, we never change our views. We are captives of our respective parties. We are under a Whip. There is no free interaction and to that extent, perhaps, one should ponder and consider how best we can improve our own functioning of the system here.

Sir, the C&AG cannot and should not have abdicated his responsibility only because a Parliamentary Committee had already gone into the matter. In fact when he was asked for assistance, he made position very clear that this does not in any way detract from his constitutional responsibility and to that extent he had reserved his position. Sir, a case for medium range gun was instituted in 1980. It was taken up in right earnest in 1982. But between 82 and 85, the files moved, the case moved, at a snail's pace. There was no sense of urgency at all. It was a leisurely pace—perhaps the pace to which the Government is normally accustomed. And suddenly the wheels gathered momentum. Suddenly in October, 1985 and between October '85 and February, 86 the wheels attained the highest possible speed,

almost the speed of sound. And you can see that between 12th March and 24th March first a letter of intent was issued and then the agreement was signed. And what is amazing is that there was only a few hours difference between the oral instruction of the then Defence Minister and the signing of the agreement. Even a written order of the Defence Minister was not awaited. I would like to know; why was this sudden sense of urgency, why was this sudden desire to cope with the security environment? What had happened in the security environment? Obviously there might have been some change in our perception of the security environment. But it is amazing that between 86 when the agreement was signed, and three years later in 1989 not a single regiment had been supplied with this famous Bofors' gun. So where was our security perception of an imminent threat? Why was this great hustle and bustle and why was this great hurry and haste? This is what the people of India want to know. I had been inside the Government. So I will tell you later why these things happen. The Army headquarters had made a technical evaluation. We are not competent. Although here are some of my colleagues, who after questioning the technical competence of C&AG, have constituted themselves into technical experts, I will not do that. I only record it as a fact that five times before October 85 a certain gun was evaluated as letter I cannot distinguish one gun from the other. I would not be able to recognise Bofors or Sofma if I look at them. Suddenly in October 86 a reversal took place. One would like to know why?

A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Have you not seen the statement of the General?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I understand the reference to the security environment but I do not agree. I do not see that the Generals can always be right on a question of politics. Generals can be right on a question of tactical strategy but not always on a question of policies and politics. A letter of intent was issued on 12th March. I would like to know: was it authorised by the Defence Minister and/or the Finance Minister of the



day? Why all necessary and related aspects were not gone into before issuing that letter of intent? I would like to know, why the Prime Minister's direction of 25th March, 1986 was not acted upon? He obviously saw that the procedure followed was not perfect, that the procedure needed to be tightened up, the procedure needed to be perfected. He gave a direction. There is no indication at all that the direction was not to apply to the matter in hand. It was not indicated. If there was a doubt, it was for the Defence Ministry to check up from the Prime Minister or the Defence Ministry whether his instructions were to be applied to this case in hand. That was not done. Why was that not done? Why was a clarification not given by the Prime Minister whether his instructions would apply to the deal in hand, whether the Prime Minister intended the new instructions to apply? And what has happened to the Prime Minister's instructions? Four years later, until 1989 the new evaluation procedures are not worked out. This is what happens in this Government to the Prime Minister's own instructions. I am actually surprised.

We come to the agreement. There was a stipulation in May, 1985 by the Ministry of Defence to all suppliers that in defence deals no agent would be permitted. Of-course, this did not indicate that Indian agent shall not be permitted and a foreign agent shall be permitted or an Indian agent holding foreign nationality shall be permitted. It did not stipulate that agents in India will not be permitted but agents residing abroad will be permitted. Well, it implies that no agent shall be permitted, no intermediary shall be permitted, there shall be direct dealing between the supplier and the buyer. That would be the spirit of the decision of the Ministry of Defence. Why was Bofors never asked to state it for the record that they were not employing any agents, Indian or foreign, of Indian nationality or foreign nationality, residing in India or residing abroad? They were never asked to do it. Why had they been shown this great benevolence and generosity? The Embassy of India suggested not the CAG, that since the Government of Sweden had ordered its National Audit to look into the

Bofors accounts, the Government may consider requesting the Government of Sweden that the Indian Audit should also be allowed to go into the Bofors accounts. That proposal, that suggestion was made in goodwill by a very competent officer of our Foreign Service whom I have the honour of knowing personally, was scuttled. It was never acted upon. It was never given a second thought. I would like to know why.

When the files were asked for by the CAG, as was his due, after the Agreement was signed, three months later, in July, 1986, the files were not made available to him until two years later and that too after a number of reminders. Surely, all the files were not all the time in the custody of Mr. Shankaranand. They were not. Some files may have been for some part of the time, but surely not all the files were with the parliamentary Committee for two long years. The CBI was said to have been employed to unravel the mysteries. Lovely! Our CBI is so competent that it cannot even lay its hands on the documents which a lady journalist acting on behalf of a newspaper can easily lay her hands on. I would rather dismiss the entire CBI and appoint that lady as the CBI chief.

The Government have signed finally a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Switzerland which enables the Government of India to secure the assistance and the cooperation of the Swiss authorities if any money which had been obtained illegally is stored in Swiss banks. I asked the Finance Minister the other day whether the Defence Ministry have taken any action pursuant to the signing of this Memorandum of Understanding.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): How can you ask? He has left. He has resigned.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I asked the present Finance Minister. The Finance Minister is a continuing institution. I asked the present Finance Minister: "Have you, after signing the Memorandum of Under-

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

standing, gone to the Government of Switzerland under this Memorandum and asked them for their cooperation?" And you know the reply I got? He said: "This is a matter relating to the Defence Ministry. Why don't you ask the Defence Ministry?" And I did write to the Defence Minister and the Defence Minister is yet to reply to me. All this creates an atmosphere of doubt and suspicion. All this creates elements of circumstantial evidence which, woven together, makes people think. That is why some time when I was in the Government, I said we are getting into a habit where we are running the Government by conspiracy, in which we decide first what we want to do and then from the Under Secretary upwards, right up to the Minister, we fill up the files accordingly. This is the unfortunate situation. This is the way the Government is functioning. If Bofors deal has done nothing, it should at least caution us about this pattern of working of the Government where things are managed, where things are decided in advance, where things are pre-determined and then action is taken accordingly. This is the unfortunate situation Sir.

The deal, as I see from the record, was never placed before the Cabinet. It was a deal affecting the life and security of the people of India. It is a deal which affected huge money—Rs. 2,000 crores—and the deal was seen only by the then Finance Minister and the then Defence Minister, not even by the Prime Minister. Why had one more step in the consideration of such an important deal side-stepped? It was a fortuitous circumstance that the Defence Minister happened to be the Prime Minister. Supposing he was not, then every such file, after having been approved by the administering Ministry and after having been approved by the Finance Ministry, would have gone to the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister in his wisdom would have either given his okay or placed it before the Cabinet. Neither of these two procedures was followed. Sir, in my view those

who were the then Defence Minister and the then Finance Minister share the responsibility for the deal, good or bad, as it is. Sir, the Negotiating Team always included senior officials of both the Defence Ministry and the Finance Ministry. The man from Finance was always in contact with his own Secretary and perhaps presumably, also with his own Minister. So, every up and down of negotiations, every twist and turn, every concession, every offer, every demand, was always with the approval, at every stage, of both the Ministers. I would like to know from the Government side what exactly had occurred.

Finally, Bofors has taken us for a ride. Someone had played a fast one on the people of India. Someone has cheated the people of India, someone has played with our Defence preparedness and with the lives of our people according to the example cited by the C&AG. Someone will have to pay for it. Someone made a cut, someone received a kick-back, somebody got a commission. We are all in a dark tunnel today. But light is visible at the end of the tunnel. There is a profile of a man at the end of that tunnel, I see the profile, I do not see the face, I cannot recognise the face. It is not possible to identify the face beyond any doubt. But I am not disappointed. Some day some time the conclusive evidence will be found and the people of India intuitively know even today the identity of that man and some day they will know it for definite and punish is not too distant a future.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, sir, from the very first day when this Session started when there were lot of discussions. As correctly pointed out by Mr. Shahabuddin, there were doubts and suspicions galore. Sir, to my mind I can easily follow and understand what the hon. Speaker said this morning that everybody asked for discussion, so he allowed it. However, it seems that we have put the cart before the horse.

Sir, there is an established procedure



not by the common law or the oral law or even a convention. It is in the Constitution itself. It is in the law, the Act framed by this very House and also, Sir, it is in the detailed written procedure laid down by this august House itself. It starts with Article 148. The Constitution framers took guard of such an important Constitutional position like C&AG being created so that there may not be any misunderstanding or communication gap. They put the Articles one after another—148, 149, 150 and 151 of the Constitution. Sir, the first thing we must realise is that this is a Constitutional body created by the Constitution and all the action of C&AG is circumscribed by the statute which is passed by this House known as the Comptroller and Auditor-General's Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service Act, 1971. Sir, nothing could be done by C&AG which is beyond the powers written in the Constitution, in the Articles I cited. Nothing could be upheld as legal if C&AG has exceeded the jurisdiction, exceeded its power, which is envisaged under the 1971 Act. Mr. Shahabuddin has stated that it is proper to discuss right now. I was present on that day, when the Hon. Speaker had to agree for a discussion. It is true, almost the whole House wanted it to be discussed. The discussion under rule 193 was asked for by the Opposition. But when they found that we were also asking for a discussion, they thought it was better to go out of that and they withdrew from the discussion.

Of course, the House is supreme. We forget that the Parliament is supreme and the wisdom of Parliament cannot be challenged anywhere. What is the procedure laid down? The C&AG will make a report. I do not agree with Mr. Shahabuddin that, while making the report, the C&AG has no power to go anywhere else, but to go by the files. The powers are well written down. The C&AG can call for any record, can go into any office and ask for details. Now, the C&AG has given the report, as he is under the President, an independent authority. The President has signed and given his consent as required under the law. Then, it was given to

the Government and I had the opportunity to place it in the House on 18.7.89—First day of Monsoon Session at 5.30 p.m., when you were in the House, as assured by the Finance Minister in the earlier Session.

Immediately after placing it, there was uproar the next day.

Sir, I know that this House has got every right to discuss any matter when the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker, after applying his own mind, thinks that it is a matter to be discussed. When the C&AG's report is allowed to be discussed, as it is being done now, if I criticise the C&AG today, I will be doing injustice. It is his duty to find out whatever he thinks right, wrong or indifferent, so far as the accounting process is concerned. If he has exceeded his jurisdiction—which we find, in some places he had—this is not the right time and place to criticise the C&AG's report. Under rule 308, after it is placed in the House, as I have done in this case, it will automatically go to the PAC. The PAC is a Committee framed under the rules of this House. The PAC need not take the C&AG report as sacrosanct or conclusive. After the C&AG report goes to the PAC, two things have to be done. Firstly, the PAC asks the Ministry concerned to give a report—kindly see the sanctity of natural justice and the Ministry concerned will forward the report with their contents to the PAC through C&AG again. In C&AG's procedure under rule of law, in every word, natural justice is ingrained. Secondly, the Ministry concerned, after preparing their comments on the report, sends it to the C&AG and the C&AG after scrutinising it sends it back to the PAC. Now, the PAC holds sittings. The PAC has got powers to call the Secretaries and ask questions. Rules have been laid down for production of documents. It is the Public Accounts Committee which is the final authority and after the PAC has given its verdict, the question of discussion may or may not come. I appears, after looking into the records, that there are four types of reports which come before the Parliament for the purpose of discussion or no discussion. I have categorised them into four kinds:—

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

- (a) Reports which are not discussed;
- (b) Reports which are always discussed;
- (c) Reports which are discussed and adopted; and lastly
- (d) Reports which may or may not be discussed.

It appears from the long tradition of the Parliament, taking also the long tradition of the British parliament, that the reports which are not usually discussed or what are ordinarily not discussed, are the reports of the PAC, the Estimates Committee, the Committee on Public Undertakings, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, the Committee on Government Assurances, the Committee on Petitions, the Committee on Papers laid on the Table and the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But I found one exception. It appears from the records of Parliament that it was the 55th Report of the PAC which pertained to a specific issue which was allowed to be discussed in the Lok Sabha on 22nd August, 1966 on a motion for consideration of the report moved by a Private Member.

