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Tuesday, November 10, 1987

Kartika 19, 19८9 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Ninth Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 10, 1987/  
Kartika 19, 1909 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharya, how is it that you are sitting all alone ?

AN HON. MEMBER : They have come.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You heard the cry for help...?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 41—  
Shri Prakash Chandra—Missing...? Shri  
Subhash Yadav.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Shortage of Power in Hydel Generation

\*41. †SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there will be a considerable shortfall of power in the Seventh Five Year Plan target ;

(b) whether thermal power generation target has by and large been achieved but hydel generation has been lower ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken by Government to meet the situation and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI  
SUSHILA ROHTAGI : (a) to (d). A  
Statement is given below :

#### Statement

(a) to (d). During April to October, 1987 thermal generation was 82.65 billion units as compared with a programme of 81.57 billion units. Hydel generation was 29.93 billion units while the programme was 34.44 billion units. The measures which are being taken to augment the availability of power include optimisation of thermal generation, expediting commissioning of new capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, reduction of transmission and distribution losses, and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures. Power generation during April to October, 1987 has shown an increase of 8.4% over the corresponding period of last year. All efforts are being made to achieve the programme of power generation by the end of the Seventh Plan to the extent possible.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the hon. Minister tell that...

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : If you have a question, then ask.

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : I have a question.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : The hon. Member was not aware that he will have to ask a Supplementary Question.

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : I was not aware that I will have to consult Shri Bairagi.

MR. SPEAKER : Why did not you tell me before hand about your difficulty ?

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : I want to know as to what is the demand and the

generating capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan? This is my first Question. My second Question is that...

MR. SPEAKER : Will you ask both the questions simultaneously or one by one? I will give you another chance.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, during the Seventh Five Year Plan period there will be shortage of 10 per cent in power generation. The availability will be less by 10 per cent as compared to the demand.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister is aware of the complaints by a large number of Electricity Boards that there has been a long delay in the clearance of projects at the Central level.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Today the job has been done automatically.

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER : There was an urgency.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : When the Speaker is silent, the consent is implicit. (Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I did not want to waste the time of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : It is like the bride!

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Sir, there has been a consistent complaint that the projects sent for clearance by the State Electricity Boards are being delayed at the Central level. For instance, Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board has sent for clearance of Muddanur thermal power project and it has been pending for a long time. They have been putting unnecessary queries. They have raised queries with regard to the coal linkages and all these things.

All those matters could expeditiously be settled by calling for the meeting of the concerned authorities from the Electricity Board and the State Authorities. Will the hon. Minister assure that there will not be any

delay in giving clearances to these State projects and will the hon. Minister see that the Muddanur thermal power project in Andhra Pradesh is given clearance.

MR. SPEAKER : Then there will be no shortfall.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, how far this particular question is directly concerned or otherwise with the first point, I do not know. But all the same—...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is relevant. The Speaker has to decide that.

MR. SPEAKER : She is just only appealing.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : As far as I am aware, I think, this particular project that he has mentioned, has been given coal linkage and the rest of the things are under consideration because I feel it is coming up in one of these sessions.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from Madam Minister that during this Seventh Five Year Plan how many hydel projects are lying pending for sanction by the Energy Ministry and for clearance by the Department of Environment? Is there any possibility of early sanction of the proposed Bodh Ghat project of Madhya Pradesh among those projects?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : It will be difficult at the moment to tell the number of pending projects and stage of their consideration.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, Kerala is faced with a severe power crisis. We are solely dependent on hydel projects for our power generation.

MR. SPEAKER : You will be saving Kerala from pollution!

SHRI SURESH KURUP : But the problem is, now there is 7 hours power-cut per day.

AN HON. MEMBER : 5 hours.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : It is reduced to 5 hours. All these years we have been demanding for a thermal power plant and at one stage honourable Shri Vasant Satheji gave assurances that the technical clearance will be given very soon, but nothing has come about. I would like to know from the Minister when this thermal power plant will be cleared and whether the Union Government intends to help Kerala to face this severe power shortage.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, as far as this thermal power plant is concerned, the Minister for Energy and also the Chief Minister met me during the last Session and I pointed out to them that the ball was in their court. We had already sent certain queries, or asked for certain information about the financial projections etc. that were required and that information was yet to come for the CEA to study the projects. That is yet to come even today. So, if the hon. Member takes up the matter and reminds his Chief Minister—well, the problem is not with the Centre.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister that in part (b) of the question it is clear that there is a shortfall in the hydel generation. Now, it is a well-known fact that with regard to hydel generation when large projects have to be sanctioned, there is a terrible amount of environmental disturbance. Mini hydel is the source of power generation in the Western and European countries today. Why doesn't India take it up because the potential of our river systems in the North-East, the entire Gangetic plain and the country is tremendous. It has also technologically been proven that a 4 ft. to 5 ft. drop can generate power. So, as the gestation period of large projects is there naturally the mini hydel plants would solve our power problems to a great extent. Does the Government consider this as an important thrust area or not.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I absolutely appreciate and I think it is a very very good question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Not appreciate only, but react also.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : React also and favourably too Sir.

The fact is that we have a large potential of water, about 5000 MW, which should be tapped, which should be harnessed. Recently we have had a discussion with the Planning Commission in this connection. As a demonstration and as a model, NHPC has taken up 4 projects. Though the number is only 4, we want to see whether they work on them successfully. After that, they will be given to the State Governments and they will take up in their own States. At the same time, a study has been instituted recently. I took it up personally with the Planning Commission. They are preparing a paper, how we can make a thrust to the small, mini and micro projects and utilise the potentials to the maximum extent possible. We do find that with little standardisation of all the equipment—we have the technology—we would be able to succeed in the direction.

But at the same time, other bigger projects also have to go ahead. I think, hon. Members will agree to that also.

MR. SPEAKER : Next. Shrimati Kishori Sinha. That is all.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, I was always trying to catch your eye.

MR. SPEAKER : Try next time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The complaint is, your eyes are very slippery !

MR. SPEAKER : They have to be. Otherwise they will get quite fixed up !

#### Fixation of Drug Prices

\*42. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian drug manufacturers have submitted the data needed to refix the prices of their products under the new drug price policy before October 1, this year ;

(b) if so, whether the new prices have been fixed ;

(c) if so, whether these prices are higher than existing prices of these drugs ; and

(d) what steps Government intend to take in case the manufacturers have not submitted their data ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Some applications in this regard have been received.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Where any manufacturer or importer of a bulk drug or formulation fails to furnish the information required under the DPCO, 1987, the Government is empowered to fix a price in respect of such bulk drug or formulation as the case may be, on the basis of such information as may be available with the Government, if necessary.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when do the Government propose to fix the drug prices. Will the Government not feel handicapped in fixing the prices, in the absence of relevant data about the cost of production? Do the Government propose to take action against those manufacturers who have not submitted necessary information to the Government?

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : As I said in the main part of the answer, in part (d), where any manufacturer or importer of a bulk drug or formulation fails to furnish the information required, the Government is empowered under the DPCO to fix the price in bulk drug or formulation, as the case may be, on the basis of such information as is available with the Government. We have received quite a good number of applications from quite a number of companies.

About the question of fixation of price, we have given them the deadline and within the deadline, they have submitted a number of applications. In respect of those from whom we have not received any data, we will be fixing the prices, on the basis of information available with us. In fact, some of them are already with the BICP. The cost study is being done. Within the next month or so, we shall be able to come out with a new price list.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : May I know from the Minister in view of the failure of the drug manufacturers to coope-

rate with the Government, whether it would nationalise the drug industry or at least would it start production facilities for those drugs in the public sector?

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Essential drugs are being manufactured both in the public sector and also private sector. Therefore, the question of nationalisation of drug industry does not arise. We have had cooperation in case of price fixation and as I have said, a number of applications have been received from the companies.

[Translation]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI : Has the Government of India issued directions that drug manufacturing will be done through the Small Scale Industry Corporations and is it a fact that sub-standard drugs manufactured by the small scale industries are being distributed in the rural areas because of which hundreds of children have died of dysentery, particularly in Bastar District? What the hon. Minister would like to tell about this step of encouraging the small industries in this field and selecting the rural areas for using these medicines as an experiment?

[English]

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : The small sector units are being given preference. In fact, there is reservation of certain items exclusively for the small sector.

The question of quality control will be more related to the Ministry of Health because that is the Ministry which is looking after it. We do appreciate, in fact, we have come out with these new drug measures which we brought out in December, 1986. The country is facing problems in some respects on quality control. In fact, we have tried to emphasise this. We have taken up with the Ministry of Health and we have talked to them.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is a fact that due to new drug policy, prices of almost all essential drugs have been increased from 40% to 100%.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : We have not revised anything.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Prices have increased in the open market. Prices have shown an upward trend after your announcement of the new drug policy.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that a Committee has been constituted for fixing up of the prices of essential drugs and, if so, who are the Members of this Committee, whether the representatives from Indian Medical Association have been included in this Committee or not, and whether this Committee has submitted any recommendation?

**SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH :** The question of prices having been raised is the main question asked by the hon. Lady Member. In fact, the thrust of the question is as to why the manufacturers have not applied for an upward revision of the prices or downward revision of the prices. I have answered that the question does not arise. The applications are still under scrutiny. Therefore, the hon. Member's allegation that prices have gone up in the market is absolutely wrong. The prices will go up when the Government takes into consideration the increases made. The prices will go up by about 10-15%. But, as on now, no price has gone up except that revisions have been done by the Department from time to time prior to December, 1986. But, as a result of the new policy, new measures, no prices have gone up.

As regards the Committee, there is no Committee on price revision. But there was a Committee which was set up to find out the list of category 2 drugs, that is, essential drugs. In that, we had representatives of the Medical Association, in fact, suggested by the Ministry of Health. There were two medical practitioners who were present. They were Members of that Committee. They studied the whole thing and the report has been submitted to the Government and the list of category 2 drugs has come out already.

[Translation]

**SHRI MADAN PANDEY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that the prices of the medicines have skyrocketed? Though we belong to a category who have not to purchase the medicines and as such do not feel the strain of buying them but is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that in spite of the medicines manufactured by the IDPL, which is a Government undertaking, being of high quality, the undertaking is not being encouraged due to the pressure on the Government by the multinational

companies for increasing the prices of the medicines and at the same time, the efforts are made to bring bad name to these Government undertakings? Keeping in view the above, will the hon. Minister try to streamline the functioning of the IDPL and make arrangements to produce more medicines in it and market them at reasonable rates as well?

[English]

**SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH :** The main question does not relate to the performance of IDPL. Yet, for the information of the hon. Member and also for the information of the House, I would like to put it on record that sometime last year or in the beginning of this year, I have said on the floor of this House, the performance of the IDPL has improved and we would be able to turn the corner by the end of 1988. But I am very happy to announce that the IDPL has already—since June this year—started making cash profits and it is on the upward trend. In fact, this new Drug Policy, it has helped the IDPL and also the other Public Sector Units. It has already started making profits.

#### Clearance to Vijayawada Thermal Power Plant Stage-III

\*43. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the clearance to Vijayawada Thermal Power Plant Stage-III, proposed to be set up in the Andhra Pradesh, has been further delayed ;

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

(c) the likely time by which the above plant will be cleared ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A feasibility report in regard to Stage-III (1x500 MW) of the Vijayawada Thermal Power Station was received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) from the Andhra Pradesh State



Electricity Board (APSEB) in September, 1986. However, several aspects, including clearance of the State Pollution Control Board, availability of land for ash disposal and confirmation of availability of water, had not been tied up. The APSEB have been requested for necessary clarifications, details of transmission system and for information relating to cost of implementation of the environmental safeguards, which are awaited.

The proposed scheme could be considered for techno-economic approval only after the requisite inputs and clearances have been obtained by APSEB, as indicated to them by the CEA.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Sir, Andhra Pradesh is suffering for want of power. While 12000 million units are necessary, at present only 9000 million units are produced or generated. While thanking the hon. Minister for Energy for assuring our hon. Chief Minister only very recently that the Government's best cooperation would be extended in regard to certain energy schemes from the State of Andhra Pradesh including the one Gas-based at Narasapur, I would like to bring to the notice of our hon. Minister that VTPS is one of the best-run Thermal Power Stations in the country and there is an urgent need to clear the Vijayawada Thermal Power Plant Stage-III. In fact, the hon. State Minister has, in her reply, stated that these aspects including the clearance of the State Pollution Control Board, availability of land for ash disposal and confirmation of availability of water, these are all available in plenty. There is the Krishna river. Water is abundantly available there. The VTPS authorities have taken hundreds of acres of land for disposal of this ash. Regarding Pollution, even about the present one's—electrostatic precipitator's—use, the houses near-by do not feel this pollution. So, these are very small matters. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would use his good offices with the CEA to examine the techno-economic approval and see that it is cleared at the earliest.

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** Sir, only the other day—three days back—the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Shri N.T. Rama

Rao met me with his officers including the Chairman of the State Electricity Board Shri Tata Rao and brought this to my notice personally as well as the other problem of shortage due to hydel shortage in Andhra Pradesh. I had taken initiative in taking up the matter with the State Electricity Board of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and their Chief Ministers, and I am glad to say that from both the States approximately 200-300 million units of power from each State is being given to Andhra Pradesh to make up their shortage. This will make up the shortage. Still there is shortage ; it is about four million. It will be made up. We are trying to help Andhra Pradesh in every possible manner. As far as this Vijayawada Expansion project is concerned, I clarified to them that two aspects need to be cleared apart from other things that we have asked for coal-linkage from Singareni because unless Singareni produces more coal and that coal is assured, we will not be able to supply coal to this Plant. Vijayawada is one of our best-run Stations and I am sure that expansion of Vijayawada will help Andhra Pradesh and we will help it fully and we will consider more sympathetically. As far as CEA is concerned, from our side, there is no problem.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** I am very happy and we will express our thanks to the hon. Minister for making all efforts to help our State to meet the shortage and as the hon. Minister has just now pointed out, the main crux of the problem is coal-linkage. Already, the Department of Environment has cleared this Stage-III. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry will coordinate with the other Ministries i.e. Department of Coal etc. and see that coal is made available, apart from Singareni. In spite of his efforts, coal production is not making much headway.

From other coal mines, even linkage is not fixed. There is a Muddunuru open cast mine proposal. If the Government provide adequate funds, from there also, coal linkage can be fixed. In the light of this, I enquire from the Hon. Minister what steps is he going to take to see that the coal linkage problem is solved and this project can be taken up at the earliest not only to help our State but to benefit the entire Southern grid ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** As far as coal linkage is concerned, coal also is with the same Ministry. I have already taken up the matter with the Chairman of Singareni Coal Fields. He is meeting me today itself and we want to produce more coal in Singareni. As far as money is concerned, there is no shortage of funds. We have already provided for adequate funds to develop coal in the Singareni area. It is a question of expediting only the efficiency and production. It will not be feasible and economical to bring coal from other areas like Orissa or somewhere else, to have this linkage. Linkage has essentially to be with the Singareni and we are trying to see that it is expedited.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :** Apart from the coal, Sir, in the earlier question, the Hon. Member has mentioned about land being available. With your permission, may I just clarify that point also ?

About thousand acres of land would be required for this particular project. But we find that only 385 acres of land has so far been acquired and out of the balance 615 acres, 325 acres is reported to be forest land and 290 acres is the Government land. So, clearance for these also will have to be ensured. I hope, the Hon. Member will think of that.

As regards the specific project asked in the earlier question, that is, Muddunuru Project, I am happy to say that the scheme has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority in its meeting on the 2nd November.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Kuppuswamy, do you want to say something about Vijayawada ?

**SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY :** I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government will consider installation of small power stations in the capacity of 2.5 KW in the various districts of Tamil Nadu and especially in Coimbatore ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next Question.

#### Guidelines on Wage Policy of Public Enterprises

\*46. †**SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :**  
**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines to the employees of public enterprises for evolving parameters of the wage policy ;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued ;

(c) whether these guidelines have been taken into consideration by the heads of the public enterprises when wage settlement are concluded by the management of individual enterprises ; and

(d) whether any complaints have been made by workers' organisations to the Ministry for flouting these guidelines ?

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

#### Statement

(a) Government have issued guidelines to the administrative Ministries and in turn to the enterprise managements to help them conclude wage agreement with their employees.

(b) According to these guidelines, the substantial portion of increases in Wage bills consequent on wage settlement are required to be absorbed by way of increase in productivity and other measures of cost reduction. It also envisages that targets of internal generation of resources and additional resource mobilisation should not get affected in anyway. The existing output norms are to be reviewed so as to achieve improved aggregate efficiency. It also lays down the limits of wage increases and tenure of the agreement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No such complaints have been received.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked in the main question whether the Government has issued any guidelines for the workers of public enterprises. It has been replied that the concerned Ministries have been issued guidelines which means that the Government

has felt that by issuing the guidelines, their duty is over and nothing more is to be done by it. I am of the view that the Government should ensure whether the guidelines issued by them have been made known to the workers through T.D. and if these have been brought to the knowledge of the workers, whether they have been implemented properly or not? Secondly, according to my information, different types of guidelines have been issued to different States or industries. I would like to know through you whether the guidelines issued by the Government will be made known to the workers of the different public undertakings and whether the Government will issue elaborate guidelines at national level?

[English]

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** Sir, clear guidelines have been issued to the administrative Ministries. They are passing it on to the managements of the concerned departments. Government is very concerned that the guidelines should be followed by the management.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :** The hon. Minister has just now said that the Ministry is very concerned about this thing. I want to know that when the Ministry is concerned about this and every one has been appraised of the guidelines also and this has been decided that the action will be taken and is taken also in the light of these guidelines, then why did strike continue for a long period of 60 to 70 days in HEC, Ranchi? The reason for the strike was that the management was not prepared to take action under these guidelines because of which the workers had to go on strike. During the strike period repressive measures were taken as there was collusion between the management and the Government as a result of which the strike had to be withdrawn. But in spite of the withdrawal of the strike, the management is resorting to repressive measures even at present. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister that in the light of the guidelines, what action you propose to take in the case of HEC employees and when?

[English]

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** As far

as this particular unit is concerned, I need a separate notice.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** The Minister has replied that guidelines are given by the Administrative Ministry. There is a Bureau of Public Enterprises which is said to be the BPE and which we interpret in our language as Blood Pressure Escalation Unit!

It seems that the role of this BPE is not at all stated by the Minister. He only said that administrative guidelines are given and the administrative guidelines given are to pay according to profitability. There is a constitutional guideline that reasonable minimum wages should be paid and if the role of the BPE is not required in that, why can't they terminate them and dissolve them?

Recently in the interim settlement, the BPE played a role to pay to the supervisors in one term and to the workers in another. Therefore a strike also took place. If that is the case, they can terminate them.

In the other way round, the constitutional guarantee given to the workers is that salary will be paid, minimum wages will be paid. Now in most of the areas minimum wages paid are below the poverty line. I don't know whether the Hon. Minister of Industry is aware that public sector units are paying minimum wages which are below the poverty line. In this respect I would like to know the guidelines which they want to give. The present position is not at all satisfactory, I would like an explanation from the Minister.

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** On 7th January 87, the Government issued an office memorandum laying down certain important parameters for the guidance of the Administrative Ministry and in turn the Enterprises Management in their wage agreements with the non-executive employees.

If the hon. Member wants to know the entire details I will pass them on to him.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** This is an important issue which concerns 21 lakh workers and 50% industrialisation. I have asked for a full discussion in the last five or six sessions; but you have not allowed it.

MR. SPEAKER : I never stop any discussion. It is only the time factor which you all fix.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : The Minister has said that guidelines are given. But my criticism is that the whole increase in the wages is linked with the profitability. I would like to tell you frankly that five-six units in Richardson and Crudas in Bombay have more than 100 years old machinery. Nobody has replaced them. The Birlas Unit in Bombay also has very old machinery and the Birlas has just scrapped it. One of the previous managers has swallowed crores of rupees and left it. This is the feature of all public sector units.

All the guidelines are for four year settlement and it should not be more than ten years and the workers should get compulsory industrial DA. When any agreement comes here, all the bureaucrats stop it or send it back.

*(Interruptions)*

This is what is happening in the public sector units.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Samant, are you addressing them or me ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I am feeling hurt, Sir.

Whatever broad guidelines you are giving to the public sector units are outdated. The Government has never thought about it and therefore relating to each unit as per their profitability, as per their working and as per the duration of the settlement, the quantum rise to be given and compulsion to reduce the existing D.A. Are you going to take into account all these things ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Sir, after careful consideration the Government have decided the guidelines.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Is the Government aware that interim relief for public sector undertakings has not been granted in West Bengal and the workers are planning for a strike this month ? I would like to know what steps have been taken by the Government to see to it that interim relief is granted to the public sector

units in West Bengal ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : In August 1987 the Labour Ministry has issued Press release regarding interim relief. The interim relief itself is a big subject and, as such, I need a separate notice on this.

#### Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

\*47. †SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities have increased in the country during the last six months ;

(b) if so, how far the prices of essential commodities have increased ; and

(b) the steps being taken to maintain the prices of essential commodities in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). A state- ment is given below.

#### Statement

There has been a mixed trend in the behaviour of prices of essential commodities during the last six months in as much as the Wholesale Price Indices of several commodit- ies showed an upward trend while the Wholesale Price Indices of several other commodities either remained steady or declined. During the last six months ending 17th October 1987 (i.e. between the week ending 18-4-1987 and 17-10-1987), the all commodities wholesale price index registered an increase of 7.1% as compared to 5.7% in the corresponding period of last year. During this period, the wholesale price indices of cereals has gone up by 10%, pulses by 19.3%, edible oils by 19.6% and sugar by 2.1%. Wholesale Price Indices of several commodities including fish, coffee, atta, gingelly oil, petroleum products, soft coke, bread, dry cells, matches, etc. either declined or remained steady during this period.

2. To contain the prices, the Govern- ment has taken a number of measures. The

main thrust of the Government policy has been to increase production of various essential commodities, particularly those which are in short supply. Other measures include import of some essential commodities to augment domestic supplies, banning or regulating export of some essential commodities, strengthening and expanding the Public Distribution System and strict enforcement of provisions of Essential Commodities Act and other similar legislations against hoarders, blackmarketeers by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

3. In recent months, prices in general have been under pressure on account of the widespread drought conditions and seasonality factors. To meet the situation, Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories have been advised to strengthen Public Distribution System, press into operation mobile vans, review continuously the availability and prices of essential commodities through Committees set up at the State and District level, intensify the dehoarding operations and take strict actions against hoarders and blackmarketeers in accordance with the provisions of Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations. The Central Government has increased allocations of wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils of the States for distribution through their net-work of fair price shops. The prices and availability of essential commodities are being reviewed and monitored on a continuing basis. The information received from States and UTs shows that so far 2,900 additional fair price shops have been opened since August this year and more than 200 mobile vans are operating in various States.

4. Meetings have been held with representatives of trade and industry requesting them to take voluntary steps for containment of the prices. As a result of discussions with representatives of trade and industry, they have voluntarily reduced/contained the price of vanaspati, soaps, maida, tea, etc. Producers of butter have agreed for augmenting their supplies and maintaining the price line.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is an old saying that nobody can forecast about death and prices. But this saying has since been proved false

as everybody knows about prices now-a-days. Prices go up every year and never fall. Once the price of a commodity goes up, it never declines. The hon. Minister has himself admitted that during the past six months, the wholesale prices of foodgrains have increased by 10 per cent and that of pulses and edible oils by 19.3 per cent and 19.6 per cent respectively. Besides, if you have a glance over the market prices, you will find that the price of wheat, which was selling at Rs. 150 per quintal six months back, is now Rs. 200 per quintal. The price of potatoes has risen to Rs. 5 from Rs. 2.50 per kg. during the last six months. Similarly, the price of onion has risen from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 6 per kg. In view of this, I can say that during this period the prices rise every year. If you see the wholesale price index, you will find that the prices rise during this period—April to November—every year.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the prices rise during this particular season every year and what steps Government take to contain the price rise? Why do the prices increase during this season and what steps are proposed by the Government in this regard?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member's submission is correct and I agree with him. But it is good that the situation is not that bad. I have admitted in my reply that there is no doubt that there has been an increase in the prices of essential commodities. I have stated in detail in my statement that the prices of some commodities have declined whereas the prices of some other commodities have registered an increase. But generally speaking, the price rise this year has been more as compared to the last year because the situation has deteriorated due to fall in production, drought conditions and to some extent hoarding of commodities. I have given several reasons for the price rise in my statement.

The hon. Member has just now said that the price of wheat has increased. There is an upward trend in wheat. Even otherwise, the price of wheat generally goes up every year during the lean period. This year, the production has been less and speculations about the next crop are being made right now. Supposing, we are not going to have a good crop, this too has a bearing on the

prices. As a result of this, there has been some increase in the price of wheat. We are constantly monitoring the situation and will take further steps to tackle the situation. There is a slight upward trend overall but the increase in the prices of pulses has been particularly more. This price rise is attributed to low production as a result of which the availability is less. The Government has decided to import pulses through NAFED, S.T.C. and State Cooperatives. These agencies are identifying the countries from where the pulses could be imported. The position of edible oils this time has been quite difficult as compared to the past. The prices of edible oils have risen tremendously and the Government have taken a number of steps in this regard. Firstly, the public distribution system has been further strengthened. The quantity of edible oils for distribution through public distribution system has been raised substantially. In October-November alone, the quantity has been increased by two lakh tonnes. This quantity is proposed to be further increased in December for distribution through fair price shops. The allocation of vanaspati has been increased and the prices thereof made voluntary. I have instructed almost all the Chief Ministers in this regard and I am happy that they have cooperated with the Centre in this regard. Essential commodities worth about Rs. 10.21 crores have been seized during the last three months. Raids have been conducted at a number of places and many persons have been arrested. I have given instructions to step up these measures further. The total seizures this year have been to the tune of Rs. 16 crores as compared to Rs. 11 crores last year. So far as edible oil is concerned, we have decided to release the imported oil in the open market. The S.T.C. has been told to auction the imported edible oil in the open market. The major Centres too will auction it. To begin with, they will auction 50 thousand tonnes. Thereafter, the auctions will be done repeatedly and the quantity too will be increased. Efforts will be made to bring the prices down by removing the shortage of edible oils in the open market. Similarly, the prices of onions and tomatoes have risen tremendously. This is a seasonal factor. The shortage has been due to absence of rains. The situation has now changed to some extent. The Government have taken a number of steps to contain prices. It is certain that had we not taken all these steps,

the price rise would have been much more. We have further strengthened the price distribution system and opened new fair price shops. The supply of goods to the fair price shops too has been increased.

**SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we see every year that at the time of harvesting season in April and May, the prices of foodgrains remain generally low. But when the same foodgrains reach the middlemen, their prices start rising. The Government did open fair price shops but the intended benefits are not reaching the consumers. In my view, the reason for this is that a very low commission is given to the fair price shops owners. Their general complaint is that they do not get indent for supplies unless they grease the palms of the employees of the Food and Civil Supplies Department. That is why they have to make good the money paid as bribe. At the same time, the commodities in the rural areas are sold at comparatively higher prices and quantity-wise too they are supplied less. If a family is entitled to draw three kilograms of sugar, only 2½ kgs. is given to them. The rest of the sugar is sold in the black market. They themselves indulge in hoarding. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government have any scheme to run the fair price shops themselves instead of allotting them to the fair price shop holders so as to do away with hoarding and exploitation being done by the middlemen ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** They too will be amongst our brothers.

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** I fully share the concern expressed by the hon. Member. He said that the prices of foodgrains keep low at the time of harvest, but once they leave the granary of the farmer, the prices go up. But now it is rare that we come across such a situation. The position which was there in regard to the foodgrains 4-6 months back is no more there. We are thinking as to how to unearth wheat stock and supply more rice to the consumers. All these things depend on production. There are people who indulge in the hoarding of these commodities too. We have fixed the limit of stocks and have conducted raids at many places. The hon. Member has also stated that the fair price shops are not yielding benefits to the consumers. I would like to submit very humbly that the fair price

shops have rendered a number of benefits to the consumers. Had the fair price shops not been there, had the buffer stock not been there and had the public distribution system not been there, the situation would have been far more serious. In reply to the hon. Member's submission, I would like to say that the margin offered to the fair price shop dealers is less and some State Governments have written to us in this connection. We have asked for some information from them in regard to the fixation of margin because the margin is fixed by the State Governments in consultation with the Centre. If some State Governments ask us in this connection, we do look into it, because they too should get a reasonable margin. But I do not think that that is the only reason for theft or pilferage. They also complain and I have also received such complaints that the Supervisors extort money from them. I have my own suspicion that this complaint is genuine. I have talked to a number of fair price shop dealers. Though they want to speak out the truth but they hesitate. However, the only solution to this problem is that the work of supervision should be entrusted to the people. It is in this context that I have written to the State Governments suggesting them to form a committee of five consumers for each fair price shop which should not only be advisory in nature but should also be given the work relating to supervision. The women should especially be enrolled on these committees. If the work of supervision is entrusted to the people, the shortcomings in the system would be removed. The State Governments have informed that the suggestion is receiving their consideration and I hope it will be implemented.

**SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a detailed reply, I think the hon. Minister has covered most of the aspects. From his reply, it seems that most of the responsibilities are on the State Governments. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the State Governments which have agreed to implement his suggestion and those which do not agree with him. I would also like to know whether the officers of the Central Government conduct surprise checks on the fair price shops or not; if so, the outcome thereof?

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** I thank the

hon. Member for appreciating my reply by describing it as encouraging. I want to tell him that encouragement is the first requirement in the accomplishment of a good work. Encouragement is a must.

The second point which he raised was about the extent to which the State Governments were cooperating. My experience in this regard is that all the State Governments are giving cooperation. The Centre is giving them full cooperation and on their part the State Governments too are extending their full cooperation. So far as my Ministry, i.e. the Ministry of Food, is concerned, we are receiving full cooperation from the States. They have tried to implement all that I have suggested. I have written to them today itself stressing the need for stepping up efforts for de-hoarding and for taking other steps.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Dandavateji.

**SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may also please be allowed to ask a supplementary question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Three Congress Members have already asked supplementary questions. Others are also sitting in the House. I am seeing you also. You are very much in my sight. Both my eyes are working all right. I had called your name yesterday also.

[English]

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that in his statement, he has tried to conceal more and reveal less. For instance, he has stated in his statement that the wholesale price indices of several commodities showed an upward trend while the wholesale price indices of several other commodities either remained steady or declined during the last six months.

Will the hon. Minister agree that as far as the price level is concerned, and as far as the consumers are concerned, what is of significance to them is not the wholesale price indices, but it is the retail price indices? Will he also agree that the inference that he has drawn regarding the price rise would be different if he takes into account the retail price index and whether on the basis of the retail price index, the picture is far more dismal?

And if it is so, will you ensure that as far as public distribution system in various States is concerned, better supply will be made available to them so that they will be able to check the rise in prices and give the necessary supply at a cheaper rate ?

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member, Prof. Madhu Dandavate for raising this question. With all humility I would like to tell him that I have not tried to conceal anything and he is free to reveal anything which I have concealed.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** You did not do it deliberately.

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** Please wait, I am only rebutting your accusation. Now, what I wish to say is, I am not very good at figures. Let me confess, I am not as good a juggler at figures as Prof. Dandavate is. I do not believe in the jugglery of figures. I made a Statement. Now, so far as the retail prices are concerned, of course, that is a matter of more material concern to the people of India and perhaps the retail prices also, if Prof. Madhu Dandavate does not mind my saying so, are better known to Mrs. Dandavate and Mrs. Bhagat than him and me. They know better because they run the kitchen.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** But I am speaking on the provocation of my wife.

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** I am paying you a compliment and consequently it is a compliment to me also.

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** I am glad that he agrees that she is provocative.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** She would like the Minister to be more provocative.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not innovative ?

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** So, that is why I say, so far as the retail prices are concerned, the battle against the price can succeed only with the cooperation of the people and vigilance. You have to combine the strength of the Government and the strength of the consumers as also the strength of the trading community. I have suggested to all the Chief Ministers that they should

have Price Monitoring Committee at the State Level and the District Level. They should also review not only the statutory availability of the prices of statutorily fixed items but other items also. I have listed 23 items so that this can be done.

As far as his suggestion that the distribution system should be further improved and strengthened, I would like to tell that 3000 new shops have been opened in the drought affected areas during the last few months. We are doing our best to strengthen the distribution system. We are making supplies available to the various State Governments so that people get the benefit. And as I said, the necessity and beneficial effect of the distribution system in this country have proved more now when we are in a difficult situation.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the rising prices have caused anxiety among the middle class and the poor people and this rise in prices year after year is telling upon the people very badly but Government has not been able to check this trend. The hon. Minister has given hoarding, blackmarketing and profiteering as the reasons for rise in prices. He has said that raids have also been conducted. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what punishment was awarded to the persons who were apprehended in the raids and what are the names of the persons so punished ? Secondly, the purchasing power of the people has gone down due to floods and drought. Will the hon. Minister arrange to supply essential commodities to the flood victims at subsidised rates, most of whom are either the people below poverty line or those belonging to the middle class ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Minister has just now replied to this point.

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** Sir, the hon. Member has said that the middle class and the common man are suffering due to the rise in prices. I know it and I have myself said it. Secondly, he wanted to know the number of persons arrested and the punishment given to them. I have with me the figures about the number of persons arrested and the number of those against whom cases were filed in the courts. I shall pass on the figures to the hon. Member if



he so desires. So far as the question of containing the prices is concerned, I shall welcome suggestions from him and from any other Member for that matter. Let him suggest the measures to be adopted to control the prices.

**SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :** How many persons were arrested for black-marketing ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He will supply the figures to you for your satisfaction.

[English]

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** Sir, I want to say with all the sincerity at my command that this rise in prices of essential commodities is causing a grave concern to every family in this country. There might be so many valid reasons for this rise, such as the drought, shortages in supplies, shortages in the availability of stocks and so on. But I must tell the Minister that the consumer is not interested in these excuses. What he wants to know is as to how much he has to pay when he goes to the market. I entirely agree with the hon. Member Prof. Madhu Dandavate that we are in the habit of giving only the wholesale price index. But who is bothered about the wholesale prices ? The consumer is bothered only about the retail prices that he has to pay when he goes to the market. The retail prices are rising sky high. These prices are going up every month, even every week. I must say that the life of the common man is very miserable today. Is the Government seriously concerned about it ?

(Interruptions)

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** What for are you clapping ? Are you happy when the life of the common man is miserable ?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** We are happy that at least for once a Congress man is telling the truth.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** I want to know whether the reasons that have been spelt out just now are the only reasons. Or, is it not a fact that the purchasing capacity of the rupee is going down or eroding terribly ? Every day we read in the press that the rupee value is going down. Today in Bangalore the value of the rupee is just

12.5 paise. Why only Bangalore ? It is the same case everywhere. I just quoted the instance of Bangalore. Everywhere in the country, the value of rupee is going down. In some places its value is 12.5 paise, in some other places it is just 12 paise and in yet other places the value of the rupee is just 13 paise. The purchasing capacity of the rupee is going down like anything and what is it that the Government is doing to check erosion in the value of rupee ? Unless this erosion in the value of rupee is checked, I do not think it is possible to check the price rise.

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** Hon. Member Shri Veerendra Patil is a very seasoned, very knowledgeable and experienced man. He was a Chief Minister as well as a Central Cabinet Minister. I value his observations as well as the suggestions. I would like to tell him that I completely share the concern that he has expressed. It is not as though we are trying to give excuses. I want to know one thing now. Is drought an excuse ? Is less production an excuse ? Is hoarding an excuse ? All these are not excuses. They are facts. And it is not as if we are not conscious of the increase in the retail prices. We are monitoring the retail prices also. I have myself stated that the retail prices are rising. Absolutely, I am not making out any excuses. I do not stand on excuses. I am telling the truth. I want to make it clear to the hon. Opposition Members that it is not only the Congress Member who is saying as to what he feels about the pinch due to the price rise, even the Congress Minister is also saying it.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** He has raised a point about the erosion in rupee value. This is a broad economic question. I will bring it to the notice of the Finance Minister.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** It is clear from the statement that the prices of pulses and oilseeds have gone up. What steps are going to be taken by the Minister to bring down the prices ? Is the Government going to import from other countries ? If so, what will be the quantity of imports ? How much will it cost to the exchequer ?

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** I think tenta-

tively the decision is to import under the open general licence policy. The STC and the NAFED have been asked to explore the possibility of importing about two lakh tonnes of pulses. I cannot say how much progress is achieved by them so far.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Distribution of Tea through Public Distribution System

\*44. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :  
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government regarding the distribution of tea through Public Distribution System by reducing its price ;

(b) whether Government have approached the producers in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

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

### Investment in Engineering Industry

\*45. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :  
SHRI MANIK SANYAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of investment in real terms, made in the engineering industry during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, how Government intend to move in the matter so as to accelerate the growth rate in this industry ?

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

(a) to (c). Government have not made any assessment of investment in real terms in

engineering industry during the past three years. However according to Annual Survey of Industries, the value of invested capital in engineering goods industries during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 was as follows :

(Figures in Rs. crores)

	Value of invested capital in engineering goods industries
1981-82	17023
1982-83	19557
1983-84	21354

Government have, inter alia, taken several measures to stimulate industrial production/growth which include delicensing, broadbanding, minimum economic scales of operation, enlargement of Appendix-I industries, re-endorsement of capacities based on actual production and modernisation and streamlining of industrial approval procedures.

During 1987-88 a special programme of technological upgradation for selected capital goods industries has been launched. These include electrical machinery, power generation equipment, ferrous castings and steel forgings, machine tools and industrial machinery.

### Cost Overruns in Ongoing Central Sector Power Projects

\*48. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the ongoing Central sector power projects, costing over rupees ten crores each which have had cost overruns and the total of such cost overruns ;

(b) whether Farakka, Korba, Singrauli and Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Projects have had a huge overrun of about Rs. 1695 crores ;

(c) whether overall accountability and completion responsibility within the original estimates was assigned to a definite competent authority/agency ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and if

so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) A statement containing the list of ongoing Central sector power projects under the Department of Power, costing over Rs. 10 crores each, which have cost over runs, is given below. The total cost overrun is of the order of Rs. 4975 crores.

(b) The latest approved costs of the Farakka, Korba, Singrauli and Ramagundam super thermal power projects indicate a total cost overrun of about Rs. 1388 crores vis-a-vis their original approved costs.

(c) and (d). The over-all responsibility for completion of a project in accordance with the approved cost estimate vests in the project authority. Any revision in the cost estimate is approved only after a full justification has been established.

#### Statement

*Ongoing Central sector power projects costing over Rs. Ten crores each, which have had cost overruns in their latest approved/ estimated costs vis-a-vis original approved costs.*

1. Singrauli Super Thermal Project with associated transmission system.
2. Korba super thermal project with associated transmission system.
3. Ramagundam super thermal project with associated transmission system.
4. Farakka super thermal project with associated transmission system.
5. Central Transmission Project-I.
6. Bokaro 'B' thermal project.
7. Bokaro 'B' Extension thermal project.
8. Gas Turbine project, Maithon.
9. Mejia thermal project.
10. Garo Hills thermal project.
11. Salal Hydrel project.

12. Chamera hydrel project.
13. Dulhasti hydrel project.
14. Tanakpur hydrel project.
15. Panchet Hill hydrel project.
16. Koel-Karo hydrel project with associated transmission lines.
17. Kopili hydrel project with additional transmission lines.
18. Doyang hydrel project.
19. Chukha transmission line project.
20. Jaypore-Talcher Single Circuit transmission line.

#### Task Force to Improve the Telecommunication Services

\*49. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level task force was constituted to make recommendations for the improvement of telecommunication services ;

(b) if so, whether its report has been submitted to Government ; and

(c) if so, the details of its major recommendations which have been examined by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). As a follow-up of the suggestions received during the National Conference on Telecom Mission organised by the Department of Telecommunications on 3rd and 4th February, 1987, 31 Task Forces dealing with various subjects, concerning improvement of telecommunication services were set up. The Task Forces have since submitted their reports. The recommendations cover all important areas of activity in the field of telecommunication—the major ones being with regard to Simplification of Procedures for Customer Services and Customer interface, computerisation, improvement in maintenance activities of Strowger and Crossbar Exchanges, Rural Exchanges, Transmission Network etc ; and induction of new technologies. The recommendations are at various stages of implementation.

[Translation]

**Import of Edible Oil**

\*50. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import increased quantity of edible oil ;

(b) if so, the quantity of edible oil proposed to be imported during the current year with a view to remove difficulties faced by consumers ; and

(c) the quantity of imported edible oil proposed to be allotted to each State including Delhi and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The quantum of edible oils to be imported is decided by the Government from time to time keeping in view various factors such as gap between demand and supply, international prices, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors.

(c) The allocation of imported edible oils to States/U.Ts for Public Distribution System is made on month to month basis taking into consideration various factors such as local availability and open market prices of edible oils, consumption pattern, demand, festival season etc.

[English]

**Licensed Capacity of Man-made Fibre and Yarn**

\*52. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many producers of man-made fibre and yarn exceeded their licensed capacity of production in 1984, 1985 and 1986 ;

(b) for how many of them detailed enquiry for installation of additional machinery was made ; and

(c) the results of such enquiries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY

OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). 2, 4 and 5 units of synthetic fibre and yarn exceeded their license capacity of production beyond 125% in the year 1984, 1985 and 1986 respectively. No enquiry for installation of additional machinery for the above units was made.

(c) Does not arise.

**Wages to Women Employees of KVIC**

\*53. SHRI SURESH KURUP :  
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is not paying wages at the prescribed rate to women unskilled employees ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to rectify the situation ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (c). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has prescribed a system of payment of wages on a piece rate basis for adoption by the Khadi Institutions and departmental units producing khadi. For this purpose, the Commission has developed a detailed cost chart for estimating the quantum of remuneration for each type of activity taking into account the cost of inputs, the quality of the product, count of yarn, design and even the type of equipment used by the artisan. This cost chart is being reviewed from time to time and the remuneration given to the artisan varies according to the changed conditions. The wage structure is uniform for men and women and there is no discrimination.

**Running of Captive Power Plants by BALCO and other Public Sector Organisations**

\*54. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has been approached by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited and other public sector organisa-

tions to own and run their captive power units ;

(b) if so, the NTPC's response thereto ; and

(c) whether there is any general policy in regard to running of captive power plants and the rates at which energy should be supplied from them to outsiders ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) and (b). The National Thermal Power Corporation have already agreed to operate the captive power plant of M/s. BALCO at Korba. A proposal that the NTPC may also own this plant is receiving consideration of Government.

(c) Captive power plants are required to be operated by the industrial unit which sets them up. Surplus energy, if any, from such plants can be sold to the State Electricity Boards on a negotiated basis.

#### Checking of Fair Price Shops in Delhi

**\*55. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :**  
**DR. V. VENKATESH :**

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether 310 fair price shops in Delhi were checked in early September, 1987 ;

(b) if so, what kind of malpractices were detected during this check ; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty shop owners ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :** (a) 42 fair price shops were checked in the first week of September, 1987.

(b) Variation in stocks and non-supply of specified articles to food card holders were detected.

(c) Action taken is indicated below :

(i) First Information Report (FIR) lodged.	...	1
(ii) Departmental action initiated	...	29
(iii) Warning issued	...	5

#### Replenishment of Rice Stock in FCI Godowns in West Bengal

**\*57. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER- JEE :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 17,000 tonnes of rice stored in different FCI godowns in West Bengal has been declared substandard and unfit for human consumption ;

(b) whether some foodgrains were damaged in the recent floods in some districts in West Bengal ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken for the sanction of a special consignment of foodgrains to replenish the damaged and substandard stock ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :** (a) No, Sir. Only a quantity of 4331 tonnes of damaged rice unfit for human consumption is lying in different godowns of West Bengal and necessary steps for its early disposal are being taken.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. In the recent floods in West Bengal, a quantity of 1594 tonnes of FCI foodgrains, which includes 1564 tonnes of rice and 30 tonnes of wheat, was affected in the FCI Districts of Murshidabad, West Dinajpur and Calcutta. Salvaging work is in progress.

(d) During the month of October, 1987, over 1.05 lakh tonnes of rice was moved into North and South Bengal against the average monthly off-take of approxima- tely 68,400 tonnes.

#### New Drug Policy

**\*58. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :**  
**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have consider- ed the views expressed by the medical com- munity and in other concerned quarters in regard to the New Drug Policy ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to look into the policy afresh ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Government have taken note of suggestions of all concerned in response to the "Measures for Rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India" announced in December, 1986.

(b) The suggestions mainly concern implementation of the new measures, therefore, question of revision of policy does not arise.

#### Report on Gas Burning in Bombay Harbour

\*59. SHRI SAMHAJIRAO KAKADE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1978 the then Chairman of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had submitted a report on the daily burning of 10 lac c.f. gas in Bombay Harbour ;

(b) if so, whether a Committee headed by the Secretary of the Ministry was constituted to consider that report ;

(c) if so, the recommendations of the Secretary's committee ; and

(d) the number of recommendations implemented so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No such report on the daily burning of 10 lac c.f. gas in Bombay Harbour is available on the records.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

#### Export of Maruti Cars to Hungary

\*60. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Ltd. is exporting 500 Maruti Cars to Hungary ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions on which the cars are being exported ; and

(c) the price fixed for each car ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) Maruti Udyog Ltd. have already exported 500 cars to Hungary on cif Budapest basis.

(b) As per long-term agreement concluded between MOGURT, Hungarian Trading Company, and Maruti Udyog Ltd., Hungary will import upto 5000 cars per annum from Maruti Udyog Ltd. for the next five years. The import by Hungary would be balanced by purchase of engineering goods from Hungary.

(c) It would not be in commercial interest of Maruti Udyog Ltd. to disclose export price of cars.

#### Indo-USSR Collaboration in Engineering Industry

404. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and USSR have agreed to go in for wide-ranging collaboration in the field of engineering industry and the Federation of Engineering Industries of India and the State Committee of the USSR on Science and Technology have together constituted a joint working group in this regard ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its possible impact on the foreign trade of India ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) and (b). A joint Working Group has been constituted by the Confederation of Engineering Industry and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. The Agreement provides for cooperation and joint unit level R & D in electronics, bio-technology, use of gas in engines, etc. It is however, not possible to quantify its impact on trade.

#### Production of Bulk Drugs by Small Scale Units

405. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the role played by small scale units in production of bulk drugs in the country and what are the items that are produced by them ;

(b) whether prices of these products

(bulk drugs) are higher than the large scale sector ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) :** (a) A number of bulk drugs are being manufactured by small scale units. Nearly 200 units are operating in the small scale sector. For encouraging bulk drug production in the small scale sector, Government have reserved economically viable and technically feasible items for exclusive manufacture in this sector. At present 23 drug items have been reserved.

