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DR. DATTA SAMANT: The Hon. Minister has said that the demand for this fibre has gone down in the country. On the contrary in the last budget he has given concessions of Rs. 30 per kg. for the polyester fibres and filaments. It is worth about Rs 700 crores for all these big bosses of Reliance, etc. It was told here that the customers will get these concessions relatively. In that case the cost of the polyester sarees must go down by Rs. 10 per piece it at all these concessions are passed on to the customers. So, the concessions that the Government has given are not passed on to the customers. This is stated by the Minister and by the Secretary also. Considering all these facts, I would like to know whether the Government will study the situationbecause the poor man is going to use the polyester-and see that these concessions are passed on to the poor consumers and also the demand goes up.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Because of these concessions only the demand has gone up from 40,000 tonnes in 1985-86 to 88,000 tonnes in 1987-88. This year we are expecting 1,10,000 tonnes. The intention of the Government is, these concessions should go to the actual user.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: What about the statement of the Minister and the Secretary?

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Speaker, Sir, many companies have taken licences for the installation of Polyester Fibre factories. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had faid the foundation stone of a Polyester Fibre factory on 23rd October, 1983 at Meghnagar in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh but the company has not installed any factory till today. Similarly, companies do take hicenses but do not set up any industry. May I know the action being taken against such persons and the progress made in starting this industry?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: As the hen, Member mentioned about Madhya

Pradesh they have not implemented the letter of intent. We have cancelled it. I do not know whether the foundation stone is there or not.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the contradictory problems in polyester manufacture. In Kerala Mavoor Rayon factory is closed because of non availability of bamboos and labour trouble. Similarly in many areas such industries which make polyester fibre are closed. The reason for it is that the import is permitted and the same parties are given licence to import this material from abroad and, therefore, they are keeping the factories idle here and throwing away the natural resources that are available. At the same time smuggling of polyester fibre is increasing. Last year maximum amount of smuggled article was polyester fibre. That had been pointed out in the Finance Minister's report and the Commerce Minister was also concerned about it. I would like to know whether the Industries Minister is aware about it and what steps are you going to take to make them function and produce this material in our country using our own facility and also to curtail import?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, 1 specifically asked about Mavoor Rayon.

[Translation]

Scheme to generate bydroelectric power in Bihar

*266. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Government have prepared any scheme to generate hydroelectric power from river waters in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) if not whether Government propose to conduct a specific study in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP-NATH RAI): (a) to (c) The Central Electricity Authority has made an assessment of the hydro-electric power potential of the river waters in Bihar and identified 23 schemes with an aggregate hydro-electric potential of 538 MW at 60% load factor.

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Mr. Speaker. Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state how much power is being generated under the Kosi Hydro-Electric Project; whether this generation is according to the target fixed and if not, the action being taken by the Government to achieve the target?

SHRI KALNATH RAI: Mr. Speaker. Sir, the total potential of the Kosi Project 1s 20 MW and it should at least generate 15-16 million units in a year but it talls short by about 13 million units. This is because of silting and growth of vegetation in the rivers With the result, full quantity of water is not available to run the machines. In order to deal with this problem, the Government of India had constituted a committee which submitted its report in August 1987. According to this Report, Rs. 28 lakh will be required to improve the working of this project. This plant is to be revitalised. A detailed report on the project is still awaited from the Bihar Government. This work is to be done by the State Government because this is not a Central Project

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, secondry, I want to know the progress made in the construction work of the proposed hydro-electric power project and the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Koyal Kora Project of 710 MW for Southern Bihar is under the consideration of the Central Government. A hydro-electric power project generally

takes 7-8 years to complete.

Pak programmes viewed in Delbi

*268. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH:

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

- (a) whether Government have been able to identyfy the causes due to which transmission of Pakistani TV programmes to Delhi and other parts of the country is possible;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what measures are being taken to contain this intrusion and also to ensure effective transmission of the national and regional programmes to the people in the border areas?

[English]

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

Statement

Some parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan close to the international border receive TV signals from Pakistan because of their proximity to the transmitting stations operating across the border. However, freak signals through abnormal propagation of electro-magnetic waves caused occasionally by peculiar weather conditions are some times received at far off places. The phenomenon is not unique to Pakistan signals alone.

Priority has been assigned to the expansion of TV service in the border areas of the country. A number of schemes have been included in VII Plan of Doordarshan for strengthening of TV service of the border areas of the country. On implementation of the schemes, TV service is expected to be available to about 86% population in the border districts of the country, as against the National average