This is the solitary exception when PAC report was allowed to be discussed in the House and in my study, I could not lay hand on any other report of PAC being discussed. Why was this allowed? The then Speaker observed that, according to him, he found that certain formalities required to be observed had been observed by the Member moving the resolution; for that, he had given specific points of discussion and he had given specific points on which he wanted someone's clarification. He had pointed out the lacuna of the Ministry concerned even after the final verdict of PAC. Since 1947 up to date, there is only one exception and that was done on 22nd August, 1966. Why is this being done? The reason is that there must be a finality of any issue. Do we take it that from the very day when the arguments started

here, the resignation from the Opposition members was a sudden outburst of emotion? No. Kindly see that there is a close-knit circle by which they have been moving. There is another group from which they have got inspiration and encouragement outside the House. The whole idea is to demolish democratic system and parliamentary system one by one. If you kindly look back, you will find that the position of the President was being challenged and it is alleged to be a fight between the President and the Prime Minister, and it is an attack on the position of the Prime Minister, and they make sarcastic comments particularly in one newspaper in the country, and they make cartoon caricature of the position of the Hon. Speaker, attacking him personally *ex-parte*, trying to demolish him in the estimation of the people, in the eyes of the right thinking members of the public and after doing this to the structure of legislature and Parliament, go to another structure, the judiciary. Immediately after the judgement of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's assassination came out, this very particular newspaper allowed their own people to mix up with the previous Opposition, now they are not Members even; and attacked the judgement of the Supreme Court. Lord Atkin and Lord Denning have said that justice is not a cluster of virtues. Justice is subject to criticism and open criticism but it should be respectful criticism even though it is very much open.

Sir, in your position as Deputy-Speaker—also the Speakers at various places—you know that the attack is in this manner i.e. first, the attack is on Parliament and then it is the Judiciary. What else is remaining? Let there be a conflict starting like the CAG report coming in and that very newspaper giving the certificate. The CAG has got the certificate from our very Constitution itself. The CAG has got the certificate of his Independence because of the framers of the Constitution giving powers right from Articles 148 to 151. The precisely though about it and made the working in such a manner that the independence of the CAG is maintained. So much so, he has got a fixed pension; he cannot take any Government or

Semi-Governmental work after his retirement. His position is almost like that of a Judge. But there is a procedure and this procedure is of substantive justice and not a formality. After the presentation of the CAG's Report, if we start commenting, as we have done, and attacking the CAG, the Chairman of the PAC etc. we will be doing injustice to our own Constitution. Where we can say all these things is at the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee. We have to point out that the CAG has exceeded the jurisdiction by commending that the Bofors Gun wanted to have only six persons to operate the gun and the other Sofma wanted seven persons to operate. Why not the Defence Ministry give account that if it is seven persons, how much month is required and if it is six persons, how much money is required? I don't say that the CAG is wrong in commenting on this aspect. But it is for the Defence Ministry to go before the PAC and explain that if it is seven persons so much money would be spent and if it is six persons so much money would be spent. Further, if it is six persons, so much money of this country would be spent on its training and if it is seven persons, so much money would be spent on its training. The CAG has made certain comments. But it is for the Defence Ministry to explain it before the PAC. The CAG has made the comment. The exact wording as we find the report is that although the Army Headquarters had indicated on as many as six occasions between December 1982 to October 1985 and their preference was for the Sofma gun system but this preference was reversed in February 1986 and the Bofors gun was recommended. The Audit also records, on the attention being drawn to it by the Defence Ministry, that the JPC's conclusion on the subject was based on the evidence of General Sundarji and I quote:

"..That the decision taken in February 1986 to place the Bofors gun over the French gun was intrinsically sound. In this the Army Chief would have failed in his duty had he ignored the change in the security environment."

Sir, is our country in such an open

society shall we make the military documents public? The Army Chief, taking so much of caution, has made a statement and it has also become a public document. It has been made public that the guns are required in order to face the enemy who will, at any time,, get hold of whatever the Army Chief says. Considering the security of the country, is it fair on our part to cross-examine the Chief of the Army and ask as to who is our enemy and where will we place the guns? Is it proper to answer such questions? Is it not democracy? It is not democracy.

Sir, the hon. Speaker has stated this morning that everybody wanted the discussion and that is why he allowed it. I think it is high time. We stop it. I would request that we should not allow these things of great security content to go like this. If there is a PAC, it has to be to PAC. The Parliament has said that it has to go to PAC. The Constitution has framed the right. The Act has been given by this House. This House stated: "you are the CAG. You are going to do this, any report, relating to that account." Now, therefore, in my submission, the first and foremost conclusion that comes is as follows: Conclusion (a). It can be seen that when the Report of CAG relating to the accounts of the Union are submitted to the President, who causes them to be laid before the Parliament, the CAG has no authority to place it here or to give it to the Speaker or to publish it. He is the creature created under the Constitution, thoroughly controlled and he works—in whatever details—under the 1971 Act. Therefore, he gives it to the President. The President causes them to be laid before the Parliament. As a Minister, with the approval of the President, it was placed by me before Parliament on the 18th. Such audit report stands automatically referred to the Public Accounts Committee. I have cited an example. Throughout the history, only once, the Public Accounts Committee came for discussion because the then Speaker found that specific things had been given and it had to be discussed. The primary purpose of CAG's existence is to prepare reports for consideration by Parliament which, in turn, refers them to the Public Accounts Commit-

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

tee for an in-depth study. What we are doing is that the police has made a preliminary report in respect of a murder and on that basis, are trying to hang each other. Even a charge-sheet has not been framed. Even the witnesses have not been examined; even the investigation has not been started; just a FIR has been launched—if I call it a FIR at all. Just take it as FIR. Can you go and straight-way say; "Hang that man; hang that man" and start shouting? If I criticise that FIR, I will be wrong because the CAG has performed his duty. Like that, if that FIR is wrong, it is the PAC who has to decide that the FIR is wrong. If you, Sir, are not satisfied by taking a resolution from the Member that the PAC has gone wrong in the specific point, the House has got every right to have a debate as we are having today. Therefore, I say, we have put the cart before the horse.

Secondly, you kindly see, the Public Accounts Committee is, for all practical purposes, a Joint Parliamentary Committee and *vice-versa*. Here a new thing has come in. It is not a case of placing a CAG report and the Public Accounts Committee to start functioning. This House unanimously formed a JPC, Joint Parliamentary Committee. Now, this is the first time in the history that such a 'novas actions' that is, new act has come in, in the intervening period between CAG's functioning the Public Accounts Committee functioning and the debate. Now the JPC has come in. Here the law is straight and clear that after the JPC comes in, the CAG, according to law, cannot go into the matter. There is a provision in which it could have been stated before the CAG: "Mr. CAG, you need not go into this matter because this has been gone into the by the JPC already." That stage is over. CAG has made a report. Now the CAG is making a report here. You will find, if I may just read it to you, after I complete this that the Public Accounts Committee are not usually discussed. But if it is allowed, it is the report of the Public Accounts Committee which can be discussed. But is it that the CAG cannot be referred? Yes, it can be. At that time, CAG report could be referred to, to

show or to argue before the Speaker for his satisfaction that the report of the Public Accounts Committee is wrong. Then the whole House approves of it by giving its blessings because we have been elected by the people and our powers are all within the framework of the statute and the Constitution and the rules framed by us. It is, we the Members who have framed the rules to help the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker.

15.00 hrs.

The Members can make use of the Committee's Report in their speeches during the discussion on the Budget, Demands for Grants—that is PAC's comments, not of C & AG. However, if there is a specific issue over which there is a divergence of opinion between the Committee and the Government or the Committee and the Minister, that issue can be brought before the House and discussed on a motion; the discussion being confined to the remarks, observations and comments of the Committee. Neither the motion nor the substitute motion thereto is put to vote in the House. These are not my words; these are available in the Lok Sabha Debates of 28th August 1966, Pages 6076 to 6236—detailed deliberation. Details have been given therein when once this exception was made, when PAC Report was discussed in this House.

If you go through the C & AG's Report, although I am making it clear that I am not criticizing C & AG's Report here and now because that stage has not come; yet as Shri Shahabuddin and the people in general outside the House have been misled, it has to be made straight in this House. That is also subject to what the PAC says later on.

The C & AG is an accounting process and the duties and the functions of the C & AG cannot go anywhere beyond this statute. That is the law of the land. The statute is, the C & AG's Duties, Powers, Conditions of Service Act, 1971. A plain reading of the statute, if I may read just one provision by which the power is given, shows in the Definition Clause—in your long experience you

have been Definition Clause gives so many details—here only five points have been given. Why? The subject is only relating to the Accounts.

The Section 2, what the Accounts are have been defined. Section 2(b) defines Appropriation of Accounts. Kindly see, I emphasize on the word 'Accounts'. (c) C & AG has been defined. (b) Meaning of State has been defined because the CAG can also give reports regarding the State and the Union territory. And (e) Union has been defined. And nothing else.

Even in the Definition Clause where you know details are given, the scope of the statute in the wisdom of the Parliament gives him power from the sense of the definition. I do not stop here. Criticism might be, why you are discussing only Section 2. Let us go to Section 3, salary and other conditions of C & AG. Why has it been done? Kindly compare it with the similar provision of a Supreme Court Judge or a High Court Judge. To give them an independent status so that free from fear or prejudice they can give a Report; but not necessarily that is final. But they must, for the performance of a democratic society, say that they feel about it within the powers framed. There shall be paid to the C & AG a salary which is equal to the salary of the Judge of the Supreme Court. Therefore this is the first thing. The opening is regarding the salary so that there may not be any economic dependence on anyone. Then, after giving the term of office, leave, comes the pension. Kindly see how it is being done. His duties are not being given. The statute does not give his duties first as other statutes do. The statute first gives his salary—protection of economy. The statute secondly gives his term of service; thirdly gives his leave. The statute then gives his pension and then his duties and functions come in.

The statute makes it clear, the duties and functions. After Chapter I and Chapter II, that is emoluments and other things, the Chapter III deals with the duties and functions. It starts with duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General. It says,

"The Comptroller and Auditor General shall be responsible" and the Parliament has not allowed him any laxity whatsoever. It is not 'may be responsible, or will be responsible'. It is 'shall be responsible'. Section 10, Sub-section 1 (a) is for compiling the accounts of the Union and each State from the initial and subsidiary accounts, rendered to the Audit and Accounts Offices, under his control by treasury offices or departments responsible for keeping such accounts. Therefore, Section 10, Sub-section 1 (a) is about compiling the accounts. Section 10, Sub-section 1 (b) is, for keeping such accounts, in relation to any of the matter specified in Clause A, as may be necessary; provided that the President may, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General, by order, relieve him for the responsibility of compiling,...

- i) the said accounts of the State either at once or gradually, by issue of several orders; or
- ii) the accounts of any particular service or departments of the Union; provided further that the Governor of the State—I need not go into the President's powers and the Governor's powers.

So, here is the entire duty and there is no other duty. There is no duty cast upon the C&AG in whatever manner, to go into the policy matter or to tell that what type of gun should the Government of India purchase. It is no duty of C&AG to say that Shri Sunderji did not look for such and such better guns. It is not his duty. His duty is to go into the accounts and find out whether the accounts are wrong. Of course, he can make a comment on the account and particulars relating to that account. That is the law our Parliament has made. We have not yet amended the law or made it repeated. Since 1971 till 1989, it has stood the test of time. Nobody has criticised this Act. Therefore, it is not without any authority I am making a point. An authority as high as Durgadas Basu, referring to Lord Jenning's comment, has said this:

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

'The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General is to be restricted to commenting on the accounts. This is clear. Whether the accounts are properly kept, whether the financial provisions of the Constitution, laws and regulations have been duly observed and that, it is not the business..'

Kindly see the words, 'it is not'.

'It is not the business of the audit report to criticise the policy followed by the Government or to decide whether the country is receiving value for its worth'.

Unfortunately, C&AG has gone to that extent. That is the most unfortunate part. I do not want to make any aspersions on anyone until it goes to Public Accounts Committee. But, since the Chair has ordered a discussion, I think, it is my right to make it clear to the people of India, whether the Government is functioning within the jurisdiction and whether the C&AG is functioning within the jurisdiction or not. These are the clear wordings. What I stated is the quotation. I am repeating. I want to repeat so that it goes on record once for all.

'It is not the business of the audit report to criticise the policy followed by the Government or to decide whether the country is receiving value for its worth'.

It is the function of the Public Accounts Committee of this House.

We could not say anything. On 18th I came with as important a Bill as the Wealth (Inheritance) Duty Bill. From 18th until today we could not go into it. Therefore a caution was given:

"A rambling discussion of the whole report tends to destroy the effectiveness of the recommendation of the Committee. I am, therefore, of the opinion that special points should be raised for discussion more particularly those

points where there is an unresolved difference of opinion between the Committee and the Government."

Now where is the stage? CATG has placed the report. We have not yet been heard. Just because we are in the Government we cannot be treated differently so far as natural justice is concerned. CAG makes certain comments in the form of 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D'. I cannot touch them. CAG says Mr. Panja has done this. I do not get any notice from PAC. Some people take it up and start criticising and shouting 'Prime Minister should resign. Prime Minister should resign. Where is the Prime Minister? Let him come. Let him come' When on Monday Prime Minister duly came as it was his Question Day all those who roared like a lion bleated a lamb, submitted their resignations and could not utter a word. Kindly see there is a stage. How can you punish? Just because we are in the Government are we supposed to be criticised of random? There is a procedure. Just because we are in the Government that does not mean we cannot get justice. Government can also institute an application under Article 226 and also invoke other provisions of the Constitution. Government can also approach the Supreme Court. Government has gone to Supreme Court for opinion on so many times. Parliament is the highest court whose wisdom cannot be challenged by anyone. The CAG report is placed and everybody started criticising. The whole country is sought to be misled and they have made mockery of democracy by just resigning one by one and going out with a 'V' sign for a photograph.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, if I am wrong you please intervene and stop me. Kindly tell me one good reason which impelled them to resign. I will certainly enumerate later the reasons which led them to resign.