(b) and (c). Prices of bulk drugs fixed under 1987 DPCO are common for both organised and small scale sectors.

#### Refund of Deposit by Automobile Manufacturers

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

(a) the names of the automobile manufacturers in the country at present ;

(b) the number of persons registered with each company as on 31 March, 1987 ;

(c) whether many registered persons want to cancel their registration and get back the deposit money ;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of Government that most of automobile manufacturers do not repay the amount of deposit and interest to the depositors when they want to cancel their registration and request for the refund ;

(e) whether Government propose to issue some guidelines to the manufacturers to refund the deposit ; and

(f) if so, when ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :**

(a) Statement I is given below.

(b) Information in respect of manufacturers of some popular makes of vehicles is given below in statement II.

(c) Consumers normally cancel bookings and ask for refunds depending on the shifting in individual preferences for a particular model of vehicle.

(d) Though there are some instances of delay in refunding the advance money due to non-compliance of certain formalities stipulated by the manufacturers, no complaint of non-refund of advance money by the manufacturers has been brought to the notice of the Government. The interest on such money is paid by the manufacturers as per the terms and conditions announced at the time of booking of vehicles.

(e) and (f). The guidelines issued to the automobile manufacturers for utilisation of advance money and advising them to arrange early refund of such money are given in statement III below.

#### Statement I

Following are the major manufacturers of automobiles in the country :

##### I. *Passenger Cars*

1. M/s Maruti Udyog Ltd.
2. M/s Premier Automobiles Ltd.
3. M/s Hindustan Motors Ltd.
4. M/s Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.
5. M/s Sipani Automobiles Ltd.

##### II. *Commercial Vehicles*

1. M/s TELCO Ltd.
2. M/s Ashok Leyland Ltd.
3. M/s DCM Toyota Ltd.
4. M/s Swaraj Mazda Ltd.
5. M/s Eicher Motors Ltd.
6. M/s Allwyn Nissan Ltd.
7. M/s Bajaj Tempo Ltd.
8. M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.
9. M/s Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.

##### III. *Two and Three Wheelers*

1. M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd.
2. M/s Maharashtra Scooters Ltd.

3. M/s LML Ltd.
  4. M/s Automobile Products of India Ltd.
  5. M/s Escorts Ltd.
  6. M/s Kinetic Enggs. Ltd.
  7. M/s Kinetic Honda Motors Ltd.
  8. M/s Hero Honda Motors Ltd.
  9. M/s Enfield India Ltd.
  10. M/s TVS-Suzuki Ltd.
  11. M/s Atlas Auto Ltd.
  12. M/s Majestic Auto Ltd.
  13. M/s Ideal Jawa Ltd.
  14. M/s Kelvinator of India Ltd.
  15. M/s Scooters India Ltd.
  16. M/s Gujarat Narmada Auto Ltd.
  17. M/s Vespa Car Co. Ltd.
- (See columns 43—46 Statement II).

### Statement III

#### *Guidelines for Development of Funds Taken by the Companies as Advance for Booking of Vehicles*

The question of automotive manufacturers accepting deposit as advance for booking of vehicles has been engaging attention of the Government for some time. While these advances may be essentially in the nature of a civil contract, it is not unusual for the depositors to expect a reasonable return in the form of interest and seek reassurance about their deposits even through Government intervention. It is, therefore, essential the amounts received from depositors are deployed in a manner which would enable the company to make prompt refunds of the principal amount alongwith the interest. With a view to maintaining adequate security of depositors money, Government have considered it desirable to prescribe the following guidelines :

- (i) Not less than fifty per cent of the deposits received should be depo-

sited with nationalised banks/public sector financial institutions/public sector undertakings/unit trust of India and H.D.F.C.

- (ii) The balance amount could be utilised by the company as its working capital or for deposit with private sector companies. However, deposit with the private sector will not be more than twenty-five per cent of the total deposits received by the company.
- (iii) The deployment of funds on the above basis will be relatable to the deposits available with the company on 30-6-1984 and at the end of each of the subsequent quarters 30-6-1984, 30-9-1984 and so on.
- (iv) The minimum interest payable on the deposits should be seven per cent per annum compounded annually.

2. The following cases have been exempted from the purview of these guidelines :

- (a) Where complete deposits by a manufacturing unit do not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs at any time.
- (b) Where waiting list does not exceed 6 months production as also deposits do not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs.

3. The Ministry has been receiving frequent complaints that automobile manufacturers, at times, do not make prompt refund of deposits taken against booking of vehicle. While it is appreciated that some cases may be due to incomplete details furnished by the consumers there could be other cases attributable to procedural delays. It would be appreciated if manufacturers take steps to arrange early refund of deposits as and when approached in order to avoid complaints.

4. The Government trusts that automobile manufacturers will take suitable steps for implementation of these guidelines with immediate effect. The position of deposits and their deployment may kindly be reported to the Department of Heavy Industry every quarter i.e. 30-6-1984, 30-9-1984 and so on.



## Statement II

With increase in production, most of the models of vehicles are available off-the-shelf now. There is however, some waiting for selected popular models of vehicle. Accordingly, number of persons registered with different companies are given below :

(As on 31-3-1987)

S. No.	Name of Manufacturer	Model of Vehicle	No. of Booking
1.	M/s Hindustan Motors Ltd.	(i) Ambassador (ii) Contessa Classic	3962 12599
2.	M/s Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.	Standard-2000	5801
3.	M/s Maruti Udyog Ltd.	Maruti vehicles	239213
4.	M/s Premier Automobiles Ltd.	(i) Premier Padmini (ii) Premier—118 NE	1375 71760
5.	M/s Maharashtra Scooters	Prya Scooter	1236583 (As on 1-9-87)
6.	M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd.	(i) Bajaj Scooter (including Chetak) (ii) Chetak Scooter (Domestic Booking from 1-9-87)	833346 -do- 273922
7.	M/s Gujarat Narmada Auto Ltd.	(iii) Motorcycles M-80 and KB-100 Prince Scooter	137041 -do- 15830
8.	M/s Allwyn Nissan Ltd.	LCV	917
9.	M/s LML Ltd.	Scooter	1218000 (Approx.)

10.	M/s Hero-Honda Ltd.	Motor-cycle	554522
11.	M/s TVS-Suzuki Ltd.	Motor-cycle	135000
12.	M/s Kinetic Honda Ltd.	Scooter	140266
13.	M/s Kinetic Engg. Ltd.	Mopeds	56933
14.	M/s Escorts Ltd.	Motor-cycle	Delivery advice sent to all the Customers.

**Direct Dialling Between India and Pakistan**

407. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce direct dialling between India and Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement this proposal ; and

(c) the countries with which Government propose to have STD facilities during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Direct dialling facility between India and Pakistan had been introduced on 5-10-87.

(c) The list of the countries for which ISD facility had already been provided during 1987-88 is given in statement I below.

The list of the new countries for which ISD facility during the current financial year has been proposed is given in the Statement II below.

**Statement I**

*List of countries already provided ISD during current financial Year 1987-88*

S. No.	Countries	Code	Commissioned on
1	2	3	4
1.	Nepal	977	15-7-1987
2.	Finland	358	21-5-1987
3.	Norway	47	21-5-1987
4.	Sweden	46	21-5-1987
5.	Denmark	45	21-5-1987
6.	Switzerland	41	6-7-1987
7.	Brunie	673	14-8-1987
8.	Fiji	679	-do-
9.	Macao	853	-do-
10.	Nauru	674	-do-
11.	New Zealand	64	-do-
12.	Papua-New Gueinea	675	-do-
13.	Philippines	63	-do-
14.	Samoa West	685	-do-
15.	South Korea	82	-do-
16.	Taiwan	886	-do-
17.	Thailand	66	-do-
18.	Indonesia	62	-do-
19.	Bahrain	973	-do-
20.	Jordan	962	-do-

1	2	3	4
21.	Kuwait	965	14-8-1987
22.	Qatar	974	-do-
23.	Syria	963	-do-
24.	Azoreamadeira	351	-do-
25.	Bulgaria	359	-do-
26.	Cyprus	357	-do-
27.	East Germany	37	-do-
28.	Greece	30	-do-
29.	Hungary	36	-do-
30.	Iceland	354	-do-
31.	Malta	356	-do-
32.	Luxembourg	352	-do-
33.	Antilles Netherland	599	-do-
34.	Poland	48	-do-
35.	Spain	34	-do-
36.	Vatican city	39	-do-
37.	Sri Lanka	94	24-8-1987
38.	Ascension Island	247	25-9-1987
39.	Algeria	213	-do-
40.	Aruba	297	-do-
41.	Cameroon	237	-do-
42.	Czechoslovakia	42	-do-
43.	Dijibouti	253	-do-
44.	Egypt	20	-do-
45.	Ethiopia	251	-do-
46.	Gabon	241	-do-
47.	Gambia	220	-do-
48.	Ghana	233	-do-
49.	Gibraltar	350	-do-
50.	Guyana	592	-do-
51.	Ireland	353	-do-
52.	Liberia	231	-do-
53.	Malagasy	261	-do-

1	2	3	4
54.	Malawi	265	25-9-1987
55.	Mali	223	-do-
56.	Morocco	212	-do-
57.	Niger	227	-do-
58.	Nigeria	234	-do-
59.	Portugal	351	-do-
60.	Seychelles	248	-do-
61.	Romania	40	-do-
62.	Sieraleone	232	-do-
63.	Sudan	249	-do-
64.	Swaziland	268	-do-
65.	Senegal	221	-do-
66.	Togo	228	-do-
67.	Uganda	256	-do-
68.	Pakistan	92	5-10-1987

### Statement II

*List of new countries proposed for ISD during 1987-88*

Sl. No.	Country	Country Code
1	2	3
01.	Alaska	1
02.	Albania	355
03.	Anguilla	1-809
04.	Antigua	1-809
05.	Argentina	54
06.	Bahamas	1-809
07.	Barbados	1-809
08.	Belize	501
09.	Benyn	229
10.	Bermuda	1-809
11.	Bolivia	591
12.	Brazil	55

1	2	3
13.	Burkina Fasso	226
14.	Canada	1—
15.	Cayman Islands	1—809
16.	Central African Rep.	236
17.	Chile	56
18.	Christmas Island	672
19.	Colombia	57
20.	Costa Rica	506
21.	Cuba	53
22.	Dominican Island	1—809
23.	Dominican Republic	1—809
24.	Grenada	1—809
25.	Guadeloupe	590
26.	Guam	671
27.	Guatemala	502
28.	Hawaii	1—808
29.	Honduras	504
30.	Ivory Coast	225
31.	Jamaica	1—809
32.	Lebanon	961
33.	Lesotho	266
34.	Libya	218
35.	Maldives	960
36.	Marshal Island	692
37.	Martinique	596
38.	Mauritius	230
39.	Mexico	52
40.	Micronesia	691
41.	Montserrat	1—809
42.	Oman	968
43.	Palau	680
44.	Panama	507
45.	Paraguay	595
46.	Puerto Rico	1—809

1	2	3
47.	Saudi Arabia	966
48.	Solomon Islands	677
49.	St. Vincent	1—809
50.	St. Christopher	1—809
51.	St. Lucia	1—809
52.	Tanzania	225
53.	Tonga	676
54.	Trinidad and Tobago	1—809
55.	Tunisia	216
56.	U.A.E.	971
57.	Uruguay	598
58.	Vanuatu (New Hebrides)	678
59.	Venezuela	58
60.	Virgin Is. (British)	1—809
61.	Yemen Arab Republic	967
62.	Yugoslavia	38
63.	Zaire	243

#### STD in Pathanamthitta District of Kerala

408. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the work on STD in Pathanamthitta district of Kerala ; and

(b) when it is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). STD facility has already been provided to Pathanamthitta in May, 1987.

#### Price of Cement

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

(a) whether a substantial increase in the retention price and reduction in the levy obligation for cement units is on the cards ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the likely increase in the 'levy' and 'non-levy' cement prices ; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure optimum production by the cement units in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Cement Manufacturers' Association have made a representation seeking increase in the retention price of levy cement due to cost escalation in power tariff, price of coal, movement of coal by Railways, increase in the D.A. rates etc. and reduction in levy obligation. No decision has been taken by the Government so far in this regard. As regards non-levy cement, it is free from price and distribution control and its price is determined by cost of production and market forces operating from time to time.

(d) Following are among the important steps which have been taken to ensure optimum production by the Cement units in the country :

- (i) Availability of major inputs viz. coal, power and wagons is monitored on regular basis in the Office of the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry.
- (ii) Cement Industry has been advised to set up captive power generation capacity to supplement grid power, wherever necessary. For this purpose, appropriate relief is granted in fixation of levy quota to compensate part of the additional cost involved in the production of cement from the high cost captive DG power.
- (iii) Retention price for levy cement has been increased by Rs. 24.50 per tonne w.e.f. 15-12-1986.
- (iv) Excise rebate has been granted to new units commencing production on or after 1-4-1986 and those commencing production between 1-1-1982 to 31-3-1986, at the rate of Rs. 50/- per tonne and Rs. 20/- per tonne respectively, provided their production in the relevant financial year is not less than 30% of the licenced capacity (as may be certified by the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry). Rebate will be admissible till the 31st March, 1990.
- (v) Levy quota of cement units has been progressively reduced from time to time.

**Techno-economic Viability of Integrated Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant and Formed Coke Industry at Dankuni**

410. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider the techno-economic viability of an integrated Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant and Formed Coke Industry at Dankuni using Central Fuel Research Institute process ; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Following the recommendations of a High Powered Committee, the Dankuni Plant is based on commercially proven UK technology. A CFRI technology could not be adopted due to inadequacy of basic design and Engineering data.

**LPG Facility in Orissa**

411. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of towns and cities in Orissa which have been covered by the LPG facility as on 31st March, 1987 ;

(b) the criteria adopted to allot LPG agency for a city ;

(c) whether there are still many cities which are not having this facility in the country and particularly in Orissa ;

(d) whether Government are aware that due to scarcity of firewood and other fuel, the demand of LPG is increasing day-by-day ; and

(e) if so, the number of cities in Orissa likely to be covered by LPG facility during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) As on the 31st March, 1987, there were 38 towns/cities in Orissa having LPG facility.

(b) and (c). Towns and cities with population of around 20,000 and above (as per 1981 Census) and offering sufficient potential for opening LPG distributorships on an economically viable basis are being covered in a phased manner by the Oil Industry for setting up of LPG distributorships.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The oil industry draws up LPG Marketing Plants on an annual basis. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the number of towns in Orissa proposed to be covered with LPG facility during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan. However, the Oil Companies have planned to establish LPG distributorships in 14 towns of Orissa upto the Marketing Plan 1987-88.



**Expansion and Improvement in Telecommunication Services in Asansol-Raniganj Industrial Complex**

412. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any communication regarding expansion and improvement to be made in the telecommunication services in Asansol-Raniganj industrial complex in 1987 or earlier ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :

(a) Yes Sir, communications from different sources, particularly from Raniganj Chamber of Commerce have been received for expansion and improvement of telecommunication services of Asansol-Raniganj industrial complex.

(b) The following actions have been taken :

(1) In March, 1987 Asansol exchange has been expanded from 2400 lines to 3000 lines. 500 new connections will be provided during the period 1987-88.

(2) One 2000 lines equipment of I.C.P. type has been allotted for installation in Raniganj replacing the present one. This is likely to come up in 1990-91.

(3) Barakar exchange will be expanded from 600 lines to 800 lines by March, 1988.

(4) Two co-axial groups one between Calcutta-Raniganj and the other between Asansol-Raniganj have been introduced to increase the trunk circuits. One new group between Raniganj and Durgapur has been introduced on microwave system to improve trunk working between these two places.

(5) To improve upon the working of junction circuits, two 30 channel PCM systems, one between Asansol-Neamatpur and the other between Asansol-Baraker have been installed.

**Drilling in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab**

413. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest progress regarding the availability of gas/petroleum at each of the drilling sites in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab ;

(b) the names of places in each of the States where the work was discontinued, during the past three years for non-availability of these items ;

(c) whether any more places in these States are likely to be surveyed for this purpose during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Three wells namely, Suruinsar-2 in J & K, Nurpur-1 and Jwalamukhi-B in Himachal Pradesh are presently under drilling and it is too early to assess the availability of hydrocarbon in these wells.

(b) During the last three years, only one well namely, Cherri-1 in Himachal Pradesh has been discontinued as no hydrocarbon was found.

(c) and (d). During the remaining part of the 7th Plan, 6 geological, 6 gravity magnetic and 7 seismic party years of work are proposed by ONGC in these areas. Surveys are proposed in the foothills of J & K between Ravi River and Poonch, near Bilaspur-Kalka-Nahan-Paonta, Mandi-Sundernagar in HP and Hoshiarpur-Pathankot Amritsar areas in Punjab.

**Import of LPG**

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

(a) whether the production of LPG in the country is not sufficient to meet the demand ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken a decision to import LPG from abroad ;

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

(d) the steps being taken to produce LPG in the country to avoid import and save foreign exchange ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the period April-September, 1987, a quantity of 60265 MTs of LPG has been imported by the country.

(d) Eventhough indigenous LPG availability has been increasing over the years through expansion of refineries, commissioning and stabilisation of secondary processing facilities, recovery of LPG from Natural Gas, etc., self-sufficiency in LPG is not likely to be attained in the near future, as demand for LPG continues to outstrip its supply. Therefore, imports of LPG to meet indigenous demand will need to be continued.

[Translation]

#### Controlling Prices of Soaps

415. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :  
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :  
SHRIMATI MANORAMA  
SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the prices of

washing and toilet soaps have increased during the last one year, separately ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some soap manufacturers have reduced the prices at the initiative of Government and if so, the extent to which prices of these soaps have been reduced, brand name-wise ;

(c) whether Government consider this price reduction adequate ; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that sale price is printed on all products and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF  
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI  
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Information on increase in prices of certain brands of washing soap and toilet soap sold by Super Bazar, New Delhi between 1-11-1986 and 6-11-1987 is furnished in statement I below.

(b) and (c). A meeting of the manufacturers of soap was convened by me in September 1987. The representatives of soap manufacturers were urged for a voluntary reduction in prices of soap. Although the representatives of soap industry pleaded that the cost of production of soap had gone up, on Government's request, they agreed for some reduction in the prices voluntarily. Details of reduction are given in statement II below.

(d) It is mandatory to indicate the sale price on all packaged commodities under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 and the Rules framed thereunder.

#### Statement I

*Increase in Prices of Certain Brands of Washing Soap and Toilet Soap Sold by Super Bazar, New Delhi Between 1-11-1986 and 6-11-1987*

			Increase in price
<b>Washing Soap</b>			
1.	555 Special Soap	(1 kg.)	Rs. 2.95
2.	Farishta	(1 kg.)	Rs. 3.25
<b>Toilet Soap</b>			
1.	Lifebuoy	(per cake)	Rs. 0.95
2.	Hamam	( " )	Rs. 1.30
3.	Rexona	( " )	Rs. 1.50
4.	Lux	( " )	Rs. 1.15

## Statement II

(Price in Rs.)

Brand	Current maximum suggested consumer price (exclusive of local taxes)	Revised maximum suggested consumer price (exclusive of local taxes)
Lux	4.30	4.10
Hamam	4.32	4.12
Fresca	4.32	4.12
Santoor	4.60	4.40
Sansar	4.30	4.10
Lifebuoy	3.60	3.55
O.K. Bath	3.59	3.54

This price revision will be effective from 28th September, 1987 until 30th November, 1987.

*Prices of Popular Brand Soaps During August-September, 1987*

(Price in Rs.)

Brand of soap	Prices during August, 1987	Prices during September, 1987
1. Pragati (Bombay)	14.90	14.50
2. Dhantak BB (Bombay)	18.50	17.00
3. Mosmo (Amritsar)	13.75	13.00
4. Shehzada (Amritsar)	13.50	12.75
5. Farishta (Delhi)	13.50	12.25
6. 555 (Delhi)	13.00	11.75
7. Naulakha (Delhi)	14.00	12.00

[English]

**Imposing of Directory Entry Charges**

416. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of some cases in which a levy of Rs. 40/- as Directory Entry charges has been imposed by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Delhi and it is being charged in the subscriber's bills; and

(b) if so, the justification for imposing this new levy and Government's policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). For each telephone connection, one directory entry is given free of cost. Every additional entry is to be charged @ Rs. 40/- and @ Rs. 80/- for normal type and bold type respectively.

However, due to computer error, in

Delhi Telephones, some bills have gone to subscribers who did not ask for either additional or bold entries. This error was noticed a couple of months back and therefore the whole computer programme has been reviewed. Wherever erroneous bills have been issued the subscribers will be given due adjustments.

**Loan Agreement by BHEL for World Bank Aided Gas Based Projects along HBJ Pipeline**

417. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) have been seeking collaboration with some foreign firms for the World Bank aided gas based projects along the HBJ pipeline ;

(b) if so, whether any of the firms have responded to their requests so far ; 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). BHEL has not sought collaboration with the foreign firms executing the gas based power projects along the HBJ pipeline. BHEL had offered to supply substantial portion of equipment including steam generating plant and steam turbines which fall within their manufacturing range to the three foreign companies who were selected for the award of contract for setting up gas-based power projects of NTPC along HBJ pipeline. The response from these companies was not encouraging.

**Autonomous Body for Production and Distribution of Edible Oils**

418. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to constitute an autonomous body to control production and distribution of edible oils ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, do not arise.

**Methods of Sampling of Coal and Detaining Respective Grade**

419. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the present methods of sampling of coal and detaining respective grades ;

(b) the grades in which Indian coal is sampled at present ;

(c) whether it is possible to blend different grades of coal to produce standard coal for different coal consuming industries like steel and other industries ; and

(d) if so, whether it is being done or is proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). For determining the Grade of coal, initially 5 samples from the face of coal seam are drawn. This is followed by taking loading samples as per specification. In case joint sampling with consumers is agreed then the same is done by mutually agreed procedure or ISI method at colliery end or at receiving end. Different grades into which Indian coals are classified are :

(i) Grades 'A' to 'G' for non-coking coals based on their useful Heat value.

(ii) Gr. SC-I and SC. II for Semi-coking coal based on ash-moisture content.

(iii) Gr. ST-I and ST-II and Washery-I to Washery-IV for coking coal based on ash percentage.

(c) and (d). Blending of low grade coking coal with high grade coking coal is done by steel plants. At present, Coal India Ltd. has no proposal to blend different grades of coal for supply to consumers.

**Import of Process Technology from U.K. for Dankuni Plant**

420. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased

to state :

(a) whether the Formed Coke Technology developed at Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad was successfully tested by means of Blast Furnace trials at Kalinga Iron Works, Orissa and Indian Iron and Steel Company, Kulti ;

(b) whether this indigenous technology was not utilised and a process technology from U.K. for low temperature carbonisation (LTC) was imported for Dankuni Plant ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrimination against indigenous technology ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) to (c). Formed coke produced on the basis of Central Fuel Research Institute technology was tested in low shaft blast furnace at Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil (Orissa) and Indian Iron and Steel Company at Kulti. As the volatile content of formed coke was higher than the desired level, the process of making formed coke was modified. However, the technology has not been upgraded to an economically viable commercial venture.

A High Powered Committee set up to suggest technology for Dankuni Plant recommended adoption of a commercially proven British technology.

#### Running of Ration Shops by Super Bazar

421. **SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for the Super Bazar not associating with the public distribution system, a pre-requisite for consumer stores ; and

(b) the steps taken to make Super Bazar run ration shops, kerosene oil depots, etc. ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT) :** (a) and (b). Essential commodities like foodgrains, sugar, edible oils, kerosene, soft coke meant for Public Distribution System are sold in the Union Territory of Delhi through a network of about 3,200 fair price shops. The Super Bazar was set up as a cooperative store to sell as many items of consumer needs as

possible at reasonable prices. Since it sells non-controlled items also, it is felt that rationed items other than edible oils, should not be sold at the Super Bazar. It has, however, been selling imported edible oils for the consumers of Delhi as per the guidelines of Delhi Administration.

#### LPG Facility in Maharashtra

422. **SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATU- RAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of towns in Maharashtra where cooking gas facility has been provided till now ; and

(b) the number of towns in that State where this facility will be provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) As on the 31st October, 1987, there were 163 towns/cities in Maharashtra having LPG facility.

(b) The Oil Industry draws up LPG Marketing Plans on an annual basis. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the number of towns in Maharashtra to be provided with LPG in the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan. However, 63 towns/cities are proposed to be covered by the oil companies upto and inclusive of the Marketing Plan 1987-88.

[Translation]

#### Enquiry Against Big Industrial Houses by MRTP Commission

423. **SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of FERA MRTP big industrial houses taken up for investi- gation by MRTPC during last two months ;

(b) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission have found any prima facie cases against them ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the MRTPC against each of these big industrial Houses ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-**

**DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :**

(a) to (c). During the last two months the MRTP Commission has started investigations in three cases relating to, *inter alia*, companies covered both under FERA and MRTP. The investigations are under way and depending upon their outcome, the Commission is empowered to take appropriate action in these cases, as per relevant provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969.

[English]

**Allocation of Edible Oils to Uttar Pradesh**

424. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :  
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to meet the demand of edible oils in Uttar Pradesh keeping in view the high prices and acute shortage for the last six months ;

(b) whether additional quantity of edible oils has been supplied to Uttar Pradesh ;

(c) if so, the additional quantity of different edible oils supplied to Uttar Pradesh, month-wise ;

(d) whether any guidelines were issued for fair distribution of edible oils to State Governments and Union Territories ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The allocation of imported edible oils to Uttar Pradesh, which is supplementary in nature, has been stepped up since July, 1987.

(c) The allocation of imported edible oils to PDS since July 1987 is given below as compared to last year :

	(Qty. in MTs)	
	1986	1987
	1	2
July	1300	1600

	1	2
August	1500	2500
September	1500	8000
October	1500	10000
Total :	5800	22100

(d) and (e). Central Government issues instructions and guidelines from time to time to all States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh, regarding the scale of distribution, maximum consumer price chargeable, and the preventive and punitive measures to be taken against illegal diversion of imported edible oils into unauthorised channels.

**Oil and Gas Find in Cauvery Onshore Basin**

425. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil and gas has been struck at various points in the Cauvery onshore basin during 1986 and 1987 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total quantity of oil and gas obtained from these points ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). During 1986 and 1987, oil has been struck only at one prospect 'Bhuvangiri' in Cauvery onland basin. The Well Bhuvangiri-II on initial testing produced oil @ 206 barrels/day and gas @ 52000 m<sup>3</sup>/day through 12/64" Choke. The well has not been put on production as yet.

[Translation]

**Generation of Power from Wind Energy**

426. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in regard to programme for generation of power through wind energy and the State-wise details thereof ;

(b) whether Union Government are preparing any special programme in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has undertaken a programme under which wind farms of aggregate capacity 3.63 MW have been established at Mandvi in Gujarat (1.1 MW); Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu (880 KW); Okha in Gujarat (550 KW); Deogarh in Maharashtra (550 KW); and Puri in Orissa (550 KW). Nearly 85 lakh units of electricity have been fed to the respective State grids since the commissioning of these projects in 1986. Wind farm projects of aggregate capacity 3.22 MW are under erection at Kayatter in Tamil Nadu (1.35 MW); Okha (550 KW); Puri (550 KW); Deogarh (550 KW); and Tuticorin (220 KW).

(b) and (c). According to preliminary estimates there is significant potential for wind power generation in the country. An installed capacity of 25 MW is planned in the Seventh Plan. A larger capacity could be established if sufficient financial resources are made available. Discussions are also in progress for taking up larger wind power projects through bilateral assistance.

[English]

#### Rural Electricity Schemes of Andhra Pradesh

427. **SHRIS. PALAKONDRAYUDU:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and tubewells in Andhra Pradesh which have been supplied electricity so far;

(b) whether Union Government propose to sanction rural electrification schemes forwarded to them by Andhra Pradesh on priority basis; and

(c) if so, the time by which these schemes will be sanctioned?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):** (a) Out of a total of 27221 inhabited villages as per 1971 census in the State of Andhra Pradesh, 24810 villages have been electrified by the end of September, 1987. The number of pumpsets/tubewells energised in the State amounts to 8,52,015 as on the same date.

(b) and (c). No schemes for Rural

Electrification from Andhra Pradesh is pending for sanction with the Corporate Office, Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), Delhi at present. RE schemes are considered and sanctioned by REC as and when received by them subject to the techno-economic feasibility and availability of funds.

#### Expansion of BHEL Unit, Hyderabad

428. **SHRI C. SAMBU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to expand the BHEL Unit at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount earmarked for that?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Installation of Digital Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh

429. **SHRI HARI RAO:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities/towns in Andhra Pradesh where digital electronic telephone exchanges have been installed or are proposed to be installed; and

(b) the details of cost/estimated cost of each of such exchanges.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):** (a) (i) Local Digital Electronic exchanges have been installed at the following cities/towns in Andhra Pradesh:

Hyderabad (Secunderabad), Hyderabad (Saifabad), Armoor, Kothagudam and Ramachandrapuram.

(ii) Local Digital Electronic Exchanges are likely to be installed at the following cities/towns in Andhra Pradesh:

Hyderabad—(Saifabad, Secunderabad, Golconda, Gouliguda, Musheerabad and Erragudda), Hanamkonda (Warrangal),

Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Bhadrachalam, Medak, Nirmal, Dubba, Govardhan, Narainlam, Tadipatri, Bhongir, Mandapetta, Khed and Shantinagar.

(b) Details of estimated cost is as given below :

S. No.	Exchanges	Estimated cost
1.	Hyderabad (Saifabad) 10000 lines	Rs. 12.72 crores
2.	Hyderabad (Secunderabad) 10000 lines	Rs. 15.59 "
3.	Visakhapatnam 5000 lines	Rs. 07.50 "
4.	Hyderabad (Saifabad) (6000 lines expansion)	Rs. 08.86 "
5.	Hyderabad (Secunderabad Jeedimetla) 1000 lines RLU	Rs. 0.99 "
6.	Hyderabad (Golconda) 5000 lines	Rs. 10.36 "
7.	Hyderabad (Gouliguda) (10000 lines)	Rs. 19.20 "
8.	Hyderabad (Musheerabad) (10000 lines)	Rs. 19.20 "
9.	Hyderabad (Erraguda) 5000 lines	Rs. 10.40 "
10.	Hyderabad (Saifabad) 2000 lines	Rs. 03.70 "
11.	Hanamkonda (Warrangal) 5000 lines	Rs. 10.30 "
12.	Visakhapatnam 2000 lines expansion	Rs. 03.39 "
13.	Vijayawada 4000 lines	Rs. 05.54 "
14.	Armoor 700 lines	Rs. 0.37 "
15.	Kothagudam 1200 lines	Rs. 0.63 "
16.	Ramachandrapuram 500 lines	Rs. 0.26 "
17.	Bhadrachalam 600 lines	Rs. 0.31 "
18.	Todipatri 800 lines	Rs. 0.42 "
19.	Bhongir 700 lines	Rs. 0.37 "
20.	Mandapetta 800 lines	Rs. 0.42 "
21.	Medak 600 lines	Rs. 0.31 "
22.	Nirmal 600 lines	Rs. 0.31 "
23.	Dubbak (128 port)	Rs. 0.035 "
24.	Govardhan (128 port)	Rs. 0.035 "
25.	Narain Khed (128 port)	Rs. 0.035 "
26.	Shanti Nagar (128 port)	Rs. 0.035 "

**Production and Import of Dimethyl Terephthalate and Purified Terephthalate**

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

(a) whether imports of Dimethyl Terephthalate (DMT) for actual users have been permitted ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;



(c) whether it is a fact that Purified Terephthalate (PTA) was once considered as material of choice from all angles ;

(d) if so, the present production of DMT and PTA ; and

(e) their imports annually and value for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The DMT is in Appendix-III i.e. restricted permissible items of the Import-Export Policy. Import of DMT to the actual users is allowed on merit after ensuring that indigenously produced DMT is fully utilised.

(c) Both DMT and PTA are alternative raw-materials for manufacture of PSF and PFY. PTA is considered more efficient material than DMT.

(d) At present PTA is not indigenously produced. The production of DMT in 1987-88 is expected to be about 110,000 MT.

(e) The actual import data is not available. However, this is published by the Director General, Commercial, Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. A copy of which is available in Parliament Library.

#### Developments in Offshore and Onshore Drilling

431. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new developments have taken place in offshore and onshore drilling during the last six months ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following important development have taken place during the period :

(i) Increase in the drilling rigs by 7 :

(ii) Commencement of drilling of three Super deep wells, namely :

Surinsar-2 (J & K)

Jwalamukhi-B (HP)

Nurpur-1 (HP)

(iii) Completion by ONGC's of the deepest well in Madhubani structure (5957 meters) in Bihar.

(iv) Discovery of Hydrocarbons in the following places :

#### Onland :

Bhuvanagiri

(Cauvery Basin) Oil

Agartala Dome (Tripura) Gas

Diroi (Assam) Oil

Hapjan (Assam) Oil

Kumchai

(Arunachal Pradesh) Oil and Gas

Kharsang

(Arunachal Pradesh) Oil

#### Offshore

##### Western Offshore

C-24 Gas

C-22 Gas

B-80 Oil

B-134 Oil

B-132 Oil

##### Eastern Offshore

GS-16 Oil

(v) Drilling by a Russian Rig Commenced at well 'South Patan-1' on 4-9-87 under Intensive Integrated Exploration Programme.

(vi) Restart of drilling operations in Kerala offshore basin at Cochin High prospect after lapse of 7 years.

(vii) First time completion by ONGC of two horizontal wells in Bombay High.

#### Opening of Post Office at Dakshin Changrachak, West Bengal

432. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS

be pleased to state :

(a) the present position with regard to opening a new post office at Dakshin Changrachak, P.S. Moyna, Tamluk Subdivision, Midnapore District, West Bengal ;

(b) whether a decision was taken by the Postal Department to open a new post office there and accordingly postal peon and post-master were also appointed ;

(c) the reasons for not implementing the said decision ; and

(d) when the said post office will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). Postmaster General, West Bengal Circle had sanctioned a branch post office at Dakshin Changrachak in Midnapore district on 9-1-1984. However, the post office could not actually be opened on account of the ban on creation/filling up of posts which was imposed in the mean time. It is however, not correct to say that the personnel required for the proposed post office were actually appointed. Only a sanction was issued.

(d) The Department is now reviewing all cases wherein specific commitments have been made in regard to opening of post offices based on the norms which were earlier in force. The intention is to seek the approval of the Ministry of Finance for exemption from the ban for such proposals. This exercise will include the proposal in respect of Dakshin Changrachak also. However, having regard to the present constraints on resources, it cannot be stated at this stage whether such post offices are likely to be opened during the current year or may be deferred to the next year.

#### Telephone Services in Villages of Kerala

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

(a) the number of villages in Kerala where telephones have not been provided ; and

(b) by what time telephones will be provided in these villages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). At present Department of Telecommunications has no plan to provide telephone in every village of the country. However, as a policy objective, it is planned to provide a telecom facility on fully subsidized basis in the principal village of each inhabited hexagon of 5 Km sides in the country.

In Kerala 546 inhabited hexagons have been identified for the provision of telecom facility and all the 546 hexagons have been provided with telecom facility.

#### Licensing of Petrochemicals Industries

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

(a) whether Government have decided to suspend further licensing of petroleum chemical industries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Import of Edible Oils Under PL-480 Agreement

435. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are importing edible oils from the United States ;

(b) if so, the quantity imported during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 so far ;

(c) whether the contract has made under PL-480 ;

(d) whether the United States has offered concessional credits for the import of edible oils ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) In the financial years 1985-86 and 1986-87, Government has not imported any edible oils through

its canalising agency, State Trading Corporation, from the U.S.A. However, a Memorandum of Agreement has been signed between National Dairy Development Board and the Cooperative League of U.S.A. for supply of vegetable oils.

(b) The quantity of edible oil imported under this memorandum of agreement is as under :

Financial year	Quantity (MT)
1985-86	Nil
1986-87	21,127
1987-88 so far	Nil

(c) The Memorandum of Agreement mentioned in part (a) above is related to supply of PL-480 Title-II commodities.

(d) and (e). The Government of U.S.A. has indicated its willingness to notify India in its Export Enhancement Programme (EEP) which would enable India to purchase upto 300,000 MTs of edible oils from U.S.A. The Export Enhancement Programme (EEP) is available to subsidised exports of notified U.S. agricultural products so as to bring their prices down to competitive world price level.

#### White Paper on Public Enterprises

436. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a white paper on public enterprises was prepared and submitted to Government regarding the losses suffered by the public enterprises in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this white paper ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take after considering the white paper and whether all the suggestions made therein have been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Presumably the hon'ble Member is referring to the White Paper on Public Sector to be placed before Parliament as

stated by the Prime Minister while introducing the Budget for the current financial year. This White Paper is under preparation.

#### Increase in Price of Sugar Grade Molasses

437. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of sugar-grade molasses has been increased ;

(b) if so, whether excise duty on molasses has also been increased ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Taking into consideration that price of molasses had not been revised since 1975 and after careful consideration of the points of view of sugar Mills and the manufacturers of alcohol, the Government have decided to increase the prices of Molasses from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 per tonne and the level of Central Excise Duty thereon from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per tonne. These increases have taken effect from 1st October, 1987. For alcohol based chemicals, however, full rebate will be admissible in respect of the Central Excise Duty (applicable to molasses) which would have been paid as a part of the price of the alcohol purchased for the purpose after 1-10-1987.

#### Illegal Use of LPG Cylinders

438. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the LPG domestic cylinders are being used illegally in collusion with gas agencies by hotels, workshops, small scale industries and other establishments ; and

(b) If so, whether there is any agency to check and take action against them ?

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

**RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) The possibility of some unscrupulous elements indulging in such malpractices cannot be ruled out.

(b) Complaints received in this regard are promptly investigated by the Oil Companies and appropriate action taken wherever necessary. Further, the inspection system has been intensified and complaint cells have been set up by the Oil Industry to investigate such cases.

#### Power Supply to Mica Industry in Bihar

439. **DR. G.S. RAJHANS :**  
**SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government's attention has been drawn to the plight of mica industry in Bihar which is severely affected due to power crisis ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Union Government to save the mica industry ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### Meeting of Northern Zonal Council in Chandigarh

440. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :**  
**DR. CHINTA MOHAN :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of Northern Zonal Council was recently held in Chandigarh ;

(b) if so, whether the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh complained that they were not getting their due share of power from Central power

stations ; and

(c) if so, the facts and the steps proposed in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

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

[English]

#### Assessment of Overall Power Shortage

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

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the overall power shortage in the country at present ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ; and

(c) the details regarding the proposed plan to enhance the thermal power generation units through planning of concerted and co-ordinated action ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) and (b). The required information about power shortage during April to October, 1987 in different States is given in the statement below.

(c) The measures taken to improve the performance of thermal stations include periodic field visits by Roving Team and Task Forces comprising engineers from CEA, BHEL and ILK when specific action plans are drawn up to help the power stations in overcoming their problems. A Centrally sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Scheme is being implemented in 33 thermal stations in the country to improve their performance. Assistance is also being provided to the State Electricity Boards in matters such as training of personnel, procuring of spare parts from foreign and indigenous sources, and in the supply of requisite quality and quantity of coal.

## Statement

Actual Power Supply Position during April, '87 to October, '87

(All figures in MU Net)

Region/State/ System	April, 87—October, 87			
	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Chandigarh	256	255	1	.4%
Delhi	3947	3871	76	1.9%
Haryana	4250	3751	499	11.7%
Himachal Pradesh	597	597	0	.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	1218	1141	77	6.3%
Punjab incl. NFF	8270	7646	624	7.5%
Rajasthan	4794	4398	396	8.3%
Uttar Pradesh	13580	11318	2262	16.7%
Total	36912	32977	3935	10.7%
<b>Western Region</b>				
Gujarat	10059	9670	389	3.9%
Madhya Pradesh	7667	7532	135	1.8%
Maharashtra	17352	16189	1163	6.7%
Goa	275	275	0	.0%
Total	35353	33666	1687	4.8%
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Karnataka	8320	6095	2225	26.7%
Andhra Pradesh	9311	8473	838	9.0%
Kerala	3480	2996	484	13.9%
Tamil Nadu	9810	8711	1099	11.2%
Total	30921	26275	4646	15.0%
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	2915	2286	629	21.6%
D.V.C.	4080	3704	376	9.2%
Orissa	3795	3206	589	15.5%
West Bengal	5155	4765	390	7.6%
Total	15945	13961	1984	12.4%
North-Eastern Region	1220	1172	48	3.9%
All India	120351	108051	12300	10.2%

**Import of Spare Parts by Maruti Udyog Ltd.**

442. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maruti Udyog Limited is still importing certain parts for their products ;

(b) if so, the amount spent on imports during the last three years, year-wise and item-wise ; and

(c) whether those items were not available indigenously ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Foreign exchange out-flow (on fob basis) for components, including parts orders, and on spare parts, on actual cash-flow basis, has been as follows :

(in US \$ million)

Year	Components (fob)	Spare-parts (fob)
1984-85	62.138	0.500
1985-86	97.879	2.988
1986-87	154.647	4.083

(c) Only parts not available indigenously are allowed to be imported.

[Translation]

**Increase in Price of Vanaspati, Groundnut and Mustard Oils**

443. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the period January, 1987 to 31 October, 1987 the increase in the prices of vanaspati, groundnut and mustard oils has been the maximum as compared to that of the previous years ;

(b) if so, the prices fixed for the various types of these products ;

(c) the reasons for such steep rise in the prices of vanaspati, groundnut and mustard oils ;

(d) whether Government propose to fix the retail prices of vanaspati, groundnut and mustard oils ; and

(e) if so, the time by which the retail prices of these items will be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Percentage increase for January-October 1987 (upto 24-10-1987) in wholesale price index was highest for vanaspati during this year as compared to previous two years. For Groundnut oil and Mustard oil the percentage increases were the highest in 1986 for the same time period.

(b) Prices are not fixed by the Govern-ment for these products.

(c) The main reasons for rising trend in prices are :

(i) lower production of oilseeds during the last two years ;

(ii) lean seasons for edible oils ;

(iii) wayward behaviour of monsoon ;

(iv) lack of carryover stocks.

(d) and (e). The vanaspati industry is observing a voluntary price discipline since 26th August 1987. There is no proposal to fix retail prices of groundnut and mustard oils.

**Allocation of Essential Commodities to Bihar**

444. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state how much wheat, rice, edible oil, sugar, kerosene oil and other essential commodities have been allocated for Bihar during the current year, monthwise ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) A statement is given below.

## Statement

## The Month-wise allocation of essential commodities in Bihar during 1987

Unit : '000 tonnes

Month	Rice	Wheat	Sugar	Edible oil	Kerosene oil	Soft Coke	Controlled Cloth	
							Cotton	Polyester Cotton Blended Shirt-ing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January	25.0	72.0	31.573	0.600	32.202	60.0	163.54	22.66
February	25.0	72.0	33.459	0.700	32.842	60.0	Lakh Sq. mtrs.	Lakh Sq. mtrs.
March	25.0	72.0	33.459	0.700	34.000	60.0		
April	25.0	72.0	33.459	0.700	33.495	60.0		(Annual entitlement)
May	25.0	72.0	33.459	0.700	32.795	60.0		
June	25.0	72.0	33.459	0.600	33.995	60.0		
July	25.0	72.0	33.459	0.600	37.622	60.0		
August	25.0	72.0	33.459	1.400	37.622	60.0		
September	25.0	100.0	38.498*	2.000	38.622	60.0		
October	40.0	110.0	38.498*	3.000	40.622	60.0		
November	40.0	110.0	33.459	3.000	34.327	60.0		

\*Includes a festival quota of 5,039 tonnes.

**Petrol Pumps/Gas Agencies Allotted  
to Scheduled Tribes Women**

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

(a) the particulars of women to whom petrol pumps or gas agencies have been sanctioned from the quota reserved for Scheduled Tribes during the last three years ;

(b) whether Government have received complaints that these women, though themselves not belonging to Scheduled Tribes, have obtained certificates of having married to persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes and thus have got these agencies ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have conducted or propose to conduct any special inquiry into all these cases ?

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

(a) The Oil Industry has awarded 14 LPG distributorships and 10 Retail outlets to women out of the quota reserved for the ST category during the last three years. Their particulars are given in the statement below.

(b) No such complaints appear to have been received by the oil companies in this regard.

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

**Statement**

**LPG Distributorships**

S. No.	Name of the Women Dealers	Location	District	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Smt. Surya Kant Roat	Udaipur	Udaipur	Rajasthan
2.	Smt. Ushaben Dinesh Chandra Patel	Navsari	Valsad	Gujarat
3.	Smt. Elaka Maina	Kottavalsa	Visakh	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Kum. Gayatri Soni	Bhatapara	Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Smt. Kanchan Kantilal	Deo	Thane	Maharashtra
6.	Smt. Nalini Bharat Pichad	Nasik (Cideo)		Maharashtra
7.	Smt. Yese Doima	Rupa	West Kameng	Arunachal Pradesh
8.	Smt. Wiphia Lowaangcha	Khunsa	Tirap	Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Smt. Sushma Hansda	Jhargram	Midnapore	West Bengal
10.	Smt. Asari Ramilaben Chandubhai	Jawahar Nagar	Jawahar Nagar	Gujarat
11.	Smt. Malini Amarsinh Rathwa	Vadodra	Vadodra	Gujarat
12.	Smt. Marjorie Syiem	Shillong	Shillong	Meghalaya
13.	Smt. Nisha Tersingh Dangi	Lunawada	Panchmahals	Gujarat
14.	Smt. Parvathi	Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka



1	2	3	4	5
<b>Retail Outlet Dealerships</b>				
1.	Smt. Meera Dhurvey	Chincholi	Betul	Madhya Pradesh
2.	Smt. Kalpana Bhuria	Thandla	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Kum. Rajlaxmi Singh	Charghoda	Raigarh	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Smt. Margrate Tudu	Litipara	Sahitganj	Bihar
5.	Kum. Lamkhelong	Moreh	Tengnoupal	Manipur
6.	Smt. Maya Rani Kyndiah	Sonapur	Jaintia Hills	Meghalaya
7.	Smt. Rita Basumatary	Panchratna	Goalpara	Assam
8.	Smt. Family Kharkongor	Upper	Shillong E. Khasi Hills	Meghalaya
9.	Smt. Seeta Thakur	Ganj Basoda	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
10.	Smt. Shanti Patel	Korba	Bilaspur	Madhya Pradesh

[English]

#### Industrial Production

446. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industrial production in the country during 1986-87 had dropped ;

(b) whether the industrial production further deteriorated during 1987-88 ;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for the decrease in industrial production ; and

(d) the main sectors where production has decreased and to what extent the production to these sectors is likely to be improved ?

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

(a) to (d). According to the Index of Industrial Production rate of industrial growth during 1986-87 (April-March) was 8.9% as compared to 8.7 per cent in 1985-86. During April-May 1987 the rate of growth

was 10.7% as against 6.5% in April-May, 1986.

#### New Strategy by ONGC to Boost Productivity

447. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new strategy has been initiated by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to boost productivity ;

(b) if so, the nature of this new strategy ;

(c) whether foreign assistance financial and technical has been sought from abroad ; and

(d) if so, the quantum and source of this assistance ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ONGC have initiated following measures to improve efficiency and performance in its operations to ensure growth with stability and continuous improvement

in productivity :

- introduction of new equipment incorporating the state of art and the latest technological innovations.
- Resource optimisation through farming out low technology areas to outside agencies through cooperatives/ancillary units thereby concentrating on high technological areas.
- modernisation and rehabilitation of existing rigs/facilities/equipments.
- introduction of improved productivity and performance based incentive scheme.
- re-structuring of organisation on the concept of Business Groups with centralised policy making and decentralised administration.
- introduction of profit centre concept.
- launching of computer based management system for technical and business applications.
- commercial approach to working.
- organised Human Resources Development.

(c) and (d). No foreign assistance has been sought for increasing productivity. However, specialised equipment not indigenously available as also the services of specialised agencies are imported/hired to cater to the specific operational needs as and when required.

#### Complaint Against KVIC

448. SHRI B.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to inquire into the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission against whom a lot of complaints are being received from different quarters ;

(b) if so, by what time ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) to (c). Government had set up a Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Ramakrishnayya former Deputy Governor Reserve Bank and Chairman NABARD to go into the working of the KVIC. Based on the recommendations, a number of amendments to the KVIC were passed by the Parliament early this year. In accordance with these amendments, the rules of the KVIC have been amended and notified in July, 1987.

#### Setting up of Plant for Producing Artificial and Mechanical Valves

449. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plant for producing artificial and mechanical valves is proposed to be set up in India by a Singapore-based company ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Thermal Power Generation

450. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated an action plan for implementing the decision of the Committee on Drought Relief ;

(b) if so, the details of the action plan and to what extent it has been implemented by Government ;

(c) to what extent the plan will increase thermal power generation ;

(d) to what extent the thermal power generation will compensate the shortfall in hydel generation ; and

(e) to what extent the thermal power generation has been stepped up in

1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Action Plan envisages in detail steps to be taken by the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments. The progress of implementation of the Action Plan is being reviewed by the Departments concerned every week.

The details of the Action Plan and the various points on which action is being pursued by the States and the Centre are given in the statement below.

(c) and (e). The plan is expected to increase thermal generation by 2.7 Billion Units over the programme for 1987-88.

(d) The thermal power generation has been increased by 1.08 billion units over the programme during the period April-October, 1987.

Programme : 81.57 Billion Units.

Actual : 82.65 Billion Units.

#### Statement

#### *Action Plan for Implementing the Decision of the Committee on Drought Relief*

#### Crops

- (i) Drawing up contingency plans for alternative/short duration crops.
- (ii) Ensure adequate supply of seeds.
- (iii) Assess the requirements of seeds including fodder seeds crop-wise.
- (iv) Identify the sources for supply of seeds crop-wise and district-wise.
- (v) Prepare district-wise proformance of the requirements of seeds and their supply.
- (vi) Draw upon the NSC/other State Seed Corporations to procure seeds.
- (vii) Determine priorities for the supply of seeds to districts.
- (viii) Prepare an emergency plan for seed production in Rabi 1987-88

under irrigated conditions for use in 1988-89 to make good short-falls by placing indents in advance on NSC/other SSCs.

- (ix) Set up a Task Force to economise water use in major irrigation reservoirs in Kharif 1987 and maximise area under Rabi 1987-88.
- (x) Arrange for credit to farmers for purchasing seeds.
- (xi) Initiate action to convert short-term loans into medium-term loans in drought affected areas.

#### Fodder

- (i) Assess fodder requirement by joint teams of Animal Husbandry and Forest Departments in drought-affected districts and locate areas where shortages are likely to occur and arrange for supplies from outside.
- (ii) Monitoring the prices of fodder in selected places/markets.
- (iii) Arrange to procure fodder from surplus States.
- (iv) State Forest Departments to arrange for the cutting and baling of grasses in the forests, wherever possible to made the demand from fodder deficit districts.
- (v) Fodder cultivation to be encouraged wherever feasible.
- (vi) Ensure supply of Molasses to cattle feed plants.
- (vii) Obtain from NDDB and other sources premixed feed and urca molasses-bricks to the extent necessary.
- (viii) Organise through voluntary agencies cattle camps where necessary near sources of water.

#### Vegetables and Fruits

Promote the growing of vegetables and fruits near urban areas, if possible through cooperatives.

#### Power

- (i) To ensure at least 8-10 hours of

power availability to agricultural pumpsets.

- (ii) To regulate the availability of power for drawal of water in areas where the ground water is inadequate to prevent overdrawal of water.
- (iii) Where ground water is adequate, sanction and provide power connections for agricultural pumps on priority.
- (iv) Regulate supply to power-intensive industries, if necessary.
- (v) To monitor regularly the supply of power for agriculture.

#### Diesel

- (i) To ensure adequate supply of diesel to farmers.
- (ii) To liaise with the IOC/Union Petroleum Ministry.

#### Essential Commodities

- (i) To review the availability of PDS outlets and open fresh outlets, wherever necessary.
- (ii) To ensure that essential commodities e.g. edible oils, controlled cloth, salt, etc. are made available to the vulnerable sections of society.
- (iii) To closely monitor foodgrain stocks with private trade in drought-affected areas.
- (iv) Hiring of trucks etc. for running of mobile outlets for sale of essential commodities.
- (v) To step up anti-hoarding drive and prosecutions against hoarders.
- (vi) Prices of essential commodities to be kept under constant review.

#### Drinking Water

- (i) A detailed contingency plan for supply of drinking water in rural areas to be formulated with technical help from the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and drawing, if need be, the rigs and other capital equipment from the CGWB.

- (ii) To monitor continuously rural drinking water availability in drought-affected areas.

#### Urban Water Supply

To make adequate plans to supply drinking water in urban areas through bores, tankers, special trains etc.

#### Water Resources

- (i) To minimise evaporation losses in irrigation reservoirs by using chemical retardants subject to health clearance.
- (ii) To prepare a water budget for each irrigation reservoir covering drinking water, Kharif/Rabi requirement and evaporation losses.
- (iii) Undertake repairs to tubewells and make all tubewells operational.
- (iv) Regulate supply to water intensive industries, if necessary.

#### Employment Generation

- (i) Adequate scarcity relief works to be taken up to generate the required employment.
- (ii) The funds available under NREP and RLEGP and scarcity relief should be dovetailed and integrated.

#### Public Health

- (i) To disinfect drinking water sources to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases.
- (ii) To draw up plans to cope with likely epidemics.
- (iii) Constant surveillance of public health measures including immunisation to be undertaken.

#### Women and Children

The nutritional requirements of all the children, expectant mothers and nursing mothers should be taken care of.

#### Deterioration of Telecommunication Services in Tripura

451. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the deteriorating telecommunication services in Tripura ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the services in Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Telecommunication services in Tripura have not deteriorated.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) However, for further improvement of telecommunication services in Tripura, following important projects have been completed/planned :

- (1) 4 Satellite earth stations have been installed at Belonia, Kamalpur, Khowai and Subroom.
- (2) National subscriber dialling/International subscriber dialling have been introduced at Agartala in September, 1987.
- (3) 5 New multi access radio relay systems including one STD PCo at Agartala Airport have been commissioned.
- (4) Over head wires of trunk circuits to various sub-divisional and block headquarters have been planned to be replaced by VHF and UHF systems.
- (5) Point to point STD to Radhakishorpur, Kailashahar and Dharampur from Agartala have been planned to be introduced.
- (6) Agartala exchange will be expanded from 3000 lines to 3600 lines.
- (7) Manual exchange at Kailashahar will be replaced by automatic one.
- (8) It has also been planned to instal some more long distance public telephones and small automatic exchanges.

### Call for Indefinite Strike by Central Trade Unions of Public Sector Undertakings in West Bengal

452. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the central trade unions in public sector undertakings in West Bengal have given a call for an indefinite strike by the end of November to protest against the Government's refusal to pay interim relief to its employees in the State ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) It has been seen from newspaper reports that the Central Trade Unions in Public Sector Undertakings in West Bengal have given a call for such strike but no formal notices have been received by any of the concerned enterprises.

(b) The strike call has apparently been given demanding release of interim relief to the employees of engineering, jute mills and textile units belonging to the Central Public Sector located in the State of West Bengal. The matter is under consideration.

### Recovery of Dues by DESU

453. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had started recovering dues owned by electricity boards of different States to National Thermal Power Corporation by deducting, in parts, from the Central assistance given to the States ;

(b) if so, how much money has so far been recovered ; and

(c) the amount recovered from the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Till September, 1987, Rs. 106.41 crores had been recovered by way

of part deduction from Central assistance. Recovery has not been made from the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) through Central appropriation.

#### Achievement in Power Generation Target

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

(a) how far the power generation targets in respect of thermal, hydel and atomic sectors have been achieved during the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan and what is the likely sector-wise achievement during the current year ;

(b) the reasons for the shortfall ; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the Seventh Five Year Plan target by the end of the Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The required information for the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan and for April-October, 1987 for the current year is given in the statement below.

(See columns 103-104 Statement).

(b) The shortfall in hydro generation during the last two years and in the current year has been mainly on account of low reservoir levels due to inadequate rainfall. The main reasons for the shortfall in nuclear generation in 1986-87 were outage of Tarapur and Kalpakkam Units and in 1987-88 outage of Tarapur unit.

(c) The steps being taken to achieve the Seventh Plan targets to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of additional capacity, early stabilisation of newly commissioned units, improving the performance of the existing thermal power stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures, and implementing short gestation projects.

#### Excess Billing of Telephones of Members of Parliament

455. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Ministry that whenever Members of Parliament go out of Delhi during the intersession periods and their premises remain locked up, the telephone bills of the concerned MPs often go up ;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made regarding this discrepancy ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to prevent the excessive billing of MPs' telephones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir. A few complaints of this type have been received from Hon'ble MPs.

(b) and (c). It is generally observed that whenever the premises of the Members of Parliament are locked, the telephone bills do not go up, whereas whenever there is an access for others to the telephone installed in the premises of an MP, a higher call rate is recorded. Therefore, the hon'ble Minister of State for Communications wrote d.o. letters to all individual Members of Parliament separately in May 1987 (copy given below) informing them of the facility of safe custody of a telephone which is now made available for all MPs. As per this facility if an MP desires that his/her telephone be put under safe custody during his/her absence from Delhi. This can be done without any extra charges. The telephones are re-connected immediately on request of the hon'ble MP. These provisions will effectively eliminate the possibility of abuse of telephones by others in the premises of MPs resulting in higher bills. However, wherever there was a case for consideration, suitable rebates have been given to the MPs after detailed investigations.

#### Copy of the D.O.

It is brought to your kind notice that the Members of Parliament, should they choose, can avail of a special facility for keeping their Delhi telephones in safe custody during the period when they are out of station, even for short periods. The facility is available, free of charge, to the Members of Parliament.

In brief, any honourable Members of

## Statement

(Figures in MU)

## GENERATION

Category	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88 (Apr.-Oct.)		
	Target	Actual	Percentage	Target	Actual	Percentage	Target	Actual	Percentage
Thermal	110000	114119	103.7	127800	128818	100.8	81570	82652	101.3
Nuclear	4000	4985	124.6	5200	5023	96.6	3230	3119	96.6
Hydro	56000	50933	91.0	57000	53764	94.3	34443	29934	86.9
Total	170000	170037	100.0	190000	187605	98.7	119243	115705	97.0

Parliament can request for safe custody of his/her telephone for a duration to be specified by him/her when he/she is going out of station. This request can be registered with the L.O.P. (Liaison Officer, Parliament, Phone No. 3014477 and 695520) or concerned Area Manager in Delhi for further necessary action. During the period of safe custody, the telephone remains disconnected from the exchange and is, therefore, protected against misuse. With the introduction of International Subscribers dialling and STD facilities to most parts of India from Delhi the probability of abuse of telephones has considerably increased. Even a single unauthorised call could be very expensive in monetary terms resulting in unanticipated high telephone bill.

I am sure, if this facility is availed of by the hon'ble Members of Parliament, most complaints relating to misuse of phones in their absence would be lessened.

Sd/-

(Sontosh Mohan Dev)

#### Super Thermal Power Plant in West Bengal

456. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct a super thermal power plant in Bankura district in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether the said work has been started and if so, the agency which has been awarded contract for the same and if not, the time by which the actual work will start ;

(c) whether Government have acquired land for the same and due compensation has been paid to the persons evicted or to be evicted ;

(d) whether Government propose to give employment to atleast one adult from each family so evicted or to be evicted ; and

(e) the estimated cost of the project and estimated production of power after completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI

SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Public Undertakings' Contribution Towards Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund

457. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any appeal has been made by his Ministry to the Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals for giving donations in favour of Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund ; and

(b) if so, the names of such Public Undertakings which have contributed in this regard alongwith collection made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). While no such appeal has been made, based on the initiative taken by Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, the following public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Department, will assist in the drought relief programmes in specific States by providing drinking water, fodder and medicines :

- (a) Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL)
- (b) Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOC)
- (c) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (HIL)
- (d) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL)
- (e) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL)
- (f) Petrofils Co-operative Ltd. (PCL)

Specific schemes/plans have been finalised by these public sector undertakings, following discussions with the concerned State Governments. While the exact contribution of these public sector undertakings for these schemes have not yet been finalised, it is estimated that the total contribution could be around Rs. 1 crore.



### Foodgrains for Drought Affected States

458. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to meet the situation arising out of the drought, increased supplies of foodgrains and other essential commodities were demanded by the affected States ;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the allocations sought and made ;

(c) whether Government have any machinery other than the State Governments to ensure that supplies did reach the people for whom they were meant ; and

(d) if so, the findings of that organisation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The requests for additional/increased allocation of essential commodities received from the States are considered keeping in view relevant factors like the availability of these commodities with the central pool, demands from and relative needs of the States, general availability in the open market etc.

Statements I to V showing allocation of rice, wheat, edible oils, sugar and kerosene to the drought-affected States/UTs are given below. (See columns 109—118)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### Arrears Due to N.T.P.C. from DESU and Amount Recovered from Various States

459. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how much money is due to the National Thermal Power Corporation from the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking till June, 1987 ;

(b) how much of this amount has been recovered by Government through deduction in parts from the Central assistance given to States ; and

(c) the amount recovered from U.P., Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bihar and Orissa, State-wise details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Till June, 1987, the arrears of payments of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) from the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) were Rs. 550.03 crores. No amount was recovered from the DESU through Central appropriation.

(c) The amounts recovered from the indicated States, through Central appropriation, during the period April, 1987 to September, 1987, were as follows :

State	Amount recovered (Rs. in crores)
Uttar Pradesh	59.55
Rajasthan	10.60
Himachal Pradesh	1.95
Madhya Pradesh	0.44
Gujarat	0.50
Maharashtra	6.45
Bihar	0.40
Orissa	0.17
Total	80.06

### Allocation of Essential Commodities in Kerala

460. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the allotment of rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene oil made to Kerala during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ; and

(b) the central subsidy given during 1986 and upto October, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The requisite information

## Statement I

## Extra Allocation of Foodgrains Made Under Public Distribution System on Account of Lean Months, Drought, Floods etc.

S. No.	Name of State	July, 1987		Aug. 1987		Sept. 1987		Oct. 1987		Nov. 1987		Total (July-Nov.)	
		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	50.0	—	50.0	—	50.0	—	50.0	—	80.0	—	280.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	10.0
3.	Assam	—	5.0	—	5.0	—	20.0	—	5.0	—	5.0	—	40.0
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	28.0	—	38.0	15.0	38.0	15.0	104.0	30.0
5.	Gujarat	—	15.0	—	15.0	—	15.0	—	15.0	—	15.0	—	75.0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	6.0	3.0	6.0
7.	Karnataka	—	10.0	—	10.0	—	10.0	—	10.0	—	10.0	—	50.0
8.	Kerala	—	20.0	—	20.0	—	40.0	—	20.0	—	20.0	—	120.0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	10.0	—	20.0
10.	Maharashtra	—	10.0	—	10.0	—	10.0	—	20.0	—	20.0	—	70.0
11.	Manipur	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	7.5
12.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	4.0
13.	Mizoram	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
14.	Nagaland	—	2.0	—	4.0	—	4.0	—	4.0	—	4.0	—	18.0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15. Orissa	—	—	—	10.0	—	10.0	—	25.0	—	30.0	—	30.0	—	105.0
16. Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.0	—	—	2.0	—	2.0	60.0	4.0
17. Tripura	—	—	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	10.0
18. Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	15.0	—	—	—	10.0	15.0	25.0
19. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.75	—	0.75	—	1.5
Total	—	—	—	127.5	—	131.5	103.0	195.5	38.0	188.25	41.0	234.25	182.0	877.0

## Statement II

*Allocation of Imported Edible Oils Made to Drought Affected States*

(Qty. in M. Tonnes)

S. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	October 1987	November 1987
		Alln. in bulk tins and small packs	Alln. in bulk tins and small packs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21,000	21,000
2.	Gujarat	24,000	24,000
3.	Haryana	2,500	2,500
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2,600	2,600
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,100	2,100
6.	Karnataka	11,000	11,000
7.	Kerala	11,000	11,000
8.	Madhya Pradesh	10,000	10,000
9.	Maharashtra	27,000	27,000
10.	Nagaland	1,000	1,000
11.	Orissa	4,800	4,800
12.	Punjab	2,400	2,400
13.	Rajasthan	5,000	5,000
14.	Tamil Nadu	13,000	13,000
15.	Uttar Pradesh	10,000	10,000
16.	Delhi	6,000	6,000
17.	Mizoram	500	500

## Statement III

*State-wise Monthly Levy Sugar Quotas Ensuring Per Capita Availability of 425 Grams*

S. No.	States/Union Territories	Monthly quota upto March, 82	Monthly quota from 4/82 to 9/83	Monthly quota from Oct., 83 to Jan. 87	Monthly quota from February, 87 onwards
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20882	22696	24027	25281
2.	Delhi	5304 + 800 @	6104	6855	7689
3.	Gujarat	14031	14433	15361	16194

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Haryana	4916	5462	5837	6386
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1588	1801	1917	2019
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2250	2542	2673	2884
7.	Karnataka	14215	15743	16843	17769
8.	Kerala	10495	10796	11225	11953
9.	Madhya Pradesh	20825	22150	23276	25031
10.	Maharashtra	24743	26645	27998	29938
11.	Mizoram	171	207	240	261
12.	Nagaland	340	340	390	426
13.	Orissa	10723	11166	11577	12393
14.	Punjab	6564	7085	7581	7945
15.	Rajasthan	12757	14494	15832	16914
16.	Tamil Nadu	19783	20526	21284	22547
17.	Uttar Pradesh	41761	47111	50466	52926

@Additional ad-hoc allocation given to Delhi from February, 1981.

#### Statement IV

*Share of each State out of 50,000 Tonnes Allotted as Festival Quota for each of the Month of September, 1987 and October, 1987*

S. No.	State	Quota
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3807
2.	Delhi	1158
3.	Gujarat	2439
4.	Haryana	962
5.	Himachal Pradesh	304
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	434
7.	Karnataka	2675
8.	Kerala	1800
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3768
10.	Maharashtra	4507
11.	Mizoram	39

1	2	3
12.	Nagaland	64
13.	Orissa	1865
14.	Punjab	1196
15.	Rajasthan	2546
16.	Tamil Nadu	3395
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7968

### Statement V

*Addl. SKO to Drought Affected States During August to October, 1987*

(Figures in tonnes)

States/UT	August, 1987		September, 1987		October, 1987	
	Original Allocation	Adhoc Allocation	Original Allocation	Adhoc Allocation	Original Allocation	Adhoc Allocation
Kerala	17060	1212	17060	2212	17060	2712
Karnataka	29930	1000	29930	3000	29930	2000
Gujarat	51135	285	51135	285	51135	285
Rajasthan	16270	1746	16270	1746	16270	1746
Haryana	10410	877	10410	1127	10410	1677
Himachal Pradesh	2410	500	2410	500	2410	500
Jammu and Kashmir	4250	—	4250	—	4250	400
Madhya Pradesh	22650	3350	22650	4350	22650	4350
Orissa	9580	1265	9580	1265	9580	1265
Uttar Pradesh	59285	5848	59285	8848	59285	7848
Nagaland	640	160	640	160	640	160
Mizoram	290	135	290	135	290	135

is given in the statement below.

(b) While there is no Central subsidy in Levy Sugar, in kerosene, subsidy per litre is as under :

1-2-1986 to 5-2-1986	0.84
6-2-1986 to 30-9-1986	0.93
1-10-1986 onwards	1.08

Rs. litre

1-1-1984 to 16-3-1985	1.02
17-3-1985 to 25-3-1985	1.00
26-3-1985 to 31-1-1986	1.07

Since the subsidy on kerosene varies from time to time, no separate record of yearwise subsidy maintained.

The consumer subsidy on account of rice and wheat for Kerala during the last three years is as under :

Year	Rs. in crores Consumer Subsidy (Rice+Wheat)
1984-85	110.22
1985-86	127.12
1986-87	119.70

#### Statement

Allotment of Rice, Wheat, Sugar and Kerosene oil made during the last three years.

(’000 tonnes)

Year (April-March)	Allotment	
	Rice	Wheat
1984-85	1360.0	420.0
1985-86	1505.0	420.0
1986-87	1650.0	420.0

#### Levy Sugar

Monthly Levy  
Sugar Quota  
allotted to  
Kerala in  
tonnes

1984-85	}	11225.00
1985-86		
1986-87 (up to June, 87)		
From February, 87 onward		11953.00

Besides above quantity, 1794 tonnes had also been allotted to Kerala as festival quota for each of the months of September, 1984, June, 1985, August, 1985 to November, 1985, September, 1986, October, 1986 and 1800 tonnes in September, 1987 and October, 1987.

#### Kerosene

(Figures in tonnes)

Year	Allotment
1984-85	176130
1985-86	186400
1986-87	206165

#### Unfair Trade Practices by Private Educational Institutions

461. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :  
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (MRTPC) has undertaken investigations into various unfair and restrictive practices indulged in by educational institutions in the country including capitation fee charged by professional colleges, donations and other fees charged by elite schools, services rendered by educational institutions and benami institutions, etc. as reported in the Indian Express of 12-10-1987 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken for implementation of the Commission's orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :  
(a) to (c). Relevant details of investigations/enquiries ordered by the MRTP Commission against the educational institutions in the country for their alleged indulgence in various unfair and restrictive trade practices are given in the statement below.

(See columns 121—126).

#### New Techniques for Manufacturing Pesticides

462. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have stressed upon the pesticides manufacturers to

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Respondent	Allegation	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Institute of Correspondence Studies, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad	Misrepresentation regarding its affiliation.	Enquiry proceedings are continuing
	(i) Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology, Sultanpur-228001	Did not render Educational/training facility to students for various exams as promised.	Under Investigation
	(ii) H.B. Memorial Institute, Kanpur		
3.	Institute of Human Dynamics, Bombay	Tall claims made in advertisement regarding INSTA-MEMORY training system to increase the memory.	Under Investigation
4.	(i) AIMO Management Development Centre, New Delhi.	Manipulation of charges for imparting education on computer programme.	Enquiry proceeding are continuing
	(ii) Society of Indian Computer Centre, New Delhi		
5.	M/s. P.S. Saund Proprietor National Institute of Technology and Management, New Delhi	Misleading and false advertisement regarding rendering of educational services.	-do-
6.	Computer Network, New Delhi	Misleading advertisement regarding offering of stipend to students.	Under Investigation
7.	All Indian Manufacturing Organisation, New Delhi	Misleading advertisement regarding offering of jobs to diploma holders.	-do-



1	2	3	4
8.	Jayadev College of Education and Technology, District Puri, Orissa	Not disclosing the fact that course is not recognised by the State.	Under Investigation
9.	Management Professional Associates, Madras	Misrepresentation regarding awarding of degrees.	-do-
10.	Director, 7 SVP Road, Pondicherry	Issued misleading advertisement to the effect that by undergoing the course as advertised medical degree may be obtained.	-do-
11.	Xavier's School, Ranchi	Charging fee for Building Fund.	-do-
12.	St. Machael School, New Delhi	Manipulation of charges of service regarding imparting education.	-do-
13.	Green Field Public School, Delhi	-do-	-do-
14.	Evergreen Public School, Delhi	Manipulation of charges for rendering services and resale price maintenance regarding prices of books.	-do-
15.	D.A.V. School Management	Manipulation of School fee.	-do-
16.	Birla Vidya Niketan, New Delhi	Trade practice of forcing the students to have the uniforms stitched from one shop only and not from any other.	-do-
17.	Modern New Delhi Public School, Saket, New Delhi	Forcing the students to buy uniform and stationery from the school itself. The school also does not appear to be recognised but it is advertised as recognised.	-do-

18. Indian Management Development Institute, 351/Sector 29, AWHO, Noida-201301

Issued misleading advertisement regarding MBA course through correspondence which is not recognised by any University/Government Department.

A final order has been passed by the Commission. The Institute has given an undertaking not to indulge in impugned unfair trade practice

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**Note :** The MRTP Commission is empowered to take further appropriate action in cases at Serial Nos. 1 to 17, as per relevant provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969.

use new techniques for developing more potent pesticides ;

(b) if so, whether Government have also warned them against using hazardous chemicals in making pesticides ;

(c) if so, whether there is any check on the pesticides manufacturing units so that they may not use hazardous chemicals ; and

(d) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Manufacturers of new pesticides are required to get the Central Insecticide Board's registration. The Board while granting registration checks raw materials involved, chemical reactions, steps involved and the intermediaries produced in the process of manufacture. If it is found that the hazardous chemicals are involved, registration is either denied or granted on the sufficient warning that the manufacturer will take necessary precautionary measures.

Strict Rules have also been made for giving clearance of location and from pollution point of view, to such manufacturing units which are going to use hazardous chemicals.

#### Performance of Units Run by NTPC and Thermal Units of State Electricity Boards

463. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there will be a considerable shortfall in the Seventh Plan target of thermal power generation ;

(b) whether the power sector reveals that there is a significant difference between the performance of the units run by the National Thermal Power Corporation in the Central sector and the thermal units of the State Electricity Boards ;

(c) if so, whether any action plan has been framed to enhance thermal generation so as to partly offset the current power shortage ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) So far, thermal power generation in the Seventh Plan has been higher than the programme. All efforts are being made to achieve the Plan target of generation to the extent possible.

(b) to (d). The performance of NTPC's super thermal power stations is generally better than that of thermal stations under the State Electricity Boards. The measures taken to augment thermal generation of units under the State Electricity Boards include implementation of a Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation programme, providing assistance to State Electricity Boards for undertaking plant betterment programmes, supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal, arranging visits of Task Forces and Roving Teams to identify weak areas in the thermal stations and to prepare time bound programmes of rectification, identification of equipment deficiencies for taking remedial action, training of power station personnel in operation and maintenance techniques and providing assistance in the procurement of spare parts and in the early stabilisation of newly commissioned units.

#### Amount Earmarked for Hydro Electric Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether World Bank has extended a loan to install low cost hydel power facilities in various States in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the amount earmarked for Andhra Pradesh for the purpose out of the loan ;

(c) the details of hydro electric power projects in the States on which work has since been started by Government ; and

(d) the time by which work on the projects is expected to be completed and the extent to which the shortage of power in the States will be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). The World Bank has extended assistance for the following hydro-electric projects :

Name of the project	Installed capacity MW	State	Commissioning schedule
(i) Upper Indravati	4 × 150	Orissa	1990-91 to 1992-93
(ii) Indira Sarovar	4 × 125	M.P.	1993-94 to 1994-95
(iii) Sardar Sarovar	1450	Gujarat/M.P./ Rajasthan	500 MW in the Eighth Plan and balance in the Ninth Plan.
(iv) Lower Periyar	3 × 60	Kerala	1990-91 to 1991-92

The World Bank have also approved loan assistance of \$330 million for the Karnataka Power Project, Stage-I, involving construction of 3 × 40 MW and 3 × 50 MW hydro-stations at Kodasalli and Kadra, rehabilitation of the Sharavati Power Station and re-inforcement of the States transmission system.

The generation projects would, on completion, augment the availability of power in the States concerned.

#### Setting Up of Independent Organisation to Monitor Energy Consumption

465. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an independent organisation to monitor energy consumption by various major industries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective in view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). To identify possible areas of savings in energy, the National Productivity Council and Engineers India Ltd. have been engaged by Government to conduct energy audits in energy intensive sectors including cement, paper, textile and chemical processing industries. The studies completed reflect a potential for saving about 10% to 25% of the energy consumed. The study reports have been made available to the industrial units and the Departments concerned. Government have not decided to set up an independent organisation to monitor energy

consumption by various major industries.

#### Revamping of Old Thermal Power Plants

466. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals received during the Sixth Plan period and Seventh Plan period till now for revamping of old thermal power plants ;

(b) the details for each project, the target and methods of revamping, date of receipt of application, date of sanction, initial and revised costs, reasons where sanction rejected or held up ;

(c) the details of implementation of revamping projects ; and

(d) whether targets have been achieved and cost incurred, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). With a view to optimise generation from thermal stations, 37 proposals were received, out of which 34 schemes covering 164 thermal generating units are covered under the Renovation and Modernisation Programme. While schemes of Kalakote (Jammu and Kashmir) and Khaperkheda (Maharashtra) were not found techno-economically viable, the scheme of Nellore (Andhra Pradesh) received recently has not been included under Central Loan Assistance due to paucity of funds. The programme broadly covers thermal units of 140 MW and below and also certain 200/210 MW units which were not giving satisfactory performance for last few years. The details of the schemes, date

of receipt of proposal in CEA, sanction date and initial cost are given in statement I below. (See columns 133—138).

The implementation of the R and M programme is being done under Central Loan Assistance and under State Plan/Own Resources. The total sanctioned estimated cost of various R and M schemes is about Rs. 996 crores. An amount of Rs. 500 crores has been earmarked for providing Central Loan Assistance to various SEBs/Organisations where the core activities/works are involved directly responsible for improvement of generation. The remaining activities/works are being funded under State Plan/Own Resources. The details of various R and M schemes and their revised sanctioned cost is furnished in the statement II below. (See columns 139—148).

(d) The Renovation and Modernisation programme is in the process of implementation and the improvement in the performance of various thermal power stations can be ascertained after the completion of the scheme.

[Translation]

Setting up of Electronic Exchanges in  
Uttar Pradesh Hill Areas

467. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up electronic exchanges at some places in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the location where these exchanges are proposed to be set up and the time by which these are likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a)  
Yes, Sir.

(b) Electronic Exchanges are likely to be set up at Pauri, Kashipur, Rudrapur, Kichha, Ramnagar and Dehradun, Pauri, Kashipur and Rudrapur are likely to be set up in 1987-88. Kichha and Ramnagar are expected to be set up in 1988-89. Dehradun is likely to set up in 1990-91.

[English]

Price of Wheat

468. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of wheat has been fixed ; if so, what is its price per quintal ;

(b) whether the wheat at the same price would be available in the open market or whether it would be available to ration card holders only ;

(c) whether the inter-state movement of wheat in the country has been banned ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the likely difference in the prices of wheat available at the fair price shops and wheat selling in the open market ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF  
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI  
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a), (b) and (d). The  
procurement price of wheat is Rs. 166.00  
per quintal.

The Central issue prices are as follows :

(i) for the public dist- ribution system	—Rs. 195.00 per qtl.
(ii) for the I.T.D.P areas and tribal majority States	—Rs. 130.00 per qtl.
(iii) for the Roller Flour Mills	—Rs. 210.00 per qtl. (A and B categories)
	—Rs. 200.00 per qtl. (C and D categories)

Central Pool wheat issued at the Central prices for the public distribution system and the I.T.D.P. areas and tribal majority States is sold through fair price shops by the State Government and Union Territory Administrations after adding their administrative expenses and deducting their subsidy, if any.

The prices of open market wheat are not subject to control. They vary according to

## Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of the Thermal Power Station	Date of receipt of proposal in C.E.A.	Date of sanction by C.E.A.	Date of sanction by Planning Commission	Initial sanctioned cost		
					CSS Rs. lakhs	SP/OR Rs. lakhs	Total Rs. lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Badarpur	Dec., '84	11-2-85	11-3-85	—	2870.60	2870.60
2.	I.P.	Dec., '84	11-2-85	11-3-85	1369.90	2672.45	4042.35
3.	Faridabad	Dec., '84	9-1-85	27-2-85	2189.02	1812.62	4001.64
4.	Panipat	Dec., '84	9-1-85	27-2-85	408.20	1246.20	1654.40
5.	Bhatinda	Dec., '84	9-1-85	27-2-85	2315.00	1858.70	4173.70
6.	Panki	Jan., '85	18-3-85	15-5-85	1114.82	2588.28	3703.10
7.	Obra	Jan., '85	11-2-85	11-3-85	1719.00	2876.00	4595.00
8.	Harduaganj	Feb., '85	18-3-85	15-5-85	2043.50	4351.50	6395.00
9.	Korba	May, '84	9-1-85	28-3-85	307.10	1322.40	1629.50
10.	Amarkantak	May, '84	9-1-85	28-3-85	26.80	998.00	1024.80
11.	Satpura	May, '84	9-1-85	28-3-85	390.40	1388.40	1778.80
12.	Gandhinagar	Nov., '84	9-1-85	27-2-85	917.10	809.60	1726.70
13.	Dhuvaran	Nov., '84	9-1-85	27-2-85	636.00	1255.90	1891.90

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Ukai		Nov., '84	9-1-85	27-2-85	581.20	2774.30	3355.50
15.	Koradi		Nov., '84	11-1-85	28-3-85	1160.00	1154.00	2314.00
16.	Nasik		Jan., '85	11-2-85	11-3-85	573.52	83.22	660.74
17.	Bhusawal		Jan., '85	11-2-85	11-3-85	43.12	23.30	66.42
18.	Paras		Jan., '85	18-3-85	15-5-85	144.70	42.75	187.45
19.	Kothagudem		Nov., '83	Jan., '85	27-2-85	918.50	3648.50	4567.00
20.	Ramagundem-B		Feb., '85	N.A.	3-7-85	—	297.00	297.00
21.	Ennore		May, '84	18-3-85	15-5-85	1849.90	6128.10	7978.00
22.	Tuticorin		May, '84	18-3-85	15-5-85	5556.20	120.51	676.71
23.	Neyveli		Nov., '84	18-3-85	30-5-85	—	4970.78	4970.78
24.	Talcher		Nov., '84	9-1-85	27-2-85	1959.00	387.30	2346.30
25.	Chandrapur (DVC)		Feb., '84	9-1-85	28-3-85	1403.00	1810.00	3213.00
26.	Bokaro (DVC)		Feb., '84	18-3-85	15-5-85	657.50	183.50	841.00
27.	Durgapur (DVC)		Feb., '84	9-1-85	27-2-85	188.30	609.20	797.50
28.	Patratu		Dec., '84	9-1-85	28-3-85	194.00	3336.80	3530.80
29.	Barauni		Dec., '84	9-1-85	28-3-85	867.10	689.20	1556.30
30.	Karbigabia		Dec., '84	9-1-85	28-3-85	473.80	39.10	512.90

31.	Santalidih	Jan., '85	18-3-85	15-5-85	1007.00	1185.00	2192.00
32.	Bandel	Feb., '85	18-3-85	15-5-85	867.00	2523.00	3390.00
33.	Durgapur (DPL)	Nov., '84	11-2-85	11-3-85	1835.00	541.00	2376.00
34.	Namrup	Dec., '84	18-3-85	17-9-85	—	810.00	810.00

N.A.—Not applicable, as total cost of scheme is less than Rs. 5.00 Crores.

572-1806

(1) 18/3/85

S. DEB

(1) 18/3/85

P. K. B. C.

100  
60

18/3/85

100

100

18/3/85



## Statement II

## Details of Sanctioned Estimated Cost of Various R and M Schemes as on 30-10-1987.

Sl. No.	Organisation/ Renovation scheme.	No. and Rating of units (MW) covered under renovation.	Capacity (MW)	Sanctioned Estimated Cost		
				Total (Rs. lakhs)	Under Central Loan Assistance (Rs. lakhs)	Under State Own/Resources (Rs. lakhs)
1.		3	4	5	6	7
1.	NTPC	5	720	2870.60	—	2870.60
	(i) Badarpur	3x100	720	2870.60	—	2870.60
		2x210				
2.	DESU	5	282.5	5380.95	2451.00	2929.95
	(i) Indraprastha	1x35	282.5	5380.95	2451.00	2929.95
		3x62.5+1x60				
3.	HSEB	6	415	6355.00	3172.00	3183.00
	(i) Faridabad	3x60	195	4300.00	2300.00	2000.00
		1x15				
	(ii) Panipat	2x110	220	2055.00	872.00	1183.00
4.	PSEB	4	440	4401.70	2366.00	2035.70
	(i) Bhatinda	4x110	440	4401.70	2366.00	2035.70

5.	UPSEB	27	2374	17955.11	8424.06	9531.05
	(i) Panki	2x32	284	3703.11	1199.06	2504.05
		2x110				
	(ii) Obra	5x50	1550	6570.00	3870.00	2700.00
		3x100				
		5x200				
	(iii) Harduaganj	3x30	540	7682.00	3355.00	4327.00
		2x50				
		4x60				
		1x110				
6.	MPEB	19	1562.5	6744.18	2227.77	4516.41
	(i) Korba	1x10	540	1714.06	400.00	1314.06
		3x30				
		4x50				
		2x120				
	(ii) Amarkantak	2x30	300	1044.98	55.03	89.95
		2x120				
	(iii) Satpura	5x62.5	722.5	3985.14	1772.74	212.40
		1x200				
		1x210				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	GEB	10	1014	7257.98	2425.79	4832.19
	(i) Gandhinagar	2x120	240	1921.47	1111.87	809.60
	(ii) Dhuvaran	4x63.5	534	1948.69	692.79	1255.90
		2x140				
	(iii) Ukai	2x120	240	3387.82	621.13	2266.69
8.	MSEB	9	915	4525.05	2959.78	1565.27
	(i) Koradi	4x120	480	3329.80	1942.00	1387.80
	(ii) Nasik	2x140	280	847.00	721.00	126.00
	(iii) Bhusawal	1x62.5	62.5	88.50	79.78	8.72
	(iv) Paras	1x30	92.5	259.75	217.00	42.75
		1x62.5				
9.	APSEB	9	742.5	4985.35	2556.96	2428.39
	(i) Kothagudem	4x60	680	4688.35	2556.96	2131.39
		4x110				
	(ii) Ramagundem 'B'	1x62.5	62.5	297.00	—	297.00
10.	TNEB	8	1080	9794.24	3609.03	6185.21
	(i) Ennore	2x60	450	9081.48	3016.78	6064.70
		3x110				
	(ii) Tuticorin	3x210	630	712.76	592.25	120.51

11.	NLC	9	600	4970.78	—	4970.78
	(i) Neyveli	3x100	600	4970.78	—	4970.78
		6x50				
12.	OSEB	4	250	3615.50	2451.66	1163.84
	(i) Talcher	4x62.5	250	3615.50	2451.66	1163.84
13.	DVC	13	1235	5050.20	2447.50	2602.70
	(i) Chandrapura	3x120	780	3213.00	1403.00	1810.00
		3x140				
	(ii) Bokaro	3x50	205	1003.00	818.50	183.50
		1x55				
	(iii) Durgapur	2x55	250	835.20	226.00	609.20
		1x140				
14.	BSEB	16	763.5	6726.00	2580.93	4145.07
	(i) Patratu	4x50	620	4262.00	813.00	3449.00
		2x100				
		2x100				
	(ii) Barauni	2x50	130	1946.00	1273.35	672.65
		2x15				
	(iii) Karbigahia	2x1.5	13.5	518.00	494.58	23.42
		1x3				
		1x7.5				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	WBSEB	8	800	5773.00	2306.82	3466.18
	(i) Santaldih	4x120	480	2192.00	1188.67	1003.33
	(ii) Bandel	4x80	320	3581.00	1118.15	2462.85
16.	DPL	5	280	2380.00	1971.61	408.39
	(i) Durgapur	2x30	280	2380.00	1971.61	408.39
		1x70				
		2x75				
17.	ASEB	5	111.5	810.00	246.00	564.00
	(i) Namrup	3x23	111.5	810.00	246.00	564.00
		1x12.5				
		1x30				
	Total	164	13585.5	99595.64	42196.91	57398.73

market forces.

(c) There is no ban on the inter-State movement of wheat.

[Translation]

**Schemes to Improve Financial Condition of Khadi Weavers**

469. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wages being given to Khadi weavers are meagre as a result of which their condition has become pitiable ;

(b) if so, the details of schemes being implemented with a view to improve their financial condition ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to increase the sale of Khadi by popularizing it ?

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

(a) and (b). Khadi and Village Industries Commission has developed cost charts for payment of remuneration to the artisans engaged in production activities including weaving, which are being followed by all Institutions producing khadi all over the country. These cost charts are worked out taking into account cost of inputs, count of yarn, type of fabric, design, handlooms employed for weaving etc. These are revised regularly to provide for wage increase to artisans as and when considered necessary. The average daily earnings of a weaver, which varies from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 35/- depending upon the type of loom, productivity, nature of fabric and design compares favourably with off season farmwage.

(c) The following steps are being taken by the KVIC to increase the sale of khadi :

(i) Special rebate over and above the standing rebate is given for the period ranging from 90 to 120 days to attract customers and clear the accumulated stocks every year ;

(ii) KVIC also provides funds to the State Boards and Khadi Institutions

for opening new sales depots, renovation of existing ones as per the current pattern of assistance approved by the Commission ; and also ; and

(iii) Organises seminars, exhibitions etc.

[English]

**Profits Earned by Indian Oil Corporation**

470. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) earned profits in 1986-87, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) how this amount is proposed to be utilised ;

(c) whether there is an increase in the use of petroleum products ; the details thereof ; and

(d) what quantity of petroleum products is being produced and what is its cost ?

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

(a) In 1986-87, Indian Oil Corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 671.22 crores before taxes and Rs. 428.22 crores after taxes ;

(b) IOC proposes to utilise the available amounts mainly for financing its various projects ;

(c) The total sales of IOC during 1986-87 were 25.80 million tonnes as against 23.84 million tonnes in 1985-86. The volume has registered a growth of 8.22% over the previous year ;

(d) The total quantity of petroleum products produced by IOC during 1986-87 was 19.71 million tonnes. The total cost of production was Rs. 4215.17 crores.

[Translation]

**Industrial Districts in Madhya Pradesh**

471. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of districts in Madhya Pradesh included in the industrial zone; and

(b) the amount of subsidy given to Madhya Pradesh by Government and the subsidy given to Morena District out of it?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):**

(a) It is presumed that the hon'ble Member wants to know the names of districts in Madhya Pradesh which have been declared by the Central Government as industrially backward under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. The names of such districts are given in the booklet "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas," updated upto 20-10-1986, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 46.29 crores has been reimbursed to the State of Madhya Pradesh upto 31-10-87 under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. District-wise disbursement details are not maintained separately.

[English]

**Execution of Tehri Hydro Complex with U.S.S.R. Collaboration**

472. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to execute Tehri Hydro Complex with U.S.S.R. collaboration;

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

(c) the date by which the construction work is expected to be started; and

(d) the terms of agreement made with U.S.S.R. in this regard, if any?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):** (a) and (b). An Agreement has been signed between the Government of India and the Government of U.S.S.R. for implementation of the Tehri Hydro Power Complex with an envisaged capacity of 2400 MW at an estimated total

cost of about Rs. 2727 crores.

(c) The construction work on the Tehri Dam Project was started in 1978.

(d) In terms of the inter-Governmental Agreement of November 1986, Soviet assistance would be available for the execution, on a turn-key basis, of 1000 MW hydro power plant at Tehri, 400 MW down-stream plant at Koteshwar with a concrete dam, 1000 MW pump storage plant at Tehri and power transmission system for evacuation of power. Technical assistance will also be rendered by the Soviet Union in the construction of a Rockfill Dam and Spillway at Tehri.

**Meeting with Traders and Manufacturers**

473. **SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4593 on 25 August, 1987 regarding meeting with traders and manufacturers and state:

(a) the number of meetings held with the representatives of different trades and industries during 29 August, 1987 and 31 October, 1987;

(b) the names of trades and industries participated in discussions, date-wise;

(c) the details of discussions held during these meetings;

(d) whether these meetings would help the consumers to pay uniform price of all consumable items in the country;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof;

(f) whether the representatives of different trades and industries have agreed to display the retail price of each consumable item at their business premises; and

(g) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):** (a) 9 meetings with the representatives of different trade and industry were held.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the statement below.

## Statement

Remarks

Brief details of discussion held

Names of Trade and Industry who participated/represented

Date of Meeting

4

3

2

1

- 29-8-1987
1. Food Corporation of India
  2. Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation
  3. Modern Food Industries Ltd.
  4. Central Warehousing Corp.
  5. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
  6. Tea Trading Corporation
  7. Indian Dairy Corporation
  8. Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation
  9. Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.
  10. Coal India Ltd.
  11. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
  12. Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India
  13. PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Trade and industry should take steps for voluntary price control and discipline in trade and commerce, display prices of essential commodities, improved the distribution network to maintain their smooth and uninterrupted flow, maintain prices at reasonable levels and observe storage control orders and other consumer protection laws.



1

2

3

4

14. Roller Flour Mills Federation of India
15. Indian Sugar Mills Association
16. Wholesale Dealers Association
17. Hindustan Lever Ltd.
18. Indian Soap and Toiletries Makers Association
19. Central Organisation for Oil Industry and Trade
20. The Indian Confectionery Mfrs. Association
21. All Indian Bread Manufacturers Association
22. New Delhi Traders Association
23. Indian Vanaspati Producers Association
24. Vanaspati Mfrs. Association of India
25. The Federation of All India Food Grain Dealers Association
26. Indian Coal Consumers and Agents Association
27. Indian Tea Association

- 8-9-1987**      **Representatives of Roller Flour Mills**  
 Roller Flour Millers voluntarily agreed to reduce and sell maida at Rs. 240/- per bag of 90 Kg.
- 9-9-1987**      **Representatives of Bread Manufacturers Association**  
 The All India Bread Manufacturers Associations and other manufacturers agreed to increase availability of bread in Delhi market at the prices fixed by Delhi Administration.
- 15-9-1987 and 25-9-1987**      **Representatives of Soap Industry**  
 Traders and Manufacturers of Soap Industry agreed to reduce the prices of soaps.
- 17-9-1987 and 9-10-1987**      **Representatives of Packeted Tea Trade**  
 Packet Tea Manufacturers/Tea Packeteers were requested to reduce the prices of packeted tea. The manufacturers agreed to reduce the basic prices of CTC grade packet tea on an average at a rate of Rs. 1.25 per kg. In dust grade they agreed to reduce by 25 paise per kg. The above reduction came into effect from 25th October, 1987.
- 8-10-1987**      **Representatives of All India Federation of Grains and Pulses Dealers**  
 Representatives of traders and manufacturers of Grains and Pulses were advised to reduce the prices of pulses. They agreed to ensure sale of pulses at reasonable prices.
- 13-10-1987**      **Representatives of butter**  
 The butter manufacturers were requested to improve the supply of butter and contain the prices. Butter manufacturers agreed to improve the supply and not to raise prices till the end of January, 1988.