I will touch the next point and go over it very quickly. I cannot resist myself from reading as to what this Parliament has laid down or what is the law of the country. I have got with me third edition of 'Constitution of India by Basu'. I have checked with the latest



edition and the wordings remain the same. Article 151 of our Constitution lays down that the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General shall be laid before each House of Parliament. This has been done. The members resign from this House and go away but they did not do so in the other House. Is our Prime Minister only the Prime Minister of Lok Sabha? Is our Prime Minister only the Prime Minister of Members who were elected directly by the people? It is the Parliament in which Prime Minister is a creature constituted by the Constitution itself. His powers, duties and functions are all circumscribed by statute and parliamentary rules and procedures. Therefore, the report has been laid in both Houses. Here Members resign and go away. Instead of green carpet here there—a second's walk—is a red carpet. That's why probably people believing in red colour have chosen to stay there and avoid the green House which is carpeted green. They remain there. They argue this very report. In a preliminary report, not even a FIR is lodged by a police station. That are doing so every day. They have avoided this House. Why? I will come straightaway to all those points.

May I conclude this? Article 151 of the Constitution lays down that:

"The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor shall be laid before each House of Parliament."

Laying before each House would be meaningless unless each House has to power to examine it and the Constitution does not, in any way, limit the power of the Council of States to deal with the reports after they are laid before it.

As Mr. Shahabuddin argued, if it is laid in the House but nobody could touch it, it does not sound good reason. Therefore, the procedure has been laid down. It has accordingly been suggested on page 468 of the second edition of the Commentary that:

"After they are laid in each House, the report shall be scrutinised."

Sir, it is not 'may' or 'will be'. It is a mandatory

word 'shall'. The report 'shall be scrutinised' by the Committee of Public Accounts of each House. This is the provision.

From the provisions of Article 151, it would follow that the Upper Chamber of the Parliament or of the State Legislature is free to have Public Accounts Committee of its own. The origin was traced out how it came.

The next is rules of the House of the People. The relevant rules of the House of the people relating to Public Accounts Committee are as follows. That means, if discussion does not take place, we cannot discuss it at all:

"In scrutinising the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, it shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Accounts to satisfy itself—

- (a) that the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for, and applicable to, the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged;
- (b) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and
- (c) that every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with the provisions made in this behalf under rules framed competent authority."

Sir, so much so that nobody ever thought of that we will be so much agitated and all of us will stand up and ask for discussion on CAG. Therefore, even framers of the Constitution, even framers of the Rules of Procedure and while we framed the Rules ourselves of this House, even we never provided any procedure to discuss this. Nobody thought that we will be so much agitated one day that we will ask for discussion on a preliminary report which has not yet given show-cause to others against whom alleged

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

charges have been made.

I have already placed before you the duties and functions. so, I need not trouble you with the duties and functions, ever again.

The next point is that if there is a conflict between the CAG report and the JPC report, what happens? This is the new point which has not yet come anywhere since the parliamentary system started in this country nor could I find—subject to correction by other Members—any such thing happening in the British House of Commons that a Parliamentary Committee report came and intervened in the middle before CAG gives his report, before PAC gives its final finding and before House discussed, if at all, the PAC report. Therefore, here it is a case where—if time permits—a thorough discussion is necessary because this is a time when things are being sought to be diluted, things are being sought to be attacked for personal vengeance by a particular newspaper or party. Things are sought to be done in such a manner that it is being sought to be broken down in every manner in the eyes of the right thinking members of the society, to put a particular Government in hatred, ridicule and contempt. It is necessary to go into this new thing which has come in. It is a blessing in disguise. That Parliament must sit together and we must all sit together and find a detailed procedure as to how to deal with such new things as the JPC has done which was one of the highest authorities which could be formed in a democratic process. It is the highest authority which could be thought of by all the philosophers of democracy uptill now. It is the highest body which can be thought of, higher than the Public Accounts Committee, higher than the C&AG and higher than even the small Committees formed because it consists of Members of such a nature who can be considered as judges. I may rightly say that it has been commented upon by one of the honourable speakers as a Committee of judges. The Members are selected from various political parties and they are respectable learned Members with

great experience, with credit and knowledge. And therefore, it is called a Committee of judges. If there is a conflict, it appears to me that it has to go to the Speaker. It appears that JPC is a special committee of Parliament that is formed by a consensus of the House. Previously the Public Accounts Committee had Members only from the Lok Sabha. Then it was thought as to why we should not include Members from Rajya Sabha also, people who are more wise. Therefore, Rajya Sabha Members were also taken in the Public Accounts Committee. When there is a conflict between the PAC verdict and the JPC verdict, which will prevail? Untill now, with my little study, in all humility, I may say that this will depend upon the Speaker to decide at that time and to select as to what is to be done. It appears that the Comptroller and Auditor-General, according to the existing convention, ought not to have covered the same ground which the Committee of Parliament had already covered. They should not have done it and submitted their report to the Parliament. I will make it clear that I am not casting any aspersion but it is time now to place this on record, when the discussion is taking place. It almost amounts to CAG taking up the same issue which had been deliberated upon by such a high body as JPC. Mr. Shahabuddin stated that C&AG reserves his right. C&AG's right is only within the Constitution and also within the statute framed under 1971 Act. Even otherwise, no conclusion can be drawn on the highlights of the C&AG Report unless the same is examined the hearings by the PAC and after recording the evidence of the Ministry concerned, here in this case being the Ministry of Defence. Basically, being a lawyer myself, I must cite, as it appears from further records, examples or some precedents when Lok Sabha Secretariat made certain recommendations in January, 1980 and which is the convention. Rule 89 says:

“Over the years, certain conventions relating to the functions of the Public Accounts Committee have been established. For example, it is now well settled that the Members of the Public Ac-



counts Committee do not raise matters in the House in respect of subjects which are under the examination by the Committee. This applies to asking questions, and supplementary questions, tabled motions including out motions and resolutions as well as participants in the debate, in the House, all matters which are under examination of the Committee."

Now the matter has not yet gone for the examination of the Committee and we have started discussing the matter.

The other point is that we cannot say as to why at all the hon. Members of the Opposition just went out. It appears that this game started a long time ago. When Chairman, Public Accounts Committee was appointed, all of them resigned from the Committee. That is not the first resignation. The Opposition started with a nefarious game to go into every section to create doubts and suspicion, as rightly worded by Shri Shahabuddin. We are to be hanged on doubts and suspicions! That is not the law of the land. When they could not get the chairmanship of the Public Accounts Committee, they resigned from the Public Accounts Committee, they resigned from the Estimates Committee and the other financial Committee. A sort of blackmail on the Government. After that they found that they had no other alternative.

Then on C.A.G.'s report, they thought that the Speaker would have given the orders that according to the rules that report cannot be discussed and it had to go to the Public Accounts Committee. They would have benefited by going outside by saying—Look here, we wanted to discuss the C.A.G.'s report but it was not allowed. They would have gone to the people, to the press as they are doing now. It is very difficult in a country like India to explain the details and intricacies by which the procedure is laid down. They, however, found that the House has decided to discuss it. What to do now? They had no other alternative, but to resign and go. Shri Shahabuddin said that he must congratulate them for their sacrifice. What

sacrifice have they made? How many days are now remaining? I do not want to go so low as some of the opposition Members had gone. What sacrifice have they made? In fact, they have resigned only because they had nothing to say. I am going to give twelve points. It is not that because the Panchayati Raj Bill is coming. It is because under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, these four and a half years have shown them how economic freedom could be brought in the country.

Firstly, economic performance during the Seventh Plan has been significantly better than the target. The GNP grew by 9 per cent in 1988-89 and the total is 5.4 per cent. I was the Planning Minister at that time and in this very House, I got the blessings of this House. Everyone gave the blessings unanimously and said—Mr. Panja, go and attain 5 per cent. But the people of this country under the guidance of our Prime Minister had already attained 5.4 per cent growth rate. That is why they had to resign and go.

Second, manufacturing output. It has grown over 8 per cent annually during the last four years. They could not cite a single example. I am not saying of any Congress rule; they could not cite any particular month of Janta rule where they could grow even up to eight per cent.

Then, agricultural production under Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We challenge them. Let them go to the people, we will face them. We have not been sent by God by parachute here. It is my constituency which has elected me. Agricultural production has touched new heights. During the last year, agricultural production grew by 17 per cent to 20 per cent, and value added by 12.5 per cent of 15 per cent. It is not a record? They had to resign and go, they had no other alternative. It is expected that the Plan target of 175 million tonnes of foodgrains production will be achieved by the end of the 7th Plan, for which this House four years ago in June 1985 gave the blessings when I presented the Plan target.

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

Then, the growth of transport infrastructure sector will also exceed the Plan target.

Fifth; during the last three years, under Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our exports had increased to a record rate of seventy per cent.

As a percentage to GDP, the trade deficit has declined from 3 per cent during 1986-87 to 2.5 per cent during 1987-88, it was contained at this level in 1988-89. So, can they stay here? They had to go and resign and make gimmicks.

As compared to Seventh Plan target, both tax and non-tax revenues are likely to perform better. Since independence last year we could do a record collection in the field of collection of revenues. This is because every week we are monitoring the collections. We also see as to how many companies are remaining closed. So, the will of advancement is there and that is why the tax revenue has gone up.

The average growth rate in all sectors, be it in the field of catching gold or dealing with the narcotics, is 25 per cent. Is it not creditable? But they just find one or the other excuse to resign from the membership. What else can they do? You just point out a single debate in which the Opposition had made any positive suggestions by saying that these are the constructive measures by which Government can do better. I can challenge, Sir, you will not find a single debate in which some constructive suggestion has been given by the Opposition. They always believe in obstructing the proceedings of the House.

The non-plan expenditure, which they have criticised, exceeded the Seventh Plan target of 2 per cent. This is mainly due to an increase in the interest payment. We have started paying interest which was a backlog for a long time. Similarly, we have started giving subsidy on food and fertilisers, which is unavoidable.

Sir, we have been able to contain the

Defence Budget and we have been able to reduce the Budget deficit by Rs. 2000 crores. It has been possible because of the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. This money can be used for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana or can be given straight to Panchayats. The Minister concerned has given a detailed report about how much money will go to the blocks or to the districts. A detailed earmarking has been done. This has been done under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. This is the democratic set up of our party. We believe that power comes from the people and not from the barrels of guns.

Last but not least, anti-poverty measures have been started. We have started Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Indira Avas Yojana. But they say this being the election year, these yojanas are coming. In the election year we are thinking of providing money to the poor people and on the contrary they are playing dramas and gimmicks under the direction of a Chief Minister of a particular State. Under the rules I cannot name him. A Chief Minister of a particular State happens to be a producer, director and also an actor in more than hundred films. This is the last one act play enacted by him under his remote controlled direction and production.

Sir, I would say that they are afraid of the Panchayati Raj Bill. They know that this Bill is coming. These 78 Members who have resigned, wanted to give an impression to the people that if they will resign the whole thing will crumble. Not only they, we have also been elected by the people.

It is not only they that are elected by the people.

Regarding women's rights, 30% reservation of posts for them is coming up. It is because of the people's verdict that I am here; and it is because of the choice by the Prime Minister that I am a Minister. It is based on people's faith that I am going round the country. It is women who must be given priority, and that is what the Prime Minister has done.

Ours is the only country in the world where the people call their country as their mother—Mother India. There is no other country anywhere in the world where it is called as the mother. It is India whose people call it their mother. And the Prime Minister has very rightly offered 30% reservation of jobs for them. So, what else can be Opposition do, but to resign and go?

Last but not the least— Mr. Chidambaram, my colleague is here; how much pain has the Prime Minister and Mr. Chidambaram have taken, for helping the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—in addition to Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai! Day after day, sitting till late hours, they have filled up the posts. The posts are being filled up.

I have listed only twelve items. All these developments are haunting them like a spectre. It is the spectre of development at the command of Rajiv Ji that is haunting them.

From the 18th of this month, I am coming here with my Inheritance Bill, to have it passed. But what have I found? I found that our 43-year-old parliamentary democracy was being attempted to be raped in this House by these people, under the leadership of Prof. Madhu Dandavate. (*Interruptions*) Under his leadership, parliamentary democracy, for three days, was being attempted to be raped here. And that is the reason why their conscience has goaded them to resign, and they have gone away. I am sure the people will not bless them any further to come to this House.

With these words, I thank you very much.

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul): On behalf of AIADMK, I would like to participate in the discussion on C & AG's Report.