(d) and (e). The trade representatives assured cooperation in maintaining availability and reasonable prices of essential commodities. Uniform prices are of course not possible. In some cases like soap, tea and vanaspati some voluntary reduction of prices was done.

(f) and (g). Traders and manufacturers are required to display retail prices of the goods sold in packages. In the meetings traders and manufacturers were urged to voluntarily display the prices of essential goods and goods of mass consumption for the benefit of the consumers.

#### Public Sector Investment in Tamil Nadu

474. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total Central public sector investment in Tamil Nadu till date ;

(b) what is the annual turnover of these undertakings, their profits and losses and their permanent and temporary employees ; and

(c) what is the new investment proposed in the public sector by Union Government in Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Total investment in gross block in all units of the Central public sector enterprises located in Tamil Nadu was Rs. 2943.45 crores as on 31-3-1986. This figure for any subsequent date is not available.

(b) All these units located in Tamil Nadu had 0.86 lakh employees on their rolls on 31-3-1986. It's break-up between permanent and temporary employees is not available.

The total turnover and net profit earned by all the Central public sector enterprises with their head office/registered offices located in Tamil Nadu were Rs. 1934.30 crores and Rs. 85.68 crores in 1985-86.

(c) Rs. 888.68 crores during the 7th Plan period.

#### Liberalisation and Decontrol in Basic Areas of Industry

475. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal of large scale liberalisation and decontrol in many basic areas of industry and promoting competitiveness through larger production to make industrial goods cheaper and of better quality ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ; and

(c) when the final decision is likely 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) to (c). Liberalisation of licensing policy and procedure is a continuous process and in pursuance of this policy, a number of measures including delicensing of industries, broad banding, re-endorsement of capacity with reference to minimum economic scales of operation, revision of Appendix-I industries, review of industries reserved for small scale sector, adoption of simplified procedure for recognition of capacity arising out of modernisation/replacement of plant and machinery etc. have been taken by the Government. These measures are intended towards removing irritants in achieving rapid industrial growth and increasing competitiveness which is expected to result in cost reduction and quality improvement.

#### Accident at Ramagundam Unit of N.T.P.C.

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

(a) whether an accident has taken place in Ramagundam Unit of the National Thermal Power Corporation in the last September ;

(b) if so, the extent of damage to property ; and

(c) how much of electricity production has been decreased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE

**MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) to (c). An accident occurred at the Ramagundam Station in September, 1987 during replacement of grinding parts in the coal mill. The damaged grinding ring was replaced. Two other accidents occurred on the first 500 MW unit, which is under construction, involving loss of lives of two workers. There was no damage to property. There was also no loss of generation owing to the accidents.

#### Car Telephones in Delhi

477. **SHRI P.A. ANTONY :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of car telephones allotted in Delhi and other places at present ;

(b) the performance of these telephones ; and

(c) whether Government have decided not to sanction any more car telephones to the public ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :** (a) A 100 lines Mobile Radio Telephone System is working in Delhi in the country out of which 77 car telephones are working.

(b) The performance of these telephones is satisfactory.

(c) At present, there is no spare capacity available for sanction of more car telephones in Delhi.

#### Policy on Foreign Capital

478. **SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government propose to make a new comprehensive policy regarding foreign capital in view of the growing importance of foreign private capital in the Indian economy ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** Government's policy towards foreign investment is selective and based on national priorities. This policy has been reiterated in the Technology Policy Statement issued in January, 1983.

#### Assistance to States for Health Care Programmes

479. **SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the effect of new Drug Policy on the health care budgets of States ; and

(b) whether Union Government propose to provide assistance to State with a view to meet the higher prices of drugs purchased by the States for their health care programme ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) :** (a) No concrete estimates are available.

(b) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

#### Selling of Vegetables by Super Bazar

480. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item "Rotten Vegetables sold by Super Bazar" appearing in the Hindustan Times of 17 September, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the steps taken to revamp the sale and purchase of fruits and vegetables at competitive rates ;

(d) how far the situation has improved in selling the fruits and vegetables of good quality at competitive rates to the public ; and

(e) whether there has been increase in the shop lifting cases and pilferages from 1st January, 1987 to date and if so, how much stock in terms of money was found less giving separate figures for pilferages and shop lifting and what steps have been taken to stop such malpractices ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Certain irregularities in the purchase and sales of fruits and vegetables

in Super Bazar, Delhi were reported. It has been reported by the Super Bazar that the purchase system has now been streamlined by associating commission agents in the market and also the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee of Delhi Administration. Proper accounting systems in the purchase and sales have been introduced. These have reportedly resulted in improvement in the quality and rates of fruits and vegetables sold by Super Bazar. According to the market intelligence reports gathered by the Super Bazar, most of the items sold by it were found cheaper than the open market or the Mother Dairy rates.

(e) The finalisation of accounts for the cooperative year 1986-87 ending 30th June, 1987 is in progress. The exact amount of shortage will be known after the finalisation and audit of the accounts. However, Super Bazar has taken stringent action against the employees who have been found indulging in pilferage, misappropriation etc. Seven cases have been reported to the police. Super Bazar has also informed that changes in the key personnel of various Departments have been effected.

#### Payment of Bonus etc. to FCI Workers

481. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India Loading and Unloading Workers Union submitted a memorandum to him at Bangalore in August, 1987 regarding their grievances about payments of bonus, gratuity and other benefits ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Food Corporation of India is not in a position to take any action in this regard since the whole matter is sub-judice.

#### Incentive Schemes for Industrialisation of Backward Areas

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

(a) whether an Expert Committee set up by Government to review the existing incentive schemes for industrialisation of backward areas in the country had, inter-alia, recommended that "taluka" in place of "district" be made as the unit for identification of no industry area for accelerated industrial development ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by the Expert Committee ; and

(c) the decision, if any, taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The report of the Inter-Ministerial Committee set up to review and revise the Incentive Scheme for industrialisation of backward areas is still under consideration of the Government.

#### Supply of Diesel to the Drought Affected Areas of Gujarat

483. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demand for enhancement in the allotment of diesel to Gujarat has been made for the current year owing to prevailing drought conditions ; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to meet the requirement of diesel in the drought prone Gujarat for agricultural irrigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). There is no system of making allocation as such of high speed diesel oil to States and Union Territories ; the product is available on a free sale basis and the oil marketing companies have instructions to meet its demand in full as far as possible. The supply and availability of this product in Gujarat is receiving the close attention of the oil industry and Government in the context of the current drought.

### Development of Non-Conventional Energy in Kerala

484. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total assistance given to Kerala for developing non-conventional energy during the last three years ; and

(b) the details of the work done so far ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Central Government has incurred from the Central Sector an expenditure of over Rs. 275 lakhs during the last three years on the various programmes in the area of non-conventional energy sources in Kerala. In addition, Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 55 lakhs in the State Sector for the first three years of Seventh Plan in respect of these programmes.

(b) Against this assistance of Central Sector the programmes taken up/systems installed in Kerala are :

7106 Family Size Biogas Plants, 21681 Improved Chulhas, 18 Solar Water Heating System, 4 Solar Disalination System, 70 Street Lights in tribal villages, 2 Photovoltaic Pump Systems, One Community Type Biogas Plant and 5 Water Pumping units ; energy survey in 25 constituencies for installing Urja Gram have been taken up. In

addition R and D projects in the area of Biomass, and Biogas have been sanctioned.

### Linking of District Headquarters by S.T.D.

485. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHO-SALE) : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3034 on 18 March, 1987 regarding linking of district Headquarters by S.T.D. and state :

(a) the names of places linked with Delhi through S.T.D. as on 31-10-1987 ;

(b) the names of district headquarters of States linked through S.T.D. as on 31-10-1987 ;

(c) the names of district headquarters of States which have not been linked through S.T.D. as on 31-10-1987 ; and

(d) the names of places with S.T.D. which have not been linked with Delhi through S.T.D. as on 31-10-1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The names of District Headquarters of States linked through STD as on 31-10-87 are available in statement I below.

### Statement I

#### *District Headquarters of States with STD Facilities as on 31-10-87*

Name of State	Name of District Headquarters	Name of State	Name of District Headquarters
---------------	-------------------------------	---------------	-------------------------------

1

2

1

2

Andhra Pradesh

Adilabad

Anantapur

Chittoor

Cuddapah

Kakinada

Karimnagar

Khammam

Kurnool

Machilipatnam

Mahboobnagar

Sangareddy

1

2

1

2

Nalgonda

Nellore

Ongele

Hyderabad

Rangareddy (Hyderabad)

Srikakulam

Visakhapatnam

Vizianagaram

Warangal

Guntur

Eluru

Nizamabad

**Assam**

Dibrugarh

Dhubri

Guwahati

Jorhat

**Arunachal Pradesh**

NIL

**Bihar**

Arrah

Dhanbad

Motihari

Darbhanga

Katihar

Muzzaffarpur

Patna

Sasaram

Ranchi

Samastipur

Chapra

Gaya

**Gujarat**

Hazaribagh

Siwan, Monghyr

Daltonganj

Ahmedabad

Amreli

Baroda

Bulsar

Bhavnagar

Jamnagar

Rajkot

Surat

Gandhinagar

Mehsana

Junagarh

Godhra

Palanpur

**Goa**

Panjim

**Haryana**

Ambala

Bhiwani

Faridabad

Gurgaon

Karnal

Rohtak

Sirsa

Sonapat

Hissar

**Himachal Pradesh**

Shimla

Hamirpur

Mandi

1

2

1

2

Solan

Dharamsala

**Jammu and Kashmir**

Anantnag

Baramula

Jammu

Srinagar

Udhampur

**Karnataka**

Bangalore

Bellary

Belgaum

Chitradurga

Dharwar

Gulbarga

Hassan

Madikeri (Mercara)

Mysore

Mangalore

Karwar

Raichur

Shimoga

Tumkur

Bidar

Chickmangloor

Bangalore (Rural)

Kolar

**Kerala**

Alleppey

Calicut (Kozhikode)

Cannanore

Ernakulam

Idukki

**Madhya Pradesh**

Kalpetta

Kottayam

Malapuram

Palghat

Quilon

Trichur

Trivandrum

Pattanamthitta

Bilaspur

Bhopal

Durg

Gwallior

Indore

Khandwa

Raipur

Sagar

Sehore

Ujjain

Seoni

Mandsur

Dewas

Rewa

Dhar

Vidisha

Satna

Morena

Jabalpur

Raigarh

**Maharashtra**

Ahmednagar

Amravati

Akola



1

2

1

2

	Aurangabad		Ferozepur
	Bombay		Jalandhar
	Jalgaon		Ludhiana
	Kolhapur		Patiala
	Nasik		Sangrur
	Nagpur		Hoshirpur
	Pune		Kapurthala
	Ratnagiri		Gurdaspur
	Sangli	Rajasthan	
	Sholapur		Alwar
	Thana		Bharatpur
	Wardha		Ajmer
	Yeotmal		Jaipur
	Satara		Kota
	Chandrapur		Udaipur
Manipur			Jodhpur
	Imphal		Dholpur
Meghalaya			Bikaner
	Shillong		Nagaur
	Jowai	Sikkim	
	Tura		Gangtok
Mizoram		Tamil Nadu	
	Aizwal		Coimbatore
Nagaland			Dharamapuri
	Kohima		Erode
Orissa			Chengalpattu
	Cuttack		Madurai
	Puri		Madras
	Balasore		Nagarcoil
Punjab			Ooty
	Amritsar		Pudukottai
	Bhatinda		Salem

1

2

1

2

Trichy

Tirunelveli

Vellore

Virudhunagar

Thanjavur

Dindigul

Shivganga

Tuticorin

Tripura

Agartala

Uttar Pradesh

Agra

Allahabad

Bareilly

Budaun

Faizabad

Ghaziabad

Gorakhpur

Kanpur (Rural)

Kanpur (Urban)

Lucknow

Mirzapur

Moradabad

Nainital

Philibhit

Rampur

Rae Bareli

Sitapur

Shajhanpur

Varanasi

Unnao

Aligarh

Bulandshahar

Almora

Dehradun

Meerut

Muzaffarnagar

Mainpuri

Sultanpur

Mathura

Etah

Partapgarh

Orai (Jalaun)

Saharanpur

West Bengal

Alipur (Calcutta)

Burdwan

Calcutta

Chinsurah

Coochbehar

Darjeeling

Howra (Calcutta)

Krishnagar

Malda

Midnapur

Suri

Purulia

Barasat

(24 Parganas North)

Union Territories

Delhi

Delhi

Chandigarh

Chandigarh

1	2	1	2
Daman and Diu	Nil	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
Pondicherry	Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yenam	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil
		Lakshadweep	Kavarathy

(c) The names of district headquarters through STD as on 31-10-87 are given in of States which have not been linked the statement II below.

### Statement II

*Names of Dist. Hqrs. of States which have not been linked through STD as on 31-10-87.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Distt. Hqs.	Sl. No.	Name of the Distt. Hqs.
1	2	1	2
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	
	Nil	1.	Along
<b>Assam</b>		2.	Aneeni
1.	Barpetta Town	3.	Bamdila
2.	Mangaldoi	4.	Daporijo
3.	Silchar	5.	Khaunsa
4.	Golpara	6.	Pasighat
5.	Diphu	7.	Tegu
6.	Kokrajhar	8.	Ziro
7.	Karimganj	9.	Tawang
8.	Naugaon	10.	Seppa
9.	Lakhimpur	<b>Bihar</b>	
10.	Halflong	1.	Aurangabad
11.	Chanderpur	2.	Bhagalpur
12.	Shibsagar	3.	Begusaraj
13.	Tezpur	4.	Dumkar
14.	Nalbari	5.	Deogarh

1	2	1	2
6. Gopalganj	Karong	4.	2. Chamba
7. Goada	Tamenglong	5.	3. Kelong
8. Girid	Tirapal	6.	4. Kalpa
9. Gumla	Ukhrul	7.	5. Kulu
10. Khagaria	Mechilaya	8.	6. Nahan
11. Lohardga	Nangal	9.	7. Una
12. Madhuni	Willamung	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	
13. Madhopur	Wuzair	1.	Badgam
14. Biharsharif	Tamchhet	2.	Doda
15. Nawada	Mon	3.	Kargil
16. Purnia	Mokchung	4.	Kupwada
17. Sitagarh	Tehri	5.	Kathua
18. Saharsa	Tawarung	6.	Leh
19. Sahibganj	Yokla	7.	Pulwama
20. Chaibasa	Orissa	8.	Poonch
21. Hazipur	Bhadr	9.	Rajauri
22. Bettih	Bhawanipatna	<b>Karnataka</b>	
<b>Gujarat</b>	Bardham	1.	Bijapur
1. Baroach	Chhatrapur	<b>Kerala</b>	
2. Ahura	Tenkoni	1.	Kasargode
3. Bhuj	Kochna	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
4. Himmatnagar	Kochna	1.	Ambikapur
5. Kherakunam	Bhawan	2.	Balaghat
<b>Haryana</b>	Shahpur	3.	Betul
1. Kurukshetra	Sonapat	4.	Bhind
2. Narnaul	Punjab	5.	Chattarpur
3. Jind	Faridkot	6.	Chhindwara
<b>Goa</b>	Kopar	7.	Damoh
Nil	Rajasthan	8.	Datia
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	Banswara	9.	Guna
1. Bilaspur	Bilwara	10.	Hoshangabad
		11.	Jhabua

1	2	1	2
12.	Jagdalpur	4.	Karong
13.	Khargon	5.	Tamenglong
14.	Mandla	6.	Thaupal
15.	Narshingpur	7.	Ukhrool
16.	Panna	<b>Meghalaya</b>	
17.	Raisen	1.	Nangastoem
18.	Rajnandgaon	2.	Williamnagar
19.	Ratlam	<b>Nagaland</b>	
20.	Shivling	1.	Junebhet
21.	Shadol	2.	Mon
22.	Shajapur	3.	Mokchang
23.	Shivpuri	4.	Feh
24.	Sidhi	5.	Tawanseng
25.	Tikamgarh	6.	Vokha
<b>Maharashtra</b>		<b>Orissa</b>	
1.	Alibagh	1.	Balangir
2.	Bhandara	2.	Bhawanipatna
3.	Bhore	3.	Baripara
4.	Dhulia	4.	Chattarpur
5.	Adohiroli	5.	Tenkenal
6.	Jalna	6.	Keonjhar
7.	Kudal	7.	Koraput
8.	Latur	8.	Phulwani
9.	Nanded	9.	Sambhalpur
10.	Usmanabad	10.	Sundergarh
11.	Buldana	<b>Punjab</b>	
12.	Parbhani	1.	Faridkot
<b>Manipur</b>		2.	Ropar
1.	Bisanpur	<b>Rajasthan</b>	
2.	Chandel	1.	Banswara
3.	Churachandpur	2.	Bhilwara

1	2	1	2
3.	Bundi	6.	Bijnor
4.	Barmer	7.	Barabanki
5.	Chittorgarh	8.	Chamoli
6.	Churu	9.	Deoria
7.	Dungarpur	10.	Etawah
8.	Jalore	11.	Farukhabad
9.	Jaisalmer	12.	Fatehpur
10.	Jhalwara	13.	Gazipur
11.	Jhunjhunu	14.	Gonda
12.	Palimarwar	15.	Hamirpur
13.	Sawaimadhopur	16.	Hardoi
14.	Sikar	17.	Jaunpur
15.	Serohi	18.	Jhansi
16.	Sriganganagar	19.	Lakhimpur Kheri
17.	Tonk	20.	Lalitpur
<b>Sikkim</b>		21.	Pauri
1.	Gajing	22.	Pithoragarh
2.	Mangan	23.	Uttarkashi
3.	Namech	24.	Tehri (New Tehri Township)
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		<b>West Bengal</b>	
1.	Guddalur	1.	Bankura
2.	Ramnathpuram	2.	Belurghat (Westdinajpur)
<b>Tripura</b>		3.	Behrampur (Murshidabad)
1.	Kailashan	4.	Jalpaiguri
2.	Radhakrishanpur	<b>Mizoram</b>	
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		1.	Lungleh
1.	Ajamgarh	2.	Saiha
2.	Behrich	<b>Union Territories</b>	
3.	Banda	<b>Delhi</b>	
4.	Balia		Nil
5.	Basti	<b>Chandigarh</b>	
			Nil

1	2	1	2
<b>Pondicherry</b>		<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>	
1. Mahe		1. Silvassa	
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>		<b>Lakshadweep</b>	
1. Carnicobar		Nil	

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

#### Export of Maruti Cars

486. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) which countries are importing Maruti cars ; and

(b) the salient features of the agreements with these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Hungary, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan have imported Maruti vehicles.

(b) The export of vehicles to Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan was on individual purchase orders. As regards Hungary, Maruti Udyog Limited have concluded a long-term agreement with MOGURT, the Hungarian Trading Company, under which Hungary will import upto 5000 cars per annum from Maruti Udyog Ltd. for the next five years. The import by Hungary would be balanced by purchase of engineering goods, from Hungary.

#### Guidelines for Calculating Price of Bulk Drugs

487. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines for calculating average weighted price of bulk drugs, under Drug Price Control Order, 1987 ;

(b) whether with abolition of leader price concept, prices of bulk drugs would rise ;

(c) if so, to what extent ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The weighted average prices for bulk drugs under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 are calculated with reference to the production capacities considered for fixing the prices.

(b) No, Sir.

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

#### Price Control on Bulk Drugs

488. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Economic Times (Bombay Edition) dated 25-9-87 captioned "Lift Price Control on bulk drugs" ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the Indian Small Scale Manufacturers Association in this regard ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government has exempted small scale drug manufacturing units from price control under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 in so far they relate to formulations specified in Category II of Third Schedule to DPCO, 1987 subject to certain conditions.

**Studies on Long-Term Environmental Effects of Toxic Gas From Union Carbide Plant at Bhopal**

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

(a) whether any scientific studies are being carried out on the long-term environmental effects of the toxic gas that leaked from the Union Carbide Plant at Bhopal sometime back ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the precautionary measures suggested to the various States having such hazardous industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Scientific Commission has been set up for making studies on the effects of Bhopal Gas Leakage on Life Systems. The work of the Commission is continuing.

(c) An Inter-Ministerial Group was appointed by the Government to study safety in chemical and petrochemical industries. The report of the Expert Group has been circulated to all the State Governments and the concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for taking follow-up action.

**Study on Effectiveness of Consumer Protection Act**

490. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the context of the present day market conditions with the soaring prices and deterioration of quality of the goods, any expert study has been made of the effectiveness of the recently passed consumer protection laws ; and

(b) if so, its outcome and the remedial measures suggested and taken to prevent the various loopholes and protect the interest of consumers from exploitation by giving more teeth to this legislation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI

H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has come into force with effect from 1-7-1987. Under the Act, redressal machinery is required to be set up at the national, State and district levels. The Central Government and the State Governments are taking action to make this redressal machinery functional soon. Effectiveness of the Act in controlling the prices and in improving the quality of goods will be known after the redressal machinery and other institutions envisaged in the Act have functioned for sometime.

**Import by Punjab Agro Industries**

491. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4498 on 25 August, 1987 regarding export of items by Punjab Agro Industries and state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the proposal of Punjab Agro Industries ;

(b) if so, what are the items of export and value envisaged in the proposal ; and

(c) what are the items of import and their value ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

**Renovation and Modernisation of Talcher Thermal Power Plant in Orissa**

492. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to renovate and modernise Talcher Thermal Power Plant in Orissa ;

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

(c) whether there will be any increase in the power production after renovation ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the amount required for the purpose ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The scheme for Renovation and Modernisation of Talcher Thermal Power Project at a total estimated cost of Rs. 36.15 crores comprising about Rs. 24.51 crores as Central loan assistance and about Rs. 11.64 crores from State Plan is already under implementation. Till 31st October, 1987, an expenditure of about Rs. 9.57 crores under Central loan assistance and about Rs. 1.80 crores under the State Plan had been incurred. After the completion of R and M Programme, the Plant Load Factor is expected to improve from 34% to 44%.

**Bengal Paper Mill at Raniganj (West Bengal)**

493. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Bengal Paper Mill at Raniganj in West Bengal is closed for the last three years ;

(b) whether Government are considering to re-open the mill ; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Financial Institutions, in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal and the Central Government had been engaged in working out modalities for re-opening of the Bengal

Paper Mills. The Institutions had also sought the assistance of Government of West Bengal in locating a suitable entrepreneur who can run the unit. The Government of West Bengal have indicated that the matter is being referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.

**Expenditure on Security System in Coal India Ltd. and Its Subsidiaries**

494. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual expenditure on security system in Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries since nationalisation ;

(b) the number of persons employed in the system ;

(c) whether any force is in deployment on contract ; and

(d) if so, its impact on cost of production and sale price ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The statement given below gives requisite information from the earliest year available for BCCL, CMPDIL, CCL and SECL. Information for other companies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information for BCCL, CCL, WCL, SECL and CMPDIL is furnished in the attached statement. Information for other companies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). No force is deployed on contract basis in BCCL, CCL, SECL and WCL. Information about other companies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) The annual expenditure on security system in Coal India Ltd., and its subsidiaries, since nationalisation.

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	BCCL	CCL	SECL	Year	CMPDIL
1	2	3	4	5	6
1974-75	36.01	NA	(Registered on 28-11-1985)		(Registered on 1-11-1975)
1975-76	82.61	NA	—	1976	5.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
1976-77	160.86	NA	—	1977	5.39
1977-78	130.76	166	—	1978	6.92
1978-79	139.60	170	—	1979	19.26
1979-80	159.99	190	—	1980	29.06
1980-81	229.22	209	—	1981	35.47
1981-82	253.42	214	—	1982	42.32
1982-83	388.75	270	—	1983	61.24
1983-84	514.80	411	—	1984	62.29
1984-85	580.14	503	—	1985	67.34
1985-86	625.65	580	—	1986	67.52
1986-87	902.12	589	456		

(b) The number of persons employed in the system.

BCCL	8061
CCL	4279
WCL	1032
SECL	1448
CMPDIL	305

**Introduction of IDNX Network in Telecom Circles for Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana**

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

(a) the progress of the introduction of IDNX network in telecom Circles for Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the details of the projects which have been sanctioned and are under installation in each one of these Circles along-with the likely date by which they would be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Secondary switching areas of Sangrur in Punjab, Ambala in Haryana Telecom Circles and Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh

circle have been selected for IDN in 7th Five Year Plan.

(b) The Digital Equipment required for implementation of IDN network is not available and is yet to be developed. The projects would be sanctioned after the equipment is identified. The installation and commissioning of the IDN network will depend upon the availability of resources and materials.

**Separate RMS Division for Himachal Pradesh**

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for separate RMS division for Himachal Pradesh so as to streamline the administration and functioning of sorting and delivery arrangements in the State, especially in view of the formation of a separate postal circle for Himachal Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard and the likely date by which the division would be created ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) A proposal to open an RMS Division in Himachal Pradesh Circle was examined and

it was found not justified as per the existing departmental norms.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above it does not arise.

#### Public Sector Undertakings Incurring Losses

497. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :  
SHRI R. ANNANAMBI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Public Sector Units under his Ministry that have shown loss of Rs. 1 crore or more during the latest year

for which figures are available with figures of actual loss incurred by them ; and

(b) what precautions were taken to improve their performance and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :  
(a) A statement indicating net losses of Rs. 1 crore or more incurred by the Public Sector Enterprises under the administrative control of Ministry of Industry during the year 1985-86 is given below.

#### Statement

*Net loss of Rs. 1 crore or more incurred by Public Sector Enterprises under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industry during 1985-86.*

S. No.	Name of enterprise	Loss (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	5.90
2.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	3.15
3.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	8.11
4.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	3.96
5.	Indian Drug & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	32.41
6.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	1.00
7.	Hindustan Paper Corporation.	22.47
8.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	1.69
9.	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	5.13
10.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	12.30
11.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	23.07
12.	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	4.96
13.	National Instruments Ltd.	2.34
14.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	6.98
15.	Scooters India Ltd.	16.42
16.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	9.29
17.	Punjab Maize Products Ltd.	2.01
18.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.35

1	2	3
19.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	2.52
20.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	5.05
21.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	3.12
22.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	12.14
23.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	12.36
24.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	7.67
25.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	34.43
26.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	69.41
27.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	7.36

(b) Government have taken various steps to improve performance of Central Public Enterprises. The steps taken include, inter-alia, close monitoring and periodic review of performance of the enterprises by the administrative Departments at very high levels and vigorous follow-up action of decisions taken in such meetings ; upgradation of technology ; modernisation and rehabilitation of plant and equipment wherever considered necessary ; diversification of products, provision of balancing facilities ; structural reorganisation involving formation of holding companies ; training of personnel ; encouragement of labour participation in management and improvement of productivity and efficiency thereby facilitating cost reduction and cost control etc.

#### Default in Delivery of Money Orders

498. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of reports in cases of default in delivery of money orders received during 1986-87 ; and

(b) the details of action taken by Government in respect of such complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) 36307 complaints of default were received in the year 1986-87.

(b) In such cases, enquiries are being

made and value of the money orders paid to the payees or to the remitters. Departmental officials held responsible in cases of wrong payment/misappropriation are being suitably proceeded against.

#### Solar Lamps in Tribal Areas of Kerala

499. SHRI MULLAPPALLI RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made arrangement for installing solar lamps in remote tribal areas in Kerala where power lines cannot be drawn ;

(b) if so, the details of the number of solar lamps installed and the tribal areas in Kerala covered thereby ;

(c) the cost of installing each solar lamp ; and

(d) whether any more tribal areas are to be provided with solar lamps ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a programme for the installation of solar photovoltaic street lighting units in remote and tribal areas not served by conventional electricity grids. The programme in Kerala is being implemented through the Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT) and the Kerala State Electricity Board. About 70 street lighting

units have been installed so far in Attappady, Malampuzha, Moovattupuzha areas as well as tribal colonies in Trivandrum and Cannanore districts. An additional 30 units are under installation. The ANERT has proposed the installation of 100 more such lighting units during 1987-88. The cost of a solar lighting unit depends on several factors such as the number of hours of operation needed daily, type of battery used, type of lamp used, etc. Typical costs vary from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 15,000 per system.

#### Oil and Gas Finds in the Western Offshore Region

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

(a) the details of the discovery of oil and gas in the western offshore region ;

(b) how many prospects have been identified and in how many drilling activities have commenced ; and

(c) whether efforts have been made to determine the approximate total quantity of oil gas that is likely to be found in this region and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). Till date, hydrocarbons have been discovered in 38 structures in the Western offshore region as under :

Basin	Oil	Gas
Kutch-Saurashtra	1	—
Bombay Offshore	25	12
Total	26	12

173 possible prospects have been identified, of which 91 have been drilled and one is presently under drilling.

As on 1-1-87, a total of 9570 MMT of oil and oil equivalent of gas resources have been prognosticated in this region.

#### Long Term National Power Plan

501. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a long term national power plan ;

(b) if so, the period of that long term plan ;

(c) the recommendations or the suggestions made in that national power plan ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY ((SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). A long-term power plan has been prepared by the Central Electricity Authority for the period upto 2000 AD. The plan envisages capacity addition about 48,000 MW and about 62,000 MW during the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plan periods respectively. It has also been estimated that about Rs. 2,00,000 crores would be required for implementing the above programme alongwith the matching transmission and distribution facilities and including funds for advance action on schemes which will give benefits beyond the Ninth Plan period.

#### Setting Up of Wind Power and Photovoltaic Solar Generators

502. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up wind power plants and photovoltaic solar generators in a big way ; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme worked out for that purpose ?

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

(b) A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

According to preliminary estimates there is significant potential for wind power generation in the country. The Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has started establishing wind farms and so far an aggre-

gate capacity of 3.63 MW at five locations in the States of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Maharashtra has been established. Over 85 lakh units of electricity have been fed so far into the respective State grids since the commissioning of these projects in 1986. Several more projects are underway and an installed capacity of 10 MW is expected to be commissioned by the end of the current financial year. An installed capacity of 25 MW is planned in the Seventh Plan. A larger capacity could be established if sufficient financial resources are made available. Discussions are also in progress for taking up large wind power projects through bilateral assistance.

The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a nationwide programme of demonstration of various solar photovoltaic systems for water pumping, lighting in streets and homes and at community facilities, Television, battery charging, etc. The street lighting programme is being implemented mainly through the Rural Electrification Corporation and State Electricity Boards. Over 1000 Un-electrified villages have been provided with PV street lights and other community facilities. Small solar photovoltaic power plants have also been set up in villages in Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. Such units provide power not only for street lighting but also for domestic lighting and community television. Two centralised photovoltaic power plants in the range of 20-25 KW peak are likely to be set up by the end of March, 1988. Photovoltaic power systems for rural telephone exchanges in Karnataka and Orissa and for signalling and telecommunication purposes are also being set up. A microwave repeater station in Uttar Pradesh is likely to be powered by a photovoltaic unit. A few Photovoltaic deepwell water pumping systems have been installed in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rajasthan. A programme involving these and other applications of photovoltaic is under implementation as part of the Department's Seventh Plan programmes.

**Allocation of Rice, Wheat, Edible Oils, Kerosene, etc. to States Affected by Drought**

**503. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL

**SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have increased the allocation of rice, wheat, palmolein, kerosene oil and other essential commodities to the drought affected States out of the Central pool during 1987-88 to meet the drought situation ; and

(b) if so, the details of allocation made to different States ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Statements I to IV indicating allocation of rice, wheat, kerosene oil and edible oils for the period 1987-88 (upto Nov. '87) are given below.

(See columns 199—214).

**Involvement of Private Companies in Commercial Production of Electricity**

**504. SHRI R.M. BHOYE :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to involve the private companies in the commercial production of electricity in the wake of severe shortfall in the hydel production following the failure of the monsoon in most parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The policy in respect of private sector participation in power generation is regulated by the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. The Resolution does not preclude private sector participation in power generation when the national interest so requires. Specific proposals received from private enterprises in this regard are examined on merits, in the context of the additionality of resources proposed to be brought in.

**Conservation of Coking Coal**

**505. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for the conservation of coking coal in India ; and



16.	Mizoram	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
17.	Nagaland	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
18.	Orissa	10.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0
19.	Punjab	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
20.	Rajasthan	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0
21.	Sikkim										
22.	Tamil Nadu	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
23.	Tripura										
24.	Uttar Pradesh	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
25.	West Bengal*	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands										
27.	Chandigarh										
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli										
29.	Delhi	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
30.	Daman and Diu										
31.	Lakshadweep										
32.	Pondicherry										

\*Denotes flood-affected States





7.	Nagaland	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.0
18.	Orissa	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
19.	Punjab	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
20.	Rajasthan	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	60.0
21.	Sikkim								
22.	Tamil Nadu	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
23.	Tripura								
24.	Uttar Pradesh	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
25.	West Bengal*	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands								
27.	Chandigarh								
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli								
29.	Delhi	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
30.	Daman and Diu								
31.	Lakshadweep								
32.	Pondicherry								

\*Denotes flood-affected States

## Statement III

*Allocation of Kerosene to the Drought-Affected States/UT During 1987-88*

(Figures in tonnes)

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
1. Andhra Pradesh	37.215	37.215	37.215	39.000	39.000	39.000	39.000	46.120
2. Gujarat	51.640	51.640	51.640	51.135	51.135	51.135	51.135	60.485
3. Haryana	10.000	10.430	11.000	10.410	11.287	11.537	11.287	11.210
4. Himachal Pradesh	2.130	2.430	2.630	2.910	2.910	2.910	2.910	3.005
5. Jammu and Kashmir	3.610	4.710	4.210	4.250	4.250	4.250	4.250	5.550
6. Karnataka	29.995	29.995	29.995	29.930	30.086	32.930	31.930	34.280
7. Kerala	17.030	17.030	17.600	18.272	18.272	19.272	19.272	20.672
8. Madhya Pradesh	27.552	27.552	28.225	25.182	26.000	27.000	27.000	29.432
9. Maharashtra	95.210	95.210	97.210	102.510	102.510	102.510	102.510	112.120
10. Mizoram	0.430	0.430	0.430	0.425	0.425	0.425	0.425	0.540
11. Nagaland	0.665	0.780	0.780	0.640	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.795
12. Orissa	10.160	10.160	10.160	10.845	10.845	10.845	10.845	12.100
13. Punjab	20.865	20.865	20.865	22.890	22.890	22.890	22.890	22.940

14.	Rajasthan	17.260	17.260	18.016	18.016	18.016	18.016	18.016	20.986
15.	Tamil Nadu	42.450	42.450	44.900	44.900	44.900	44.900	44.900	49.570
16.	Uttar Pradesh	60.910	60.910	60.190	65.133	65.133	68.133	67.133	66.368
17.	Delhi	15.090	15.090	15.090	15.770	15.770	15.770	15.770	18.985

## Statement IV

## Allocation of Imported Edible Oils to the Drought Affected State/UTs During April, 87—November, 1987

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State/UT.	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
1. Andhra Pradesh	6.0	6.0	6.8	7.0	15.0	18.0	21.0	21.0
2. Gujarat	8.5	8.7	9.5	10.0	21.0	22.0	24.0	24.0
3. Haryana	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.5
4. Himachal Pradesh	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.6
5. Jammu and Kashmir	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	2.1
6. Karnataka	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.0	7.0	9.0	11.0	11.0
7. Kerala	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.0	6.5	8.5	11.0	11.0
8. Madhya Pradesh	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	4.5	8.0	10.0	10.0
9. Maharashtra	11.0	11.0	11.8	13.2	20.5	24.5	27.0	27.0
10. Mizoram	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
11. Nagaland	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
12. Orissa	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	3.5	3.8	4.8	4.8
13. Punjab	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4

14.	Rajasthan	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
15.	Tamil Nadu	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	8.7	11.0	13.0	13.0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.5	8.0	10.0	10.0
17.	Delhi	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	4.6	5.1	6.0	6.0

(b) the steps taken to minimise the import of coking coal ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) The following steps have been adopted to conserve coking coal in India :

- (i) Adopting mining technology suitable to specific geo-mining condition and increased use of longwall mining technology, sub-level caving etc. to ensure greater recovery from underground mine ;
- (ii) Increased use of opencast mining under suitable geo-mining condition ensuring greater percentage of extraction of in-situ coal ;
- (iii) A time bound programme for tackling mine-fires ;
- (iv) Utilisation of rejects from coal washeries in power generation and for stowing in underground mines ;
- (v) Working of thin seam upto a thickness of 0.9 metres ;
- (vi) Modernising existing washeries so as to achieve better recovery of clean coal ;
- (vii) The use of coking coal is restricted to Iron and Steel Industry and to the coke oven plants supplying Hard Coke to Steel Plants ;
- (viii) Blending of low Grade Coking Coal with High Grade Coking Coal is done by Steel Plants to conserve the High Grade Coking Coal ;
- (ix) Avoiding spontaneous heating in coking coal mines ; Thick seams of coking coal are worked in conjunction with sand stowing to get better percentage of extraction and avoid spontaneous heating ;
- (x) Stamp charging of coking coal to coke ovens for making coke ; and
- (xi) Using pulverised non-coking coal in blast furnaces.

(b) New Coking coal projects have been sanctioned and others are under consideration. Modernisation of existing washeries

are at various stages of implementation. With the opening up of new coking coal mines, renovation of existing washeries and setting up of new coal preparation plants with improved washing circuits, the availability of coking coal will improve thereby reducing import of coking coal.

#### Amount Locked up in Public Sector Undertakings

506. **DR. V. VENKATESH :**  
**SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI :**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 1000 crore is locked up as "extra" working capital in twenty Public Sector Undertakings ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether a techno-economic survey on working capital management in public enterprises has shown that the units suffer from an in-built vicious circle of inventory build-up ; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) to (d). The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) which recently made a study on the Working Capital Management in respect of certain selected public sector undertakings, has pointed out the possibility and scope for reduction of working capital of the PSUs covered in the study. The study of the ICWAI is under consideration in consultation with the concerned PSUs.

#### Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

507. **DR. A.K. PATEL :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) the retail prices of essential consumer commodities in the month of October in each of the last three years and the current year ; and

(b) how do they compare with the rise of average per capita income during the same period ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF**

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI selected commodities at selected centres are H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Retail prices of furnished in statement I given below.

**Statement I**

*Retail Prices of Selected Commodities at Selected Centres*

(Price in Rs.)

Commodity/Centre	Retail Prices Month-end			Week-ending 23-10-87
	Oct. 84	Oct. 85	Oct. 86	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rice (coarse) (per kg.)</b>				
Bombay	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.60
Madras	3.40	3.80	3.50	4.20
Delhi	3.50	N.R.	4.50	4.50 (16/10)
<b>Jowar (per kg.)</b>				
Bombay	2.40	2.70	2.70	3.20
Madras	1.80	2.00	2.10	2.20
Delhi	N.R.	N.R.	2.50	2.60 (16/10)
<b>Gram (per kg.)</b>				
Bombay	6.00	7.40	6.50	6.80
Madras	6.40	7.00	5.50	5.50
Delhi	6.00	N.R.	5.25	5.75 (16/10)
<b>Moong (per kg.)</b>				
Bombay	7.00	8.00	6.60	7.80
Madras	7.50	7.00	6.40	7.00
Delhi	7.60	7.80	7.00	8.00 (16/10)
<b>Urad (per kg.)</b>				
Bombay	8.00	8.00	8.40	8.40
Madras	7.60	7.20	7.20	7.00
Delhi	8.50	7.80	8.20	8.75 (16/10)
<b>Wheat (Red) per kg.</b>				
Bombay	2.30	2.60	2.70	3.20
Madras	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.90
Delhi	2.00	2.25	2.30	2.60 (16/10)



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1	2	3	4	5
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**Bajra (per kg.)**

Bombay	2.50	2.75	3.30	3.40
Madras	1.80	1.80	2.00	2.10
Delhi	1.50	N.R.	2.80	3.00 (16/10)

**Arhar Dal (per kg.)**

Bombay	7.50	7.00	8.50	11.00
Madras	8.20	7.70	9.00	13.00
Delhi	6.50	6.00	7.50	10.35 (16/10)

**Masur (per kg.)**

Bombay	6.00	7.00	7.40	8.00
Madras	5.80	5.60	7.00	7.00
Delhi	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.50 (16/10)

**Potatoes (per kg.)**

Bombay	2.00	2.00	4.50	3.50
Madras	2.00	2.10	4.00	3.50
Delhi	2.50	1.50	5.00	3.50 (16/10)

**Onions (per keg.)**

Bombay	1.80	2.00	3.00	5.00
Madras	1.20	1.50	2.50	3.00
Delhi	2.50	2.00	4.00	6.00 (16/10)

**Fish (per kg.)**

Bombay	20.00	16.00	20.00	20.00
Madras	16.00	17.00	17.00	20.00
Delhi	16.00	20.00	22.00	35.00 (16/10)

**Chillies (per kg.)**

Bombay	20.00	20.00	12.00	25.00
Madras	18.00	19.00	8.00	21.00
Delhi	22.00	25.00	18.00	22.50 (16/10)

**Atta (per kg.)**

Bombay	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Madras	2.30	2.30	2.60	2.70
Delhi	2.20	N.Q.	3.20	3.00 (16/10)

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gur (per kg.)</b>				
Bombay	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Madras	4.70	4.75	5.25	6.00
Delhi	4.25	6.00	5.50	5.00(16/10)
<b>Milk (per Litre)</b>				
Bombay	6.00	7.00	7.50	9.50
Madras	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Delhi	4.50	5.00	5.00	6.00 (16/10)
<b>Meat (per kg.)</b>				
Bombay	24.00	28.00	30.00	32.00
Madras	24.00	30.00	34.00	36.00
Delhi	20.00	26.00	28.00	30.00 (16/10)
<b>Tea (per kg.)</b>				
Bombay	36.00	28.00	36.00	38.00
Madras	37.30	39.00	37.00	40.00
Delhi (Loose)	36.00	38.00	36.00	37.00 (16/10)
<b>Sugar (per kg.)</b>				
Bombay	5.40	7.00	6.40	6.80
Madras	5.00	6.10	5.80	6.10
Delhi	5.50	7.00	7.00	7.00 (16/10)
<b>Vanaspati (per kg.) (Loose)</b>				
Bombay	19.00	18.00	21.00	26.00
Madras	18.50	18.00	21.50	25.00
Delhi	16.35	17.10	20.00	23.45 (16/10)
<b>Groundnut Oil (Per kg.) (Loose)</b>				
Bombay	18.00	17.00	24.00	28.00
Madras	16.80	15.00	23.00	25.00
Delhi	22.00	20.00	N.R.	32.00 (16/10)
<b>Coconut Oil (per kg.) (Loose)</b>				
Bombay	42.00	24.00	35.00	42.00
Madras	45.00	24.00	34.00	39.00
Delhi	42.00	29.00	36.00	43.00 (16/10)

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Salt (per kg.) (Loose)</b>				
Bombay	0.75	0.80	1.00	1.00
Madras	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Delhi	0.60	N.R.	0.60	2.00@
<b>Mustard Oil (per kg.) (Loose)</b>				
Bombay	18.00	16.00	24.00	32.00
Madras	21.00	17.50	23.00	32.00
Delhi	17.00	13.00	19.00	29.00 (16/10)
<b>Gingelly Oil (per kg.) (Loose)</b>				
Bombay	20.00	20.00	25.00	32.00
Madras	16.50	14.50	21.00	25.00
Delhi	21.00	21.00	24.00	30.00 (16/10)

N.Q. : Not Quoted.

N.R. : Not Reported.

@ : Change in variety.

(b) Estimates of per capita income are available for the country as a whole, on yearly basis upto 1985-86. Since retail prices are available for selected commodities at selected centres ; their proper comparison can not be made with per capita income.

Provisional figures of per capita income for the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 and quick estimate of per capita income for the year 1985-86 are given in statement II below.

#### Statement II

*Per Capita Income at Current and Constant (1970-71) Prices—1982-83 to 1985-86*

Year	Per capita income	
	At current prices (Rs.)	At constant prices (1970-71) (Rs.)
1982-83*	1887.3	721.5
1983-84*	2186.0	763.8
1984-85*	2354.8	774.6
1985-86@	2595.6	797.7

\*Provisional.

@Quick estimates.

### Availability of Edible Oil during Festival Season

508. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to improve edible oil availability during the October-November festival season ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the impact of the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allocation of imported edible oil to States/UTs under the Public Distribution System and to the vanaspati industry has been increased to the level of 2.53 lakh M.T. and 2.59 lakh M.T. during the months of October and November 1987.

(c) Increased availability has had a softening effect on edible oil prices in the country.

### Increase in Price of Molasses

509. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision recently to increase the price of molasses in vacuum pan sugar factories and khandsari sugar factories ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken suitable steps to see that part of the additional income due to price hike in molasses is passed on the cane growers with immediate effect.

(c) if so, the details thereof ? and

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking such steps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The benefit of the additional income accruing from the sales realisation of molasses will be passed on entirely to the consumer by adjusting it in the retail price of levy sugar distributed through Public Distribution System for 1987-88 season and hence no part of this income could be available for payment to sugarcane growers.

### Power Failures in Capital

510. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were big power failures in the Capital during the months of September and October, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor : and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to prevent such occurrences in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, the power supply in the capital was disrupted on six occasions in the month of September and October, 1987 on account of system disturbances in the Northern Region Power Grid.

(b) and (c). The disturbances occurred mainly on account of fluctuations in the grid parameters. Due to spurt in the agricultural pumping demand, the requirement of reactive compensation in the system has increased considerably. Inadequate reactive compensation in the system results in poor voltage conditions. In order to improve the voltage profile in the grid, the constituent systems have been requested to instal additional capacitors.

**Diesel to Drought Affected States**

511. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ :

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI :

SHRI H.B. PATIL :

SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

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

(a) whether Government have issued some instructions to the Indian Oil Corporation to meet the demand of drought affected States for diesel during the rabi season ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has worked out any contingency plan for the purpose ?