There is no involvement of the Prime Minister of India or any other Minister in any manner. There is no mention of payment of commission to any Indian agent. The Report simply says that there are some irregularities, lapses etc. in the procedure followed.

Eminent speakers have already covered all the points in details. So, it is not necessary for me to touch the main points now. The hon. Prime Minister of India had promised in this House to take action against any person, whoever he may be, if he is involved in receiving commission etc. Some Members of the Opposition parties have played this political gimmick, from 1987 onwards. There was some report then about commission paid by Bofors. So, the Opposition parties, in 1987, wanted a probe by a Parliamentary Committee. The Prime Minister agreed for a probe by a Parliamentary Committee. A Joint Parliamentary Committee was formed. They refused to join the Joint Parliamentary Committee; but subsequently, they had raised these matters often in this House. They demanded that the C & AG's Report be placed on the Table of this House.

When it was placed on the Table of the House, an eminent Member moved a motion for discussion under Rule 193. When it was fixed for discussion, they refused to take part in the discussion. They demanded resignation of the Prime Minister of India on the basis of C & AG's Report without any discussion. They had almost paralysed the parliamentary work in the last week of this Session. Yesterday they had tendered resignations and went away from the House. Why did these people demand the resignation of the Prime Minister when there is no proof of his involvement in any corruption or commission case. The reason is that

15.42 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

these reactionary forces started de-stabilising the country within and outside India right from the days of Independence. Their action had caused the murder of Gandhiji. Then Panditji became very powerful in the world. He formed the NAM and became a leader of this Movement. They did not want that India should become the leader of the under-developed countries of the world. They adopted all sorts of methods which led to

[Sh. R.K. Natarajan]

dropping of Mr. Krishna Menon, the then Defence Minister from the Cabinet, when there was a war by China against India. These people created disaffection and ill-will by China against India. So, China waged a war against India. This action created a mental agony for Panditji and accelerated his death. Then they caused a war between India and Pakistan in 1965. The war ended with the death of Lal Bahadur Shastriji. Then in 1969 Indiraji wanted to follow the footsteps of her father. She nationalised 14 major banks and introduced socialistic principles in the Preamble of the Constitution. This caused an embarrassment to the elder Members of the Congress with the result that they also joined the reactionary forces. They removed Indiraji from the primary membership of the Congress Party. Then the Prime Minister of India, Indiraji, started a movement for removal of poverty. This caused an embarrassment to these reactionary people. At that time they caused the setting aside of her election. After that election was set aside one eminent leader - who became the Prime Minister of India in 1977 - started fasting unto death for the dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly. Indiraji took pity upon this man - she declared that he was just like her father - and she caused the dissolution of the Assembly. These forces did not appreciate her action. They induced the civil servants, the police, and even the Armed Servicemen not to obey and co-operate with the Prime Minister. Then she postponed the election. The election was held in 1977. Then, unfortunately the people voted the Janata Party to power. They fought against each other. They constituted the Shah Commission and other commissions against Indiraji and the Congressmen. On flimsy and untenable grounds she was arrested. She was removed from her residence.

Then in 1980 Indiraji was returned to power. The same reactionary forces worked against her. They conspired to cause the death of Indiraji. She was murdered by misguided servicemen. From her ashes there arose a great leader of our country who is

leading the undeveloped and underdeveloped part of the world now. As soon as Rajivji became the Prime Minister of India he entered into an Accord with Sant Longowal. If he were alive, definitely peace would have prevailed in Punjab. He entered into other Accords also regarding Assam and Meghalaya. Then, the Sri Lanka Accord also was entered into by Rajivji and Jayewardeneji.

Now, he is bringing some pieces of legislation for the improvement and development of villages and other local bodies. These forces caused the Opposition Party members to agitate for and demand the resignation of Rajivji. It is quite under democratic and definitely people will reject their demand. In 1967, Dr. Anna became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He cooperated with Indiraji. Bharat Ratna M.G.R. cooperated with Rajivji. Now our leader Selvi Jayalalitha is also cooperating with Rajivji. All of us will work together and make Rajivji Prime Minister in the ensuing elections with thumping majority.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, what has been happening in this House for the last two years has no parallel in the history of any Parliamentary institution anywhere in the world. Sir, if one would look into the proceedings of the House of the last two and a half years, one will be shocked to see the time that has been wasted in this House by undemocratic and unconstitutional behaviour of the Opposition, who have now resigned from this House. Sir, one issue after the other, they tried with the sole intention of bringing down the image of the Prime Minister and creating problems for his administration. Now I recall my memory. Two years back, firstly Fairfax issue was raised. But when they found that it was not to their advantage, they ran away from that issue. Then Bofors issue was taken. Their only demand was that it should be enquired into by a Joint Parliamentary Committee. And in the last forty-two years of our independence, that was the only occasion the Government agreed to appoint a Joint Parliamentary

Committee to enquire into an allegation. But when that was agreed to, they again ran away and they did not cooperate with that inquiry. Thereafter came the Thakkar Commission report. They thought that that was a good stick and they tried to create all sorts of problems and they criticised the judgement of the Supreme Court. Now suddenly it has dawned on them, "here is a great office in this country, the C & AG, a Messiah, who has come down from the Heavens just to save the democracy of this great country." Sir, it is very unfortunate that the opposition has been trying to bring down the reputation of this Government by using any means, by using every stick at their command. And recently for the last one week, a lot of reports have come in the press saying that the C&AG is the only office in this country, which is above Parliament, which is above the Constitution and which is even above the people... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Nothing is above Parliament.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I am surprised to hear some of the senior leaders. All these have come in the press. So, I am just telling their names also.

Sir, ..... \* ..... has stated and I quote:

"The C&AG was an independent Constitutional authority and since the Parliament did not have the powers to accept, reject or amend the report, the only follow-up action could be the resignation of the Prime Minister."

It has come from one of the leaders of ..... \*  
.....

Something sick somewhere, I can only say and stop there.

Another great leader leader ..... \* ..... has stated:

"The C&AG was a constitutional au-

thority not subordinate to Parliament. Therefore, Parliament had no right to do or say anything by wave of criticising the C&AG."

Some of the opposition Members have again stated that C&AG after retirement, is not eligible to hold any office under the Government - an embargo that does not apply to judges, Governors or the Chief Election Commissioner. And, therefore, he is the only officer who is above everything. So for their information, I am just draw their attention to article 319 of the Constitution wherein the conditions of service of Chairman of UPSC are given.

"(a) The Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission shall be ineligible for further employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State."

Similarly article 148 puts restrictions on the C&AG to take up further appointment. I would like to ask the opposition whether they would say that the Chairman of the UPSC is also on the same footing i.e. above Parliament. So there is a condition that the reports of the UPSC are presented to President who in turn cause them to be laid before Parliament. And we are discussing that report. So every report that comes before the House, we have a right to discuss and take a decision at some stage.

But unfortunately distorted versions are being given by great leaders just to make the people feel that something wrong is going on here. They can fool some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time but they cannot fool all the people all the time because one day or the other truth will come out.

Again it has appeared in the press that the C&AG himself has given some statement. On 21st of this month one report has come in a very prominent daily which says:

"He (C&AG) informed the JPC that the

[Sh A Charles]

documents already available with them and additional papers supplied to them did not appear to throw any light on the matters under inquiry by the Committee and from the professional audit angle, no comments seem possible "

Then foreword to a book he has stated

"The Constitution envisages an independent constitutional position to the C&AG in order to enable him to discharge his functions. He is thus neither an officer of the Parliament nor a functionary of Government "

I would like to ask him then what he is? These are negative statements. What is the position side? What is his role under the Constitution?

Again to set record straight he has written a letter to the Speaker with a copy to the hon Defence Minister about his constitutional role in inquiring into the controversial Bofors deal. He said

"1 He was mainly concerned with the administrative working of the Ministry concerned in so far as it related to the various aspects of the gun deal, in terms of his Constitutional obligation "

I underline the word " Constitutional obligation "

"2 He has thought to dispel the impression that the report was politically motivated "

3 The report is based on the material supplied by the Government that he had not gone about collecting information on his own

4 But while refuting the charge of non-cooperation with the JPC he says that he has agreed to assist the committee without prejudice to his constitutional authority "

I again underline the word "constitutional authority"

and that the documents available with the C&AG did not appear to throw any light on the matters before it and as such comments from a professional audit angle was not possible."

What he is trying to arrive at is that he is having some constitutional obligation and he is having a constitutional authority

16.00 hrs.

I would request him to explain what are those obligations and authority, apart from what is laid down under articles 148 to 151

In the Constitution, it has been specifically stated that he has to take an oath in the form given in the Third Schedule. I quote from the Third Schedule

' I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India, that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgement, perform the duties of my office without fear or favour, affection or ill will, and that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws "

Today there is a news item that he has written again to the Speaker to give him copies of the speeches made in Parliament so that he can set the record right again. So, I would ask him, through you, to explain whether his conscience says that he kept up the oath he has taken, that he was making the Report faithfully, without illwill and without any favour. These are very pertinent questions, specially because he has asked for the copies of the speeches of the Members of this House. I would like him to answer the following questions

(1) What exactly is his Constitutional authority and what are his Constitutional obligations? I would

like to get a positive statement from the C&AG, instead of always getting a negative reply.

- (2) While writing to the JPC, he has stated that the records are not sufficient to give an opinion of professional audit. But in the Report and in his letter to the Speaker, that has appeared in the Press, he has stated that he has not gone round collecting evidence. So, on what basis has he come to a different conclusion while he submitted the Audit Report?
- (3) Did he get any additional records or material, other than those that were presented before the JPC? If not, how could he arrive at a different conclusion and is he justified in giving a different version than what he wrote to the JPC?
- (4) Is there anything in the Report which even remotely indicated the Prime Minister?
- (5) Is it not a fact that the financial approval in the Bofors deal was accorded by then Finance Minister, Shri V.P. Singh, after fully satisfying himself of the financial evaluation procedure and the financial terms and conditions which were more advantageous to India?
- (6) Is it not a fact that the Prime Minister wanted the evaluation procedure to be tightened further and was it not the duty of the Finance Ministry to follow it up? If this follow up has not been done, is it not a lapse on the part of the Finance Ministry which was headed by Shri V.P. Singh at that time.
- (7) Is it not a fact that the procurement of the sophisticated radar system by Pakistan has substantially changed our Defence requirements and that under the changed circum-

stances, is it not a fact that the Bofors gun was the best weapon known to meet the challenges posed to our security?

- (8) Has the C&AG got any doubt on the integrity and commitment of Shri Sundarji, the Chief of Army Staff who has clearly justified the need of the Bofors gun in view of the special circumstances?
- (9) Is it not a fact that Shri Sundarji has, in unambiguous terms, testified that Bofors gun was the best suited weapon system especially in view of its 'shoot and scoot' advantage?
- (10) In matters with regard to the suitability of an artillery system, can any Government be blamed if they accept and act on the considered advice of the C.O.A.S. rather than the fallacious arithmetical calculation of a person like the C&AG?

These are the questions. Naturally, we would like to have an answer from the C&AG. In this connection, though I am not going into the details of the Report as to whether the Report is narrow or selective or prejudicial, I would like to say that if somebody says that it is selective, if somebody says it is one-sided, if somebody says that it is prejudicial, it is very difficult to answer. Here, I would just like to bring one or two points to the notice of this august House. It is stated in para 11.1.02 of the C&AG's Report:

"The files relating to the purchase of gun system and ammunition as well as licence production were called for from the Ministry as early as July 1986; they were made available to Audit from June 1988 and only after repeated reminders."

I repeat: "... and only after repeated reminders". Mr. Shahabuddin is not here. I am sorry, he said, 'I had experience for 25 years as a Government officer in dealing with such reports.' (*Interruptions*). I am afraid



[Sh. A. Charles]

you are going to curtail the time. So, I request you to give me a little more time.

You know when the Report appeared in the press, an impression was sought to be created that the high officer, namely, C&AG, has taken all the pains to go into the minute details of the accounts and prepare Report. But you know, under the procedure these Reports are prepared at the lowest level, say, some Accounts Officer verifies the books, goes to the concerned Department and gets some clarification. And finally some Report will be drafted. That will be, in most cases, approved at the third and fourth stage of the officers, but in this case it is true that it has gone upto C&AG. So, it is a wonder for me to see how the Report has been prepared in such a distorted manner by an officer of the stature of C&AG.

Sir, I say that the very words "only after repeated reminders", show the prejudice contained in the Report.

It is again stated in para 11.1.02 of the Report:

"The Ministry informed in June 1987 that the files were required to settle certain post-contractual matters and in connection with the proceedings of the Joint Committee constituted by Parliament to enquire into the Bofors contract. The Ministry further clarified that "in view of the ongoing debates in the Parliament these papers were being referred to (by them) on daily basis."