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

(a) to (c). There is no system of making allocation as such of high speed diesel (HSD) oil to States and Union Territories ; the product is available on a free sale basis and the oil marketing companies have instructions to meet its demand in full as far as possible.

Notwithstanding the above, for meeting the increased demand of HSD in the drought-affected areas of the country and particularly in the North-western region, Government and the Oil Industry have taken various measures such as close monitoring of supplies of HSD in the drought-affected areas, maintenance of close coordination with the Railways to maximise movement of petroleum products, building up of stocks, etc.

**Alleged Job Racket in BCCL**

512. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-JEE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a job racket in the Bharat

Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) involving more than 7,000 cases of impersonation and fake certificates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been reportedly found recently ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the investigation made ; and

(c) the corrective measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Bharat Coking Coal physically tested/interviewed 5,714 SC/ST candidates for recruitment out of which 5,118 were found fit and suitable. However, before giving them employment, their cases were referred to Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad to get the genuineness of their certificates in support of their belonging to SC/ST verified. On receipt of verification report, 2,031 candidates were given employment. Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad has not cleared the remaining cases.

(c) The procedures and precautions that the Company follows in making recruitment are considered adequate and no special corrective measures are considered necessary.

**Strike in Heavy Engineering Corporation**

513. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of Heavy Engineering Corporation resorted to strike which was declared "illegal" ;

(b) if so, what were the demands of the workers ;

(c) the extent of loss of production as a result thereof ;

(d) whether the strike has been called off and whether any of the demands of workers have been met ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The demands of the workers included scrapping of the wage agreement, payment of Interim relief etc.

(c) As a result of the strike/lock-out,

loss of production suffered by the company amounted to over Rs. one crore per day approximately.

(d) and (e). As a result of amicable settlement on 24-7-87, the lock-out was lifted. The Memorandum of Understanding reached between the management and workers met the major demands of the workers such as non-enforcement of retrenchment, continuation of existing promotion policy, making available to them any additional benefit that might accrue under any national agreement on Public Sector Undertakings etc.

#### New Industrial Licensing Policy

514. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to liberalise its industrial licensing policy for export production ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new industrial licensing policy ;

(c) the liberalisation made in the new industrial licensing policy ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (d). Government has already exempted licensed/registered industrial undertakings in March, 1981, from obtaining substantial expansion licences in respect of capacities in excess of the licensed capacity provided such additional capacity is entirely for exports. This facility was subject to the conditions that the item was not reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector and the industrial undertaking did not instal additional machinery, indigenous or imported for achieving the excess production. It has been decided in September, 1986 to do away with these restrictive conditions. Copies of a Press Note dated 25-9-86 and a Notification dated 6-11-86 issued in this regard have been supplied to Parliament Library also.

#### Problems of Paper Industry

515. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI :

SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems of paper industry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government are considering to adopt a comprehensive paper policy keeping in mind the problems facing the industry ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the remedial steps being taken to save this industry from crises ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Major problems of the paper industry relate to declining capacity utilisation, inadequate availability of raw materials, coal and power, rising costs of various inputs, obsolescence of technology and equipment, inadequate returns on investment, absence of chemical recovery and effluent treatment systems in small paper mills.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). In order to help the paper industry to improve its financial viability and capacity utilisation, the following reliefs and concessions have been extended to the paper industry from time to time :

(i) Units commissioned between 1979

and 1988 are exempted from excise duty upto 50% for 5 years from date of commencement of production.

- (ii) Paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from bagasse is exempted from excise duty.
- (iii) Manufacture of paper and paper board by large/medium/small paper mills using un-conventional raw materials is charged excise duty at concessional rates.
- (iv) The facility of payment of excise duty on incremental basis for successive slabs has been extended to the small paper mills from 1-4-1986.
- (v) Import of wood pulp, waste paper, chips and logs is placed under OGL and customs duty thereon waived (except for logs and waste paper which are charged excise duty at nominal rates).
- (vi) Flexibility allowed to the industry to manufacture all varieties of paper and paper grade pulp including paper board/straw board within the overall licensed capacity.
- (vii) Requirement of Industrial Licence has been dispensed with in the case of manufacture of writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse.
- (viii) Statutory control over the production, price and distribution of White Printing Paper has been revoked from 22nd January, 1987.

#### Reorganisation of Petroleum Operation

516. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an urgent need to reorganise the entire petroleum operation in the country ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ;

(c) the steps taken to establish proper co-ordination among different oil companies ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Coordination of the various activities of the several companies is achieved through the Oil Coordination Committee which functions under the overall guidance of the Ministry. These include planning of facilities, their operation, preparation and monitoring of the Oil Economy Budget, supply and processing of crude oil, overall distribution of products within the country etc., coordination with the Railways and Shipping Ministry. The coordination between the up-stream and down-stream activities of the several companies are taken care of in the Ministry through several periodical review meetings.

#### Central Investment Subsidy Scheme

517. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central investment subsidy scheme which had expired earlier was temporarily extended for a further period of six months ; and

(b) whether Government are considering an alternate scheme of growth centres instead of backward blocks for location of industries eligible for subsidy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, 1971 has been extended upto 31-1-1988.

(b) The scheme is under review.

#### Effective Utilisation of HBJ Pipeline Gas

518. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state whether Government have drawn up any scheme for effective use of gas available through HBJ pipeline due to delay in the implementation of the three private sector fertilizer plants along the pipeline route ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** As some of the designated consumers are expected to be delayed, efforts are being made to locate additional consumers so as to utilise the gas to be transported through the HBJ pipeline to the maximum possible extent.

**Plant Supplied by Bofors Company to Muzaffarpur Unit of IDPL**

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

(a) whether a highly automatic plant supplied by the Bofors Company of Sweden to the Muzaffarpur unit of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) does not operate according to the specifications ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether this matter was taken up with the company ;

(d) whether any damages has been sought by the Government ; and

(e) if so, the details and response of the Bofors Company in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) :** (a) and (b). The plants supplied by M/s Bofors for the manufacture of MEP, Niacin and Niacinamide for IDPL Muzaffarpur Unit are batch process plants and are not automatic or continuous. Due to frequent power breakdowns the guarantee trial runs of Niacinamide were vitiated for an integrated operation of the plant through individual pieces of equipment and unit processes could be demonstrated on a pick and choose basis.

(c) to (e). The collaboration agreement provided for a penalty of Rs. 16.30 lakhs if the guarantee condition could not be fulfilled. However, IDPL has withheld an amount of Rs. 21.38 lakhs due to M/s Bofors under escalation clause of contract and M/s Bofors have not pressed this claim.

**Self-sufficiency in Power Generation**

520. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :**

**DR. V. VENKATESH :**

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :**

**SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are committed to achieving self-sufficiency in power generation ;

(b) if so, by what time the self-sufficiency in power generation will be achieved ; and

(c) whether all the villages in the country will be electrified ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The time-frame achieving self-sufficiency in power supply would depend on the availability of adequate resources.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Implementation of New Drug Price Control Order**

521. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :**

**DR. V. VENKATESH :**

**SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of State Drug Controllers was held in early September, 1987 in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether in the meeting discussion regarding the implementation of new Drug Price Control Order took place ; and

(c) if so, the details of the discussion held ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The said meeting



was held on 9th September, 1987.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The salient features of DPCO, 1987 were explained to the Drug Controllers and they were directed to keep a strict watch for implementation of various provisions of the said Order.

#### Norms for Price Controlled Drugs and Formulations

522. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

DR. V. VENKATESH :

SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to notify norms for calculating the prices of various price-controlled drugs and formulations within the prescribed ceilings ;

(b) if so, whether the norms would help manufacturers in pricing various formulations ; and

(c) whether the norms would also bring parity in the prices of similar formulations marketed by different manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). As per provisions of DPCO, 1987, the Government is empowered to fix the norms, by notification in the Official Gazette, to enable the manufacturers to work out the prices of their formulations to be marketed in the pack sizes different from the sizes for which ceiling prices have been notified by the Government.

(c) For the present, no such proposal is under consideration.

#### Action Plan for Meeting Power Demand in Agriculture and Industrial Sector

523. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI H.B. PATIL :

SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated any multi-prolonged action plan to meet the power demand in the agriculture sector and the industrial sector ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the action plan for each sector ;

(c) whether the action plan also includes the measures to be taken to meet the power demand of the small and large scale industries ; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). Various measures are being taken to improve the availability of power in the country which include expediting commissioning of new capacity, optimum utilisation of existing capacity, reducing transmission and distribution losses, commissioning of short gestation projects and implementation of load management and energy conservation measures etc.

States are advised from time to time to accord priority in supply of power to agriculture and core sector industries. However, supply to various categories of consumers is decided by the State Authorities keeping in view the overall position regarding

demand and availability of power in the State.

#### Shortfall in Production of Foodgrains

524. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any shortfall in the production of foodgrains has been noted in the country during last six months ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; State-wise ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to regulate prices of foodgrains in view of the drought situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). No firm production estimates for the relevant period are available.

(c) Allocations of wheat and rice for sale through the public distribution system have been increased. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to broadbase and strengthen the public distribution system and intensify the enforcement of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and other similar legislations to check hoarding, blackmarketeering and other malpractices. The prices and availability of foodgrains are being monitored on a continuing basis.

#### Allocation of Imported Edible Oil to Kerala

525. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of imported edible oil allocated to Kerala for Public Distribution System during 1986-87 and the current year ;

(b) whether there has been any complaints of this edible oil being leaked out to hoarders and profiteers ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI

H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Kerala has been allocated a total quantity of 45,500 M.T. of edible oil in bulk and small packs under the Public Distribution System during oil year (Nov.-Oct.) 1986-87. For the month of November 1987 the State has been allocated 11000 M.T.

(b) No information about leakage of this oil to hoarders and profiteers has been received.

(c) In view of (b) above the question does not arise.

#### Bakreswar Thermal Power Project

526. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had held talks with the Soviet Union in connection with the setting of up Bakreswar Thermal Power Project ;

(b) if so, whether West Bengal Government was allowed to participate in those talks ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the details of the talks held and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER ON STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). This matter was not specifically discussed in the meeting of the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power which was held in Moscow in October, 1987 and in which representatives of the Government of India participated.

In the meeting of the Working Group, both sides, inter-alia, recognized that prospects exist for enlarging cooperation in the construction of new thermal and hydro power stations and transmission and distribution systems.

#### Shifting of Oil India Limited Headquarters

527. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

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

(a) whether Government have decided

to shift the headquarters of Oil India Limited from Delhi to Duliajan in Assam ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) Oil India Limited's registered office has always been at Duliajan. Chairman-cum-Managing Director and two other functional Directors, who had been operating from New Delhi are proposed to be shifted to Duliajan.

(b) The above decision has been taken in order to improve operational efficiency of Oil India Limited, as its operations are heavily located in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

#### Licences for Industries at Growth Centres

528. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to select industries or to issue licences to the entrepreneurs at growth centres ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) and (b). Government is assisting the State Governments in the development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres in 'No-Industry Districts'. The State Governments while preparing Project Reports for these growth centres, identify industry(ies) based on the locally available raw material etc., which could be located in these growth centres. It is finally for the entrepreneurs to decide on the industry he wishes to set up.

#### Supply of Foodgrains for Drought Affected Areas in Andhra Pradesh

529. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains supplied for the drought affected areas of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether the foodgrains quota under

this project is insufficient to meet the drought affected areas of that State ;

(c) whether Union Government propose to increase the quota for the drought affected areas of that State ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :** (a) During the period July to November 1987, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have been allotted a total quantity of 5.80 lakh tonnes of rice and 1.05 lakh tonnes of wheat under the Public Distribution System. Distribution within the State, including sub-allocations to different areas, is the responsibility of the State Government.

(b) and (c). In response to requests received from the State Government for additional allocation, the allocation of rice for the month of November, 1987 has been raised from 1.10 lakh tonnes to the level of 1.40 lakh tonnes.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Supply of Foodgrains to Andhra Pradesh

530. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated quantity of foodgrains supplied to Andhra Pradesh by Union Government during the last six months up to 31 October, 1987 ;

(b) whether the foodgrains supplied to Andhra Pradesh is sufficient to meet the State requirements ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the quota of foodgrains for that State ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :** (a) A quantity of 5.85 lakh tonnes of rice and 1.26 lakh tonnes of wheat was allotted to Andhra Pradesh for the months from May, 1987 to October, 1987. Against this, a quantity of 4.85 lakh tonnes of rice and 0.30 lakh tonnes of wheat has been lifted by the State Govern-

ment by the end of September, 1987.

(b) and (c). In response to requests received from the State Government for additional allocation, the allocation of rice for the month of November, 1987 has been raised from 1.10 lakh tonnes to the level of 1.40 lakh tonnes.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Setting up of Gas Turbine Plants in Andhra Pradesh

531. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gas turbine plants likely to be set up in Andhra Pradesh to meet the shortage of power in that State ;

(b) the sites selected for the purpose ; and

(c) the funds allocated for such plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). Feasibility reports in respect of the following proposals have been received in the Central Electricity Authority from the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (APSEB) for techno-economic appraisal :

S. No.	Name of Scheme and Capacity in MW	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Site proposed
(i)	Mobile G.T. Sets 3x3	1440	The sets are proposed to be moved to different gas wells, as required. Initially, these sets are proposed to be installed at ONGC's gas well at Razole-I situated at Yenuguvani Lanka which is about 10 km. from Narsapur town.
(ii)	Combined Cycle G.T. Plant 6x25	13914.7	Near the proposed Central gas collecting station of the ONGC ; the site is about 3.5 km. from Narsapur town.

The above schemes could be techno-economically appraised after the availability of all inputs, including gas and water, has been confirmed and requisite clearances have been obtained. The question of allocation of funds could only be considered thereafter.

#### BICP Cost Study on Man-made Fibres and Yarns

532. SHRI D.P. JADEJA :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had asked the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices to conduct a study on the cost of production of the man-made fibres and yarns so as to determine the fair selling price ; and

(b) if so, the results of such a study and the steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). BICP has been asked to conduct cost study on PSF and PFY. The report from BICP is awaited.

#### Introduction of STD Between Bilaspur and Shimla

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

(a) whether the trials for the introduction of STD between Bilaspur and Shimla

have revealed the defective functioning of BEL Micro-wave/UHF equipment installed for this purpose ;

(b) if so, the names of places in the country where this equipment was installed earlier and whether they also revealed this defective functioning ;

(c) whether any corrective action was undertaken at these places ;

(d) if so, the exact nature of streamlining in the previous instances and the reasons for installation of this system between Bilaspur and Shimla when it was found defective at other places ;

(e) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken for STD between Bilaspur and Shimla ; and

(f) the likely date by which the STD would be introduced between these two stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Installation of Groups and check of performance of these groups between Bilaspur and Shimla for STD is being done. Initial testing has shown more noise in one direction which is being attended. Being indigenously developed UHF system, the performance is slightly lower compared to departmental specification. Due to this, further purchases for this equipment was not done. Traffic trials for STD between Bilaspur and Shimla will start shortly.

(b) The following 10 BEL make UHF systems are working in the country :

- (i) Madurai-Paramakudi
- (ii) Virudhunagar-Sivakasi
- (iii) Madras-Kanchipuram
- (iv) Thiruchi-Pudukkottai
- (v) Trichur-Kunnamkulam
- (vi) Hubli-Gadag
- (vii) Panambur-Kudremukh
- (viii) Chandigarh-Bilaspur
- (ix) Dehradun-Dakpathar

STD services are working in system at

sr. (i) to (vi) at present. Their performance is comparatively better.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no plan to replace UHF system of BEL make between Chandigarh and Bilaspur at present.

(f) STD facility between Bilaspur and Shimla is likely to be introduced during current financial year soon after satisfactory completion of traffic trials.

#### Setting up of Godowns for Essential Commodities in Hilly Areas

534. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequate number of Fair Price Shops and similar infrastructure under the public distribution system like cooperative stores/depots etc. in the hilly States so as to provide quick distribution in times of drought, excessive rains, snow fall and other natural calamities in these States ;

(b) if so, whether any programme has been drawn up for setting up the godowns for essential commodities at suitably located places like block headquarters/border towns/villages and a chain of Fair Price Shops/cooperative stores in each block for prompt distribution during the Seventh Plan ;

(c) if so, the nature of the programme in this regard ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). About 3.40 lakhs fair price shops are functioning throughout the country. The Central Government has advised all the States and UTs to develop infrastructural facilities like opening of additional fair price shops and construction of adequate storage space for regular and adequate supply of essential commodities to the consumers particularly in the hilly, inaccessible and far-flung areas. Accordingly, the States and UTs open fair price shops depending on the need, which is an ongoing process. During the current

year viz. 1987-88, 3533 fair price shops have been opened upto 30th September, 1987 against the annual target of 4035.

Food Corporation of India also constructs godowns at principal distribution Centres and district headquarters keeping in view the requirement of the area, utilisation of existing capacity; availability of suitable land etc. The Corporation has tentatively planned to construct godowns for foodgrains in hilly areas at 7 centres in H.P. with a total capacity of about 33,340 MT, 14 centres in J & K with a total capacity of 1.56 lakh tonnes and 8 centres in U.P. with a total capacity of 70,000 MT. Additional storage capacity is being constructed in North Eastern States. In addition, following programmes are being implemented by the Central Government during 7th Plan for strengthening of the PDS.

- (i) Assistance to the States in the N.E. regions and the States/UTs of J & K, H.P., Sikkim and A & N Islands for setting up of the Civil Supplies Corporation and construction of godowns.
- (ii) Financial assistance to the States to purchase mobile vans which are to be used for distribution of essential commodities especially in hilly, far-flung, tribal and interior areas.
- (iii) Assistance to states in the North Eastern region for supply of iodised salt and levy sugar in small packs.
- (iv) Margin money assistance to co-operative outlets in rural areas through NCDC to ensure greater coverage of distribution of essential items.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Group 'C' Cadres	Existing Pay Scales (Rs.)	New Scales (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
<b>(a) Technical Cadres</b>			
1.	Lineman	210-270	825-1200
2.	Wireman	210-270	825-1200

[Translation]

#### Committee to Consider the Pay Scales of Telegraph and Telephone Employees

535. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telecommunications Board has constituted Agarwal Committee to consider the pay scales of telegraph and telephone employees ;

(b) if so, the time by which Agarwal Committee is likely to submit its report and the cadres whose pay scales are being considered by this Committee ;

(c) whether the pay scales of telegraph messengers working in the Telegraph Offices are also being reviewed again ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) An inter-departmental Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S.M. Agarwal, former Secretary Communications has been appointed by the Government to study the duties and responsibilities and related issues in regard to the proposals of cadre restructuring and rationalisation in the Department of Telecommunications taking into account the observations made by the Fourth Central Pay Commission.

(b) During the current calendar year. A list of cadres being considered is given in the Statement below.

(c) There is no specific proposal to review the pay scales of Telegraph Messengers. However, there cadre is included along with other cadres in the rationalisation/restructuring proposals.

(d) Does not apply.

1	2	3	4
3.	Wireman (HG)	260-350	950-1400
4.	Sub-Inspector	260-350	950-1400
5.	Cable Splicer	260-400	950-1500
6.	Technician	260-480	975-1660
7.	Line Inspector	330-480	1200-1800
8.	Cable Splicer (SG)	380-530	1320-2040
9.	Wireless Operator	380-560	1320-2040
10.	Telephone Inspector	380-560	1320-2040
11.	Auto Exchange Assistant	380-560	1320-2040
12.	Transmission Assistant	380-560	1320-2040
13.	Technical Supervisor (Operative)	425-640	1400-2300
14.	Transmission Assistant (SG)	425-700	1400-2600
15.	Auto Exchange Assistant (SG)	425-750	1400-2600
16.	Telephone Inspector (SG)	425-750	1400-2600
17.	Wireless Operator (SG)	425-750	1400-2600
<b>(b) Telephone Traffic</b>			
18.	Telephone Operator	260-480	975-1660
19.	Telephone Supervisor	425-640	1400-2300
20.	Observation Supervisor	425-640	1400-2300
21.	Lady Welfare Superintendent	425-640	1400-2300
22.	Senior Telephone Supervisor	550-750	1600-2660
23.	Observation Supervisor (SG)	550-750	1600-2600
<b>(c) Telegraph Traffic</b>			
24.	Telegraph Overseer	225-308	825-1200
25.	Town Inspector	260-480	975-1660
26.	Telegraphist	260-480	975-1660
27.	Assistant Telegraph Master	380-560	1320-2040
28.	Telegraph Master	425-640	1400-2300
29.	Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph Traffic	425-700	1400-2600
30.	Senior Telegraph Master	550-750	1600-2660
31.	Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph Traffic (SG)	550-900	1640-2900

1	2	3	4
<b>(d) Telegraph Office Assistants</b>			
32.	Telegraph Office Assistant	260-480	975-1660
33.	Section Supervisor (Telegraph)	425-640	1400-2300
34.	Senior Section Supervisor (Telegraph)	550-750	1600-2660
<b>(e) Office Staff</b>			
35.	Office Assistant	260-480	975-1600
36.	Section Supervisor	425-640	1400-2300
37.	Senior Section Supervisor	550-750	1600-2660
<b>(f) Miscellaneous</b>			
38.	Motor Driver	} Deleted vide Committee letter Dtd. 25-8-87	
39.	Motor Driver (SG)		
<b>Group 'D' Cadres</b>			
40.	Batteryman	196-232	750-940
41.	Peon	196-232	750-940
42.	Sweeper	196-232	750-940
43.	Scavenger	196-232	750-940
44.	Chowkidar	196-232	750-940
45.	Gateman	196-232	750-940
46.	Waterman	196-232	750-940
47.	Gardner	196-232	750-940
48.	Woman Attendant	196-232	750-940
49.	Farash	196-232	750-940
50.	Attendant-cum-Khansama	196-232	750-940
51.	Regular Mazdoor	196-232	750-940
52.	Adult Peon (in Exchanges)	196-232	750-940
53.	Telegraphman	196-232	750-940
54.	Daftry	} Deleted vide Committee letter Dtd. 25-8-87	200-250
55.	Daftry (SG)		210-270
56.	Liftman	210-270	800-1150
57.	Jamedar	210-270	800-1150

[English]

Allocation of Rice to Karnataka

536. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :



(a) the quantity of rice now being released to Karnataka by the Centre every month for both rural and urban consumers ;

(b) the total quantity requested by the Karnataka to meet the demand ;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to release the entire quantity demanded in view of the drought conditions prevailing there ;

(d) whether the rice quota is being released one month in advance ;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(f) whether Government propose to release the rice quota one month in advance in order to build buffer stocks in the State ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :** (a) and (b). A quantity of 60,000 tonnes of rice is being allotted to Karnataka every month from June, 1987 onwards as per the demand made by the State Government.

(c) Does not arise ?

(d) to (f). The allotment of rice to various States/UTs., including Karnataka, is made in the 1st fortnight of the month preceding the month to which the allotment relates, and is valid from 25th of the month till 10th of the month succeeding the month to which the allotment relates. The FCI maintains adequate stocks in the States.

#### **Tapping of Telephone Lines in Bangalore City**

537. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Telephone Department employees were involved in tapping the lines of the public in Bangalore city ;

(b) whether the excess billing has been due to tapping of the lines ;

(c) if so, the action taken against the persons involved in the tapping ; and

(d) whether the excess amount claimed from subscribers will be returned to the complainants ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**

**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Questions do not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

#### **Underground Fires in Jharia Coal Mines**

538. **DR. G.S. RAJHANS :**

**SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the underground fires have blocked the extraction of coal in Jharia Coal mines ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to contain the fires and the results achieved so far ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) There are about 70 fires in 40 collieries of Bharat Coking Coal Limited covering an area of 17.32 Sq. Kms. These fires have been existing since long before nationalisation of coal industry. As per the latest assessment made by the coal company, 1864 m.tes. of coal is blocked because of these fires.

(b) After nationalisation, concerted efforts are being made to control and extinguish these fires. 20 projects covering 42 fires have been sanctioned and are at various stages of implementation. Six fires have been covered in Mukunda Advance Action Plan. Five fires have been extinguished through implementation of the fire projects. Two project reports to deal with the remaining 17 fires are pending approval of the company's Board. Jogta fire project has been successfully completed and has resulted in saving coking coal worth Rs. 560 crores. Through these projects, all these fires are expected to be controlled/extinguished by the end of 8th Plan Period.

#### **Availability of Essential Commodities**

539. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES- WARI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government prepared a list of essential commodities and asked the States to closely monitor prices to ensure their easy availability during the months of October and November ;

(b) if so, what are the items listed ; and

(c) to what extent the State Governments have implemented the Centre's suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF  
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI  
H.K.L BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The items are given in the State-  
ment below.

(c) The State Governments/Union Ter-  
ritory Administrations have generally been  
monitoring the prices and availability of  
essential commodities including the items  
listed in the Statement referred to above.

#### Statement

##### *List of Essential Commodities for Monitoring of Prices and Availability*

1. Rice
2. Wheat
3. Jowar
4. Bajra
5. Gram
6. Arhar
7. Urad
8. Potatoes and other vegetables
9. Onions
10. Milk
11. Meat
12. Condiments
13. Tea
14. Coffee
15. Atta
16. Sugar
17. Gur
18. Vanaspati
19. Groundnut oil
20. Mustard oil

21. Washing Soap

22. Butter

23. Baby food

#### Setting up of High Power Communication Board

540. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-  
WARI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-  
TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set  
up a high power communication board assis-  
ted by a telecom commission with decision  
making powers ;

(b) if so, whether a comprehensive pro-  
posal on the reorganisation of the Depart-  
ment of Telecommunications is also being  
considered ; and

(c) if so, by what time the high power  
communication board is likely to set up and  
will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a)  
to (c). The question of reorganisation of  
the Department of Telecom. was examined  
by a Committee of Secretaries. Based on  
the recommendations of the Committee, a  
proposal for suitable reorganisation is under  
consideration of the Government.

#### Report of Committee on Transmission and Distribution Losses

541. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-  
WARI :

SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether a five-member Committee  
set up to tackle problems of high transmis-  
sion and distribution losses has submitted its  
report to Government ;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has  
suggested for investment to improve the  
national power system ; and

(c) if so, the details of the important  
schemes suggested by the Committee and

how many of the suggestions have been implemented so far and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee has recognised the need for substantial investment in the revamping and strengthening of the sub-transmission and distribution systems in the country. As recommended by the Committee, the Electricity Supply Organisation have been advised to carry out system studies and formulate System Improvement Schemes for implementation in a phased manner.

#### Profits of Oil India Limited

542. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil India Limited has reported lower profits during 1986-87 ;

(b) if so, the total profits Oil India Limited earned during 1986-87 and 1985-86 ; and

(c) the main reasons for lower profits earned and the steps being taken to improve the profits during the current financial year ?

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

(b) The before tax profits of Oil India Limited for the years 1986-87 and 1985-86 are Rs. 90.06 crores and Rs. 117.26 crores respectively.

(c) Loss in profitability can be attributed mainly to the following factors :

- (i) increase in depreciation on account of substantial capital additions ;
- (ii) increase in amortisation of exploration expenditure on account of step-up of exploratory activities ;
- (iii) increase in cost of production of crude oil and natural gas, due to the increased requirement of inputs from the ageing oil fields ;

(iv) increase in cost due to general inflation.

[Translation]

#### Shortage of Power in Delhi

543. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI K.S. RAO :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been shortage of power in Delhi for the last several months ;

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

(c) whether there are indications of large scale pilferage of power and its transmission loss in Delhi ;

(d) if so, the steps taken in this direction so far ; and

(e) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). A shortage of power has been experienced in Delhi during the last few months as the demand in the States of Northern Region has increased due to drought conditions and requirement of the agricultural sector has to be met on a priority basis.

(c) to (e). According to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking there are no indications of a large scale pilferage of power and transmission loss in Delhi. The Transmission and Distribution losses of DESU at present work out to about 18% which includes the element of suspected theft of energy as well as technical losses. The T & D losses of DESU are about 3% less than the estimated All India T & D losses. The measures being taken by DESU to reduce the T & D losses include augmentation and improvement of the system, extensive checks on consumers installations, installation of improved type of meters, sanctioning temporary connections in accordance with actual load and levy of 10% surcharge on consumers who do not instal shunt capacitors when required. As a result of the various measures taken, DESU expects that

T & D losses during 1987-88 would come down to 17%.

#### Utilisation of HBJ Pipeline Gas

544. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

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

(a) whether the first stage of HBJ gas pipeline has been completed in stipulated time ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Gas Authority of India Limited has not been able to take any advantage of this stage of the project which has been completed so far ;

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

(d) whether Government have prepared any new projects for the utilisation of this gas ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :  
(a) to (e). The first section of the HBJ Pipeline from Hazira to Bijaipur has been commissioned in August, 1987 and supply of gas to Bijaipur Fertilizer Plant has started. However, some of the designated consumers beyond Bijaipur are expected to be delayed. Efforts are being made to locate additional consumers so as to utilise the gas to be transported through the pipeline to the maximum possible extent.

#### Increase in Prices of Maruti Vehicles

545. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maruti Udyog Ltd. recently increased the prices of its cars ;

(b) if so, the present prices of its different models of cars ;

(c) the initial prices of these models ; and

(d) the reasons for the increase in prices ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The present and initial ex-factory prices (inclusive of Dealer's Commission and Excise Duty) of Maruti cars are as follows :

Model	Present Price	Initial prices (at the time of introduction)
	Rs.	Rs.
Car Standard	72,550	47,500
Car Deluxe	1,03,975	79,450
Car A/C	88,075	62,200

(d) The last price increase was mainly due to statutory increase in the import duty.

#### Study Report on Public Distribution System

546. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the study report of Prof. Kamal Narayan Kabra and Dr. Anil Chandy of the Indian Institute of Public Administration regarding the existing Fair Price Shops ;

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

(c) the effective steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ; and

(d) the Government's future plan in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF

**FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :** (a) to (d). The recommendations made in the report of Prof. Kamal Narayan Kabra and Dr. Anil Chandy of IIPA regarding Public Distribution System were examined in detail. These were also discussed in two seminars held in IIPA. Some of the recommendations made in the report related to the need to adopt target group orientation approach in PDS and differential pricing approach for the target groups in respect of some commodities. This is a policy matter with wide financial, administrative and other ramifications. This has been considered at various levels from time to time. Some other recommendations pertained to the need to review ration cards periodically, to issue ration cards to all, need to supply essential commodities other than PDS items, to rationalise the rationing scale in favour of the poor and to keep them stable for reasonably long period, need to display prices of the PDS items, to provide adequate storage facilities, to give preference to unemployed youths for giving dealerships of FPS etc. In respect of these aspects of the PDS, guidelines issued from time to time by the Department of Civil Supplies to the State Governments are already in existence. It was, therefore, decided that no specific action is called for on the Study Report.

The report contains a lot of useful material and ideas and is being used as a valuable source material for matters relating to PDS.

[English]

#### Import of Non-reactive Metal

547. **SHRI VISHNU MODI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of non-reactive metal needed for the manufacture of good quality orthopaedic implants in the country ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to import this special type of metal ; and

(c) if not, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to meet the demand of the manufactures of implants ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :**

(a) to (c). No, Sir. Government has not received any complaint regarding shortage of non-reactive metal needed for the manufacture of orthopaedic implants in the country.

#### Concessions in Price of Standard Car for Handicapped

548. **SHRI VISHNU MODI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per the rules of the International Automobiles Association, certain concessions in the price of standard car for handicapped are granted ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether these rules of the International Automobiles Association are being violated by Maruti Udyog Limited ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) to (d). Government is not aware of any such organisation or the rules framed by it regarding concessions in the price of standard cars for handicapped persons. However, Maruti Udyog Limited provides handicap controls and automatic transmission at cost in cars for handicapped customers.

[Translation]

#### Telephone Facilities in Post Offices of North Bihar

549. **SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices in north Bihar which have not been provided telephone facility ;

(b) the time by which all the post offices are likely to be provided this facility ;

(c) the number of post offices in Bihar where there is telephone facility but for those places either no lines are given from the exchange or lines are given only for a short period ; and

(d) whether there are some post offices in Bihar with telephone facility from where even 50 local calls have not been made in

a month and if so, the main reasons therefor and the names and number of such post offices ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :**

(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### Setting Up of Petrochemical Projects

**550. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some petrochemical projects during 1987-88 ;

(b) if so, the sites selected for the location of those projects ;

(c) the cost of each of those Projects ; and

(d) by what time these petrochemical Projects are expected to be commissioned ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) :** (a) to (d). Licensing of Petrochemicals projects in Public, Private, Joint/assisted sectors etc. is a continuous process. The proposals for these projects are examined on techno-economic considerations including their location and costs. A large Petrochemicals project takes about 4 to 5 years for completion.

#### Power Project in Karnataka

**551. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide assistance for a project in Karnataka to increase power supply and reduce distribution losses ;

(b) if so, the name of the project and the amount sanctioned therefor ;

(c) the other States likely to be bene-

fited by that project and to what extent ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) to (d). In June, 1987, the World Bank approved a loan of US \$ 330 million for the Karnataka Power Project. The Karnataka Power-II project has also been posed to the Bank and is being appraised by them. The quantum of assistance for the second project would be known after negotiations have been concluded.

Implementation of the projects would assist in meeting the electricity demand in Karnataka and the Southern Region and in effecting institutional, operational and financial improvements in relation to the Karnataka Power Corporation and the Karnataka Electricity Board.

#### Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme

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

(a) the progress made in the work on the Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme and the period within which the Scheme is expected to be commissioned ;

(b) whether there has been any proposal to produce an additional 20 million units of energy by diverting the water at Chem-pumkolli near the control shaft of the parent project ;

(c) if so, whether the work on construction of the temporary bund for diversion of water has been completed and whether the unit has commenced production of electricity ; and

(d) if so, the total expected capacity of the Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) and (d). The Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme involves a westward diversion of the Karmonthodu River (Cauveri Basin) for augmentation of energy generation at the existing Kuttiyadi power station. The Project authorities have

been advised to submit a revised project report for techno-economic appraisal by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) after the inter-State aspects relating to the sharing of the waters of the Cauveri have been resolved.

(b) No such proposal has been received by the CEA.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Gas Based Power Plants

553. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of gas-based power plants functioning in the coun-

try at present and the production capacity of each power plant ;

(b) whether Government propose to establish more gas based power plants in the country, particularly in Orissa and in those States which are deficit in regard to power production ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of such plants that are likely to be established during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The following gas based power plants are in operation in the country :

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
(i)	Dhuvaran (Gujarat)	54
(ii)	Uran (Maharashtra)	672
(iii)	Lakwa (Assam) Phase-I	60
(iv)	Namrup (Assam)	81.5
(v)	Mobile Gas Turbine (Assam)	21
(vi)	Baramura (Tripura)	10

(b) and (c). The installation of more gas-based power plants would depend on the availability of gas on a sustained basis. Specific proposals could be techno-economically appraised after the availability of all

inputs is established and requisite clearances have been obtained.

The following gas-based power plants have been/are proposed to be established during the Seventh Plan period :

Sl. No.	Name of the projects commissioned/ likely to be commissioned during 7th Plan	Capacity
1	2	3

#### NTPC Projects

(i)	Anta Combined Cycle gas-based power project (Rajasthan)	3x100 MW
(ii)	Auraiya Combined Cycle gas-based power project (U.P.)	4x100 MW
(iii)	Kawas Combined Cycle gas-based power Project (Gujarat)	4x100 MW

1	2	3	
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
(iv)	Ramgarh Gas Turbine Project	1x3	MW
<b>Tripura</b>			
(v)	Baramura Gas Turbine	2x5	MW Already commissioned.
(vi)	Baramura Gas Turbine Project (NEC managed Project)—Unit 3	1x5	MW
(vii)	Gas Turbine Project at Rokhia	2x5	MW
<b>Assam</b>			
(viii)	Lakwa Gas Turbine—Unit 4 (Phase-I)	1x15	MW Already commissioned.
(ix)	Lakwa Gas Turbine Phase-II Project—Unit 5 to 8	4x15	MW
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
(x)	Uran Gas Turbine	4x108	MW Already commissioned.

#### Assets and Profits of Large Industrial Houses

554. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has lately been a steep rise in the holdings of the first 20 large industrial houses in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the steps being taken to check the concentration of wealth in a few hands ; and

(d) whether a Statement showing the assets of each of these industrial houses and their inter-related companies alongwith their profits as per latest information available is proposed to be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

#### DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) The assets of the first 20 large industrial houses in the country ranked according to their assets in 1985 increased by 18.7% and 29.5% during 1984 and 1985, respectively over the preceding years.

(b) The assets of the large industrial houses increase due to various factors like expansion, diversification, establishment of new undertaking, modernisation, amalgamation etc.

(c) The objective of the MRTP Act is to regulate the growth of monopoly houses keeping in view the national economic and industrial priorities and to ensure that such growth does not result in concentration of wealth to the common detriment. These objectives are achieved by constantly regulating the growth of monopoly houses as per the provisions of the MRTP Act.

(d) A statement is given below.



## Statement

*Assets and Profit Before Tax for the Accounting Period Ended During 1985 of Companies Registered Under Section 26 of the MRTP Act and Belonging to the 20 Large Industrial Houses Ranked According to their Assets in 1985*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial House	Assets	Profit before tax
1.	Birla	4111.55	154.00
2.	Tata	3698.84	251.83
3.	Thapar	1067.86	22.15
4.	J.K. Singhania	1057.03	19.09
5.	Reliance	1056.36	71.62
6.	Mafatlal	964.60	45.02
7.	Modi	818.86	19.28
8.	M.A. Chidambaram	773.27	44.09
9.	A.C.C	742.68	1.76
10.	Larsen and Toubro	714.93	40.70
11.	Bangur	650.87	8.07
12.	Bajaj	619.87	41.11
13.	Walchand	607.18	22.12
14.	Shri Ram	541.78	12.39
15.	T.V.S. Iyengar	519.30	31.00
16.	I.C.I.	446.96	32.80
17.	Sarabhai	444.83	(—) 14.72
18.	Hindustan Lever	435.96	62.43
19.	Kirloskar	433.01	22.05
20.	Mahindra and Mahindra	431.19	19.64

**Compensation to Bhopal Gas Victims**

555. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position regarding the payment of compensation to the Bhopal gas victims ;

(b) whether any out-of-court settlement with Union Carbide is in the offing ;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof ;

(d) if not, the stage at which the proceedings in the U.S. and in the Indian courts stand at present ; and

(e) the steps being taken to get the payment of claims expedited and afford necessary relief to the victims who have suffered

a lot from this tragedy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Attorneys for Union of India as well as Union Carbide have been taking follow up action on the directions given by the District Judge, Bhopal in regard to his suggestion for out of court settlement with Union Carbide. The District Judge, Bhopal has fixed 18th November, 1987 for reporting the progress made in this regard.

(d) No proceedings are pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court of District Judge, Bhopal has decided a number of interlocutory applications filed by both the parties.

(e) All possible efforts are being made to ensure that the victims get fair and just compensation expeditiously.

#### Poor Performance of Hydel Projects

556. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
 PROF. P.J. KURIEN :  
 SHRI HARISH RAWAT :  
 SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is suffering from power shortage due to the poor performance

of the hydel projects ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the bad performance of the hydel projects, State-wise ;

(c) whether any concrete steps in this regard are being considered ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The overall power shortage in the country during April, 1987 to October, 1987 was about 10.2%. The shortfall in hydel generation has affected the power supply position in the country. The shortfall in hydro generation is mainly on account of low reservoir levels due to inadequate rainfall. State-wise information about hydel generation during April, 1987 to October, 1987 is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). The steps which are being taken to increase the availability of power include maximising thermal generation, measures to reduce transmission and distribution losses and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

#### Statement

#### Performance of H.E. Stations During 1987-88

(All figures in MUs)

State	April '87 to Oct. '87		%age shortfall (   ) Excess (+) as compared to programme
	Programme	Actual Gen.	
1	2	3	4
<b>Northern Region</b>			
1. Central/Common Project			
(a) BBMB	6905	7461	(+) 8.05
(b) NHPC	1257	592	(—) 52.9
Sub-Total	8162	8053	(—) 1.33

	1	2	3	4
2. Haryana		89	93	(+) 4.49
3. Himachal Pradesh		466	391	(-)16.09
4. Jammu and Kashmir		625	683	(+) 9.20
5. Punjab		1159	1331	(+)14.84
6. Rajasthan		502	499	(-) 0.60
7. Uttar Pradesh		3208	3113	(-) 2.96
<b>Total (NR)</b>		<b>14211</b>	<b>14163</b>	<b>(-) 0.34</b>
<b>Western Region</b>				
1. Gujarat		416	274	(-)34.13
2. Madhya Pradesh		216	188	(-)12.96
3. Maharashtra				
(a) MSEB		2256	1975	(-)12.46
(b) Tata hydro		785	477	(-)39.24
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>3041</b>	<b>2452</b>	<b>(-)19.37</b>
<b>Total (W.R.)</b>		<b>3673</b>	<b>2914</b>	<b>(-)20.66</b>
<b>Southern Region</b>				
1. Andhra Pradesh		4274	3728	(-)12.77
2. Karnataka		4506	3328	(-)26.14
3. Kerala		2914	2369	(-)18.70
4. Tamil Nadu		2047	945	(-)53.83
<b>Total (SR)</b>		<b>13741</b>	<b>10370</b>	<b>(-)24.53</b>
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
1. Orissa		1687	1396	(-)17.25
2. D.V.C.		231	309	(+)33.77
3. Bihar		131	165	(+)25.95
4. West Bengal		70	39	(-)44.29
5. Sikkim		19	21	(+)10.53
<b>Total (ER)</b>		<b>2138</b>	<b>1930</b>	<b>(-) 9.73</b>

	1	2	3	4
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>				
1. Meghalaya		208	310	(+)49.04
2. Tripura		26	20	(—)23.08
3. Central Project				
(a) NHPC		297	227	(—)23.57
(b) NEEPCO		149	—	—
Sub-Total		446	227	(—)49.10
Total (NER)		680	557	(—)18.09
Total All India		34443	29934	(—)13.09

[Translation]

**Telephone Facilities in Backward, Adivasi and Hilly Areas**

557. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities provided by Posts and Telecommunications Departments in backward, adivasi and hilly areas of the country ;

(b) the number of telephones installed State-wise in such areas by the end of 1986-87 ; and

(c) the places where these facilities are likely to be provided during the year 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Long Distance Public Telephone/Combined Offices are provided in backward, adivasi and hilly areas of the country.

(b) and (c). Number of Long Distance Public Telephone State-wise provided during 1986-87 and likely to be provided during 1987-88 in rural, hilly, backward and tribal areas are given in the statement below.

**Statement**

*Long Distance Public Telephone Installed During 1986-87 and these Likely to be Installed in 1987-88*

S. No.	Name of circle/State	Long Distance Public Telephone installed during 1986-87	LDP is likely to be installed during 1987-88
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61	10
2.	Assam	Included at Serial (12)	50
3.	Bihar	107	145

1	2	3	4
4.	Gujarat	74	45
5.	Haryana	87	30
		(including Himachal Pradesh and Punjab)	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	25
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	25
8.	Karnataka	113	45
9.	Kerala	8	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	133	170
11.	Maharashtra	304	130
12.	North East (including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura)	30	50
13.	Orissa	114	70
14.	Punjab	See at Serial (5)	10
15.	Rajasthan	191	240
16.	Tamil Nadu	67	—
17.	Uttar Pradesh	230	75
18.	West Bengal	32	80
	Total	1558	1200

**Opening of New Post Offices in Kairana,  
Distt. Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)**

558. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new post offices opened in Muzaffarnagar District of U.P. during the period 1981 to 1986 ;

(b) the population of a town, after which more than one small or big post offices are opened ;

(c) whether there is a proposal to open one more branch post office in Kairana keeping in view of the population of the town ; and

(d) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) 13 new post offices have been opened in Muzaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh since 1981.

(b) In urban areas a post office may be opened in a new locality provided there is a minimum of 5 hours of work and the proposed post offices is expected to be financially viable. It is further provided that in cities/towns with a population of less than 20 lakhs, no new post office may be opened within 2 kms of an existing post office. The number of post office in a town is not necessarily based on the population of the town. Other factors as indicated above are also to be taken into account.

(c) A proposal for an additional post office was considered by the Postmaster

General but on examination it was found that the proposal did not satisfy the prescribed norms.

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

**Direct Dialling Service Between Districts of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi**

559. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of other districts in Uttar Pradesh linked with Delhi by direct dialling service ;

(b) the names of other districts in this State where direct dialling service is not available ;

(c) the reasons for not providing direct dialling service in these districts so far ; and

(d) the efforts being made by Government to introduce direct dialling service in these districts at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The names of the districts in Uttar Pradesh linked to Delhi by direct dialling service are given in statement I below. The names of the districts in Uttar Pradesh accessible by direct dialling service from Delhi are given in statement II below.

(b) The names of districts of Uttar Pradesh where direct dialling service is not available is given in statement III below.

(c) and (d). The provision of direct dialling service involves the completion of a number of works viz., automatisation of local telephone exchanges, provision of Trunk Automatic Exchanges and transmission media and installation of subscriber Trunk Dialling equipments. These works are being carried out progressively and direct dialling service is introduced as soon as these works are completed.

All the district headquarters in Uttar Pradesh have been planned to be provided with direct dialling service during the Seventh Plan.

**Statement I**

*List of Districts in Uttar Pradesh Linked to Delhi by Direct Dialling Service*

S. No.	Name of the Distt.	S. No.	Name of the Distt.
1	2	1	2
1.	Agra	14.	Kanpur (Urban)
2.	Allahabad	15.	Lucknow
3.	Aligarh	16.	Mirzapur
4.	Almora	17.	Moradabad
5.	Bareilly	18.	Meerut
6.	Badaun	19.	Muzzaffarnagar
7.	Bulandshahr	20.	Mathura
8.	Dehradun	21.	Mainpuri
9.	Etah	22.	Nainital
10.	Faizabad	23.	Orai (Jalaun)
11.	Ghaziabad	24.	Pilibhit
12.	Gorakhpur	25.	Partapgarh
13.	Kanpur	26.	Rae Bareli

1	2	1	2
27.	Rampur	31.	Sultanpur
28.	Saharanpur	32.	Unnao
29.	Shahjahanpur	33.	Varanasi
30.	Sitapur		

### Statement II

*List of Districts in Uttar Pradesh Accessible by Direct Dialling Service from Delhi*

1	2	1	2
1.	Agra	16.	Meerut
2.	Aligarh	17.	Moradabad
3.	Allahabad	18.	Muzzaffarnagar
4.	Almora	19.	Mathura
5.	Bareilly	20.	Mainpuri
6.	Bulandshahr	21.	Nainital
7.	Dehradun	22.	Partapgarh
8.	Etah	23.	Pilibhit
9.	Faizabad	24.	Rae Bareli
10.	Ghaziabad	25.	Rampur
11.	Gorakhpur	26.	Saharanpur
12.	Hapur	27.	Shahjahanpur
13.	Kanpur (Rural)	28.	Sitapur
14.	Kanpur (Urban)	29.	Unnao
15.	Lucknow	30.	Varanasi

### Statement III

*List of Districts of Uttar Pradesh Where Direct Dialling Service is Not Available*

1	2	1	2
1.	Ajamgarh	6.	Bijnor
2.	Behraich	7.	Barabanki
3.	Banda	8.	Chamoli (Gopeshwar)
4.	Balia	9.	Deoria
5.	Basti	10.	Etawah

1	2	1	2
11.	Farukhabad	18.	Jhansi
12.	Fatehpur	19.	Lakhimpur Kheri
13.	Gazipur	20.	Lalitpur
14.	Gonda	21.	Tehri (New Tehri Township)
15.	Hamirpur	22.	Pauri
16.	Hardoi	23.	Pithoragarh
17.	Jaunpur	24.	Uttar Kashi

[English]

**Increase in Prices of Essential Commodities**

560. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities have risen sharply during the last three months ;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase ;

(c) whether the prices of these commodities increased during the corresponding period last year also ;

(d) if so, the percentage of increase ; and

(e) the details of measures taken to contain the price rise ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). Wholesale Price Indices of some commodities have increased, some have declined and some have remained steady during the past three months ending 17-10-1987 (i.e. between week ending 18-7-1987 and week ending 17-10-1987) and also in the corresponding period last year. Percentage variation in Wholesale Price Indices of selected commodities is given in the statement below.