This Report was presented in 1989 and the C&AG is a citizen of this country. He knows what is happening in the country for the last 3 years. he is aware of the whole debate, he was aware of how the Government was rocked because of the Bofors issue. So, when the whole debate has been going on in the Parliament, when the Ministry said that they wanted the files, how could he say that the files were sent to him only after repeated reminders?

Sir, from the next paragraph also it may be clearly seen that the Ministry had no intention to delay the giving of the files. This has been well brought out in para 11.1.03 which says:

"The Ministry stated in February 1989 that the Raksha Mantri had informed the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in June 1987 that instructions had been issued to make available all files required for audit."

I repeat:

"that instructions had been issued to make available all files required for audit and if for any reason it was not possible to furnish any specific file, the Audit officers at the appropriate level would visit the Defence Ministry, where all facilities would be provided for the security of the scrutiny of the related files."

This clearly shows that there were absolutely no intentions on the part of the Ministry or the Government to keep the records back or the delay the Audit. But the Audit did not avail that offer. What is the reaction of C&AG? The C&AG, in his letter dated 18th September, 1987, to the Defence Secretary, made it clear that the files whether deemed sensitive or not, should be made available to the Directors of Audit at their offices for scrutiny and return. If necessary, the files asked for by the Audit, can be sent to the Directors of Audit by name, and it could be laid down that they should be discreet in handling such files and papers. What the Ministry said was that the files were required for day-to-day verification, but the C&AG has stated now that the files were not sent because they were considered sensitive. This is an absurd statement that has been given in the Audit report. I take strong objection to it and I want the explanation through you, Sir, from the C&AG, how he has given a distorted version in this Audit report.

Sir, after adding one more point, I will conclude. The perusal of the whole record



shows that it has been motivated. In para 11.3.21, it has been again stated that he was depending on some of the international journals in coming to the conclusion that the evaluation and the selection of the Bofors gun was defective and the Ministry has pointed out the danger in relying on these magazines, because they never give the correct picture. The whole report goes to show that he has failed to fulfil the responsibilities cast on him under the Constitution. I am sorry that a very one-sided report has been presented by him with the sole intention of supporting the Opposition, to bring down the image of the Hon. Prime Minister and attacking the Government along with the Opposition. With these words, I conclude.

16.14 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to intervene in this debate to deal with the questions which have been raised in Parliament, from time to time and to answer some doubts which have been cast upon the role of the investigating agencies of Government, particularly, the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Sir, the JPC report is before this House. When the representatives of Bofors were in India, they passed on certain information to the JPC and these have been included by the JPC in its report at pages 131 to 144. The JPC has also included in its report, a brief summary of what the investigating agencies did at the behest of the JPC, and the findings given by the investigating agencies based upon their enquiry upto that point of time.

I shall not read that portion of the report but where necessary, I shall make a brief reference to the page of the report at which it occurs. Sir, the fact that certain amounts were paid by Bofors to three companies - for

brevity I will call them Svensk AE Services and Pitco - is a fact which was admitted by Bofors, firstly before the Government of India and later formally before the JPC. These payments have been described in various terms but I do not propose to enter into those controversies. The Comptroller & Auditor-General has chosen to comment on these payments. At page 24 of his report, in respect of Defence Services, under the sub-heading "Highlights", this is what the report says:

"Although the Ministry had decided in May 1985 that procurement of imported weapons and equipment would be made directly from the manufacturers and agents eliminated, it did not obtain a categorical written assurance from Bofors in regard to the engagement of agents. According to the findings of the Joint Committee of Parliament, Bofors paid SEK 319.4 million to three companies not domiciled in India. In the absence of a suitable provision in the contract to exclude agents, no reduction in cost to the extent of payments made to the agents could be sought by the Ministry from Bofors."

There are many significant statements in this paragraph. Firstly, even the Comptroller & Auditor-General does not wish to enter into a controversy about the nature of the payments. He describes them as payments, a very neutral word and even he does not try to characterise these payments as a bribe or as a kickback or as a commission and, I would say quite rightly, because he had no evidence before him to do so.

Secondly, this is not the conclusion based upon any independent investigation by the C&AG. He merely adopts the findings of the JPC that SEK 319.4 million was paid to three companies.

If he had stopped there, I would have gladly adopted this paragraph and I would have no quarrel with this paragraph. However, he goes further and I think he has assumed to himself a role which, I would not

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

in all humility, attribute to the C&AG. He criticises the absence of a suitable provision in the contract. I am sure the Defence Minister will deal with it in greater details. But I only wish to place on record that that was not a function of this AG, but another AG, not the Auditor General, but the Attorney General.

The Attorney-General had, before the JPC, given an opinion about the nature of a stipulation requiring Bofors not to engage any middlemen and to deal directly with the Government of India. That opinion is available on Page 179 of the JPC Report. This is what the other A.G., if I may say, the proper A.G. in respect of this matter had to say. The Attorney-General said:

"The Attorney-General expressed the view that since the Government of India had made it clear that they would deal with Bofors directly and had insisted that there should be no middleman in the transaction, it became a condition precedent to the contract. Therefore, Bofors were bound to fulfil that condition. He added:

"The condition precedent to the performance of the contract that there shall be no middleman can be proved in a court of law though it is not found in the terms of the contract. Such a question has arisen before the Supreme Court. There is a ruling of the Supreme Court also."

Sir, please mark the question here. It has been stated:

"Asked whether it was not necessary that a clause to that effect should have been specifically included in the contract..."

To this, the Auditor General says that there should have been a Clause. But I submit with great humility the Attorney-General says:

"No, I won't say it is absolutely necessary to incorporate because terms are between two parties. Condition precedent can also be oral. It is not enjoined that it should be necessarily in writing."

Why I wish to point out is this that we must understand the role of an Auditor. This is an Audit Report. This relates to the Ministry of Defence. I am waiting for the day when we will get a report in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs. This is an Annual Report. It is a report which the Auditor General makes in respect of every Ministry every year. I have not come across any report of the Auditor General which compliments the Government for the good work done because that is not the function of the Auditor General. Every report is a critical report. Every report on every Ministry is a critical report of that Ministry. Every paragraph is a critical paragraph. We can take the reports from 1947. Every year, in respect of every Ministry there will either be a slim volume or a thick volume criticising that Ministry. But based on that Report, if Parliament were to ask the resignations, I am afraid we will have not only a revolving-door Government but we will also have a revolving-door bureaucracy. As soon as you get into an office, you will have to come out of that office. Ministers have to come and go. Secretaries have to come and go. Officers have to come and go. We will not have even a functioning Anarchy in this country but we will have total chaos in this country.

Sir, this report needs to be debated. I could have been referred to the PAC. It would have been debated in the PAC. It may or may not have come to the Parliament. It would have been debated in the Parliament. That is how I would urge hon. Members to understand the report. No more, no less. I am conscious that we are participating in a very peculiar debate. The rules of this House provides for a debate on a motion known as No-Day-Yet-Named-Motion. This is, unfortunately, a motion by Prof. Dandavate and Shri Jaipal Reddy, who say: "I am not yet ready motion". or I have not yet made up my

mind motion." They gave notices of this motion. They wanted a debate. Perhaps, I do not know whether the Defence Minister will share this view. A mischievous thought crosses my mind. If we had been reluctant to have this debate and if we had stood up and said that we should not debate this, then they might not have stayed away from this debate. But with very great readiness and alacrity we agreed to this debate. They are running away from the debate. They gave notice of a motion for a debate. They ran away from the debate. When we commenced the debate, they ran away from Parliament. What is left to them is to run away perhaps for a long holiday from the country.

Sir, it is unfortunate that there has been some misconceived criticism both inside the House and outside the House about the investigating agencies. And this is what I wish to deal with. My remarks hitherto were only prefatory to what I intend to say.

The Central Bureau of Investigation derives its jurisdiction from the Delhi (Special Police) Establishment Act to investigate a crime in India. Outside the Union Territory of Delhi, the CBI requires the consent of State Governments. A portion, to investigate a crime outside India, the CBI would have to seek the help of agencies abroad and particularly Interpol. The CBI is an 'investigating agency'. Today, we have investigating journalists. We have investigating Members of Parliament. Every body has assumed to himself the role of an investigator perhaps the fall-out of showing the story of Sherlock Holmes on T.V. as a serial. I will come to the pitfalls of this investigation presently. The CBI can only investigate. The CBI cannot - I say with no imputation against anybody - do anything which is illegal. For example, CBI cannot break into anybody's house or break into a bank and steal documents. The CBI cannot hold anyone to ransom and ask documents as a price for releasing anyone. The CBI cannot take anyone hostage. The CBI has to investigate and the only manner in which a police agency of one country can investigate in another country is through Interpol or through Mutual Legal Assistance

Agreements. I shall deal with it in some detail presently. Sir, "The Hindu" published a large number of documents. And, I think, the time has come for us to analyse these documents, to understand these documents. Broadly speaking, these documents can be classified into four groups - documents relating to Svenska, documents relating to PITCO/MORESCO/MOINEAO; documents relating to AE Services and the fourth would be residuary documents which do not indicate who is the recipient and who is the beneficiary. "The Hindu" published these documents in instalments as they received it. I believe, these documents were received by them in instalments and, therefore, they published it in instalments. The first set of documents was published in April 1988. The second in June 1988, the third in November, 1988. Whatever the CBI did, at any point of time, must be understood with reference to the documents which were made public at that time. Let me, Sir, first deal with the PITCO documents, and what the CBI did and what it found. But I must, even at this stage, make it absolutely clear that investigations by the CBI are not complete. The investigations are still continuing. But I thought that we should take this opportunity to share with this House and share with the people of this country, as much as possible, based upon investigations done by the CBI so far. Let me deal with the PITCO case first. So far as PITCO is concerned, Bofors told the JPC that the company which owned PITCO account had its address at 30, RUE DU Rhone, Geneva, Switzerland.

And its bankers are Credit Suisse and Manufacturers' Hanover Trust, both having their branch in Geneva. Our officers visited 30, Rue du Rhone; but there was no evidence of the existence of any company there. There was also no sign board. We contacted Credit Suisse, the Bank; but they flatly declined to disclose any information on the ground of violation of banking secrecy laws. Manufacturers' Hanover Trust categorically stated that they did not have any transaction with any of the three code named accounts or companies, Pitco, Mioneao and Moresco. These facts can be found in the

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

JPC Report on pages 135 and 136.

In April 1988, the Hindu published certain documents. The first document is a remittance advice dated 4.3.1982 from Bofors to Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank and the second is a remittance advice dated 17.11.1982 from Bofors to Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank. You will kindly notice that these two remittance advices are of the year 1982, long long before the Bofors contract was entered into.

It is nobody's case that any payment made prior to the contract is related to the Bofors contract. It is nobody's case that any payment-described by whatever name you like, I shall continue to use the neutral word 'payment' made in 1982 has anything to do with the Bofors contract.

Nevertheless, our officers approached the Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank; but they flatly declined to disclose any information on the ground of banking secrecy laws.

Apparently the effort is to say that these two documents are relevant because they refer to a Pitco account. They describe the Pitco account in one document as C/o G.P. Hinduja, Sangam Ltd. and the other as Pitco Account C/o Sangam Ltd. I will come to this connection with Hinduja in a few minutes.

Then the Hindu published at about the same time: (1) Letter dated 19.10.1979 from Bofors to the British Bank of the Middle-east, (2) Telex dated 22.6.1981 from Bofors to the British Bank of the Middle-east, and (3) Letter dated 29.6.1984 from Bofors to Moresco, attention Mr. Marshi. These letters refer to the Pitco account. The telex dated 22.6.1981 and the letter dated 29.6.1984 also refer to a possible Howitzer contract with the Government of India. As I am able to understand the relevance of these documents, the attempt is to show that by virtue of the 1982 documents the Hinduja are the owners of the Pitco accounts and since these letters refer to the Howitzer contract and the Pitco ac-

count, the beneficiaries under this arrangement must be the Hinduja.

Sir, the documents imply that Mr. G.P. Hinduja or his Company, Sangam Limited is the owner of the PITCO Account. Our Officers have enquired of the Hinduja. The Hinduja have obtained a certificate, dated 22.4.88, from the British Bank of the Middle East, which is the Bank referred to, as well as a letter from the Chartered Accountants. I have with me the certificate given by the British Bank of the Middle East as well as the letter from the Chartered Accountants. The Bankers certificate states that the Bank did not at any time, have an account in the name of Sangam Limited or any account in the name of Shri G.P. Hinduja as the Director.

If I may read what the Bank wrote:

"We certify that Sangam Limited does not own or control and has not at any time opened any account with us, in the name of PITCO. Further more, we certify that we do not have and have not had at any time, in the past, any account in the name of Sangam Limited, etc.

The Chartered Accountants have certified:

"We confirm that we have acted as Auditors of your Company, since its incorporation on 7th May 1984 to date. Throughout this period, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no remittance or remittances have been received by your Company, from A.B. Bofors of Sweden for the accounts of the Company itself or from Mr. G.P. Hinduja nor for the credit of PITCO for whom no accounts appear in the books of the Company."