(e) The main thrust of Government's policy is to increase production of various essential commodities, particularly those

which are in short supply. Import of some essential commodities are made to augment domestic supply. Export of certain essential commodities are banned or regulated. The Public Distribution System is being strengthened and expanded. State Governments and U.T. Administrations have been urged, from time to time, to strictly enforce the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations against hoarders, black marketeers etc.

To contain prices and improve availability of essential commodities in the wake of widespread drought conditions this year, several steps have been taken recently. More than 2900 additional Fair Price Shops have been opened since August this year and more than 200 mobile vans are operating in various States. Additional allocations of rice, wheat, sugar and imported oils have been made to States and U.Ts in the last few months.

State Governments have been asked to effectively monitor prices and availability of essential commodities, strengthen the Public Distribution System and to tighten up enforcement measures against hoarding, black marketing etc. Information received so far indicates that State Governments have generally taken steps in this direction.

Several meetings with representatives of trade and industry were held with a view to contain/reduce prices of essential commodities and to improve their supply. As a result of these discussions, manufacturers have agreed to reduce or refrain from increasing the prices of some commodities, viz. vanaspati, soap, tea, maida and butter.



## Statement

*Percentage Variation in the Wholesale Price Indices of Selected Commodities During the Last Three Months Ending 17-10-1987 (Between Weeks Ending 18-7-1987 and 17-10-1987) and Corresponding Period in 1986 (Between Weeks Ending 19-7-1986 and 18-10-1986)*

Commodity	Percentage Variation	
	Between Weeks-ending 18-7-87 and 17-10-87	Between Weeks-ending 19-7-86 and 18-10-86
1	2	3
Rice	+ 5.2	+ 4.3
Wheat	+ 4.2	+ 4.4
Jowar	— 6.3	— 0.6
Bajra	+ 6.0	— 6.1
Gram	+ 17.0	— 2.9
Arhar	+ 5.1	+ 16.5
Moong	— 3.4	— 4.2
Masoor	+ 4.5	+ 3.4
Urad	+ 4.7	— 0.7
Potatoes	— 4.5	+ 19.9
Onions	+ 85.7	+ 30.4
Milk	+ 4.2	+ 6.8
Fish	— 24.9	— 7.3
Meat	— 1.0	steady
Chillies	+ 80.8	+ 4.0
Tea	— 1.9	+ 7.8
Coke	steady	steady
Kerosene	steady	steady
Atta	+ 2.3	+ 4.2
Sugar	+ 0.6	steady
Gur	+ 8.0	+ 6.4
Vanaspati	— 0.2	— 0.3
Groundnut Oil	+ 0.3	+ 4.3
Mustard Oil	+ 7.5	+ 14.2
Coconut Oil	+ 5.5	+ 31.8

1	2	3
Gingelly Oil	— 6.8	+ 9.8
Salt	+ 0.8	+ 1.2
Cotton Cloth (Mills)	+ 1.1	+ 0.3
Soap	+ 12.7	steady
Matches	steady	steady
All Commodities	+ 1.7	+ 1.9

## [Translation]

**Setting Up of Industries in Gadchiroli  
Maharashtra**

561. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased  
to state :

(a) the names of the large scale industries proposed to be set up in Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) The details of the industries set up

there till date and the number of people got employment in these industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):  
(a) Under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 5 letters of Intent have been granted during the period 1985 to 1987 (upto September) for setting up of industries in Gadchiroli District in Maharashtra. Details of these letters of Intent are as below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Items of Manufacture and Annual Capacity
1.	M/s. Krishna Steel Industries Ltd.	Black and Galvanised Steel Pipes and Tubes including ERW Tubes (25,000 tonnes)
2.	M/s. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres and Chemicals Ltd.	Polyester Industrial Yarn (2,000 tonnes)
3.	Mr. Rajan Shivnath	Blended and Synthetic Spun Yarn (1500 Roters)
4.	Dr. R.S. Kagzi	Cotton Yarn/Man Made Fibre Yarn (25,056 Spindles)
5.	Mr. R.C. Bagrodia	Extensible Kraft Paper (24,000 tonnes)

(b) Since it generally takes about three to four years for an industrial project to fructify, the above letters of intent would presently be at various stages of implementation.

[English]

## Prices of Bulk Drugs

562. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of bulk drugs are likely to come down as a result of increased production of drugs and market competitiveness ; and

(b) the reasons for which bulk drugs like paracetamol, Ampicillin etc. manufactured by small scale sector have been controlled under the Drug Price Control Order, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Paracetamol is required for National Malaria Eradication Programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ampicillin has been recommended by the Kelkar Committee for price control. Therefore, they have been included in the First Schedule and Second Schedule respectively to the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987.

#### Promotion of Bulk Drugs

563. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to promote bulk drugs industry in the country ; and

(b) if so, what are the concessions under the Drug Price Control Order, 1987 and other drug policies that have been offered to the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various concessions available for promotion of bulk drug industry are contained in the "New Measures for rationalisation, quality control and growth of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India" and Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1987. Copies of the former are available in the Parliament Library. DPCO, 1987 was notified in the Gazette on 26th August, 1987 and copies

thereof were laid on the Table of the House on 27th August, 1987.

#### Growth Centres for Industries

564. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have contemplated that no industrial unit would be allowed within 75 miles of a big city and 40 miles of a municipal town ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have proposed new growth centres for industries ;

(d) if so, the basis on which the growth centres have been identified ; and

(e) the growth centres identified in the State of Goa, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) to (e). It has been decided to assist the State Governments in taking up infra-structural development in one or two identified Growth Centres in each No-Industry District provided the following criteria are satisfied :

(i) The growth centre should have a population of 50,000 or more as per the 1971 census ;

(ii) The growth centre should have less than 10,000 workers in non-household manufacturing as per 1971 census ; and

(iii) The growth centre should not be near existing industrial centres.

However, where it is not possible to adhere to the above criteria, the State Government can ask for relaxation of the criteria by giving reasons for the same.

51 growth centres in the States of Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tripura, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram selected by the State Governments have been approved by the Central Government. In the State of Goa, no growth centre has been identified there being no 'No Industry District'.

### Loss of Foodgrains Due to Pests Disease and Rodents

565. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the loss of foodgrains in value due to pests, diseases and rodents, etc. during the last three years, State-wise ;

(b) how much of this loss was shared by farmers, Government and insurance companies, State-wise ; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation and results obtained ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). There is no mechanism to account for the loss of foodgrains in value due to pests, diseases and rodents etc. as also to assess the share of this loss by farmers, Government and insurance agencies in the country.

(c) The public agencies have been able to minimise the losses by adopting scientific methods of storage practices covering improved godowns, prophylactic and curative treatments of the stored produce, use of dunnage, periodical inspection, aeration etc.

The Department of Food have launched a country-wide Save Grain Campaign for educating, motivating and persuading the farmers to adopt scientific storage practices. It has been noticed that losses are significantly lower, wherever farmers adopt the recommended practices.

### Rural Telephone System in Karnataka

566. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether rural telephone exchange system designed by C-DOT has been working well in Karnataka for the last one year ;

(b) if so, whether the concerned department has not given clearance to this technology ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Department of Telecommunication has given clearance to this technology.

### Withdrawal of Production Control Order on Paper Industry

567. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn the production control order on paper industry to help it in resolving its declining financial health problem ; and

(b) if so, the precise circumstances under which the order was with-drawn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The question of rationalising the distribution of white printing paper to the educational sector had been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past. The paper industry had also represented to the Government that the operation of the statutory orders for supply of white printing paper had adversely affected the financial health of the Industry. Taking into account the difficulties faced in the effective implementation of the scheme and recognising the need to maintain adequate supplies to the educational sector, the Government have introduced an alternative scheme for this purpose. The Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978, and the Paper (Control) Order, 1979, have therefore been repealed with effect from 22nd January, 1987.

### H.B.J. Gas Pipeline

568. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the Work pertaining to HBJ gas pipeline ;

(b) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and the U.P. State Electricity Board have sent any proposals to utilise the gas from HBJ Pipeline ; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard ?

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

(a) The first section of the HBJ Pipeline from Hazira to Bijaipur has been commissioned in August 1987. Work on the second section from Bijaipur to Aonla is in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposals received from prospective consumers of gas, including DESU, are under consideration.

#### Increase in Prices of Edible Oils

569. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of edible oils reached all time high during the last three months ;

(b) if so, the increase in physical terms for each variety of edible oil during this period in northern, eastern and western parts of the country ;

(c) the reasons as to why the imports of edible oils failed to control the price rise ; and

(d) the steps being taken to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The prices of edible oils showed some increase in

the last 3 months. The increase in prices of each variety of edible oils at centres in northern, eastern and western parts of the country is given in Statement below.

(c) and (d). Increased imports of edible oils are expected to wield a stabilising influence on the overall oil prices in the country. Prices have shown some declining trend in the month of October, 1987 when allocations of imported edible oils to the States were at a high level. In addition to increase in imports and allocations of edible oils, the following measures have been taken to deal with the situation :

1. State Governments have been advised repeatedly, even at the level of Chief Ministers, to take action against speculators and hoarders and other such anti-social elements.
2. Allocations of imported edible oils to the public distribution and vanaspati industry have been increased.
3. Credit control on edible oils and oilseeds has been tightened.
4. Voluntary price control of vanaspati and discussion with oil industry with a view to stabilising prices of oils.
5. Stock limits for oilseeds and edible oils have been reduced under the Storage Control Order.
6. It has been decided that State Trading Corporation will release some quantity of imported edible oils in the open market through auctions to improve availability besides the releases through PDS.

#### Statement

#### Wholesale Prices of Edible Oils

(Rs. per tonne)

	14-8-1987	31-10-1987
	1	2
<b>Groundnut Oil</b>		
Bombay	27716*	26052
Delhi	27000	25300

	1	2
Madras	26000	23600
<b>Mustard Oil</b>		
Calcutta	28900	30000
Delhi (Paki Ghani)	26800	28167
Hapur	25400	27125
<b>Coconut Oil</b>		
Cochin	34500	32252
Bombay	37000	35850
<b>Cottonseed Oil</b>		
Bombay	26100	21200
<b>Sesamum Oil</b>		
Bombay	27300	23000
<b>Rice Bran Oil</b>		
Bombay	21267**	16000

\*The wholesale price of groundnut oil touched the maximum level of Rs. 28500 a tonne.

\*\*The wholesale price of rice bran oil reached a maximum level of Rs. 23000 a tonne.

#### Manufacturing of Non-essential Drugs by Multinational Drug Companies

570. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the multinational drug manufacturers have consistently found a way out of complying with the Drug Price Control Order by concentrating on non-essential but high profit earning drugs forcing Government to import essential drugs at high cost of foreign exchange ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to initiate action against such manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Prices of Essential Drugs

571. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of essential drugs have increased recently ; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to stabilise the price of the drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Survey on Working of Post Offices in Delhi

572. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Posts conducts any survey to watch the working

of various post offices in Delhi with reference to the staff members and the articles/letters/accounts operated/handled by them ;

(b) whether any criteria have been laid down with reference to the statistics collected from the post offices ;

(c) whether such a survey has been conducted in West Delhi post offices and if so, the number of post offices found over staffed and those found over-worked ;

(d) whether the post office at Inder Puri, New Delhi is over worked ; and

(e) if, so the action taken to provide more staff in view of the long queues of people found standing for hours ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Post office was found over staffed and eleven post offices were found over worked.

(d) and (e). As per the last periodical review conducted in 1984-85, there was justification for one Stamp Vendor and it was provided. The next periodical review is due during 1987-88. Suitable action will be taken based on the review due in 1987-88.

#### **Trifurcation of Indian Telephone Industries**

**573. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to trifurcate the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) ; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :**  
(a) and (b). A proposal has been mooted to re-organise the top management structure of ITI to introduce an element of competition amongst the three constituents and provide Boards of Management in close proximity to the units, thereby leading to

greater autonomy. The pros and cons of the proposal are under consideration.

#### **Introduction of Time Bound Local Telephone Calls**

**574. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an urgent need to introduce time bound local telephone calls with each call being metered on a three minute basis ;

(b) whether this suggestion is pending before the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) when the new system is likely to be introduced ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :**  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

#### **Telephone Connections in Andhra Pradesh**

**575. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of telephone connections provided in Andhra Pradesh both in rural and urban areas as on 30 September, 1987 ;

(b) the number of such telephone connections in Mahboob Nagar district in the State ; and

(c) the number of new telephone connections proposed to be given during the next two years both in rural and urban areas of the Mahboob Nagar district ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :** (a) The number of telephone connections provided in Andhra Pradesh both in rural and urban areas as on 30th September 1987 are as follows :

Rural	62,466
Urban	1,79,613
Total	2,42,079

(b) The number of telephone connections working in Mahboob Nagar District in the State are as follows :

Rural	2021
Urban	2210
Total	4231

(c) The number of telephone connections proposed to be given during the next two years in District Mahboob Nagar is as follows :

1988-99	50 (both Rural and Urban)
1989-90	50 ( -do- )

This will be subject to availability of equipment.

#### Allocation of Essential Commodities to Andhra Pradesh

576. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the

Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of sugar, rice, wheat, edible oils allocated to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether the quota allocated to Andhra Pradesh was less than the requirements of the State ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide additional quota of essential commodities and also month-wise allocations thereof during the current calendar year ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Statements I, II and III showing the allocation of rice, wheat, edible oils and sugar to Andhra Pradesh during 1984, 1985, 1986 and for 1987 from January onwards are given below. Allocations of PDS items are made by the Central Government to meet the requirements of the States keeping in view relevant factors like their availability in the central pool, demands from and relative needs of drought/flood affected States, general availability in the open market, etc.

#### Statement I

*Allocation of Rice and Wheat to Andhra Pradesh from 1984 to 1986 and January 1987 Onwards*

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

	Rice	Wheat
	1	2
1984	1010.0	252.0
1985	1090.0	252.0
1986	1240.0	252.0
1987		
January	100.0	21.0
February	70.0	21.0
March	70.0	21.0
April	70.0	21.0



	1	2
May	60.0	21.0
June	85.0	21.0
July	110.0	21.0
August	110.0	21.0
September	110.0	21.0
October	110.0	21.0
November	140.0	21.0

### Statement II

*Allocation of Edible Oils to Andhra Pradesh from Oil Year 1984-85 to 1986-87*

(in tonnes)

1984-85 Oil Year (Nov.-Oct.)	94800
1985-86 Oil Year (Nov.-Oct.)	92400
1986-87 Oil Year (Nov.-Oct.)	93300
January, 1987	4000
February, 1987	4000
March, 1987	4000
April, 1987	4000
May, 1987	4000
June, 1987	4800
July, 1987	5500
August, 1987	13000
September, 1987	16000
October, 1987	19000
November, 1987	19000

### Statement III

*Allocation of Sugar to Andhra Pradesh from 1984 to 1986 and January 1987 Onwards*

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

October 1983 to January 1987	24.027 per month
February 1987 onwards	25.281 per month

N.B. Besides the above quantity 3841 tonnes had been allotted as festival quota for each of the months of September, 1984, June, 1985, August to November, 1985, September, 1986 and October, 1986. For September and October, 1987, a festival quota of 3807 tonnes had also been allotted.

### Industrial Production in Southern Region

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

(a) whether the industrial production in the Southern region of the country has registered a fall during the last six months ;

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

(c) the reasons for such a decline in production ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Union Government to increase production in that region ?

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

(a) to (d). CSO does not compile State-wise/Region-wise index of industrial production. Overall industrial growth in the country during January-May, 1987 was 13.2 per cent as compared to 6.5 per cent during January-May, 1986.

### LPG Facility in Andhra Pradesh

578. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of gas agencies in Andhra Pradesh is inadequate to meet the increasing requirements of the consumers ;

(b) if so, whether the number of such agencies in the State is lowest in comparison to other States ;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to give more agencies in the State to meet the requirements, if so, the details thereof and the time by which these will be given ; and

(d) the number of persons expected to be provided LPG connections in the State by the end of 31 March, 1988 ?

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

(a) The LPG requirements of existing consumers in Andhra Pradesh are being met through the established network of LPG distributorships. New distributorships are being opened from time to time in Andhra Pradesh also in keeping with the policy of taking up in a phased manner locations with population of 20,000 and above and offering sufficient potential for economically viable marketing of LPG.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Under the various Marketing Plans upto 1987-88, the Oil Companies have planned to establish 42 more LPG distributorships in Andhra Pradesh which are at various stages of commissioning. Names of such locations are given in the statement below. However, in view of the various steps which precede the commissioning of LPG distributorships, it is not possible to indicate any time limit about their actual commissioning.

(d) Subject to availability of product and other factors, the number of LPG consumers in Andhra Pradesh is expected to rise from 10,61,170 as on 31-3-1987 to 11,58,290 by 31-3-1988.

### Statement

S. No.	Name of Location	S. No.	Name of Location
1	2	1	2
1.	Srikakulam	7.	Avanigadda
2.	Nellore	8.	Tiruvur
3.	Nandikotkur	9.	Palamner
4.	Amalapuram	10.	Icchapuram
5.	Adilabad	11.	Urvakonda
6.	Kodad	12.	Bhainsa

1	2	1	2
13.	Gopalpatnam	28.	Hyderabad/Secunderabad
14.	Jaggayapet	29.	Hyderabad/Secunderabad
15.	Jadcherla	30.	Hyderabad/Secunderabad
16.	Tekkali	31.	Gannavaram
17.	Vetapalam	32.	Bheemavaram
18.	Pedapalle	33.	Narsannapet
19.	Rayachoti	34.	Bhadrachalam
20.	Penugonda	35.	Gudur
21.	Baptla	36.	Hyderabad/Sec underabad
22.	Hazurabad	37.	Patancheru
23.	Ganapavaram	38.	Vicarabad
24.	Hyderabad/Secunderabad	39.	Pidugurla
25.	Guntur	40.	Tirupati
26.	Kurnool	41.	Nalgonda
27.	Hyderabad (Chintal/ Idajeedimatla)	42.	Koyyalagudem

#### Power Generation

579. SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the power generation during April to September, 1987 has improved as compared to the corresponding period of last year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the improvement effected in the plant load factor during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The total generation during April to September, 1987 was about 9.2% more than the generation during the corresponding period of last year.

(c) The Plant Load Factor during April—September, 1987 was 53.5% as compared with 51.4% during the corresponding period of last year.

#### Improvement in Power Generation and Plant Load Factor of Thermal Power Stations

580. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased be state :

(a) whether some measures have been taken to improve power generation and plant load factor of thermal power stations ;

(b) the details of the administrative and technical measures taken, power station-wise ; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce transmission and distribution losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The measures taken to improve the performance of thermal stations include periodic field visits by Roving Teams and

Task Forces comprising engineers from C.E.A., BHEL and ILK when specific action plans are drawn up to help the power stations in overcoming their problems. A Centrally sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Scheme is being implemented in 33 thermal stations in the country to improve their performance. Assistance is also being provided to the State Electricity Boards in matters such as training of personnel, procuring of spare parts from foreign and indigenous sources, and in the supply of requisite quality and quantity of coal.

(c) In order to reduce the transmission and distribution losses, the Central Electricity Authority have issued guidelines to all the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments. In order to check theft of energy, the Indian Electricity Act has been amended to make theft of energy a cogniza-

ble offence. An incentive scheme for cash rewards to State Electricity Boards/Organisations for reducing transmission and distribution losses has also been introduced during 1987-88.

#### Generation by NTPC Power Plants

581. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the complete break up of generation by various National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) power plants, plant load factor, cost of generation of each plant and the distribution of power generation to various States in comparison to targeted figures in respect of each power plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : The requisite information is contained in the Statement I and II below.

#### Statement I

##### *Performance of NTPC Projects from April-September, 1987*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Target of Generation (MUs)	Actual Generation (MUs)	Plant Load Factor (%)	Generation Tariff (P/Kwh)
1.	Singrauli STPP	5265	5776	75	36.95
2.	Korba STPP	2305	2418	63.40	37.64
3.	Ramagundam STPP	1851	2100	68.18	45.53
4.	Farakka STPP	504	488	23.74	60.52

#### Statement II

##### *Share and Actual Allocation of Energy from NTPC Projects during the Period April-September, 1987*

Name of the State	Singrauli STPS (MUs)	
	Share	Actual
1	2	3
Delhi	308	820
Haryana	411	398
Himachal Pradesh	—	24
Jammu and Kashmir	—	1

1	2	3
Punjab	411	403
Rajasthan	614	636
Uttar Pradesh	1742	2074
Unallocated	870	—
<b>Total :</b>	<b>4356</b>	<b>4356</b>

**Korba STPS (MUs)**

	Share	Actual
Gujarat	251	314
Madhya Pradesh	430	1240
Maharashtra	430	91
Goa	144	89
Unallocated	479	—
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1734</b>	<b>1734</b>

**Ramagundam STPS (MUs)**

	Share	Actual
Andhra Pradesh	404	711
Karnataka	239	547
Goa	135	73
Kerala	164	163
Tamil Nadu	330	2
Unallocated	224	—
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1496</b>	<b>1496</b>

**Farakka STPS (MUs)**

	Share	Actual
Bihar	74	59
Orissa	41	53
D.V.C.	50	191
West Bengal	112	27
Sikkim	3	—
Unallocated	50	—
<b>Total :</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>330</b>

### Setting Up of Coal Handling Plants by Collieries

582. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of collieries which have set up or propose to set up coal handling plants to ensure proper size and quality of coal despatched to the consignees ;

(b) the percentage of coal supplied to thermal power stations which are being treated by such plants ; and

(c) the proposals to further improve the quality of coal in terms of size and rejection of extraneous materials ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Major coal handling plants have been set up in 84 collieries of Coal India Limited. In addition, 126 mini coal handling plants are working in about 60 coal mines to ensure proper size/quality of coal being despatched to the consignees.

(b) At present about 54% of coal is being supplied to thermal power stations through coal handling plants.

(c) With a view to further improve the quality of coal, proposals are in hand to set up more Coal Handling Plants. It is expected that by the year 1990-91, entire production of coal will be handled through Coal Handling Plants.

### Recommendation of Fazal Committee

583. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of recommendations of Fazal Committee that have been accepted by Government ; and

(b) the details of the instructions issued and the steps taken by the Railways, Coal Companies and other agencies to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The Fazal Committee made 49 recommendations which were accepted for the most part, with some modifications in a few cases. The recommendations can be broadly grouped under the following heads :

(i) 14 recommendations regarding the policy for long term linkage to power stations : these recommendations are born in mind by the Long Term Linkage Committee with suitable adjustments being made depending on the progress in the implementation of different projects and fluctuations in output from different mining areas.

(ii) 3 recommendations deal with annual review and forecasting by the Planning Commission of current demand. This exercise is being carried out.

(iii) 13 recommendations pertain to facilities to be created at collieries and loading points to improve the quality of coal by separating out extraneous matter, provide weighing and testing facilities and capacity to handle the higher levels of traffic envisaged. Coal companies have regular programmes to install coal handling plants, electronic weigh-bridges and other facilities at loading points in a phased manner.

(iv) 4 recommendations pertain to arrangements for quality assurance at the loading end. In this regard an effort is being made to arrive at a consensus with State Electricity Boards and other power stations to have a mutually acceptable scheme of testing and quality assurance at the loading end. Power Stations, however, are carrying out testing at the receiving end.

(v) 12 recommendations pertain to transportation of coal by rail. Ministry of Railways have taken steps to maximise output and remove mismatches and constraints to the extent possible. The capacity has also been increased by pressing into service more and more Box N rakes which help to optimise coal transportation.

(vi) 1 recommendation regarding the use of coastal shipping for transport of coal by rail-cum-sea route is being Implemented to move

coal to power stations and cement plants in the Southern region from the Bengal-Bihar and Talcher fields.

- (vii) 4 recommendations including two in common with coal companies are for the guidance of the power stations.

#### **Targets of Crude Production from Bombay High**

584. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the targets of production of petroleum crude from Bombay High during 1986-87 and the rest of the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) the number of new oil wells expected to be drilled in the area during this period ; and

(c) whether the additional drilling work is expected to be done through indigenous technology or in collaboration with foreign technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The target of production of crude oil from Bombay Offshore during 1986-87 was 20.27 million tonnes. The targets for the remaining 3 years of VIIth plan are as under :

1987-88	19.92 million tonnes
1988-89	20.88 "
1989-90	21.90 "

(b) 508.

(c) Drilling operations will be undertaken by ONGC themselves with inhouse technology but foreign collaboration on specific high technology services may be obtained as and when required.

#### **Proposal to Subsidise Life Saving Drugs**

585. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to subsidise life saving drugs so that the people may get these drugs at cheaper rates ;

(b) if so, the number of drugs proposed to be covered with their respective uses ; and

(c) the date from which the proposed subsidy would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Production of Power from Ocean Waves**

586. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have formulated any plans to improve power production in the country ;

(b) whether United States has done research on producing energy from ocean waves ;

(c) whether Union Government are making any efforts to develop ocean energy which is supposed to be economical and pollution free ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to develop ocean energy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The various measures being taken to improve the availability of power in the country include optimising thermal generation, expediting commissioning of new capacities, reducing transmission and distribution losses, commissioning of short gestation projects and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

(b) The developed countries in the world including United States are making R & D efforts in harnessing energy using ocean thermal energy conservation and tidal and wave actions.

(c) and (d). Efforts are also being made

in India to develop methods in harnessing of ocean energy. Investigations and studies are being carried out by the Central Electricity Authority for preparing a techno-economic feasibility report for a tidal power project in the gulf of Kachch.

#### Utilization of Solar Energy

587. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a meet on solar energy in which eight Asian countries participated, to have deliberation on measures to step up the utilisation of solar energy for power generation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the total solar energy which will be utilised for power conversion in the Seventh Five Year Plan period and the amount allocated ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A number of Asian countries participated in a discussion in September, 1987 on possibility of effective utilization of solar energy in the Asian region including solar power generation. Assessing the socio-economic needs of the region as well as the current state of technology, the priority areas for stepping up the utilization of solar energy have been identified by the group and a plan of action has been chalked out.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 59 crores has been allocated for solar thermal and photovoltaic programmes in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Already solar power is being used for lighting, pumping etc. in a number of remote villages and for some specific isolated applications. In order to step up power production from solar energy, a pre-feasibility report on Megawatt range solar thermal power generation has already been prepared and is under consideration of the Department.

[Translation]

#### Misappropriation of Government Funds by Postal Staff in Orai District of U.P.

588. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enquired into the cases of alleged misappropriation of Government funds and irregularities committed by postal staff in Orai district of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the nature of punishment given to the guilty persons ; and

(d) the number of cases in which guilty persons in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have been given punishment during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and same will be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### Dead Electric Poles on Highways and Roads

589. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no system with the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to monitor at night the dead electric poles on the roads especially highways and important roads ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, they already have a system for monitoring street lights at various places including highways and important roads and action for rectification of defects is taken as and when noticed.

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

#### Profits of Super Bazar

590. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the gross and net profit earned by Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar from 1 January, 1987 to date and how does it



compare with the profits earned during the last three years ;

(b) the number of meetings of the managing committees of Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar held during the above said period ; and

(c) the details of composition of the present managing committees, their tenure and the duties of the managing committees ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI (H.K.L. BHAGAT) :** (a) The accounts of Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar are maintained according to the cooperative year ending on 30th June. The details of gross and net profit earned by them during the year ended 30th June 1987 and the comparative position during the past three years are as follows :

Years	Super Bazar		Kendriya Bhandar	
	Gross Profit (Rs. in lakhs)	Net Profit	Gross Profit (Rs. in lakhs)	Net Profit
1986-87 (estimated)	365.00	40.50	110.11	25.43
1985-86 (audited)	343.55	31.84	83.73	8.79
1984-85 (audited)	273.67	16.49	86.95	24.09
1983-84 (audited)	287.95	58.45	81.62	31.53

(b) During the period from 1-1-1987 till the end of October, 1987, the Super Bazar had held five meetings of its managing committee. During this period, Kendriya Bhandar has held six meetings of its Board of Directors.

(c) The present Managing Committee of Super Bazar consists of nine nominated members of Government out of which one vacancy exists. There is no fixed tenure for the nominated members. However, the Government has the power to remove any of the nominated members at any time and appoint others in their place. In the Kendriya Bhandar, the present Board of Directors consists of seventeen Directors out of which nine are nominated by Government and the remaining eight are elected from among the members out of which one vacancy exists. While the nominated Directors hold office for three years, the elected Directors hold office for two years. The duties of the Managing Committee of Super Bazar and the Board of Directors of Kendriya Bhandar are given in the Statement below.

#### Statement

##### *Details of Managing Committee of Super Bazar and Board of Directors of Kendriya Bhandar*

##### **Super Bazar**

The Managing Committee shall exercise all the powers of the Society except those reserved for the General Meeting, subject to any regulations or restrictions laid down by the Society in a general meeting or in the bye laws and in particular shall have the following powers and duties :

- (a) to observe in all their transactions, the Act, the Notified Rules and these bye-laws ;
- (b) to formulate and approve the programme of the Society and its budget, and to incur expenditure ;
- (c) to maintain true and accurate accounts of all money received, expended and all stocks bought or sold ;

- (d) to keep true account of assets and liabilities of the society ;
- (e) to keep a register of members correct and upto date ;
- (f) to prepare and lay before the General Meeting the annual profit and loss account and audited balance sheet ;
- (g) to consider the inspection notes of the Registrar, and any other person authorised to inspect by the Registrar or financing institution and take necessary action ;
- (h) to admit new members and issue new and transfer old shares ;
- (i) to arrange for the recovery of share instalments ;
- (j) to summon general meetings in accordance with the bye-laws ;
- (k) to contract loans subject to any restrictions imposed by the General meeting and to make necessary arrangement for its repayments ;
- (l) to decide the terms, the periods and the rates of interest at which deposits are to be received, and to arrange for the payment of such deposits ;
- (m) to assist in the inspection of the books by any person authorised to see them ;
- (n) to appoint, suspend, punish and dismiss employees and to fix their remuneration ; and their conditions of service ;
- (o) through any member or officer or employees of the Society or any other person specially authorised, to institute conduct, defend, compromise, refer to arbitration or abandon legal proceeding by or against the Society or committee or the officers or employees concerning the affairs of the Society ;
- (p) to acquire on behalf of the Society shares in other registered cooperative societies ;
- (q) to invest the surplus funds of the society in accordance with Sec. 49 of the Cooperative Societies Act ;
- (r) to acquire and hold property and to enter into contracts on behalf of the Society ;
- (s) to purchase and sell raw materials, finished goods, equipment, tools and make necessary arrangements for the same ; and to determine the terms of business such as whole-sale, retail, etc.
- (t) to decide the manner of execution of work and its allotment to members and employees ;
- (u) to arrange for the safe custody of the property of the Society, to maintain it in a good state of repairs and where necessary to arrange for its insurance ;
- (v) to purchase, sell, hire or otherwise acquire or dispose off property on behalf of the Society ; and
- (w) generally to carry on the business of the Society.

In their conduct of the affairs of the Society the Managing Committee shall exercise the prudence and diligence of ordinary men of business and shall be responsible for any loss sustained through acts contrary to law, the Notified Rules and these bye-laws.

#### **Kendriya Bhandar**

The Board of Directors shall exercise all the powers of the society subject to any regulation or restrictions laid down by the society in a general body meeting or in the bye-laws and in particular shall have the following duties.

- (a) to control general expenditure and the financial policy of the society ;
- (b) to consider the annual report, profit and loss accounts and audited balance sheet prepared by the Executive Committee for being laid before the General Body meeting ;
- (c) to fix the remunerations, pay grades, allowances, privileges and other terms and conditions of service of all the categories of employees of the society excepting

the supervisory staff like the General Manager, Chief Accounts Officer, Secretary whose pay and allowances and terms and conditions of services would be subject to the approval of the Government ;

- (d) to contract loans subject to any restriction that may be imposed by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies or the General Body Meeting ;
- (e) to acquire on behalf of the society shares in other registered Cooperative Societies ;
- (f) to invest the surplus funds of the society in accordance with section 49 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 ;
- (g) to acquire and hold property and enter into contracts on behalf of the society ;
- (h) to approve leasing or letting out or taking on rent of immoveable property by or for the society ;
- (i) to approve undertaking of any new line of activities by the society ;
- (j) to appoint auditor of the society for periodical audit and fix their remuneration subject to the approval of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or make such appointments on the recommendations of the Registrar ;
- (k) to summon the general body meeting in accordance with the bye-laws ;
- (l) to assign any or all its powers to the Chairman or delegate them to

the Executive Committee or the General Manager.

In its conduct of the affairs of the society the Board of Directors shall exercise the prudence and diligence of ordinary persons of business and shall be responsible for any loss sustained through acts contrary to law, the notified rules and these bye-laws.

#### Construction of Post Office Buildings During Seventh Plan Period

591. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) The total amount allocated for the construction of post office buildings in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) How far the target of construction of post office buildings has been achieved upto September, 1987 during the current Plan period ;

(c) The number of Head Post Offices and other Post Offices which are functioning in rented buildings in Maharashtra ; and

(d) The progress made so far in completing post office buildings in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :

(a) Rs. 215 crores were allocated by Planning Commission for construction of post offices buildings during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) The achievement in regard to construction of post office buildings during the current Plan period is furnished below :

Commencement of  
new projects

Completion

1

2

(1) 1985-86

Targets 75

No target was fixed

Achieved 77

83

	1	2	
(2) 1986-87			
Targets	50	100	
Achieved	114	102	
(3) 1987-88			
Targets	20	15	} Upto September, 1987
Achieved	39	24	

(c) 11 Head Post Offices and 2105 other post offices are functioning in rented buildings in Maharashtra.

(d) 29 Post office buildings have been constructed during the 7th Plan period upto September, 1987. 8 Post Office buildings are under construction at present.

#### Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

592. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the buffer stocks of wheat, rice and all other foodgrains as on 1st April, 1987 ;

(b) the release effected from the buffer stocks in each month since April, 1987 ;

(c) the prices at which stocks have been released ; and

(d) the estimates of requirement for release till March, 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool with Food Corporation of India as on 1st April, 1987 were estimated at 14.7 million tonnes, comprising 8.8 million tonnes of rice and 5.9 million tonnes of wheat.

(b) Statement I showing month-wise releases of foodgrains from the Central Pool from April, 87 to September, 87 is given below.

(c) Statement II indicating Central Issue prices at which releases were made is given below.

(d) The allotments of rice and wheat are made to the various states/UTs on a month to month basis, taking into account demands received from the State Governments/UTs, the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, open market availability, price trends, etc. Keeping in view the uncertain factors, it is not possible to furnish required estimates.

#### Statement I

*Monthwise releases of foodgrains from the Central Pool from April, 1987 to September, 1987 (P)*

(Fig. in lakh tonnes)

Month	Rice	Wheat*	Total
1	2	3	4
April, 87	5.75	6.48	12.23

1	2	3	4
May, 87	5.82	6.66	12.48
June, 87	6.58	9.06	15.64
July, 87	8.14	8.03	16.17
August, 87	8.07	11.31	19.38
September, 87	8.08	11.42	19.50
Total	42.44	52.96	95.40

(\*) — Includes open sale of wheat to roller flour mills/private parties, but does not include exports.

(P) — Provisional.

### Statement II

*Central issue prices of rice and wheat from April, 1987 to September, 1987*

(Rs. per quintal)

<b>I. Rice</b>			
(i) For public distribution :	Common		239.00
	Fine		251.00
	Superfine		266.00
(ii) For Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas :	Common		160.00
	Fine		170.00
	Superfine		185.00
<b>II. Wheat</b>			
(i) For public distribution :		190.00	(upto 30-4-1987)
		195.00	(w.e.f. 1-5-1987)
(ii) For Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas :		125.00	(upto 30-4-1987)
		130.00	(w.e.f. 1-5-1987)
<b>III. Wheat</b>			
Under open sales :			
<i>Category</i>			(Rs. per quintal)
A & B		205.00	(upto 30-4-1987)
		210.00	(w.e.f. 1-5-1987)
<i>Indigenous</i>	C & D	195.00	(upto 30-4-1987)
		200.00	(w.e.f. 1-5-1987)
<i>Imported</i>	Red A & B	185.00	(from 3-3-1987)
	C	175.00	(from 3-3-1987)

**Shortfall in Hydel Generation**

593. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent drought has affected power generation in the hydro-electric sector in different States ; and

(b) if so, the estimated shortfall in

different States as compared to 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statewise information about hydel generation during April to October, 1987 compared with the corresponding period in 1986 is given in the Statement below :

**Statement**

*State-wise Position of Hydro Generation during April 1986-October 1986 vis-a-vis April 1987-October, 1987*

(Figures in MU)

Name of the State/ System	Actual Hydro generation April, '86 to October, '86	Actual Hydro generation April, '87 to October, '87	Shortfall (—) Surplus (+)
1	2	3	4
<b>Northern Region</b>			
1. <i>Central/Common Projects</i>			
(a) B.B.M.B.	7731	7461	(—) 270
(b) N.H.P.C. (Bairasiul)	611	592	(—) 19
Sub-Total :	8342	8053	(—) 289
2. Haryana	8	93	(+) 85
3. Himachal Pradesh	441	391	(—) 50
4. Jammu and Kashmir	655	683	(+) 28
5. Punjab	1171	1331	(+) 160
6. Rajasthan	572	499	(—) 73
7. Uttar Pradesh	3378	3113	(—) 2657
Total Northern Region	14567	14163	(—) 404
<b>Western Region</b>			
1. Gujarat	320	274	(—) 46
2. Madhya Pradesh	186	188	(+) 2

1	2	3	4
<b>3. Maharashtra</b>			
(a) M.S.E.B.	2038	1975	(—) 63
(b) Tata Hydro	746	477	(—) 269
<hr/>			
Sub-Total :	2784	2452	(—) 332
<hr/>			
Total Western Region	3290	2914	(—) 376
<hr/>			
<b>Southern Region</b>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	4056	3728	(—) 328
2. Karnataka	3737	3328	(—) 409
3. Kerala	2587	2369	(—) 218
4. Tamil Nadu	1966	945	(—) 1021
<hr/>			
Total Southern Region	12346	10370	(—) 1976
<hr/>			
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
1. Orissa	1514	1396	(—) 118
2. D.V.C.	287	309	(+) 22
3. Bihar	157	165	(+) 8
4. West Bengal	76	39	(—) 37
5. Sikkim	20	21	(+) 1
<hr/>			
Total Eastern Region	2054	1930	(—) 124
<hr/>			
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>			
1. Meghalaya	163	310	(+) 147
2. Tripura	23	20	(—) 3
<hr/>			
<b>3. Central Projects</b>			
(a) N.H.P.C. (Loktak)	297	227	(—) 70
(b) N.E.E.P.C.O.	108	—	(—) 108
<hr/>			
Total North-Eastern Region	591	557	(—) 34
<hr/>			
Total All India :	32771	29934	(—) 2837

**Amendment to Consumers Protection Act**

594. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is proposal to amend the Consumer Protection Act ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). At present, there is no proposal to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

**Cement Decontrol**

595. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to decontrol cement by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, what was the gap between the demand and supply during the last three years ; and

(c) the position at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHA- LAM) : (a) The Government have been progressively reducing the price and distribution controls on the cement industry, in recent years. However, no decision has been taken so far to decontrol cement fully.

(b) The production of cement increased from 18.56 million tonnes at the beginning of the Sixth Plan (1980-81) to 30.19 million tonnes at the end of the Sixth Plan (1984-85). The production in 1985-86 and 1986-87 was 33.13 million tonnes and 36.50 million tonnes respectively. The availability of cement has thus considerably improved and consequently imports are now marginal. These ranged between 0.18 to 0.37 million tonnes during 1984-85 to 1986-87.

(c) The demand for the cement at the end of the Seventh Plan is estimated at 49 million tonnes as against the estimated production of 51 million tonnes.

**Allocation of Kerosene Oil to Karnataka**

596. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARSIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have increased the allocation of kerosene oil to Karnataka ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of Kerosene oil allocated to Karnataka in 1987-88 ;

(c) the percentage increase made in the allocation than in the previous years ; and

(d) the additional allocation proposed to be made during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (d). Allocation of kerosene to all the States and Union Territories, including Karnataka State, during the year 1987-88 (upto February 1988) has been made at a growth rate of 7% for Summer and Monsoon Blocks and 7½% for Winter Block over the allocations made for the corresponding period of the previous year. This growth rate has been adopted since November, 1985.

Besides the regular allocations, additional ad hoc releases have also been made on request to meet specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG/ soft coke, etc.

In accordance with the policy stated above, a total quantity of 3,52,825 tonnes of kerosene has been allocated to Karnataka during 1987-88 (upto February, 1988) ; out of which additional ad hoc releases account for 10,500 tonnes. This policy is proposed to be continued for the remaining period of 1987-88.

**Kalindi Hydro-Electric Project Stage-II in Karnataka**

597. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kalindi Hydro-electric Project, Stage-II in Karnataka has been given environmental clearance ;

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

(c) the efforts made to obtain early



clearance of the above project ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

#### Suspension of LPG Supply by Dealers

598. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether LPG retail dealers in Delhi and other places suspended supply of cooking gas to consumers for three days in October, 1987 ;

(b) if so the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action against those dealers who created difficulties to the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Following the arrest of one of the LPG distributors of the Indian Oil Corporation on the 19th October, 1987 on charges of alleged malpractices, a few LPG distributors of IOC in Delhi suspended supply of LPG on the 20th and 21st October, 1987.

(c) With a view to minimising inconveniences to consumers, LPG supplies were made by these distributors on the 22nd and 23rd October, 1987, even though these were holidays. In view of this, no action is being contemplated by the oil company against these distributors.

#### Supply of Rice and Palmolein to Kerala

599. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice and palmolein supplied to Kerala during the last six months, month-wise ;

(b) whether there is any demand from Kerala Government for increasing the quantity thereof ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) A statement showing allotment of rice and Palmolein to Kerala from May, 1987 to October, 1987 is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) *Rice* : Allocation of rice to Kerala were increased by 20,000 tonnes to 40,000 tonnes per month during the period June, 1987 to October, 1987.

*Palmolein* : The allocation of Palmolein to Kerala has been progressively raised from 2,500 tonnes per month in May and June, 1987 to 11,000 tonnes in October, 1987.

#### Statement

('000 tonnes)

Month 1987	Rice	Palmolein
May	125.0	2.5
June	145.0	2.5
July	145.0	3.0
August	145.0	6.5
September	165.0	8.5
October	145.0	11.0

#### LPG Agencies in East Delhi

600. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG agencies in border areas in East Delhi ;

(b) whether the number of agencies is much less as compared to the population of these areas ; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to open more LPG agencies in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) At present, eight LPG distributors are catering to the LPG requirements of the consumers residing in the border areas of East Delhi ;

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the aspect of economic viability, the Oil Companies have proposals to set up seven more such distributorships which are at various stages of commissioning. With the commissioning of these, it is hoped that the LPG requirement of these areas will be adequately met.

[Translation]

**Approval to Bargi Hydro-Electric Project and Rajghat Hydro-Electric Project**

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

(a) whether the proposals for Bargi Hydro-electric Project and Rajghat Hydro-electric Project are lying pending with the Central Electricity Authority/Planning Commission for approval ;\* and

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving approval to the aforesaid hydro-electric projects so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The Rajghat Hydro-electric Project has been cleared by the CEA in May, 1985. The Project would be taken up for approval by the Planning Commission after forest clearance is available.

The information required in regard to the Bargi project is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Setting Up of Small and Micro Hydel Projects in Madhya Pradesh**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up small and micro hydel projects in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the efforts being made to obtain foreign assistance for setting up these projects ; and

(c) the total amount likely to be provided for these projects in Madhya Pradesh and the projects likely to be set up with this amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) As per the information available from Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, the following Small, Mini and Micro Hydro-electric schemes in Madhya Pradesh are programmed for execution :

- (i) Korba Mini Hydroelectric Project (1x800 KW).
- (ii) Morand Mini Hydroelectric Project (3x335 KW).
- (iii) Rudri Mini Hydroelectric Project (2x100 KW).
- (iv) Barna Hydroelectric Scheme (2x750 KW).
- (v) Tawa L.B.C. (4x3000 KW).
- (vi) Chambal R.B.M.C. (3x310 KW).
- (vii) Chargaon—Jatalpur combine (400 and 300 KW).
- (viii) Tilwara—250 KW.
- (ix) Bhingarh—4x600 KW.
- (x) Satpura return Canal—4x250 KW.
- (xi) Bhadarpur—Kharar combine—150 KW and 250 KW.
- (xii) Satpura micro—1x60 KW.

(b) and (c). No foreign assistance is being availed for construction of these schemes. An outlay of Rs. 35.47 crores has been provided in the Seventh Plan for such schemes in Madhya Pradesh.

**Setting Up of Training Institutes in Madhya Pradesh**

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

(a) the number of training institutes in the field of electricity in India ;

(b) whether there is any proposal for setting up more training institutes in the field of electricity in various States ;

(c) whether Union Government are considering a proposal to set up any training institute in Madhya Pradesh keeping in view the comprehensive electricity programme in the State ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) There are 19 training institutes set up by the Central Government, State Electricity Boards and Public Sector Corporation in the field of electricity.

(b) The Central Government have, at present, no proposal to set up new training institutes in the field of electricity in any State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board have set up a training institute at Korba. Besides, there is a training institute of the National Thermal Power Corporation at the Super Thermal Power Station, Korba.