Sir, the Hinduja are Non-Resident Indians I believe that they have publicly denied their connection with the Howitzer contract. It is no part of my burden to defend the Hinduja or to arrive at any final conclusion one way or another. But, I thought I should place the

efforts made by our investigating agencies to go to the Banks, the Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank and to the Hindujas, to find out whether they have any connection with an account, code-named 'PITCO'. We did more. We contacted one, Mr. La Forde. He is with the Swiss Bank Corporation. He refused to comment on the authenticity of the documents. In the meanwhile, Mr. Marshi had in an interview with an Indian Press Correspondent in London, flatly denied that he had seen any of these documents in which it has been mentioned "Attention Mr. Marashi". Naturally, this aroused suspicion because the crucial documents linking the old PITCO-Sangam Connection with the Howitzer contract are the Telex dated 22.6.81 and the letter dated 29.6.84, both marked "Attention Mr. Marashi". After a great effort and considerable difficulty, we were able to contact Mr. Marshi. Our Officers enquired Mr. Marshi. Mr. Marshi said that he had joined the British Bank of the Middle East at a very young age; he retired from the Bank after 30 years of service in May 1980. After a short break, he joined the Continental Illinois Bank, an American Bank, in its Geneva Branch, but he resigned from that Bank after about a year. He then joined Manufacturers Hannover Trust Bank, in its Geneva Branch. He was shown the credit and debit notes, Telex messages and the letters. This is important. As regards the Telex message dated 22.6.81, addressed to the British Bank of the Middle East, "Attention Mr. Marshi", Mr. Marshi categorically stated that that Telex could not have been marked to his attention, because he had left the British Bank of the Middle East in May 1980, one year before the telex message. The second crucial document is, the letter dated 29.6.84 addressed to MORESCO c/o Continental Illinois Bank addressed "attention Mr. Marshi" Mr. Marshi categorically stated that it could not have been sent because by that time he had already left the Continental Illinois Bank.

Sir, I am afraid there is some doubt about the authenticity of the telex dated 22.6.81 and the letter dated 29.6.84. We have not reached any final conclusion but from the documents available and on the

basis of investigations made so far the tentative conclusion is that PITCO, MORESCO and MOINEAO are all code names of account numbers in various Swiss banks and unless we are able to establish criminality as well as make a strong case to breach the banking secrecy laws and obtain legal assistance it is not possible to establish who the beneficiaries of these accounts are. May be the Hindujas are wrong? Maybe the Hindujas are right? It is not for me to defend them. All I can say is that the documents so far establish only that PITCO and MORESCO are code names of accounts. In fact, the name MOINEAO does not occur in any of the documents although this name was also furnished by Bofors to the JPC. These accounts are with Swiss banks. There is doubt about the authenticity of two documents and unless our investigations bring-forth more evidence it is not possible to establish who the owners of these accounts are and while dealing with Svenska I shall submit to this House the difficulties in obtaining mutual legal assistance.

The next company which Bofors admitted to be a beneficiary is A E Services and the perils of investigative journalism will be clear to this House when we deal with A E Services. Bofors informed JPC that A E Services was a company registered in U.K. Its Directors are Mr. Myles Stott and Miss Rita Zumbrunnen and its bank was in Zurich. This occurs in the report itself. During its investigation, CBI found that one Major R A Wilson promoted a company called Target Practice Ltd. on 9.8.79 and the name was changed to A E Services Ltd. It is a subsidiary of a holding company known as CIAOU Anstalt Vaduz, shortly called CIAOU, registered in Lichtensten which is a well-known tax haven. Mr. Myles Stott and Miss Rita Zumbrunnen each hold one share while other 98 shares are held by DNA Ltd. which is a company registered in Hong Kong. The information gathered upto the data of the JPC is contained on pages 130 and 131 of the JPC report and I shall not read them now. CBI has found that DNA Ltd. was registered on 2.7.76 and re-registered on 12.8.86. CIAOU was registered on 4.5.77 and re-

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

registered on 7.20.83. As I said earlier, CIAOU is a holding company. One Dr. Ritter is the administrator of the two companies. We have also found that CIAOU has 14 subsidiaries. We know the names of these 14 subsidiary companies. One among them is A E Services Ltd. which is registered in U.K. We contacted Mr. Stott who is shown as one of the directors. We found that Miss Rita Zumbrennen is no more than his own private secretary. But Mr. Stott told us that the person to be talked to was Major Wilson. Mr. Wilson was contacted. He was quite cooperative and quite frank. He told us that after retiring from Army he took his law degree and he has specialised in Defence contracts. He is a consultant to the Defence Manufacturers Association of Great Britain - a fairly well-known and recognised association which provided comprehensive support services in the area of representation, liaison, technical procedures marketing, communication and personal contact. He confirmed that A E Services was a subsidiary of the holding company CIAOU. He also stated that CIAOU was founded and owned by influential British Arabs from the Middle East. No Indian was a share-holder or connected in any way with CIAOU. He confirmed that Bofors entered into an agreement with A E Services on 15.11.85. This is one of the documents published by 'The Hindu'. It is signed by Major Wilson, but as we have learnt later, perhaps this agreement was replaced by another agreement of the same date arising out of certain tax difficulties if Major Wilson was a signatory to the agreement but that is really a side-wind to the story. Major Wilson told our officers that the agreement was cancelled following the stipulation that no middleman should be engaged. The cancellation occurred effectively on 5.3.86 and compensation was to be paid for cancelling the contract within six months. On 11.9.86 US dollars 7.3 million was paid to A E Services. The amount was kept in the Nord Finaz Bank, Zurich because they anticipated a demand from the Inland Revenue Department, U.K. Mr. Wilson told our officers categorically that no Indian individual or Indian

legal entity whether resident or non-resident was connected with CIAOU or any of its subsidiaries. The agreement published by 'The Hindu' dated 15.11.85 appears to be the original agreement of Mr. Wilson. Apparently there was a replacement agreement but that does not really affect the narration of the facts as I have submitted to this House. CBI has also been able to obtain a copy of the declaration dated 8.9.86 of A E Services. Under this declaration dated 8.9.86 the agreement dated 15.11.85 between A E Services and Bofors was acknowledged. A E Services acknowledged that they had received 50, 463, 966 SEK equivalent to US dollars 7.3 million in full and final settlement of its rights, and entitlement to fees under the agreement. And, therefore, A E Services renounced with effect from 8th March 1986 the balance of its right and entitlement to fees under the said agreement. They have also made a declaration and I quote:

"That to the best belief and knowledge of A E Services, no Indian individual or Indian legal entity or non-Indian person or legal entity connected with any Indian individual or Indian legal entity received any payment whatsoever from the compensation figure expressed at clause (i) hereof."

Our tentative conclusion is that A E Services, which is a subsidiary of CIAOU, was engaged to provide consultancy services. Perhaps because of the wise experience of CIAOU or perhaps because of the specialised knowledge of Major Wilson, an agreement was entered into on 15th November 1985. It was cancelled in March 1986, compensation was received against the entitlement to fees under the agreement, the money was deposited in a bank, and the name of the bankers was known. And there is a categorical declaration of the person concerned that no Indian or no Indian legal entity is involved either with CIAOU or with A E Services. The secrecy behind this account cannot also be breached unless we prove criminality and we seek mutual legal assistance. What I will presently say about the Svenska's case will apply to this account also.

But before I come to Svenska, may I take a few minutes to deal with the perils of investigative journalism?

Yesterday, one of our respected newspapers carried a story under an eight-column headline:

"The Indian connection in the Bofors candle."

Since the story was published only yesterday, neither CBI nor anyone in the Government claims to be as astute an investigator as their team and hence I cannot give a final answer to the story today. But I think, quite unfairly they mentioned my name in the story. I wrote to them yesterday. I must say with gratitude that they have published a regret today. I wish that this goes into the record of Parliament. Therefore, I crave your leave to read what they have published today.

"The Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. P. Chidambaram, in a letter to The Statesman on Monday said: 'In the Insight story titled 'The Indian connection in the Bofors scanda' (The Statesman, July 24-25), I find that there is a reference to me in the following sentence: 'He (Mr A.C. Muthia) is also a cousin of the Union Minister of State for Home, Mr P. Chidambaram.' I have read the story carefully and I find that the reference to me is wholly irrelevant to the story. I would like you to clarify the following: Is the reference to me merely incidental, however irrelevant? Or is it intended to be an imputation?'"

The Statesman Insight team replies:

"The reference to Mr. Chidambaram in the Insight report was in the context of identifying Mr. A.C. Muthia. No imputation was intended. Any misunderstanding is regretted."

Sir, I accept the expression of regret, I wish to say no more. More, of course, will be said of this story. (*Interruptions*) But let me

briefly say that there are some aspects of the story which, even within the 24 hours that have been available to us, are demonstrable incorrect. The story proceeds on the basis of two assumptions. The first assumption is that a company by name Matting Products Limited is a subsidiary of CIAOU and another company by name Cambria Limited is a subsidiary of CIAOU. We have a list of subsidiaries of CIAOU and these two names do not figure in that list of 14 companies but we are still probing the matter. The story names two persons. I hold no brief for them. I am sure that they will protect their own interest, if any is affected. The story says that two persons are directors of the company holding one share each and they hold 13000 shares through another company which they control. Our preliminary enquiries made yesterday and today indicate that these two persons sold their shares in the company in June, 1980.

Yet, 9 years later, the story says, they are directors of the Indian company. As I said, it is no part of my burden to defend private interests. I am sure that there are well paid lawyers for them. The point which I am trying to make is that a good writer can become a good journalist after a period of time. A good journalist can also become a good investigative journalist after a period of time. But to try to play 'hop, step and jump' is rather dangerous. There are serious pitfalls. Investigation has to be carried out patiently, slowly, carefully, without hurting any innocent person, without violating the law and that is all that the CBI has been doing for the last one and a half years. It is by patient investigation that the CBI has gathered all the material that I have placed before this House. Our investigations are continuing. When I deal with the Svenska case, you will realise the great difficulties in our investigations. That is a bigger case which we will deal with later. But the CBI does not receive documents. There is no 'Deep Throat' anywhere in Switzerland which gives documents to CBI gratis. CBI has to get these documents only through legal means, through Government, through banks, and through other National Crime Bureaus, which are



[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

accredited to INTERPOL as the CBI is the National Crime Bureau accredited to INTERPOL in India.

Now, I come to the last of the cases, Svenska. This is the biggest of the three and we have done enormous amount of work. We have gathered enormous amount of information. As far as Svenska is concerned, Bofors passed on certain information to the JPC. CBI gave its report to the Chairman of the JPC on 22.2.88. This report is published on pages 134-144 of the JPC Report. I shall not refer to them. I shall take them as read. The Hindu published certain documents dealing with Svenska in April, June and November, 1988. In July, 1988 the CBI officers met Dr. Lionel Frei Chief of the International Legal Assistance Section, Federal Office for Police Matters, Berne, Switzerland. In their meeting, they explored the possibilities of the Swiss authorities cooperating with the Indian authorities in investigation. Subsequently, on 30th July, 1988, CBI formally wrote to Dr. Frei giving a note of the facts of the Svenska case, referring to the on-going discussions between Switzerland and Indian regarding the Memorandum of Understanding and asking whether it would be possible for the Swiss authorities to cooperate with the Indian authorities in investigating the case.

**17.00 hrs.**

The note which was attached to this letter is very significant. In that note, CBI proceeded on the basis that the documents published by the Hindu were genuine and authentic documents. We did not doubt the veracity of these documents and, in fact, we asked for assistance on the basis that these documents were genuine even before anyone confirmed to us that they were genuine. It shows the seriousness and determination of the Government to act upon those documents even before anyone confirmed the authenticity of the documents.

We proceeded on that basis and I wish to quote only one line:

"The documents therefore, give rise to a reasonable suspicion that Svenska Incorporated, Panama is no more than a front company for Anatri General Corporation, an Indian company."

On 17th October, 1988, Mr. E Gillio wrote to us after obtaining the opinion of the Swiss Federal Tax Administration. They gave us a summary of the legal position in Swiss law. They explained to us what would amount to a tax fraud or a violation of any of the financial codes under Swiss law and said—we now leave it to you to decide whether Indian wants to present to the Swiss authorities a formal request for legal assistance. This letter was received by us on or about the 24th October, 1988. Within two weeks on the 8th November, 1988, CBI registered formally an enquiry and took the case on file. In the meanwhile, Parliament by Act 32 of 1988 Amended the Criminal Procedure Code, and particularly amended Section 105 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and which enables us to seek assistance through a court in a foreign country. I shall not deal with the legal provisions now, but that is the substance of the amendment. On 20.2.1989, letters were exchanged between India and Switzerland in order to provide mutual assistance in criminal matters. This is a very important date. Thanks to absence of information; questions are raised why assistance was not sought earlier. But after protracted negotiations, letter were exchanged between Indian and Switzerland on providing mutual assistance on criminal matters only on 20.2.1989. Then three days after—and I want to emphasise this in order to show our alertness and determination in the matter. Three days thereafter, on 23.2.89 CBI submitted a formal document known as a letter rogatory, formally requesting legal assistance to procure certain documents and to examine certain persons in connection with the Svenska case. To this 'letter rogatory' all the documents published by the Hindu and available with the CBI were annexed. We gave a list of documents which we needed to procure and a list of persons whom we needed to examine.