[English]

#### Demand of Electricity in Delhi for Domestic, Commercial and Industrial Purposes

604. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual percentage of increase in the electricity demand in Delhi for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes and by what percentage the demand is anticipated to rise by 2001 AD ; and

(b) the percentage of electricity demand met and the manner in which the demand of electricity for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes is proposed to met to the maximum by 2001 AD with the existing power generation and Delhi's share of electricity from the neighbouring States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The actual compounded growth rate in energy consumption in the domestic, commercial and industrial sectors from 1971-72 to 1985-86 in Delhi has been as under :

#### Percentage Growth Rate 1971-72 to 1985-86

Domestic	11.43
Commercial	12.66
Industrial	5.59
Total consumption	9.57

The demand is met, by and large, in full, in the normal circumstances.

According to the Twelfth Power Survey Report, which covers a period of forecast upto the year 1999-2000 only, the overall energy requirement at power station bus bars for Delhi is estimated to grow at a rate of 9.3% (per annum compounded) from 1985-86 to 1999-2000.

The measures being taken to meet the growing demand for power in Delhi include setting up of 840 MW capacity at the National Capital Power Project at Dadri and 135 MW capacity at the Rajghat Power Station, improving the performance of the Indraprastha and Badarpur Stations, and strengthening the transmission and distribution system. In addition, Delhi will receive its share of power from the Central Power Stations under implementation in the Northern Region.

#### Cement Production

605. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortfall in cement production during the first three months of the current financial year resulting in abnormal rise in its price ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted to find out the causes of this shortfall ;

(c) if so, with what results ; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed to be taken by Government to step up cement production and also to check the price rise thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). During the first

three months of the current financial year there was some shortfall in the cement production compared to the target. The production was 90.20 lakh tonnes against target of 97.76 lakh tonnes. However, the production during this period was higher than the production in the corresponding period of previous year by 6.18 lakh tonnes. The shortfall during the first three months was mainly due to severe power cuts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat and closure of certain factories due to labour strikes etc.

Non-levy cement is free from price and distribution control and its prices are determined by cost of production and market forces. During the period April-June, 1987, there have been marginal fluctuations in the price of non-levy cement except in certain pockets which were adversely affected because of the steep power cut imposed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh which is one of the major cement producing States in the country. However, there was no rise in the price of levy cement which is subject to price and distribution control.

(d) The production of cement is monitored closely by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry and whenever assistance is required

by way of availability of inputs like coal, power and wagons, the matter is taken up with the concerned authorities like the State Electricity Board/State Government, Department of Coal/Coal Organisation and Ministry of Railways to render necessary assistance to prevent shortfall in production.

Having regard to the power cuts prevailing in a number of cement producing States, the Cement Industry had been advised to set up captive power plants/generation capacity to meet the situation of power shortage. To encourage the setting up of captive DG Sets, appropriate relief is allowed by reducing the levy quota to neutralise additional cost involved in using power generated at higher cost from the captive DG Sets installed after 1-1-1982.

#### Import of Palmolein Oil

606. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the quantity of palmolein oil being imported per month, country-wise, at present ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Quantity of Palmolein Oil imported per month country-wise is as follows :

#### Oil Year 1986-87 (November-October)

(Quantity in M.T.)

Month	Country	
	Malaysia	Indonesia
1	2	3
1. November '86	28920	—
2. December '86	76932	—
3. January '87	35477	5503
4. February '87	35420	—
5. March '87	57701	2260
6. April '87	48150	—
7. May '87	41507	—
8. June '87	18045	86041

1	2	3
9. July '87	30244	—
10. August '87	59609	—
11. September '87	114130	6000
12. October '87	113100	600
Total	659235	25804

**Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Hyderabad and Secunderabad**

607. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending with the Telephone Department up to date ;

(b) how many such applications are pending from the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad ; and

(c) what steps Government are initiating to meet the rush ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The number of applications for telephone connections pending with Telephone Department upto 31-8-1987 are 12,46,441.

(b) The number of applications for telephone connections pending in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad upto 31-8-1987 are 41,077.

(c) To meet the rush, the following exchanges are being installed/expanded which are likely to be commissioned during 1988.

- (1) 9000 lines E-10 B exchange at Secunderabad is under installation.
- (2) Saifabad exchange is being expanded by 6000 lines.
- (3) Charminar exchange is being expanded by 4000 lines.
- (4) Secunderabad-III exchange is being expanded by 1500 lines.

In addition, equipment allotment for

30,000 lines has been given and this is likely to be installed during 1989-90 and 1990-91.

**Setting Up of Industries by Non-resident Indians in Andhra Pradesh**

608. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications from non-resident Indians for setting up of industries cleared by Union Government in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) the number of such applications pending with Union Government till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Since the setting up of the Special Approval Committee (NRI) in November, 1983, 44 applications from non-resident Indians for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 have been approved for setting up industries in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Details of the letters of intent issued by the Government of India, are mentioned in the 'Monthly Newsletter' published by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) As on date, no proposal received from non-resident Indians, for grant of industrial licence to set up a unit in the State of Andhra Pradesh is pending decision with the Government of India.

### Subsidy Given on Essential Commodities to Gujarat

609. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of essential commodities and particularly of edible oil in Gujarat have remained uncontrollable during the past few months ;

(b) whether Government propose to give more subsidy on the essential commodities being given for public distribution system ;

(c) whether it is also proposed to give subsidy on levy sugar and imported edible oil ;

(d) the details of assistance requested by the State Government to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of essential commodities in the State ; and

(e) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Government are aware that prices of some essential commodities have increased in Gujarat in the past few months.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The State Government had requested for 20-25 thousand tonnes of imported oil per month. The allocation of imported edible oils for Gujarat for October and November, 1987 has been 24,000

tonnes per month.

### Expansion of Telephone Facilities in Gujarat

610. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNI-CATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) The rate of increase of telephone demand in the four major cities of Gujarat viz. Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat, during the last three years ;

(b) The new telephone connections provided during above period in the afore-said cities, year-wise ;

(c) The present waiting list in the above cities ;

(d) The details of plan drawn out by his Ministry to augment telephone facility and the anticipated period of wiping out the present list ; and

(e) The expenses to be incurred for the expansion programme of telephone facilities in the four major cities of Gujarat during 1988, 1989 and 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). The reply is given in Statement I below.

(d) The details of plan drawn out for setting up of new exchanges and expansions of the existing ones are given in Statement II below.

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

### Statement I

#### Increase in Telephone Demand, Connections Provided and Waiting List in 4 Towns of Gujarat During Previous 3 Years

City	Year	Increase in Total demand	Connections provided	Waiting list as on 30-9-87
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Ahmedabad	1984-85	10913	11516	
	85-86	11693	10016	
	86-87	12285	12399	34189

1	2	3	4	5
(2) Baroda	1984-85	3894	48	
	85-86	3741	1081	
	86-87	3541	5146	15766
(3) Rajkot	1984-85	1904	(—) 1	
	85-86	3490	1361	
	86-87	3734	6060	2217
(4) Surat	1984-85	8120	277	
	85-86	4851	805	
	86-87	4888	7002	24311

## Statement II

## Telephone Exchanges Planned During 1987-88

City		
<i>Ahmedabad</i>		
1987-88	Narayanpur X-bar	2000 (New Exchange)
88-89	Narayanpur I	3000 (Expansion)
	39 Exc. F-10B	8000 (New)
89-90	Narayanpur II E-10B	7000 (Expansion)
	Odhav E-10B	3000 RLU
<i>Baroda</i>		
1987-88	Alkapuri I C-400	3000 (Expansion)
88-89	—	—
89-90	Fatehguring SXS	1500 (Expansion)
	Alkapuri II E-10B	10000 (New)
<i>Rajkot</i>		
1987-88	—	—
88-89	Rajkot III E-10B	2000 RLU
89-90	—	—
<i>Surat</i>		
1987-88	Surat III SXS	2400 (New)
88-89	Surat III SXS	2400 (Expansion)
	Surat IV E-10B	4000 (RLU)
89-90	Surat IV E-10B	2000 (Expansion)

### Departmental Public Call Offices

611. DR. T. KALPANA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mahanagar Telephone Nigam of Delhi provides Departmental Public Call Offices ;

(b) if so, the names of places where such D.P.C.O. have been provided at present ;

(c) whether Mahanagar Telephone Nigam of Delhi also provides Public Call Offices ;

(d) if so, the names of places where such P.C.Os have been provided at present ;

(e) the total number of applications pending at present, exchange-wise, for provision of P.C.Os ; and

(f) the total number of sites selected by the Department for provision of D.P.C.Os., exchange-wise, by end of October, 1987 ?

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

### Gas Turbine Based Power Plants

612. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Public Enterprises has suggested that gas turbine based power plants can reduce power shortage in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions ; and

(c) Government's reaction to these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

### Reserves of Natural Gas

613. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated reserves of natural gas in the country ; and

(b) how these reserves are proposed to be utilised ?

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

(a) As on 1-1-87, about 606460 million cubic metres of free gas and 398541 million cubic metres of associated gas reserves have been estimated.

(b) Natural gas is proposed to be utilized for power generation, production of fertilizers and LPG and for production of other downstream petrochemicals.

### Replacement of Telephone Exchanges in Maharashtra

614. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3430 on 18 March, 1987 regarding replacement of telephone exchanges in Maharashtra and state :

(a) the progress so far made in respect of 16 telephone exchanges in Maharashtra for replacement into digital exchanges ;

(b) the progress made so far for conversion of Mangaon exchange into a Strowger Max-II type automatic exchange ;

(c) the places linked through Demand Service in Maharashtra at present ; and

(d) the names of other places to be linked through Demand Services in Maharashtra during the current year and next year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The information is given in the Statement below.

(b) The equipment is expected to be received in 1988-89. The Exchange is likely to be commissioned in 1988-89 itself as per the plans.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House later.



## Statement

S. No.	Name of the Exchange to be replaced by Digital Exchange	Likely year of replacement	Present Position	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pune-Hadapsar MAX-II	1988-89	The equipment is being received.	
2.	Bombay-Khar	1989-90	Equipment ordered and included in the supply programme of ITI Mankapur for the year 88-89.	
3.	Bombay-Mandvi	1989-90	Equipment ordered and included in the supply programme of ITI Mankapur for the year 88-89.	
4.	Bombay-Gamdevi	1989-90	Equipment order placed included in the supply programme of ITI Mankapur of 1988-89.	
5.	Bombay-Byculla	1989-90	Equipment order placed included in the supply programme of ITI Mankapur of 1988-89.	
6.	Bombay-Naigam	1989-90	Equipment order placed included in the supply programme of ITI Mankapur of 1988-89.	
7.	Bombay-Matunga	1989-90	Equipment included in the supply programme of 1988-89. Order will be placed.	Taking the latest position of the availability of equipment into considerations, these exchanges are now likely to be replaced in 1989-90 instead of 88-89 as mentioned earlier.
8.	Bombay-Colaba	1989-90	Equipment included in the supply programme of 1988-89. Order will be placed.	
9.	Bombay-Central	1989-90	Equipment included in the supply programme of 1988-89. Order will be placed.	
10.	Bombay-Panvel	1989-90	Equipment order placed included in the supply programme of 88-89.	

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Nagpur-Kamptee	} 1989-90		Equipment order has been placed, likely to be received in 88-89.
12.	Nagpur-Higna			
13.	Nagpur (Main) part only	1988-89		Equipment order already placed. Equipment likely to be received during 1987-88.
14.	Manmad	1987-88		Digital exchange under installation.
15.	Dhatev	1987-88		Digital exchange under installation.
16.	Gadichiroli	1987-88		Digital exchange under installation.

#### Seminars and Workshops Organised on Consumers Protection

615. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are keen to strengthen the Consumers protection ;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that several Seminars and workshops have been organised in the past on consumers protection ;

(d) if so, the details of views expressed in each seminar and workshop, date-wise ; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to initiate action now ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (e). Government accords high priority to programme of consumer protection. The policy of the Government is to promote broad based responsible and responsive consumer movement throughout the country. Various measures taken by the Government for this purpose include holding of national, regional and State level seminars ; use of TV/AIR and other media to create consumers' awareness ; publishing of brochure/literature on consumer protection ; coordination with

States/UTs on the activities of consumer protection, etc. Rights have also been conferred on the consumers and consumer organisations to file complaints in the court under the existing laws having bearing on consumers, such as Essential Commodities Act, 1955, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Standards of Weights and Measures Act etc. In addition, the Central Government has enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely, the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 which applies to all goods and services unless specifically exempted by the Central Government. The Act provides for setting up of a three tier quasi-judicial machinery at the national, State and district level to provide speedy and inexpensive redressal to the consumers' grievances. It covers private, public, joint and cooperative sectors.

In 1986-87 and 1987-88, following Seminars/Conferences were organised :

- (i) Seminar on 'Quality and Consumer' in November, 1986 ;
- (ii) Conference with the representatives of trade and industry in January, 1987 ;
- (iii) Conference of State Ministers in February, 1987 to discuss the implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 ;
- (iv) National Seminar on Voluntary

Consumer Organisations in March, 1987 ;

- (v) Conference of State Ministers in July, 1987 to review the progress made in the implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 ; and
- (vi) Conference with the representatives of trade and industry in August, 1987.

Broadly, various aspects of consumers problems ; development of a strong and broad based consumer movement in the country ; involvement of TV and AIR for the promotion of consumer awareness ; implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 ; enforcement of existing legislations having bearing on consumer interests ; voluntary efforts on the part of trade and industry to set up consumer complaint cells and making available essential commodities at reasonable prices, etc., were discussed in the above Seminar and Conferences.

#### Crude Out-put by ONGC

616. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposed to increase crude output by four million tonnes ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ;
- (c) whether it will save foreign exchange ;
- (d) if so, to what extent ; and
- (e) what other proposals are under consideration to increase indigenous production of petroleum products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). As against ONGC's target of 27.62 million tonnes, for the current year, the crude production by ONGC during 1989-90 is expected to be 31.41 million tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) At an average import price of crude during April-September, 1987, the saving is

expected to be about Rs. 68 crores.

(e) The following steps have inter-alia been taken to increase crude production :

- (i) intensification of exploration which may eventually lead to enhanced production,
- (ii) intensification of work over operations,
- (iii) use of enhanced oil recovery techniques, and
- (iv) induction of advanced technology.

#### High Power Committee on Companies Act and MRTP Act

617. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether high-powered expert committee on the Companies Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 has submitted the report ;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the committee ;

(c) whether Government propose to bring some amendments to Companies Act, 1956 based on these recommendations ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The report of the High Powered Expert Committee on the Companies Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 was placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 30th August, 1978.

(c) and (d). Some of the proposed amendments contained in the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1987, introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 31st August, 1987, are based on these recommendations.

[Translation]

#### Availability of Raw Material to Petrochemical Based Industries

618. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the industries based on petrochemicals are gradually coming to a closure in the country due to non-availability of raw material ;

(b) if so, the state-wise details thereof ;

(c) whether Government had considered in the past to set up an autonomous corporation for petro-chemicals Process ;

(d) if so, the detailed outlines of the working thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

**Financial Crisis in Hindustan Salt Ltd.**

619. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the financial crisis being faced by the Hindustan Salt Limited, Sambhar Lake (Rajasthan), a public undertaking due to heavy accumulation of salt stock ;

(b) if so, whether due to financial crisis in the Hindustan Salt Limited, the question of livelihood has arisen for lakh of workers and payments amounting to lakhs of rupees are outstanding against the company ;

(c) if so, how Government propose to help the Hindustan Salt Limited with a view to tackle the situation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) Government is aware of higher than usual accumulation of stock of Salt in Sambhar Salts Ltd., a subsidiary of H.S.L. due to glut in the market. This has resulted in some financial stringency.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of

(b) above.

**Setting Up of Gas Based Power Projects**

620. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sent their proposal to the National Thermal Power Corporation to set up more gas-based power projects ;

(b) if so, the names of the places recommended by the N.T.P.C. to Government for setting up these projects ;

(c) whether Government have considered the recommendation of the N.T.P.C. ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (e). Based on the availability of gas along the HBJ pipeline, gas-based power plants are being set up by the NTPC at Kawas in Gujarat, Anta in Rajasthan and Auraiya in Uttar Pradesh. The NTPC have also been asked to prepare a feasibility report in respect of a 600 MW combined cycle power plant at Dadri in U.P.

**Purchase of Spare Parts by Public Undertakings**

621. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that spare parts are purchased in large quantity in public undertakings without their requirement which adversely affects the production of other undertakings ;

(b) if so, the number of such public undertakings brought to the notice of Government who misused the funds of the company by purchasing the spare parts of the machines without the necessity thereof ;

(c) whether Government are taking any action to check such a process in their undertakings ; and

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

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

(a) to (d). The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) in its recent study on the Working Capital Management in PSUs have observed that generally the PSUs hold excess stock of 'stores and spares'. This study is under consideration in consultation with the concerned PSUs.

[English]

**Production of Coking and Non-Coking Coal and Lignite**

622. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the production of coking and non-coking coal and lignite during 1985-86, 1986-87 and till October 1987 ;

(b) whether there has been a slackening of effective demand and accumulation of stock for coking and non-coking coal and lignite in 1987 ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(d) the cost of production and sale price of coking and non-coking coal and lignite in India ;

(e) whether cost of production per M.T. is higher in India than in other major producing countries ; and

(f) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The production of coking and non-coking coal in Coal India Limited, and lignite in Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (April-October '87) is as under :

(In lakh tonnes)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (April-October) Prov.
Coking coal	247.71	271.35	126.92
Non-coking coal	1093.39	1176.37	657.59
	1341.10	1447.72	784.51
Lignite (NLC)	72.17	85.22	53.81

(b) and (c). Offtake of coal during April to October 1987 has been 72.45 m.t. against the figure of 66.20 m.t. against the corresponding period of last year. There has been no accumulation of coal stocks in Coal India during the year. Pit-head stocks in CIL which stood at 280.50 lakh tonnes as on 1-4-87 have declined to 218.37 lakh tonnes on 1-11-87. Similarly there is no accumulation of stock of lignite with NLC in 1987. The demand of the major consuming sectors has been by and large met fully.

(d) The cost of production of coking and non-coking coal varies from mine to mine depending upon the age of mine, the

geo-mining conditions, the degree of mechanisation etc. Mine head prices of coking and non-coking of all various grades produced by CIL vary in the following ranges :

Coking coal from Rs. 207.00 per tonne to Rs. 492.00 per tonne. Non-coking coal from Rs. 74.50 per tonnes to Rs. 296.00 per tonne. There are six grades of coking coal and seven grades of non-coking coal presently produced by CIL. The notified prices of non-coking coal produced by Singareni Collieries are higher than the equivalent grades produced by Coal India. The prices charged by CIL are subject to additional charges on account of transporta-

tion from mine head to loading points and premia for special characteristics of certain non-coking coals. At these prices which are in force since 9-1-86, Coal India has been incurring substantial losses owing to costs of production which are higher than the realisation from the sales. The lignite produced by NLC is almost entirely used for pit-head power generation and only a small quantity is sold at Rs. 245 per tonne. This price is above the cost of production which varies from Rs. 150 per tonne in the first mine and Rs. 225 per tonne in the Second Mine.

(e) The cost of production of coal in India was, upto 1982 considerably lower than that in many other producing countries with the exception of South Africa among the leading producers as could be judged from data regarding average mine head steam coal prices in selected countries published by the World Bank based on statistics collected by the European Economic Community. However, in the last two years there has been a decline in steam coal export prices of leading exporters like Australia and South Africa as well as United States. The current average FOB export price in the international market is around US \$ 30 for non-coking steam coal for Australia and South Africa export. Allowing for quality differences and the rising cost of indigenous production, there is a trend for the gap between domestic mine head prices and international FOB prices to become narrower. However,

domestic coal continues to be cheaper when compared with landed cost of imported coal of equivalent quality.

(f) The reasons for the increase in the cost of production of indigenous coal are broadly as follows :

- (i) The rising cost of inputs and wages.
- (ii) The requirement of increasingly more capital investment for creating production capacity of a given quantity.
- (iii) Encountering relatively more difficult mining conditions while endeavouring to meet a rising demand.

#### Production of Oil and Gas

623. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) the total production of oil and gas per annum in the country during the last three years ;
- (b) whether there is a steady increase in the production of oil and gas ; 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). The information is as under :

	Crude oil production (million tonnes)	Natural Gas Production (MCM)
1984-85	28.99	7241
1985-86	30.17	8134
1986-87 (Provisional)	30.50	9853

#### Plan to Increase Offshore Oil Production

624. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a plan to increase the offshore oil production in the next two

years ; and

(b) 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. The details are as under :

	Targets in (Million tonnes)
1987-88	19.92
1988-89	20.88
1989-90	21.90

### Unsatisfactory Telephone Service in U.P.

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the telephone service is highly unsatisfactory in U.P. particularly in Gorakhpur division ;

(b) whether the poor service is because of shortage of staff ;

(c) the number of operators in Basti district (UP) ;

(d) whether Bansi telephone exchange remain closed every day from 5.35 P.M. to 6 A.M. because of shortage of staff ; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take to cater 24 hours service to consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Telephone services in Uttar Pradesh including Gorakhpur division are generally satisfactory.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Number of operators sanctioned in Basti are 25 and posted 28.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir ; Bansi telephone exchange was closed for sometime from 00 hrs to 06.35 AM. Now full staff is posted and the exchange is manned round the clock.

### Selling of R.P.C. by Indian Oil Corporation

626. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation

has been selling Raw Petroleum Coke on credit to various companies ; if so, how many companies had availed of this facility during the last three years and upto what amount ;

(b) whether by doing so the Indian Oil Corporation had suffered unnecessary losses by taking recourse to counts for realising the outstandings ; and

(c) the circumstances and provisions under which such facility was accorded to these companies ?

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

(a) No credit was extended to any customer for the supply of Raw Petroleum Coke during the last three years by the Indian Oil Corporation and at present all supplies are based on cash and carry system.

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

[Translation]

### Sick Public Sector Industrial Units

627. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of sick industrial units in the public sector in the country ; and

(b) the total amount of loss suffered by each of the sick industrial units in the public sector during the period from 1980 to date, year-wise ?

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

(See columns 361—366).

[English]

### Public Call Offices in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) the total number of applications received for public call offices (P.C.O.) in

**Statement**  
*The Name of the Units and Annual Losses Suffered by Them from 1980-81 to 1985-86 are Given Below*

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of Enterprises	Annual Losses Suffered							
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Indian Iron and Steel Co.	16.94	28.24	59.32	6.69	64.32	47.88		
2.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	1.00	2.94	3.88	7.41	9.33	1.25		
3.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	16.82	20.19	17.26	12.34	19.59	26.11		
4.	Hindustan Fertilizers Ltd.	54.06	28.07	35.57	52.20	56.56	55.69		
5.	Maharashtra Antibiotics and Pharmac.	N.A.	0.20	0.50	0.75	0.47	0.41		
6.	Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals	N.A.	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.31	0.24		
7.	Punjab Maize Products	N.A.	0.24	0.81	1.22	1.28	1.40		
8.	Bengal Chem. and Pharmaceuticals	N.A.	1.23	1.37	4.32	4.16	5.50		
9.	Braithwaite and Co.	8.63	9.48	4.68	0.31	5.46	11.68		
10.	Heavy Engg. Corpn.	51.13	14.44	39.86	40.81	44.59	62.11		
11.	Jessop and Co.	11.69	6.38	3.35	2.24	0.97	0.47		
12.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corpn.	15.94	11.40	14.27	7.42	9.57	11.40		
13.	Bharat Process and Mech. Engineers	N.A.	2.12	1.71	2.24	1.47	2.94		
14.	Weighbird (India)	N.A.	0.06	0.24	0.43	0.70	0.83		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	1.55	1.36	1.47	2.33	2.86	4.05
16.	Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.	0.21	0.30	0.68	1.19	1.31	2.34
17.	National Instruments Ltd.	3.03	3.12	1.26	1.47	1.35	1.97
18.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	0.42	0.41	3.17	4.12	5.10	6.07
19.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	11.19	11.87	10.31	11.40	12.13	11.84
20.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	7.98	9.24	15.07	9.47	7.97	5.83
21.	Hindustan Shipyard	8.40	4.42	6.94	3.51	11.53	26.76
22.	Scooters India Ltd.	4.90	6.08	5.23	10.25	11.95	14.56
23.	Cycle Corpn. of India	N.A.	2.85	3.33	4.08	6.86	7.29
24.	National Bicycle Corporation	N.A.	2.04	2.63	2.51	2.19	4.89
25.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass	1.87	1.74	2.28	2.53	3.12	4.99
26.	The Mandya National Paper Mills	1.06	0.28	3.43	2.89	4.52	4.73
27.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn.	8.86	1.63	1.33	3.33	4.21	6.30
28.	Tannery and Footwear Corpn. of India	3.69	4.14	4.37	6.65	6.59	9.05
29.	National Jute Manufacturers Corpn.	N.A.	17.92	17.78	28.06	28.84	38.86
30.	NTC (AP) Ltd.	0.36	8.67	1.97	11.56	18.36	7.56
31.	British India Corpn.	8.63	6.74	7.24	13.44	13.45	1.19
32.	NTC (DPR) Ltd.	1.59	6.13	0.35	8.03	9.77	6.94
33.	The Elgin Mills	N.A.	5.35	4.61	7.62	10.47	9.95

34.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn.	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.21	0.30
35.	Delhi Transport Corporation	44.66	43.66	66.08	92.43	130.56	166.06
36.	Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	11.44	17.80	15.90	29.89	14.16	34.02
37.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	1.14	0.85	1.02	1.66	1.60	1.55

Andhra Pradesh during last three years ;

(b) the total number of applications received and cleared from Prakasam, Guntur and Nellore districts of Andhra Pradesh ;

(c) the total number of applications approved, under consideration and those rejected in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the reasons for rejection ; and

(d) when the pending applications are likely to be disposed of ?

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

#### New LPG Agencies in Andhra Pradesh

629. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Andhra Pradesh where new LPG agencies are likely to be opened during 1987-88 ; and

(b) the names of the places out of these reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). The names of the places along with category in Andhra Pradesh where LPG distributorships have been planned under various Marketing Plans and which are at various stages of commissioning are given in the statement below. It is, however, not possible to indicate the exact date by when these dealerships would be commissioned, as various stages precede the actual commissioning of LPG distributorships.

#### Statement

S. No.	Location	Category	S. No.	Location	Category
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Adilabad	ST	17.	Huzurabad	Open
2.	Kodad	UG	18.	Ganapavaram	*
3.	Avanigadda	SC	19.	Tekkali	Open
4.	Trivur	SC	20.	Hyderabad/ Secunderabad	UG
5.	Palamner	SC	21.	Guntur	UG
6.	Ichhapuram	Open	22.	Kurnool	PH
7.	Urvakonda	Open	23.	Hyderabad (Chintal/ Idajeedimetla)	DC
8.	Bhainsa	UG	24.	Hyderabad/ Secunderabad	*
9.	Gopalpatnam	ST	25.	Hyderabad/ Secunderabad	*
10.	Jaggayapet	Open	26.	Hyderabad/ Secunderabad	*
11.	Jadcherla	UG	27.	Srikakulam	UG
12.	Vetapalam	UG	28.	Nellore	SC
13.	Pedapalle	SC	29.	Nandikotkur	DC
14.	Rayachoti	ST			
15.	Penugonda	Open			
16.	Baptla	PH			

1	2	3	1	2	3
30.	Hyderabad (Balanagar/ Sanatnagar)	Open	34.	Hyderabad	DC
31.	Kottavalasa	ST	35.	Vicarabad	SC
32.	Puttur	SC	36.	Tirupati	*
33.	Bhadrachalam	UG	37.	Nalgonda	*
			38.	Koyyalagudem	*

\*Categorisation of these locations will be done by the Oil Industry.

#### Raids Conducted on Edible Oil Stockists

630. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of raids were conducted on edible oil stockists in the capital during August, 1987 ;

(b) if so, whether large quantity of edible oil worth crores of rupees was seized ;

(c) whether such raids were conducted in other States also ;

(d) if so, what was the total quantity of edible oil seized and the action taken against those held responsible ; and

(e) whether these raids have helped in reducing the edible oil prices ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Power Shortage in Karnataka

631. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka faced more power shortage during August-September, 1987 ;

(b) whether any Central help or help

from any neighbouring States was provided to Karnataka State ; and

(c) to what extent the power shortage in the State has been overcome ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The power shortage in Karnataka during August, 1987 and September, 1987 was 24% and 31% respectively.

(b) From the Central Stations in the Southern Region, during August and September, 1987, Karnataka received more power than its share. In addition, substantial assistance was also provided to Karnataka from the Maharashtra system.

(c) The additional supply from the Central Stations and the neighbouring system of Maharashtra helped Karnataka in cutting down the deficit in August and September, 1987 by 7% and 9% respectively.

#### Agreement Under PL-480 for Import of Goodgrains/Edible Oil

632. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any offer from the American Government for supply of food-grains/edible oil under PL-480 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any of these offers has been accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF  
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI  
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). There is no  
specific offer in respect of import of food-  
grains under PL-480. However, an offer  
of 50 million dollars worth of edible oil  
from USA under PL-480 is under considera-  
tion.

#### Supply Management of Essential Commodities in States

633. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA  
REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND  
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments have  
been urged to constantly review the supply  
management of essential commodities, espe-  
cially those supplied by the Public Distribu-  
tion System ;

(b) if so, whether he had addressed a  
communication in this regard to all  
Territories ;

(c) if so, what were the suggestions  
made therein and to what extent the States  
have taken the steps for the supply of essen-  
tial goods through the fair price shops ;  
and

(d) whether the prices of the items  
supplied through the fair price shops were  
also increased during August-September ; if  
so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF  
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI  
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) State Governments and Union Ter-  
ritory Administrations were urged, among  
other things, to closely monitor the prices  
and availability of essential commodities,  
expand and strengthen the Public Distribu-  
tion System (PDS), constitute Committees at  
various levels to monitor the working of the  
PDS and strictly enforce the various provi-  
sions of Essential Commodities Act and  
similar legislations against hoarding, black-  
marketing, etc. Information received from  
State Governments and U.T. Administrations  
indicates that they have generally been taking  
steps on these lines.

(d) There was no increase in the prices

of items supplied through fair price shops in  
August-September, 1987. However, price  
of fine and super fine rice has been increas-  
ed from 1-10-87 due to increase in procure-  
ment price of Paddy. There is no increase  
in price of common variety of rice.

#### Assets of Monopoly Houses

634. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the  
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to  
state :

(a) the net volume of assets held by the  
20 monopoly houses as on 31 March,  
1987 ;

(b) the trend of the growth of their  
assets ;

(c) the percentage of the gross domes-  
tic product ;

(d) whether the composition of the 20s  
is changing ; and

(e) if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-  
LOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF  
INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :  
(a) and (b). The assets of the top 20  
monopoly houses as on 31-3-1987 are not  
available. The trend in assets of the top  
20 monopoly houses ranked according to  
their assets in 1985 is given below :

	(Rs. crores)
Year	Assets
1983	13103.54
1984	15548.75
1985	20136.93

(c) The contribution of the top 20  
monopoly houses to the gross domestic  
product of the country is not separately  
available.

(d) and (e). The composition of the  
top 20 monopoly houses has changed in  
1985 with the inclusion of M.A. Chidam-  
baram House and consequent exclusion of  
ITC House.

**DMT Import**

635. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the indigenous production of DMT is inadequate to meet full requirements of the units manufacturing polyester staple fibre of polyester filament yarn ;

(b) if so, what is the gap between the demand and supply ; and

(c) whether Government have recently allowed import of DMT by actual users and if so, whether any quantity to the extent of which imports are permitted had been fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Representations have been received from the Associations of Manufacturers of Polyester Staple Fibres and Polyester Filament Yarn that they are not getting adequate raw material for their consumption. Their representations are being considered and import is allowed when the need arises, on merit.

**Non-Resident Indian Investment**

636. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether NRI investments are on the decline as reported in the Economic Times of 20 September, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether mortality rate of the NRI applications has also been very high ; and

(d) whether any further steps have been taken to keep investment in India attractive for NRIs ?

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

(a) and (b). There has been a decline in the number of applications received from NRIs for grant of Industrial Licence due to liberalisation of policy regarding issuance of industrial licences. Consequently, entrepreneurs now do not require industrial

licence to put up units in respect of quite a number of industries. However, the NRI investment on the whole has not declined during the last three years.

(c) The percentage of rejections has been a little higher in case of NRI applicants as compared to the non-NRI applicants.

(d) NRI investment policy is reviewed from time to time and suitable changes are introduced, wherever necessary.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I want one clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give me a question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yesterday, the Home Minister made a statement on pension to freedom fighters.

MR. SPEAKER : There are rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Some norms should be observed. Why do you want a discussion ? I do not demand a discussion.

Mr. SPEAKER : You put a question. I will get the answer. No problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let him reply as to what are the norms for the freedom fighters.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not be able to do it like this. You give me a question, I will get it done.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : Don't mention it, Mr. Acharia. There are certain rules. First, we have had a discussion on the subject you gave as Adjournment Motion. We had a full discussion on that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Something new has come. What he is wanting to say, we do not know, Sir.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Let me finish what I want to say.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : We would like to know what he wants to say.

MR. SPEAKER : First I have to tell you, if you have got anything against any Minister, there is Rule 353. You can come under that and I will consider that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What has he given? Has he given any Adjournment Motion?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of Adjournment Motion.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We do not know what he wants to say.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He is the Secretary.....

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Can a Minister be allowed to violate the rules?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am saying. If you have got anything against any Minister, you can come under Rule 353.

Secondly, if you want to raise that question of Churhat Lottery again, you can give me a question or a Calling Attention Motion, then I will ask for the information and if there is any information further to add to that discussion, I will allow. So simple it is.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Information is there. We have got all the information.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I am open. I will not stop anything, but it should be under the rules. That is all.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. No-

body is allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, you cannot say these things. You have to come under the rules. Ask the Professor, if you want.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I know the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : Then you come under the rules. Why do you try to steam-roller it like this?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I can give you all the information.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you give me in writing? Who is blocking you?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I want to know whether we can expect from the Prime Minister any statement, preferably by this week, so that it can be discussed next week on his visit abroad, particularly what happened in Washington during his talks with President Reagan?

MR. SPEAKER : You can give me something, I will pass it on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Many reports have come out which have created misgivings in our minds about the change in the policy, shift in the policy. We would like him to make a statement.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of State of Welfare is now going to introduce a Bill about the Scheduled Tribes. Pasi, Dusad (Paswan) communities in Bihar are being removed from the list of Harijans. This has created a panic there. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You may please give it in writing. Why don't you give in writing?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how far the news published in the news-

papers that they are being removed from the list, is true ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not listen ? You may please listen to me for a while. There is a remedy available with you. You give in writing. Nobody prevented you from doing so. I shall find out and we shall discuss thereafter. What dispute is there in it ?

[English]

There is no problem.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : The Bill is going to be introduced here.

MR. SPEAKER : You give in writing. I can only go according to the Rules and not by wild guess. You give me in writing.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important issue.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. If all the hon. Members speak at a time and demand that I should act according to their wish, it would not work. You give in writing, then only something can be done.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order ! Now four Members are speaking at a time. Neither I can listen to his views nor yours.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? You should address the Chair and not to him. If you have any objections, you can oppose this Bill or give me in writing. I have never prevented anybody. You may please give me in writing.

[English]

I will take action, get information and get it discussed in the House.

[Translation]

It is of no use doing like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Then you challenge it and oppose it.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know certain things from the hon. Minister before the Bill is introduced.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no rule under which I may allow you.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important issue. It is the question of Harijan Community.

Mr. SPEAKER : What the Speaker can do in this regard ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Then you should do it, why don't you give in writing. You ask for a reply. Nobody prevents you from doing it. Please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What am I telling ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has created great panic among the Pasi and Paswan Communities of Bihar. If a discussion is not allowed on it.....\*\*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? This hon. Member is not allowed...Whatever he says does not form part of the record. I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions)\*\*



12.06 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

[English]

**Review on the working of and annual report of Andrew Yule and Company Ltd. for 1985-86 and review on the working of and annual report of Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd. for 1985-86 etc.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :**  
On behalf of Shri J. Vengal Rao, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4935/87]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4936/87]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Burn Standard Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Burn Standard Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4937/87]

(2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4935 to 4937]

**Notification under Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 and Annual Report and review on the working of Paddy Processing Research Centre for 1986-87.**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :** I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 :

(i) The Standards of Weights and Measures (General) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 619(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1987.

(ii) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 730(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4938/87]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (i) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4938/87]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paddy Processing Research Centre (Tamil Nadu) Society, Tiruvarur, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Paddy Processing Research Centre (Tamil Nadu) Society, Tiruvarur, for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4939/87]

**Statement indicating the result of market loans floated in October, 1987**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of market loans floated in October, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4940/87]

**Copy of Trade and Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Rules, 1987, Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 1987, Cost Accounting Records (Chemical Industries) Rules, 1987 and Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1987.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Trade and Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1689 in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1987 under section 134 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4941/87]

(2) A copy of the Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 644(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1987 under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4942/87]

(3) A copy of the Cost Accounting Records (Chemical Industries) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 596 in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4943/87]

(4) A copy of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 675(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1987 under section 28 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4944/87]

12.07 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

(Forty-Second Report)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

‘That this House do agree with the Forty-Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th November, 1987.’

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

‘That this House do agree with the Forty-Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th

November, 1987.”

*The motion was adopted.*

12.08 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES)  
ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai. Mr. Ramswaroop, now you can oppose it.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : I want a clarification only.

MR. SPEAKER : Let her move the Bill. Thereafter you can oppose it and then you will get the clarification automatically.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There is no such rule under which you could ask for a clarification.

[English]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : She is ready to clarify.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramswaroop, why do you insist? It cannot be done under the rules. Until and unless she speaks, you cannot oppose.

[English]

First of all she has to move, then you oppose it, if you like.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Did I ever prevent you from opposing? You can support or oppose it, as you wish.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the inclusion of certain tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in relation to the State of Meghalaya.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the inclusion of certain tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in relation to the State of Meghalaya.”

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : I introduce the Bill.

With your permission, Sir—if you permit—I can clarify the point. There is no such proposal or move from the Government with regard to the question raised by Shri Ramswaroop Ram in the House, regarding Paswan and Dusad. We are not going to do anything against them. These are all rumours.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You have made a mountain out of a molehill.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : It was in the newspaper.

MR. SPEAKER : Bahut shore sunate the Pahalo mein dil ka,  
Jo chira to katara-e  
khun nikala.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : It was a mutual arrangement, Sir.  
*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : It was a case of arranged marriage !

12.09 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : CONSTITUTION  
(SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER  
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE,  
1987

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment)

Ordinance, 1987.

MR. SPEAKER : The House shall now take up Matters Under Rule 377.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Need to assist the State Government of Orissa financially for tribal development projects in Kashipur Block of Koraput

\*SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) : The Government of India are negotiating with the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Rome for launching a tribal development project in Kashipur block of Koraput District, Orissa. The project period would be for 7 years and the cost of the scheme is about Rs. 35 crores.

Government of Orissa would be getting about 42 per cent of the project cost from Government of India. The remaining 58 per cent of the project cost has to be funded by the State Government over the 7 year period. The position of State Government is financially not sound enough to bear the remaining cost of 58 per cent because the State has already suffered a huge loss due to prevailing severe drought. The State is also experiencing cyclone, flood and other natural calamities which are crippling its economy.

12.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As such, I urge upon the Government of India to advice the Ministry of Welfare to take early decision in the matter and as requested by the Government of Orissa at least 50 per cent of the internal finance should be borne by the Union Government so that the project can be launched in the tribal and backward area of the State at an early date.

- (ii) Need to take necessary measures to check the spread of Jharkhand movement in Bihar

\*SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur) : The Jharkhand stir is gaining

momentum in Ranchi and spreading to the entire Chhota Nagpur area. The tribal inhabitants in those areas have been neglected for long and they are being exploited by the outsiders. There is growing discontentment among the tribals and they have been demanding separate Statehood. If they are neglected and exploited any further, the stir may take an ugly turn and it may spread to neighbouring States of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Therefore steps should be taken for their socio-economic development. The Government should assist them for their educational development and for the promotion of their culture. The tribal leaders should be brought to the negotiating table and they should be advised against any further movement.

- (iii) Need to take necessary steps for encouraging study of Sanskrit language in Punjab

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there was a time when hymns of Vedas and Upanishadas used to be heard in every nook and corner of Punjab and several Sanskrit epics were written there. This is the place from where the philosophy and science in Sanskrit books had found their way to Western Asia and Europe. On this basis only India had become the pioneer of the world. But today efforts are being made to eliminate Sanskrit language from that very Punjab. The source of high ideals of Guru Nanak are Upanishadas written in Sanskrit. It is a matter of concern that efforts are being made to eliminate the source of Gurbani i.e. Sanskrit in Punjab. The posts of Sanskrit Teachers are being abolished and the vacancies are not being filled up. The suggestions of Sanskrit Commission 1956 and the Sanskrit Development Programmes of 1980-81 of the Government of Punjab are being neglected. Sanskrit schools and brilliant students of the language are not being provided any help and teaching of Sanskrit is being discouraged. Sanskrit has nothing to do with any regional language. Rather Sanskrit is mother language and helpful to all regional languages. Sanskrit language is the root of the great cultural heritage of India. In view of this one cannot understand why the Government of Punjab is showing such indifference towards Sanskrit.

\*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Umakant Mishra]

I request the Central Government to intervene in the matter and direct the Punjab Government to protect and implement the development programmes of Sanskrit and to encourage teaching of Sanskrit language in Punjab.

- (iv) **Need to take expert advice of botanists while planting trees to avoid harmful effect of trees**

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI** (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as a result of denuding the forests at large scale during the last few years, problems of severe drought, floods and ecological imbalances have arisen. The programme for conservation of forests and planting trees and maintaining ecological balance have been launched at national level in a planned manner in the country. It has been realised that all our activities, some how or the other, are affected by trees. It is, therefore, that the slogan of "Forest is the life" was raised. There are also complaints that tree plantation schemes in vogue can also cause harm besides providing benefit. For example, planting Eucalyptus trees reduces fertility of land and the water level goes down and creates water problem etc. It is, therefore, necessary that before planting of trees a thorough study of the site should be conducted and keep in view the utility of the trees to be planted and their other merits. Only then the trees should be planted. In order to execute this work in more effective manner, the co-operation of Ayurvedic experts should be sought for this purpose so that people may get important information and encouragement in planting trees of medicinal value.

I, therefore, demand from the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests that he may recruit Ayurvedic Experts in the Forest Department so that botany as propounded in Ayurveda is properly utilised and people can save themselves from unsuitable trees planted due to ignorance and which may prove harmful.

- (v) **Steps to control floods in North Bihar to save it from yearly devastation**

**SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN** (Rosera) : Central Government should take concrete and permanent remedial measures to save Northern Bihar from devastating floods that occur every year. Central

Government and State Governments have spent crores on flood control measures since independence but these have not shown any positive results so far. The various schemes prepared till today for controlling floods have also proved to be ineffective. The various embankments along the side of the rivers have also not helped in checking the flood problem at all. All the schemes have been prepared without giving any proper thought. As a result of which thousands of acres of land has been submerged in the unprecedented floods and crops destroyed this year. Thousands of people and cattle have been washed away and three crops one after the other have been destroyed. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government that for a permanent solution of the problem, height of embankments should be raised by 5 feet and pucca-embankments should be constructed. Canals should be dug at a distance of every 5 or 6 miles or the embankment should be removed. This is the demand of the people of Northern Bihar.

- (vi) **Need to direct the Bihar State Government to take steps to rehabilitate the Harijan and backward class people of Jahanabad Parliamentary Constituency in Bihar.**

**SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH** (Jahanabad) : India is a vast country and droughts and floods affect some or the other part of this country every year. During the current year, the entire country has come under droughts or floods. It has put farmers and labourers to great difficulty. Progress of the development of the country has come to a grinding halt. It is imperative that a permanent solution to the problem of drought and floods should be found for rapid development of the country. Special schemes should be formulated for this purpose. In Bihar 17,000 villages of the 315 blocks of 28 districts have been affected by floods this year. Thousands of people have died. Several small villages have become non-existent. South Bihar has also been victim of floods like Northern Bihar this year. Jahanabad Parliamentary constituency is the worst affected area. Dozens of villages have been submerged in flood water. These include the villages of Mandai, Chunukpur, Arhir, Daulatpur-Hardaspur-Sujatpur of Ghosi Block, Lanjo-

Timilpur of Kako Block, Rostmachak of Kurtha Block and Malhi patti of Arwal Block. The entire population of these villages consist of harijans and backward classes of weaker sections of the society. The Central Government and the State Governments were informed in writing one year in advance in this regard. But no measures were taken to save the above mentioned villages. Now the people who have become shelterless have not been rehabilitated as yet. If steps are not taken to save the above mentioned villages this year also, then rehabilitation of its 15,000 people will become a big problem for the Government. I demand from the Government that State Governments should be directed to take steps to check the erosion of the river so that the above mentioned villages can be saved.

[English]

(vii) **Need to reduce the delay in clearance of out-station cheques by banks**

SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) : It is rather surprising that even after 40 years of Independence, our country has not yet progressed in the Banking system. Very often clearing of cheques of out station banks is taking longer time resulting in heavy loss to the depositors and other regular customers. It is imperative that a quick clearance system be evolved to see that out-station cheques are cleared in a maximum of two to three days so that the regular depositors and customers can plan their dealings and other transactions. For instance, a cheque drawn on Madurai Branch of Indian Overseas Bank has taken seven days to get cleared and that amount was credited after ten days of its deposit in the New Delhi Branch. It is requested that an effective and quick prompt system be evolved to see that clearance of cheques is effected in the shortest time.

(viii) **Need for immediate constitution of Statutory Development Board for Vidarbha region of Maharashtra**

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Vidarbha region in Maharashtra State is the most backward and under-developed area. People of Vidarbha region

have not got their due share in the development plans. Various Committees constituted by Government have also given the finding that there is tremendous backwardness, in this area. At the time of formation of Maharashtra and also merger of the Vidarbha region with the State, the fear which was prevailing in the minds of the people of likelihood of injustice was removed when assurance was given towards formation of Statutory Development Board under Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India. Under this Article, a special provision for the development of Maharashtra was made. In spite of assurances to the effect that the underdeveloped areas of the State would not suffer for want of attention in the matter of development, actually the area has not received a fair deal and the result is that the people in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State continue to suffer and languish in the matter of development in the economic, social, educational and industrial fields.

I, therefore, urge the Central Government that it is now high time that Government takes immediate steps towards formation of the Statutory Development Board for Vidarbha region.