Sir, we have since received the re-



sponse from Switzerland authorities. That response was dated 16.6.89 and I have to report with regret that the Swiss authorities have declined to extend us legal assistance. As far as I am concerned, as far as Government is concerned, the matter is not closed. Despite the Swiss authorities relying upon their laws declining to extend legal assistance, the matter is being considered by our legal advisors and we wish to find out if there is still any avenue for us to persuade the Swiss authorities to extend legal assistance in this matter.

It is, therefore, unfair and I say this with humility—I believe Shri Shahabuddin did criticise the CBI—and I am not saying unfair with reference to what he said but I am saying unfair with reference to what was said by those who are not here...

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I would like to know whether the Swiss authorities have argued their refusal in terms of the Memorandum of Understanding.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes, they have. But I am not well versed in international law. I am hardly competent. The matter has to be examined by our legal advisors and the matter is being examined by our legal advisors.

The point I wish to make is, this response was dated 16.6.89, but subject to correction, I believe it was received by us on 28.6.89. We are now in July. We are examining the matter and it is not closed. We shall try to find out if there is any other way, if there is any error in what the Swiss have said, if there is any other clause, if there is any other provision of law under which we can persuade the Swiss authorities to agree to extend us legal assistance in this matter. It is, therefore, not correct to say that Government has done nothing. Government has perused this with a great deal of determination and a great deal of sincerity. This is as far as Switzerland is concerned.

The next is what did we do in Sweden. Sir, in August, 1988 a set of document, as

published by Hindu so far, was furnished to the prosecutor's office in Sweden. He was asked to confirm whether the documents were authentic. He sent us a reply dated 20.10.88. It was a very interesting reply. During our talks with them, he said that he would compare them with the original documents or he would call for the original documents and would tell us whether they were authentic. But he sent us a very cryptic telex on 20.10.88 and this is what the telex says:

"We have checked the document handed over by your so and so. This is the same as already in their files."

All that the Swedish prosecutor says is these 'these documents are the same as the documents in his files. Now, I don't know what to make out of this cryptic telex. But I will assume that he has confirmed that the set of documents given to him are genuine and authentic in the sense that he has a same set of documents. Sir, when we tried to find out what the Swedish Prosecutor has got and what he will be able to share with us, this is what we found. We found that on 31.8.1987, the Swedish Embassy in Switzerland submitted a note to the Swiss Justice and Police Department asking for, just as we did, legal assistance to probe certain accounts. And on 11.9.1987, the Swiss Justice and Police Department replied in more or less the same manner that they had replied to us, summing up the legal position under Swiss law, and leaving it to the Swedish authorities to make a formal request with reference to the legal position summed up by the Swiss Department. On 15.9.1987, the Swedish Prosecutor formally sought legal assistance in the same manner that we sought legal assistance. In fact, I find that just as we wanted certain documents to be procured and certain persons to be examined, the Swedish Prosecutor had also annexed certain documents to his 'letter rogatory'—I will describe it as letter rogatory because I do not know whether there is an equivalent in their law; I will assume that it is a letter rogatory and he had asked certain questions about certain bank accounts, about certain persons and he wanted legal assis-

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

tance to probe these accounts, and probe these persons—to which the Swiss authorities wrote back on 6.11.1987; and this is the conclusion.

After describing their legal provisions and after examining the claim of the Swedish Prosecutor, the Swiss authorities said:

Because of what is.....

This is in translation; and, therefore, the syntax may not be quite correct. I quote again:

"... Because of what is stated above, it has not been possible for the Federal Office for Police Affairs..."

That is, the Swiss Police Department...

"... on the basis of documents attached to the two applications were held, to determine the liability to punishment in both the lands, specially from the Swiss legal angle is concretely clear. The applicant-authorities, therefore, invited to supplement the description of deeds in the spirit of what is stated above, if to such an extent it is possible. Till that happens, the authorities urged to do so, will not be able to deal with the applications in question for legal assistance."

The net effect is that the Swiss had declined legal assistance even to the Swedish authorities in much the same manner as they have declined legal assistance to us. And on the 25.1.88, the Swedish Prosecutor, after examining the reply of the Swiss, formally closed his inquiry and issued a statement. His conclusion is:

"Since it cannot be expected that information of decisive importance for the matter of prosecution could be obtained by continuing the inquiry, the preliminary inquiry is withdrawn."

I sympathise with the Swedish Prosecutor. He had tried to get it from the Swiss legal assistance. In fact, my information is that among European countries, the terms of mutual legal assistance are far more liberal than what India has obtained from Switzerland. But this is a statement which I have to verify more carefully. Even for the Swedish Prosecutor's request, under the terms governing Sweden and Switzerland, the Swiss Police and Justice Department has declined to furnish legal assistance literally forcing Sweden to abandon its inquiry in its country. Under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding between India and Switzerland, entered into on 20th February, 1989, and under the letter rogatory issued by CBI on the 23rd February, 1989, we have received a reply in June 1989 that they cannot render legal assistance. But we are not giving up; we do not propose to close this inquiry; we propose to continue this matter. So, that is the story of what happened between Sweden and Switzerland.

In the meanwhile, entered Mr. Jethmalani, another investigating advocate, who tried to raise a major controversy involving a person by name 'Virgina Cover de Rodrigues. It is not as though CBI has not made any efforts in Panama. Our efforts in Panama yielded a lot of information, much of it is not useful to identify who the beneficiary of it. All that we found was that the documents relating to Registration disclosed three persons, three signatures. They are: Jose Antonic Veldes Duatry, Carmen Fernandez and Marsella R de sarmiention. We have obtained a copy of the Registration Deed dated 13.2.1978. The Company was originally registered by Jose Anonio Veldes Duatry, Virgina Cover de Ropdrigues and Marsella R de Sarmiento. We have also found out two shareholders. One is Virgina and other is Eghberto Flores Moreno. Our officers went to Panama; our officers served a formal letter upon the Panamian Authority; they Ramamian Authority was quite cooperative and they deputed one of their officers with us; one of the Embassy officers also accompanies our officer. We found the address in

Panama as: Inter-Seco Building No. 10, Elveiro Mendey Street, Panama City. The person incharge was Mr. Norlando L-Pelyhi. He is the President of the Inter Trust. Eight companies were listed in the name-board. But this did not include the name of the Svenska. He said that Svenska was a Shell Company and he was only a person who worked for that Company. Virginia Cover de Rodrigues is an employee of Inter-Trust. Our Embassy officers, the Panamian Police Officers and the CBI officers, spoke to Mr. Pelyhi; and he was not in a position to disclose who the real owners of the Svenska were. Mr. Jethmalani, in a letter addressed to the Director of the CBI, alleged that Virginia Cover de Rodrigues was the same person as Virginia Cover de Rodrigues, who acted on behalf of the Company known as Tribute Caskets. And he forwarded a copy of a letter dated 19-6-75 in which Virginia cover de Rodrigues had signed on behalf of one Mr. Raymond Hardy. In Panama we had obtained a copy of the registration deed, in which there is a signature of Virginia Cover de Rodrigues. We obtained a copy of her identity card issued by the Panama Government to all its citizens. It bears a Number, 1-7-1949 and her photograph and her signature. We also obtained her passport application dated 5-55-87. We had, therefore, three admitted documents one dated 13-2-78, the other her identity card and the third her passport application dated 5-5-87. These three documents bear the signatures of Virginia Cover de Rodrigues. Even on a visual inspection the signatures on the admitted documents bear no resemblance to the document produced by Mr. Jethmalani. Mr. Norlando L. Pleyhe was questioned and through him Miss Virginia Cover de Rodrigues was asked whether she had any connection with the company known as Tribute Caskets in Kansas City, Missary. She categorically stated that she had no connection with Tribute Caskets. And she also swore to a statement, which has been countersigned by the Interpol's agent in Panama and in her statement she says. "I, Virginia Cover de Rodrigues, with Panamian Identity Card No. 1-7-479, had never been employed in the United States of America, nor had ever been

employed by the Company named Tribute Casket of Kansas City in any manner."

Not satisfied, we sent the admitted signatures and the disputed signature in the document produced by Mr. Jethmalani to the Central Forensic Science Laboratory. The Central Forensic Science Laboratory has given us a report which is dated 14-3-89, categorically stating that the disputed signature in the documents furnished by Mr. Jethmalani is not the signature of the said Virginia Cover de Rodrigues whose admitted signatures are in the three documents.

It is unfortunate that an hon'ble Member of Parliament should have carelessly and recklessly made an allegation of such a serious nature. I again humbly submit that these are the pitfalls of assuming to oneself the role of an investigator when one is not trained to do investigation.

Finally, we obtained through a source a document dated 18-6-1981 under which a person was appointed as Vice-President of Svenska. The person belongs to a European country. We met with this person in March, 1989. He confirmed to us that he became Vice-President of Corporate Affairs of Svenska in June, 1981. He confirmed that the contract between Svenska and Bofors was intended to provide intelligence relating to price, designs, etc, for Bofors. He confirmed that when the Government of India insisted that all middlemen be eliminated, Bofors canceled the Svenska contract and paid a cancellation fee or winding up charges to the tune of 188 million Swedish Kronors as shown in the credit note dated 30-5-1986. He identified the credit note. He confirmed that he represented the beneficiary interests and made it categorically clear that among the recipients or among the beneficiaries of Svenska account there was and there is no Indian or any Indian legal entity. He also said that he had never visited India. Sir, the Svenska case demonstrates the difficulties of investigating a bank account in a foreign country, particularly if the foreign country happens to be a well-known tax haven. I have with me documents showing what are

[Sh. P. Ohidambaram]

possible in tax havens how difficult it is to breach or pierce the veil of secrecy which surrounds banking transactions and financial transactions in tax havens. For example, in Panama to form a company, no names need to be disclosed; no annual returns need be filed; two persons constitute the minimum to become shareholders; to become a Director you do not require to hold a qualifying share; two persons can be officers of a company, one can be the President and one can be his Private Secretary; no audit requirements; no annual returns, no annual audit; minimum paid up capital is 100 US dollars. This is the Panamanian position and that is why Panama is a very attractive tax haven. Take for example Liechtenstein. To form a company, no names need to be disclosed; annual returns require very minimal information; one Director is sufficient; no qualifying share; no officer; no auditor; one person without disclosing any name, without holding a qualifying share can set up a company, can become its Director, need file no returns whatsoever and subject himself to no audit. This is the kind of world in which we live. It might seem a cruel and unjust world, but that is the world in which we live.

Take Switzerland for example, where most of the bank accounts presumably are. No disclosure of names in forming a company; no disclosure of shareholders or Directors; one shareholder is sufficient; officers—none required; auditors can be external auditors—for example, a Swiss company can have a Panamanian auditor; and the law provides for strict bank secrecy and severe penalties in case of violation of bank secrecy; and it is impossible to penetrate except through court in criminal cases. It is in such a situation that we have to investigate. I underline the word 'investigate'. We are not in a position whereas anyone will hand over the documents and say, please use them, please publish them. We have to investigate patiently. We have to investigate the PITCO account. We have to investigate the A.E. Services account with the Nord Bank. But we have taken up the most important case,

Svenska case. We have registered an inquiry. We have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Switzerland. We have served a letter rogatory. We have met them. They have declined their assistance. Sweden tried it and Sweden gave up. We are continuing to make efforts and we have not given up.

Let me reiterate Sir, on behalf of the Government, while CBI has done a lot of work in the face of tremendous difficulties and odds, the investigations are not complete and the Government is determined to continue the investigations and see whether it will be possible to establish who the real owners, or the real beneficiaries of these accounts are. But our tentative conclusion based on information available so far, it is only tentative, is that it does not appear that there is any Indian or any Indian legal entity, who is the beneficiary of these payment by Bofors.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I would like to have a clarification. When are you going to serve letter rogatory on Bofors itself?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am sure, as a former Foreign Service Officer he knows as much as I do that a letter rogatory cannot be served upon a private company or private person. A letter rogatory has to be served through the Police Department. This is what we are trying to do.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Have you not done yet?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We have served it upon the Swiss Police Department and asked for assistance. Sweden has tried under its European Mutual Assistance Treaty or Agreement. They have drawn a blank. We are trying. Sweden had access to all the documents.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am not asking for investigation in Switzerland. I asked you about your possible investigation or line of investigation in Sweden itself on Bofors.

**SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM:** I just pointed out to you that Sweden which had access to documents, had closed this inquiry because Sweden was not able to breach laws of secrecy which surround bank accounts. Sweden is not able to go forward and find out who the beneficiaries are. If Sweden had obtained that information, we would have got that from Sweden. Any way, as I have said, investigations are on and we are determined to pursue it.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):** I do not think that anything has remained for me to speak here particularly after M. Chidambaram has expressed his opinion on the subject. But I must say that I am very sorry that our colleagues from the opposition are not here. I was surprised that while Madhuji and Mr. Jaipal Reddy were asking for the discussion on the C&AG's report here, a Member, ...\*\*....there was arguing that it should not be discussed at all. So, I felt at that point of time that there was lot of divergence of opinion. But finally they made the choice of resignation and I am very sorry for that. After all, we owe something to our constituents. We are here for exchange of ideas on subjects, We cannot wrestle here and we cannot do anything physically. Ultimately we have to understand each other and express opinion on the subject. so I have not relished mass resignations by friends from the opposition.

Earlier as Syed Shahabuddin was saying, there are whips and sometimes under the whip one cannot respond to the conscience. In this case, maybe whips were from outside, by elders, and they were forced to respond. But I feel that it is a wrong decision.

Now at this point of time, when I think how we passed this year, I feel pained when I remember the Budget session. Upto this moment, I feel that we have wasted lot of our time either with Bofors or with Thakkar Commission. During the Budget session I had expressed that in the absence of even Budget committees we have no choice but to

discuss the Demands from various Ministries. We could not discuss the Demands of the Ministry of Defence, We would not discuss the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs, We could not discuss the Demands of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, which is basic to all developments.

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT):** We should have discussed Defence.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ:** Yes, we should have, but there was no time. Therefore, I feel we have not been very fair to our constituents who sent us to the Parliament. Many times the Demands were guillotined. Even at this point of time I have moved a resolution that at least we must discuss how the New Education Policy has worked in this country. There should be some feedback. There are issues which are very relevant to our life but we have not been discussing those issues. There is problem of unemployment in this country, there is problem of inflation, there is problem of housing for vast majority of people living in India. I had the privilege of being a member of the Public Undertakings Committee and I found some industries doing very well. But some industries are not doing very well at all and it is our concern that those industries must work very well because lot of money is being wasted. We did not take any care about that. Our banking sector is not responsive to the aspirations of the people. I have just been pleading that the banking sector must be brought under the purview of the Parliament. Some Committee of the parliament must look into what is happening in the banks. Chairmen of the banks are not answerable to anybody. They have become lords. There is lot of corruption. Many issues we have not discussed and to that extent we have not been feeling the prick of our conscience. We have not been serving the purpose for which we have been elected to this great House.

As I said, I was a member of the Bofors Committee. In this C&AG's Report, which I have had the privilege of studying because it

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

is my habit to just see what is presented to the Parliament, I found that at this point of time I know much more than what the C&AG has said. It is nothing new. Whatever must have been the cause of these resignations, I do not find anything new for the Opposition so that they could respond to the Report of the C&AG. There are so many things known to me but I must come to brass tacks and without wasting the time of this august House, I must say a couple of things about the whole situation.

The main question is the question of kickbacks. I satisfied myself in the Committee—this I must say for the first time—that the Prime Minister was very eager and he specifically mentioned to the Ministry that there should be no middlemen. On that I satisfied myself. Yes, as the C&AG says, this Prime Minister's direction could be a part of the agreement. But the C&AG does not consider one fact, while he has remarked this thing, that the Price Negotiating Committee worked very hard to get the prices reduced to the rock bottom. At least that sentence should have been here. That sentence is not here.

Then, as Mr. Chidambaram pointed out a paragraph, I also find myself in disagreement with the C&AG. But, first of all, I must say we must show respect to the institutions. I do not cast any aspersion on the high office of the C&AG and I find myself in agreement with Dr. Ambedkar. In fact, when I remember Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Ambedkar, I feel sometimes pained that it is very difficult for people like us now to maintain and nourish the institutions that those luminaries created. We must show respect to this office and it must go to the Public Account Committee. The Public Accounts Committee will dwell deeper and scrutinise because that is the highest Committee, much more above the C&AG. Of course, this House is supreme but we have given tremendous authority to the Public Accounts Committee. This Report will be dealt with in detail by the Public Accounts Committee, it will call the officers of

the Ministry of Defence and satisfy itself and this will be part of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. Some day it will be placed on the Table of the House. But, Sir, I find that in respect of one paragraph I am in disagreement in another way. This is para 11.9. I quote this paragraph again:

“Although the Ministry had decided in May 1985 that procurement of imported weapons and equipment would be made directly from the manufactures and agents eliminated, it did not obtain a categorical written assurance from Bofors in regard to the engagement of agents. According to the findings of the Joint Committee of Parliament, Bofors paid SEK 319.4 million (equivalent to almost Rs. 64 crores) to three companies not domiciled in India. In the absence of a suitable provision in the contract to exclude agents, no reduction in cost to the extent of payments made to the agents could be sought by the Ministry from Bofors.”

I humbly differ here. Having all the respect for the high office of the C&AG, I differ with the C&AG on one thing. In this paragraph the C&AG has closed the door so far as this amount of Rs. 64 crores is concerned. At this point I must say that as a Member of the Bofors Committee I was very much satisfied with the investigation that was done by the CBI and I was enlightened by their Report and I did my duty before the Committee and causally I had once said that we could ask Bofors to pay us Rs. 64 crores. And now that Mr. Chidambaram has said rightly that the CBI has continued to work on the brief that it has before it and the Government of India is in touch with Bofors, with the Swedish Government, closing the door like this is not correct. Maybe tomorrow the Government of India decides to ask Bofors to pay us Rs. 64 crores on the basis of investigation. So, according to this paragraph the C&AG has closed the door for that. This is not correct.

Sir, since I will be repeating now what many of my friends said particularly Mr. Chidambaram in his very brilliant speech, I

would only say, and I wish Mr. Chidambaram were here, but our able Defence Minister is here, he can get in touch with the Home Ministry because the CBI is under the Home Ministry.

17.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As I say, I don't have the copy of the Report, that was not proper for me to have it or have the note, but I take this august House into confidence today and inform you that the CBI had produced a very good Report on the basis of its investigation done outside, in Sweden, in UK, in Switzerland and in America, and since the CBI is continuing to probe into the matter, I would only wish that the CBI were asked to complete the Report and whatever portions are relevant and necessary for this Parliament, I would request, through you, Sir, the hon. Defence Minister—first of all I would urge upon him to kindly make it certain that the CBI concludes its probe as early as possible and whatever information according to the procedure is necessary to be shared with this Parliament, the Defence Minister must kindly put it before us to share that information with us. Thank you very much.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it was Fairfax affair with which the opposition launched their tirade. Investigation of the Fairfax affair resulted in a verdict that clearly

went against Shri V.P. Singh. The Bofors issue came after that. A detailed discussion was held on the Bofors issue, about four times in this House. A Parliamentary Committee was also constituted for this purpose and its Report was also presented to the House. I thought that there was nothing more left in the Bofors issue after the presentations of Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. But after that 'The Hindu' newspaper published reports claiming to make some revelations. The Home Minister gave a statement that the news report was being looked into and the matter relating to payments made by Bofors to three foreign companies was being investigated and the House would be informed of the findings. The information that has been given is quite comprehensive. There are difficulties in making investigations but once the initial difficulties are overcome and information is obtained with regard to recipients of commission, things would be clear. Now the question arises about the Comptroller-and-Auditor-General's Report which is generally referred to the Public Accounts Committee which scrutinizes the Report. Instead of referring it to the Public Accounts Committee, it is being discussed in the Lok Sabha. This matter is being discussed in the Rajya Sabha also. In this way both Houses are discussing this matter. In this context, I would emphasize that hon. Shri Madhu Dandavate and hon. Shri Reddi gave notice for its discussion in this House. We agreed to it although this was a matter for the Public Accounts Committee to scrutinize. But in this particular case the hon. Speaker allowed this matter to be discussed in the House as a special case so that right conclusions could be drawn to the satisfaction of one and all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have read paragraphs 11 and 12 of the CAG's report. None of these paragraphs contains any charges against the hon. Prime Minister. If a person is held guilty merely on the basis of an audit paragraph, a situation would come wherein several Government servants would be held guilty on the basis of audit reports presented by the Auditor-General to Parlia-



[Sh. Virdhi Chander Jain]

ment and Legislative Assemblies. A number of public representatives would also be held guilty. The Public Accounts Committees examine the matter, Public Accounts Committee of Parliament submit its report to the Parliament and Public Account Committees of the State Legislatures submit their reports to the respective state legislatures. Later the decisions of the Public Accounts Committee are implemented by the Central Government. Cases of corruption are referred to the C.B.I. and if the charges are proved. Chans are submitted and concerned individuals are prosecuted and convicted. It is wrong to level charges against the hon. Prime Minister and his Government on the basis of an audit paragraph. The call for the hon. Prime Minister's resignation is very much against democratic principles. Their decision of submitting resignation is also very wrong. These things have no place in democracy.

If they had really wanted a discussion, and they pressed for it under Rule 193 as this Short Duration Discussion was listed in the names of hon. Shri Dandavate and hon. Shri Reddy. After discussion has been allowed on their notices as a Short Duration Discussion, they are not coming forward and claiming they they cannot do so as it is beyond the jurisdiction of the Parliament. When the Public Accounts Committee of the House can scrutinize it, the Parliament, which is a supreme body, certainly has the authority to discuss it. I have read Articles 148 to 151 relating to powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. According to them his power is limited to accounts only. These Articles say—

[English]

“There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who shall be appointed

by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and shall only be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.”

[Translation]

On the basis of this provision they argue that the Auditor-General's powers are similar to those of a Supreme Court Judge this is an independent body and as we cannot discuss about the Supreme Court and its Judges we cannot do it in his case also. This is only a power given to remove him like a Judge of the Supreme Court but he does not enjoy any of the powers enjoyed by a Judge of the Supreme Court.

[English]

“The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament and, until provision in that behalf is so made, shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States...”

[Translation]

They have no other powers except in relation to the accounts. Article 151 says that—

[English]

“That reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of the Union shall be submitted to the President, who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament.

The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of a State shall be submitted to the



Governor of the State who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State”.

[*Translation*]

The powers of the Auditor-General are limited to checking irregularities on accounts. They have no right to pass judgements on who has committed an offence or indulged in corruption. In this context again, the scope of their powers does not include passing judgement on the quality of guns and their *inter-se* superiority. Only the Army and the supreme body has the authority to take decisions in such matters. Nobody other than an expert in the field would be the best judge. what I mean to say is that the content of this Report shows that the Auditor-General has exceeded his powers. It was improper on his part to make comments that the French gun would have been the best buy. In doing so he has exceeded his powers as this audit para was totally uncalled for. Hence the Report presented by him should not be given any Weightage. The Report of the J.P.C. on the other hand has been presented in a very clear-cut manner. After thoroughly examining the Bofors gun, Army officers, the Defence Secretary and General Sunderji reached the conclusion that this gun was most most suited to our needs. The J.P.C. re-examined the gun. In fact the Committee went on the spot, in my constituency, to examine the gun. The J.P.C. confirmed that the gun is of excellent quality, up-to-date and conforms to our needs. Not only this, the Committee also evaluated the cost of the weapon and it was proved that we have been benefited. There has not been any irregularity in the transaction. The hon. Home Minister has given full details of the commission agent. The mass resignation by hon. Members of the Opposition was totally uncalled for. Their dejection is evident from the fact that they are not participating in any constructive activity in the House. Our Government's performance in the last five years has been most praiseworthy. We have made lot

of progress in respect of targets fixed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. There has been tremendous development in the agricultural and industrial sectors. We have strengthened the economic conditions of farmers. The whole country has welcomed the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. We are about to pass the Panchayati Raj Bill introduced by our hon. Prime Minister. Such a law is to be enacted for urban areas also. However, the Opposition is creating obstacles in our path. So I would urge that these Bills be passed at the earliest. If opposition parties come in the way of passing these Bills, they would be held responsible for blocking them.

Our hon. Prime Minister wants to devolve certain powers to the *Gram Panchayats*. This will lead to the development of villages and upliftment of the poor.

Lastly, I want to say that this Report does not contain anything which casts aspersion on our Government or the hon. Prime Minister. The Opposition is putting pressure on our hon. Prime Minister to tender his resignation. I feel that this is most illogical on their part. We know that their strategy will fail. And the coming general elections would prove that people want only us to be in power. That would be a conclusive proof of the facility of all their current strategies.

17.59 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS-*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has received today letters from the following members resigning their seats in Lok Sabha:-

- (1) Shri Charanjit Singh Walia;
- (2) Shri Bhattam Srirama Murthy;

(3) S. Tarlochan Singh Tur; and

(4) Shri Teja Singh Dardi

The Speaker has accepted their  
resignations with immediate effect

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House  
stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow  
at 11.00 A.M.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Wednesday, July 26,  
1989/Sravana 4, 1911 (Saka)*

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