12.22 hrs.

**AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up further consideration of the Bill to amend the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was saying yesterday that you have done a laudable job by removing the schedule from this Bill. Along with this, I was giving the example of refractory where silica, fire-bricks etc. are manufactured. The whole industry is divided into 4 or 5 parts and each of them is given on sub contract to separate contractors. So if silica mixing is done at one place, the brick-kiln work is undertaken

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

somewhere else and despatch work is done in another place altogether. So it becomes difficult to take action in such cases. Whom can you name the owner and put him behind the bar? Hence, you have taken a proper step by removing the schedule from this Bill. Now onwards, any person or institution causing pollution will be taken to task.

I want to submit that in the recent past, people did not even know as to how cement industry, refractory industry or asbestos industry were causing pollution and how this pollution was causing serious diseases. When a worker reached the stage of retirement he was invariably afflicted with serious diseases like Cancer, T.B. Silicosis sbestos, etc and the factory owners never disclosed to the poor workers that these diseases were due to pollution. The poor workers were also not aware of the actual situation and believed that it was the act of fate and the result of their doings in their previous births. They felt helpless and died gradually. They did not get any medical treatment anywhere.

Recently I was in Canada. There was a powerful lobby of the industrialists. I observed there that one investigating journalist had written some despatches against the owner of the largest asbestos unit. Efforts were made to lure that journalist and inducements were promised to him in order to stop him from writing against them. But he did not given in. Ultimately all the asbestos industries were closed down in Canada on account of what was exposed in the Press. In our country it will not happen like this. But I will certainly request my journalist friends that in addition to exposing the politicians they should expose such industries also which are causing pollution in the country and the people should be made aware of it. I would also suggest that workers should be warned about pollution hazards in factories. Big boards bearing warnings like we find them written on cigarette packets viz. 'Smoking is injurious for health' should be hung at the gates of factories warning against various diseases which may afflict the workers working there. In this way workers will take precautionary measures to protect themselves while working in these factories. Besides, it should

also be mentioned as to what are the rights of the factory workers. The workers should know about their rights. You have provided in this Bill that any individual can file a case in such circumstances. But what can the worker do when he is not aware of his rights. Therefore, it should be prominently displayed that so and so disease can afflict persons working in such and such factories and these are the various rights under which one can initiate action against the concerned factory owner. Until he is apprised of his rights, he cannot take any measures to protect himself.

Further, it has been provided that anyone can move the court after giving a notice of 60 days to the Board. How many people can afford to go to the courts? If there is need to go to court for them, then Government should provide legal aid. If someone wants to take legal action against an industrialists responsible for pollution, then in such case, he must get full compensation for that. This is not the question of one particular industry but that of all the industries and pollution is increasing at a rapid pace.

As our hon. Prime Minister in his recent address at U.N. General Assembly said about environment that we should not allow Bhopal Gas Tragedy or Chernobyl disaster to occur again in this world. People died of pollution in Bhopal but they have not received any compensation so far. Everyday we read in the newspapers that out of court settlement is being made. We also read about arguements given by American Companies that it was a case of sabotage. It seems if the case would go on dragging for 5 to 7 years in this way and in the meantime the people would go on dying. On the contrary, in the pollution case of the Sandaz Pharmaceutical Company in West Germany, in which the effluence had polluted the Rhine river and which caused much damage in both West Germany and Switzerland, the company paid crores of dollars in compensation to both the countries. How similar cases are settled in such a short time in other countries but not in our country?

The word Bhopal evokes danger today. In the Foreign Press whenever there is a report on leakage of gas, it is invariably compared with Bhopal. It is sad that inspite

of the concern which it has expressed, the affected people of Bhopal have not received any tangible help so far. What are the reasons for it ?

In regard to air pollution in industries, it has been provided that if a certain limit is crossed then Government representatives or Inspectors will take action in respect of that factory. How will it be assessed that the limit has been exceeded ? There is no doubt that a measuring machine is installed there but these machines are not very effective. It is compulsory for industries to provide masks for workers wherever necessary. Not even one per cent of the workers are supplied with masks by the employers. The inspectors also may be bribed to give false certificates to the effect that there is no pollution or pollution does not exceed the limit. So what is foolproof system evolved by the Government to protect the workers from becoming the victims of pollution ? The poor worker is not at fault. He is becoming the victim because the richer are getting richer and there is no one to look after his interests.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : You can only talk. This situation will not change.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : We shall change it. I want to say that you will not be able to change it. With the path that you have adopted, it will not be possible to change it. We shall change it.... (Interruptions)

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : There is not a single laboratory with the Government to check the gases. So, what is the use of saying that ?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I think there are quite a few laboratories.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Not with the Government.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : In this Bill it has been stated that the practice till now has been to take action only after receiving information about pollution in certain factory. But now it has been made compul-

sory to take permission before setting up an industry and to get it certified that the industry will not cause any pollution. I think this will not have good results.

Everyone knows what happens in the States. Pollution is there but the concerned authorities are paid under the table to certify that there is no pollution. In this situation you should ensure that there is no delay in setting up industry by taking the plea of pollution. Again, you very well know that pollution exists in the congested areas where factories have been set up. But here also it happens that when the authorities take action against some industry, stay order is obtained from any lower court. I have said earlier also that welfare measures should not be delayed due to any stay order. The people are threatened that if this industry is shifted from here, thousands of people will be rendered jobless and they will lose the source of their livelihood, so this industry should remain there no matter how much pollution it may cause. There is need to think over this aspect in a cool and calm atmosphere. Some way should be found to avoid court stay. If some factory owner obtains stay-order, the pollution will continue for many years to come. The Government should bring forward a Bill barring the courts from issuing stay orders in this respect. A Board consisting of some retired judges may be set up which may certify that a particular industry is causing pollution or something wrong is happening and there should be a provision barring that industry from approaching the court.

In the end, I will say that in the real sense this is a commendable Bill. But in my opinion a comprehensive Bill should be introduced which may cover all other aspects of environment also.

A new thing is emerging in foreign countries now. It was contemplated that airconditioner is helpful for us but since 1978 when oil crisis developed, people have started tampering with the airconditioner. The same air is circulated again and again and there is no fresh air. There is a lot of criticism on this score in the Western countries. Because this causes drowsiness, nausea and other ailments. The people of our country are not aware of it yet. When



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they will learn about, this aspect, it will be too late. The Western countries are so much cautious about the pollution. Should we not learn a bit from them ?

It was argued that principles should be backed by demand and supply. You may pass an order that a particular factory causes pollution and one should not work there. But if workers are removed from that factory, a demand will be made to provide jobs to them and that we may not be able to do. Actually we should take strict measures to end pollution instead of closing down any factory in the name of pollution and not to issue licence to them on the plea that it will cause pollution. I am of the view that there is need to make it more comprehensive.

[*English*]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in England this linear Act was brought as early as in 1956. Because of industrial development, industrial pollution was on the increase and due to smoke and other pollutants in the atmosphere in the year 1952, for some days there was smog all over the British island, all over the country of England.

It was a very bad coincidence that about 4000 people died during that spell. We have got fresh history of Bhopal tragedy. In 1984, thousands of innocent people had lost their lives and lakhs of people have been crippled in Bhopal tragedy. But it is not the industrial pollution alone that pollutes the air. It is also we human beings by breathing in a very large number pollute the air. Sir, earth is the apparently only planet where there are living beings and this is because we have got certain percentage of gases in the atmosphere which are conducive for life on earth and if this percentage is disturbed by imbalance created because of human activities, then there is going to be a very great chaos of big loss to human lives and species within the near future.

Since the dawn of civilisation, man has utilised nature for his use and for the use of society. He has got the forest for constructing houses, for obtaining timber and

for raising crops. He has also used waters for fishing. And by doing so, he started disturbing the ecological balance. But nature could convert that balance again into proper percentage for our good living conditions. But with the start of 19th Century, after the Industrial Revolution, this balance has started shifting and because of persistent use of energy and other industrial production, we have started disturbing the balance of carbon dioxide in the air and if this balance is continued to be disturbed for some more years, then scientists fear that because of the carbon dioxide balance has increased in the air, there will be shift in the rain-fall pattern and also in the temperature which will result in the shifting of species of animals and plants. For example, if you take the wheat crop, it requires sufficient cold atmosphere and if a little warm atmosphere which is created but because of more carbon dioxide in the Northern part of India the yield of wheat will be reduced. It is not this danger alone which the scientists fear. With the increase of combustion and increase of carbon di-oxide in the air all over the world, it will become a question of common survival or common extinction. We think of nuclear holocaust that may erupt because of the Third World War and people will lose their lives and mankind may extinguish.

But scientists also fear that because of imbalance created in nature, in percentage of atmospheric gases, by the turn of this century we may lose one-fifth of the animal and plant species which may be a greater loss after disappearance of dinosaur 65 million years ago. That is why we have to control the imbalance that has been created in the atmosphere because of air pollution.

Coming to the local conditions, in India, Sir, we have seen that this pollution is in the metropolitan cities and clean air has become a rare commodity in the congested cities. We find that the green belts and open grounds are allotted for construction by individuals and institutions through unscrupulous methods. For avoiding congestion, the Air Pollution Control Board should be empowered to cancel such allotments to individuals and institutions. This unscrupulous construction of buildings by

individuals and institutions creates further congestion in the cities. So, I would request the Minister to make provision to empower the Board and see that if such allotments are made, the Board is consulted by the Municipalities or other authorities before the allotment of such open grounds and green belts.

So also, because of the carbon monoxide gas emitted by the vehicles running on the roads, the defective engine vehicles should be stopped from operating in the cities. There should be a provision in the Bill so that more carbon monoxide will not be emitted in the air.

I would like to suggest that thermal power plants should not be located near the cities because the thermal power plants in addition to emitting a lot of coal dust, consume oxygen in the process of burning of coal and this is converted into  $\text{CO}_2$  and the rate of conversion is 12 tonnes of coal consume one tonne of air from the atmosphere. So, the thermal power plants should be located away from the cities. In India, right from the start of the 20th century our population is increasing rapidly and we will be four times more by the turn of this century, and every individual who is born breathes in 30 kg. of air per day and the oxygen is converted into carbon dioxide which, in turn, is re-converted into oxygen by the plants. But what is happening is, in the beginning of the 20th century, apparently 30 per cent of the forest cover was there. It may not remain even 10 per cent by the turn of the century. On the one hand more oxygen will be consumed by more number of people because of the increase in the population and there will be less plants available to convert the carbon dioxide into oxygen by the method of photosynthesis, and that will create imbalance.

The air polluting industries are refineries, foundries, cement plants asbestos plants and other chemical plants. About the cement plants and asbestos, my learned friend, Dr. Raj hans has told the House in detail. About refineries, when we come to Mathura Refinery, we find that even stones, the dead material, are not free from the effect of the sulphur dioxide that is being emitted from the Mathura Refinery and the

Taj Mahal, the world famous monument, is in danger ; even the birds of the Bharatpur sanctuary will be affected, and the acid rains that may fall after some years will also cause great damage to the human life in the surrounding areas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to stop or to reduce air pollution created by combustion of fossil fuels, solar energy should be utilised in the production of energy for industrial purposes and for vehicular traffic.

It is a better solution for we Indians because we have got great sun-shine and solar energy is free from pollution. It does not convert oxygen into Carbon-monoxide or Carbon-dioxide which pollutes the air. Therefore, I would like to suggest that in India we should encourage using more solar cookers for cooking on large scale. If we think scientifically, 40% of the cooking in India can be done by means of solar cooking which will save fuel wood, gas and kerosene and avoid combustion also which results in air pollution.

I was surprised to hear that Pakistan has participated in the Australian Car race wherein motor-cars run on solar energy were used. India could have participated in it had we invented that type of motor-car. But we are not putting a lot of efforts in the direction of solar energy. With good sun-shine available, we should be able to invent and manufacture motor-cars run on solar energy. It would reduce pollution in cities in general and pollution in the atmosphere all over the country, in particular.

Lastly, I would state that people in big industries and in industries which are potentially air pollutants, try to avoid pollution control measures for commercial economy. In such cases, the Government should think of starting such industries in the public sector, instead of giving permission to the private sector. So also, in some industry, if we make production on large scale, the rate of pollution is less. For example, in the paper industry, if the production is 90 tonnes per day, the pollution is 10%. But if it is 30 tonnes per day, the pollution is also 30%. In such major pollutant industries, we should think of production on large scale, instead of allow-

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

ing them on mini scale or small scale. The pollution coming from the cement factory is injurious for human health as well as for crops. Therefore, small scale cement industry should not be allowed to spread all over the country. This should be our new policy and new thinking, when we are thinking to control air pollution.

Lastly, I would like to conclude that fuel economy and less fuel consumption is the best kind of maintaining clear air. That should also be tried and encouraged. With these words, I would like to support the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill.

[Translation]

\*SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1987.

Sir, many legislations were made in the past to prevent air pollution. But none of them were implemented successfully. Now there is one more Bill which seeks to prevent and control air pollution. What is important is the effective implementation of the Act. I am sorry to say none of the Acts on prevention and control of the air pollution has been implemented with sincerity and purpose.

There were no rains in the country this year also. It resulted in an unprecedented drought throughout the country. There is acute famine everywhere. The main reason for this unprecedented situation is imbalance in ecology created mainly by destroying our forests and the intensity of pollution. All of us know very well that there is an intimate relationship between the environment and natural calamities like drought. We have failed to protect our forests in the past. The forests are in fact being wiped out. Deforestation is going on to this day in spite of the fact that there are several legislations to prevent it. Every one knows how beneficial these forests are to the mankind. These are the very forests which absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and in turn release oxygen into the atmo-

sphere which is so vital for our survival. Similarly it is the forests which help us to have rains which provide us with water without which no one survives. They also preserve the fertility of the land. Kerala and Assam are the only States in the country which receive adequate rains. Cherapunji in Meghalaya still holds record for the maximum rainfall in the country. What is the reason for the heavy rainfall in these areas? It is because of the forests which thrive in these areas. Forests are well developed and preserved in these areas. Hence they get good rains every year. Such is the importance of forests. This Government is not taking adequate steps to protect the already depleting forests. No concern has been shown by the Government for preservation of our invaluable forests. Persons who wield a lot of influence are still allowed to destroy forests and make money. A poor man is dragged to the courts if he collects some fire wood. He will be harassed with innumerable cases filed against him even if he bends a small branch of a dead tree while the influential persons are not even touched though they destroy the entire forest. In Karnataka we have the quality Sandal wood trees. These forests are full of red sandal trees. This sandal wood is acquired illegally and exported to foreign countries by some unscrupulous persons. There is no one to take action against them. The need of the hour is to bring to book such unscrupulous elements however influential they might be and check deforestation. These unscrupulous elements are minting money at the cost of the nation. It is surprising to find this Government sitting mum and refusing to take action against such persons. At least now the Government must take steps to see that our forests are not destroyed by these influential elements.

Sir, there is no fresh air to breath, be it a city or a rural area. Everywhere the air is polluted. In fact the air pollution has reached its saturation point. Of course, one can easily come to the conclusion that there will be nothing but polluted air when every available tree is being destroyed mercilessly. At least now we must realise that there can be no fresh air without trees.

Though the pollution has reached its peak in our cities and towns, no effort was made by this Government either to prevent it or at least to control it.

Wood plays an important role in our day to day life. People in rural areas largely depend on forests for their fire wood even to this day. Wood is required for having construction of houses. Hence it is but natural that the trees and forests are destroyed in the process which ultimately leads to air pollution as well. The Government forests should be well developed and protected so that the requirements of wood do not lead to destruction of forests. We have not yet reached a stage where we can dispense with the use of wood in the construction of houses. Nor is there any cheap alternative to the firewood as a fuel is available in remote areas. Hence Government should plan such a way as to adequately meet these two demands of providing wood for the construction purposes and also as a fuel. If enough wood is grown to meet these demands I think the destruction of forests will come to an end. The cooking gas should be popularised and made available at cheaper rates in our rural areas so that the consumption of firewood is minimised. All these steps are quite necessary if we sincerely want that our forests are not destroyed.

Every year we celebrate 'Van Mahotsav'. On that particular day sapplings are planted by the VIPs every where. A lot of publicity is given to such functions. No one bothers about those sapplings the very next day. Such publicity stunts will not help in growing more trees. There should be a spontaneous response and awareness among all to grow more trees. Then only the movement to grow more trees would bear fruits. By planting a few sapplings on road sides on a particular day will not help us grow more forests. The number of trees destroyed are far more in number than we plant. Hence this imbalance has got to be checked at once.

Sir, we have been demanding from time to time quick clearance of Telugu Ganga. But the Central Government has been withholding clearance on the pretext that the proposed canal runs through the Reserved Forest Area, though there is no forest

whatsoever existing there. We have also promised to grow more forests, more than four times than the existing forest area. If the project is cleared we will get enough water to grow more and precious trees around Telugu Ganga. I hope, at least now the project will be cleared in view of the added advantage of forests. Telugu Ganga is a mighty canal running from Sri Sailam to Tamil Nadu. We will grow forests around this canal through its length. Unfortunately much of the precious time has been lost and I hope atleast now the Government would take steps to clear this project.

Let me come to water pollution now. Water pollution is in no way less than the air pollution. The waters in our wells, tanks and rivers continue to be polluted unabatedly. Government has not taken any steps to prevent this unprecedented water pollution. Industrial effluents are being released into these waters. These effluents are highly poisonous. At the Government is permitting the industries to release them into the neighbouring rivers and ponds. The same water is being used by millions for drinking and other domestic purposes. No wonder it is damaging the health of everyone who is using that water. Strange diseases which have no cure as yet are surfacing every day. Hence pollution has got to be checked forthwith.

Sir, our sewerage system is also far from satisfactory. The tunnels which carry dirty water run side by side to the tunnels or pumps carrying drinking water. Whenever there is leakage in either of the two, the drinking water gets mixed up with dirty water in many areas. This kind of pollution has also to be taken care of. Drinking water is too precious a thing to waste. It should not be allowed to be polluted by used water. The pipes which carry drinking water should not be laid by the side of drainage tunnels. These are some of the measures which require urgent attention of the Government.

There are some Control Boards set up to control the pollution of the river Ganga. It is just a small step in the right direction. Such Control Boards are necessary to check pollution in every river in the country. Not only Ganga, but every river in the country is

[Shri P. Penchalliah]

getting polluted very badly due to various factors. It is not enough if we control the pollution of Ganga neglecting other rivers. The water in other rivers will not be free from pollution if the river Ganges is cleaned. Hence I plead for the establishment of Pollution Control Boards for all the major rivers in the country. The water in every river has to be cleaned. Then only, the water in the country can be saved from pollution. It is needless to add that it contributes to the health of the nation.

Sir, the pollution caused by industries is no less significant. Due to our defective industrial policy, all the industries in the country are now concentrated only in towns and cities. Due to the concentration of industries, the air in urban areas has become very much polluted. Poisonous gases are being emitted by the industries into the atmosphere. In order to avoid the emission of poisonous gases into the atmosphere and thus save the health of millions of people living in the cities, the industries have to be decentralised. The industries both in the Public and private sectors should be set up far from the cities and towns. It will also help in contributing to the prosperity of rural areas. Latest devices have come up to check the industrial pollution. Instead of emitting, the poisonous gases into the air, they should be neutralised by releasing them underground through modern devices.

Sir, now the industrial effluents are being released into the rivers nearby which ultimately carry them to the sea. Those who travel by sea get affected by this pollution. Not only that. Fish and other marine beings which thrive in the sea consume these poisonous substances. When such fish etc. are consumed by human beings those poisonous substances are transmitted to them. As a result, many of those who consume sea food are bound to get dreaded diseases. Hence steps should be taken to see that even our sea water is also protected well against the industrial pollution.

Sir, I conclude my speech thanking you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Sir, I rise to support the Bill. Now, we are

very much concerned about the water and air pollution. A time has now come to balance development with environment. The poor people suffer from pollution and the water-borne diseases kill many persons especially the industrial workers who reside near-by the factories and housing colonies. We have the bitter experience of the victims of the gas leakage from the Union Carbide Factory killing about 2000 persons and maiming about 2 lakh people. So, the industrial safety of the personnel has to be provided and people have to be trained with modern technics of coping with any kind of disaster.

These industries should be established away from the towns. We are now very much concerned about the forests. In this House, we have passed many bills about the forests and how best we can protect cutting of trees. But, Sir, though the Bills have been passed and they have been converted into laws, yet, at the implementation stage, we find that still more trees are being cut. Government is giving huge amount for afforestation as well as social forestry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue later on.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER RE : SITUATION IN SRI LANKA

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Don't you want to continue the discussion? Will you start? It seems you have dropped the idea.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : I think, I should start the speech.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is good.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I stand here today to raise a discussion on the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 9th of November 1987 regarding the situation in Sri Lanka.

I am sorry that I cannot see eye to eye either with the approach or with the assessment of the situation of Sri Lanka as has been enunciated by the PM in his statement made in this House yesterday. I believe that the handling of the Sri Lankan situation from the time of signing of the Accord till date has been the biggest misadventure of the Government of India in the diplomatic and the political front. The Accord as it stands now is not going to safeguard the interests of Tamils. The Accord is likely to be implemented more in breach and if the past events and events even of the yesterday be any guide, the Accord will lead to greater destabilisation of peace and continued violence. I believe that by this Accord we have unnecessarily committed our country and our army in the volatile ethnic problem of a neighbouring country.

Sir, at the time when this accord was signed we had our own apprehensions because we know from our own experiences that it is easy to sign an accord but it is difficult to implement it and more difficult when the implementation is dependant not upon ourselves but upon the decisions of a Government or a sovereign power over which we have no control. We were also apprehensive because of the facts and the events that happened before the signing of the accord which clearly indicated that the accord is not ultimately going to bring peace in Sri Lanka but at that point of time we did not raise any objection—myself or my party—because after all we felt that the Government of India has assured us that the accord is the best solution. Why should we strike a dissenting note? In fact, when criticism was levelled from this side of the House the answer was: Is it not a fact that the accord has brought peace? What else do you want? So we did not raise apprehensions. We thought that if it is the assessment of the Government of India that the accord is going to bring peace, is going to settle the Tamil problem and makes the Sinhalese and Tamilians happy who are we to express our apprehensions. But our apprehensions have proved to be true.

The first thing I would like to know from the hon. Foreign Minister is the question which has haunted me since the date of the signing of the accord: Under what authority did the Prime Minister of this country sign an accord which is basically an accord on an internal problem of Sri Lanka? It is a problem between the militants of Sri Lanka, the Tamilians of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lankan Government. It is an ethnic problem of that country. We have said it times without number that the Sri Lanka problem is an internal domestic problem of Sri Lanka. I can understand if the accord had been signed by different militant groups and the Sri Lanka Government our Prime Minister been witness to it. But I do not know how our Prime Minister can sign an accord which deals basically and essentially with an ethnic internal problem of another country? And by signing that accord we have committed ourselves to the implementation of the accord without realising that in its implementation the Government of Sri Lanka shall have to take its own decision, active cooperation of the militants and the Tamilians will be necessary and I do not think it is the position of the Government that the Government of India has control either over the militants or over the Tamilians or the Sri Lanka Government? If we accept the position that we have control over the militants and the Tamilians we give credence to Jayewardene's allegation that all the time we were helping the Tamilians in their militant activities. I believe by signing this accord we have given credence to the allegations that the President of Sri Lanka made and, in fact, did make even on the soil of our country against the very respected Chief Minister of a State of this country. Even when the accord was signed we felt for ourselves that the LTTE's cooperation is not forthcoming for this accord. LTTE leader, Mr. Prabhakaran was kept in the confines of Ashoka Hotel and was not permitted to be met by journalists, not permitted to be met by anyone and to anyone who did have some sort of an insight into the whole thing that was going on it was apparent that Prabhakaran was almost being coerced for acceptance of this accord. After all the subsequent events have proved that what we thought at the point of time were correct. Not only Prabhakaran today is backing out from the accord but even from the statement

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

of the Prime Minister it has become clear that our High Commissioner had to fly to Jaffna several times to get a second agreement from him. Before the accord was signed a final, full and unequivocal agreement from him and other groups was necessary. At least the events today finally show that in the haste that the Government of India went in undue haste to the accord without getting the full concurrence and cooperation of LTTE. I do not support many ways in which LTTE is functioning. I have my differences with LTTE. In fact I do not support many of the things that they are doing but the fact remains that LTTE is one of the most important organisation in Sri Lanka and an accord is not possible without LTTE's cooperation and when LTTE's cooperation was not forthcoming I do not know under what authority the Government of India undertook assurance of full implementation of the accord. I would like to know from the hon. Foreign Minister where was our intelligence all the time ?

Was it not known to the Government of India that the LTTE's leadership was not prepared to accept this accord ? There has been a total failure of our intelligence. There has been a total failure of the policy-makers in the South Block.

What have we faced now ? We have faced a situation which has no parallel anywhere in the whole world. We have gone for an undeclared war against LTTE. The situation has been aggravated also by the death of Thilappan when he went for a fast-unto-death. It has been aggravated because of the suicide of the 12 LTTE men in custody. I will ask the hon. Foreign Minister that was it not possible for us to avert the suicide of 12 or 17 men taking capsules could have been averted. They were being taken to Colombo in spite of the fact that there was a clause in the accord about general amnesty. These people thought that if they were taken to Colombo, they will be tortured. I think the Government of India ought to have put full pressure to see that these people were not taken to Colombo but the Government of India acted hesitantly with the result that 12 LTTE persons lost their lives. It aggravated the whole situation.

As I said, I am not supporting many of the things which the LTTE is doing. But I admire the commitment to the cause that they have shown. After all in this country we have seen many a fast-unto-death. How many people have the moral courage to die for a particular cause of their own ? How many people have that moral courage to lay down their lives by taking cyanide ? I believe that when people are committed to a cause, arms is not the answer. When it tries to suppress people who are committed to a cause through arms, through the use of rifles or grenades or stenguns, it only aggravates the situation and that is happening today in Sri Lanka.

We all along were opposed to a military solution of the Sri Lankan problem. In fact, when Jayewardene tried a military solution of the Sri Lanka problem, this House to a man rose against it and raised its voice against the military solution. But what are you doing today ? Today, the very people, the very Government and this very Parliament which opposed a military solution of Sri Lankan problem is now asked to support a military solution of the Sri Lankan problem. This is a tragedy of the time.

Today, the Sri Lankan press is making a mockery of the whole thing. I can only quote some of the reports which had appeared in Sri Lankan press for the benefit of this House. One of the officers of Sri Lanka says :

"The sarcasm is mixed with anger at the 'hypocrisy' of world opinion. 'The world media is supporting the IPKF but it screamed bloody murder when we were doing the same thing,' said a senior official speaking off the record. But he seemed quite gleeful that the Indian Army was 'now doing our dirty work for us.'

Then another widely circulated *Island* had a similar tenor. I am quoting from the *Telegraph* :

"The military solution is now on in full swing...the suffering of (civilians) should not be forgotten. Perhaps the Indian forces are too involved in the fighting. It is now

up to Sri Lanka to drop food to their brethren in Jaffna."

What an insulting language one can have to hit against a neighbouring country! In the same way, one of the most important papers "Independent Sun" carries a cartoon. It says: Much bloodshed would have been prevented if these insurgencies had been apparent to our foreign allies. The paper has quoted inside in a box item: India is now using the same means that the Government in New Delhi and the Indian press had unsparingly condemned the Sri Lankan Army so far.

Therefore, we have gone for a solution which we have condemned all the time. This diplomatic misadventure will be thrown at our face even on all future occasions when India will be opposing any military solution in any part of the globe. This has been our declared policy, this has been our declared foreign policy that a political problem must not be solved militarily.

But, unfortunately, we have been drawn into a military solution. As the Speaker said that time is limited, I will briefly go to the other points.

Now, the weakness of the accord has also been apparent vis-a-vis present position. The two Bills were to be introduced in the Parliament. These Bills were not made available for the Tamils to study and the newspaper reports say that the Bills were not made available even to the Government of India. I would like to know from the Foreign Minister whether the Bills were made available to the Government of India before they were introduced in Parliament. Now, the shortcomings of the Bills have become apparent. Why were they not made available? Now Shri Jayewardene says that he has no problem in amending the Bill; he will consider necessary changes if any difficulties arise on the implementation of the Bill. We, in the past, have seen how the Sri Lankan Government have acted, have deviated by changing their position from time to time when negotiations between the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka were going on. The External Affairs Ministry informed the House a number of times how the Sri Lankan Government have deviated from their own

proclaimed position. Now, you have said that apart from LTTE, the others are supporting the accord. What is the decision taken by the TULF? The TULF has completely rejected these two Bills because it feels that on the setting up of a single administration for the Northern and Eastern Provinces the Tamils' expectation is not fulfilled. According to the TULF, the vast majority of the subjects which ought to have been on the Provincial Council has been now kept either in the residuary subjects or on the concurrent list. TULF has opposed the provisions of the law and now it has appealed to the Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi to ask Mr. Jayewardene not to proceed with the two Bills in Parliament in the present form till the issue was referred to resolve the problem to the satisfaction of the Tamils. Forget about TULF. What about the Tamil Eelam Liberation Front? Here is a letter from the Secretary of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Front which appeared in the Indian Post and I quote from it:

'It is also clear that the so-called concessions are a mere ploy to turn India "the protector" to be the hunter of the Tamils. One wonders whether India's stand on the issue of merger is a genuine one. It calls for deep thinking as events from the day of the agreement have been puzzling, misleading and paradoxical. Mr. Jayewardene, within 72 hours of the signing of the agreement, has announced that he will earnestly campaign against the merger. Careful and in-depth study made by the TELF on the latest deal pertaining to the provincial council reveals the deception of the Sri Lankan Government on the devolution of power.'

Who is supporting the agreement even in the Tamil groups? LTTE is against it. TULF has completely repudiated these two Bills that were introduced in Parliament. I do not know who amongst the Tamils is supporting these Bills. Apart from all these, a very serious situation has arisen. The Supreme Court of Sri Lanka, by a judgement of five to four—there were four judges who held that this is against the Constitution. A referendum is necessary. The other four



[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

judges held that the referendum is not necessary. The fifth judge held, which was the majority judgement, that certain provisions of these Bills can only stand the scrutiny of law subject to a referendum being held in Sri Lanka. I would like the hon. Minister of External Affairs to let us know provisions on which the Sri Lankan Supreme Court has held that these provisions require a referendum in Sri Lanka. We know that the referendum in Sri Lanka will not support the Tamil cause because majority is likely to be against devolution of power.

Therefore, the new situation arises that in spite of the accord, the Sri Lankan Parliament is incapable of passing these two Bills so far as certain provisions are concerned. Without the support of the people of Sri Lanka in a referendum what guarantee can the Prime Minister of India give to the Tamils today that in the referendum he will be able to get the support of the Sri Lankan masses, Sri Lankan people?

What has been the price that we have to pay for it? According to information that has appeared in the press and in media, about 1200 of the LTTE cadres have gone for hiding. From 9th to 25th October, 788 casualties of the IPKF have taken place. There have been total casualties of 2266; that is the official figure; 50 casualties a day.

I would like this House to be taken into confidence as to how much you are spending on Sri Lankan operations in terms of money. In Sri Lanka Parliament I am told, it was mentioned that in this operation, about Rs. 3 crores are being spent by India every day. The official figure seems to be about Rs. one crore. We would like to know by trying to solve the ethnic problem of another country not only we are facing 50 casualties a day, at a time when this country is under severe drought, under severe financial constraints, how much we shall have to pay in terms of money in solving this problem. I would like to ask the hon. Minister for External Affairs—peace, illusive peace at what cost? There is no peace in the Jaffna region, there is no peace in the eastern side, in the Tamilian area on the southern side. We have seen what happened in Colombo

yesterday, where fifty people have lost their lives. From whatever has appeared in the newspapers—the reports are sketchy—it is clear that Sinhalese are not happy with the accord, Tamilians are not happy with the accord. It appears that except for the Prime Minister, except for the hon. Minister for External Affairs and may be that except for the ruling party members because of the whip, none is happy with the accord.

For whom are we fighting? This is a question which the hon. Minister for External Affairs shall have to answer.

One ground that has been given in support of the accord is that but for this accord, foreign forces would have taken a foothold in Sri Lanka. But I feel it is the other way round. Now when India is fighting with LTTE, unless the LTTE surrenders, for its sustenance it shall have to seek help from foreign forces and those forces which are inimical to India, forces inimical to India's interest will, on the one hand, help LTTE and on the other, create a situation in which the accord cannot be implemented, so that Indian Government is embarrassed.

I think, it is naivety to think that Sri Lankan global perception, Sri Lankan perception in regard to its international relationship is dependent upon its ethnic problem of Sri Lanka. We know, what is Sri Lankan global perception. We have discussed it while discussing the grants of Ministry of External Affairs. It is not dependent upon the ethnic problem and I think, the hon. Minister for External Affairs in spite of his now new-found friendship with Jayewardene will admit that our perception and Sri Lankan perception in global affairs, whether it is a question of giving base in Trincomalee or in any other matter, widely differs, and I am not one, who as a student or at least having some inrerest in the external affairs or international relations will be prepared to admit that the entire global perception of Sri Lanka will undergo a radical change, because India and Sri Lanka have come to an accord.

I believe that this accord has been a set failure of our policy making and diplomacy. Therefore, I will conclude by saying that there should be an immediate ceasefire and

there should be a fresh political initiative to see that the LTTE and the other Tamil groups are brought within the umbrella of the accord. The LTTE has also learnt its lessons by now. They also know the difficulties in which they have put themselves. They also know that they are facing a virtual annihilation and I feel that a political initiative at this stage can succeed. And my last appeal will be that we should come out of Sri Lanka at the earliest, because my apprehension supported by experiences of other countries is that whenever a country has militarily gone and intervened in any other country, it has always been with disastrous consequences.

And we know the tremendous toll in the army, in terms of money and men, pays when one fights guerrilla warfare. The Vietnam has been the example of this. We have been told that to meet 1200 guerrillas one require about 50,000 well trained soldiers. And if the Indian Army is drawn to a guerrilla battle in Sri Lanka will be disastrous for this country.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Goswami please conclude.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Therefore, we should come out of Sri Lanka at the earliest. My friend is talking about the American imperialism but by this Accord you cannot take the American imperialism out of Sri Lanka. If you think in that terms, then it is political naivety.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears to me that my friend and my name-sake Mr. Dinesh Goswami has mixed two issues into one. I shall attempt to deal with them separately. The first issue is the Agreement between the President of Sri Lanka and the Prime Minister of India. Let us look at the background in which this Agreement was signed.

There was an ethnic problem in Sri Lanka which had been going on for several decades. At one stage the President of Sri Lanka felt that when Sinhalee was declared as the single official language of Sri Lanka, a situation was reached in which the Tamil minority felt that they were seriously threatened and they had no option except to adopt a militant attitude. To curb this

militant attitude, the Government of Sri Lanka made every effort to seek assistance from outside when they realised that their own security forces were unable to deal with it. They had Advisors from the United Kingdom. They had advisors from Israel, the United States and I am told they had Advisors from Pakistan also and that they even imported equipments from South Africa.

Now, look at the situation that was building up in our own region, South Asia, for which we have now a South Asian Association. There was a danger of super power entering and perhaps the other super power countering that. We would have another situation on our Southern flank where there would be a super power intervention. In a situation of that kind....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : To avoid a World War.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Well not necessarily a World War but, Mr. Dandavate, sometimes war breaks out on a small incident, like some individual being shot lead to a world war. This is a much bigger issue. In the situation we felt that we had no option but to try to persuade the Government of Sri Lanka that there could be no military solution and that there had to be a political solution. I think that wisdom did prevail on the Government of Sri Lanka, lead by the President Jayewardene, that it would be wise to seek India's support in finding a peaceful political solution. That solution had been discussed for some time and a draft agreement had been prepared. There were two aspects of the Agreement. One aspect was to find a solution to the ethnic problem and bring peace and stability in Sri Lanka and to ensure its territorial inviolability. The second aspect was to see that there would be no foreign intervention in South Asia.

Now, I would beg of my friend to try to understand the far reaching aspects of this Agreement under SAARC in which we seek each others' cooperation.

One of our neighbours seeks our cooperation to find a solution to its problems and to avoid intervention from outside. Were we to say no? Were we to say that we have nothing to do with you, that we

[Prof. Madhu Dandwate]

are not concerned with South Asia, that we are not concerned with South Asian co-operation, that you should invite forces from outside to this region to solve your problems? Would that be in our interest? Would that have led to peace in Sri Lanka? Would that have led to security so far as India is concerned?

It is not the first time that we had sent forces to Sri Lanka, Mr. Dinesh Goswami. When Mrs. Bandaranaike was the Prime Minister, she also sought forces to quell a rebellion in Ceylon and the then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi sent Indian forces.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :** We did not send forces. We sent only arms—small arms.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** Perhaps my friend is better informed of what the Government did. But I would still maintain that we sent forces. The main question is that when a friendly country asks us for support, whether it was Bangladesh, or whether it was Sri Lanka, were we to turn a blind eye and say, "No, we have nothing to do with you"? Therefore, the Government of India decided—and I would maintain, very wisely decided—that we must go out to help Sri Lanka. But in doing so, the Government of India took all possible precaution to ensure that all those concerned about the ethnic problem, viz. the various Tamil groups, were also consulted. I am told on good authority and I have no reason to doubt it, that the leader of the LTTE himself agreed to the agreement and was willing to abide by it at that stage.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** Initially he was not consulted.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** If he had not been consulted, he would not have laid down the arms symbolically, as the LTTE representatives in Jaffna did before the world press. It was an acceptance of the agreement. Otherwise there was no question of his laying down arms.

Therefore, it is not that India was not seeking a political solution and was thinking of a military solution. India had every belief

at that time that all those concerned were willing to the agreement and that it would receive full cooperation from all of them in its implementation. Therefore, about the first issue that was raised about the agreement, I maintain that the agreement was a wise agreement in our national interest, in the interest of Sri Lanka and in the interest of the whole of the South Asian region.

Now, we come to its implementation. I am surprised that my friend had maintained that we had sought a military solution to a problem which required only a political solution. It is not we who sought a military solution. We were there to disarm the militants and to ensure that they would be protected against any attack from any other group and to see that the agreement was fully implemented. If the LTTE had kept their word, if they had surrendered arms and if they had not opted for a military solution, there would have been no problem at all.

All other Tamil groups agreed to this and laid down their arms. Now, what is the record of LTTE? LTTE wishes to be the sole spokesmen of the Tamils in Sri Lanka and maybe if you accept them they would seek to be the sole representatives of the other Tamils also. But in wanting to do that, the LTTE killed more Tamils than even those killed by the Sri Lankan forces. This is the record of the LTTE with whom we have to deal with. I would say that even at that stage, if LTTE had honestly surrendered the arms and had become participants in the political processes, they would have become the sole spokesmen because a weightage had been given to them even in the setting up of the Provincial Council. They would have been the major factor not only in the Northern Province but also in the Eastern Province and put together the LTTE would have ruled all those provinces. It was their nominee who was selected as the Head of the Council. They got the largest number of Members in the Council. Every effort was made to accommodate them. Those who had been detained earlier, a large number of them had been released and some more would have also been released if the LTTE had not gone on the war path.

Therefore, when you say that India is

seeking a military solution, I think it is a total negation of facts. For a long time, the Indian Peace-Keeping Force did not take any action against the LTTE. They waited patiently for them to surrender the arms. Even when they went on a killing spree, the Indian Peace-Keeping Force waited in the hope that wisdom would prevail. When that did not happen, India had to carry out its obligation under the agreement, otherwise there would be no trust for India either in South Asia or anywhere else and it would be said that a large country like India having signed a solemn international agreement is unable to keep it. It would not have brought glory to the Indian Army either that it was unable to maintain its Peace-Keeping Force. It is a matter of great pride for us that the Indian Army is discharging its responsibility with great care. What for the Army is trained? It is trained to deal with an enemy. It is trained to destroy, kill and win...

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Who said this ?

SHRI N.V.N SOMU (Madras North) : The IPKF is destroying the Universities and the Hospitals. Is it fair ?

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It is Sir, unfortunate that even in this august House, we have people who are not proud of their Army, \* who are not proud of their.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : I am proud that I am a Tamilian.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH SINGH : My friend is proud that he is a Tamilian. I am proud that I am an Indian...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't argue with him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, I have a Point of Order. At least this

sentence "in this House, there are persons \* must go off the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M BANATWALLA : You check up. He said that "in this House there are Members \* who are not proud of their armed forces" that part should go off the record.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Let it remain on record ; let people know. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : On what ground should it go out of the record ? Is there something wrong with that ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : How can he call Members so, *en bloc* and say :

"There are Members here \* who are not proud of the armed forces ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think, Mr. Banatwalla, any Member is without that pride in himself that he is an Indian.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You can check up the record. It must not be a part of the record. This is not the way....

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think any Member is not proud of this.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : He said that there were Members in this House who were not so. That is not a correct statement.

MR. SPEAKER : He did not say that.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I did not wish to cast any aspersion on any individual Member. I merely referred to something that had been said by a Member, and I felt that it was not a right statement for him to make. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is not on record. Whatever was said without my permission is not on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There is no conflict between the two. If anybody says : 'I am proud to be a Tamilian', that does not mean he is not

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

proud to be an Indian. There is no conflict at all. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As I was saying, there was a certain obligation that we had rightly undertaken, under the agreement, which had to be discharged. As I was trying to point out, in normal cases in war, an Army goes out to destroy the enemy. He does not worry about civilian casualties, he does not worry about the civilian population. It is an objective that has to be achieved, and he goes all the way out. Here,...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah) : I do not think that is normally the case. You should not say that the Army goes out to kill people.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think so, Mr. Reddy. War is a war ; there is no question. What he said about the Army is right. The Army does not go out to get its people killed, and not to retaliate.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Here, the Army had a very difficult task to perform. It had to care for the civilian population, it had to care for the civilian property and it wanted merely to catch hold of the militants who were still shooting at them. They were not even out to destroy the LTTE, but only those who were shooting at them. That is why we have had heavier casualties than one would normally have accepted. But it is a matter of pride for us and for the Indian Army that they have undertaken this suffering, this great sacrifice, to maintain India's pride and dignity.

Therefore, I am confident that the House will appreciate that in the two areas in which we should have considered this matter, viz. firstly with regard to the agreement that had been signed, and secondly, its implementation, in both of them, Government has discharged its responsibilities as a responsible Government, concerned with our national interest, in keeping with the larger associations we are trying to build. Thank you.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : We are discussing Sri Lanka today as we had done in the past on the 18th August when there was a bomb explosion in Sri

Lankan Parliament. Today, while we are discussing Sri Lanka, our hearts are saddened because of a very heavy explosion which took place yesterday, killing more than 50 innocent people and injuring a large number of civilians. I express my full sympathies for the Sri Lankan nationals who suffered casualties. My heart goes out to them, to those innocent people who are being killed.

Today, when we are discussing this issue, I am reminded of several debates which took place on the Floor of this House on Sri Lanka during the last three years. In almost every session we used to discuss this issue, and what was our theme ? We have brought to the notice of this House the various atrocities which were being committed on the Sri Lankan Tamils, the killings, the wanton killings which were going on, the racist activities which were being perpetrated, killing of innocent people by bombs, the violation of human rights and so on.

14.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But when we are discussing this issue today, the whole theme has changed, a complete *volte face*. What is it that we are discussing today ? All our concern for the human rights, all our concern for the innocent people being butchered by the Sinhalese Army has disappeared today. I used to think that the public memory is short. I never thought that the Parliamentarians' memory is also so short because we had forgotten the theme. Today we have to discuss a different situation. The killing of the Tamils by our own people, by our own army, is very unfortunate. It is a very tragic irony that today we are forced to kill the people for whom we had gone there to protect. The Prime Minister once said—I remember that phrase he used—perhaps in Bombay while addressing the Centenary Session of the AICC about the fence eating the crop. The fence is now eating the crop who will save the crop. What would you call this ?

Just now, my friend, Shri Dinesh Singh, with all his wisdom, with all his experience as the former Minister of External Affairs, has said this.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY** (Mahbubnagar) : He is an enemy of the former Finance Minister.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH** : I have no enemy.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI** : He has no enemy. I admit that. He has put a new picture before us, a new perception before us that is the security environment of our country, our national interest in Sri Lanka. For the first time, I have heard a very forceful speech by Mr. Dinesh Singh on the security, environment, and of our national interest. He did not speak of the interest of the Sri Lankan Tamils ; no. I understand that there are national interests that we have to safeguard. But then they cannot be given such a precedence over the main objective for which we had gone. What is the objective for which we have gone to Sri Lanka ? To protect, the Tamils, to police the Accord, to see that the Accord is implemented so that peace may return to the island.

Yesterday, the Prime Minister, while making a statement, had been very eloquent, when he said that the Accord is being fully implemented. During the last three months, there was a proper and smooth implementation of the Accord. I challenge this statement. We had warned against this on the 18th of August when we were discussing in this House the Sri Lankan issue and said that this Accord was going to meet rough weather ; we said that it was very difficult to implement this Accord because we had agreed to certain impossible things. You had made a commitment in respect of certain situations. It is very difficult for you to implement the Accord and it is very difficult for you to police the Accord.

Now, what happened in the East ? A mention was made that in the East and the North there is going to be one the Tamil Province.

Mr. Prabhakaran said in so many words on the 5th August when he made a historic speech in Jaffna that it is extremely difficult for this Accord to be implemented because the referendum which has been agreed to is highly suicidal for them, because already there was a State colonisation going on for the last five years. Where is the majority of

the Tamilians there in the East ? The Tamilian majority has disappeared, already. And even after the accord was signed, the colonisation of Sinhalese supported by the State was going on. What did we do to stop it ? Where is the safeguard in the accord ? What are the terms under which we can stop the Sri Lankans from proceeding with the colonisation which was going on ? The LTTE know Mr. Prabhakaran told in the meeting that it is difficult for us to keep the East with us. And, not only Prabhakaran, let us leave Prabhakaran, today he is a self-confessed murderer. Let us leave him. But what did Jayewardene do ? Did not he say in Sri Lanka in so many meetings of his party that he is sure that East is not going to be with the North after the referendum ? It is on record. Several Sri Lankan papers reported that in his party meetings he clearly said that, "Don't worry, the East is not going to be with the North, the East is going to be with us, after referendum." That was the trick. He played the trick on us, and Mr. Prabhakaran and his followers knew better than us. They knew their people better. They knew what his commitments are, how he had been going back on his commitments. Now, today we accuse that LTTE has gone back on their commitments. The LTTE made several commitments. Today it is alleged that they are going back on their commitments. To disprove this I would like to read a small portion of the speech which Mr. Prabhakaran made on the 5th August in Jaffna.

He says that "It also contains", that is, the Agreement contains, "within itself the stipulations for binding Sri Lanka within India's big power orbit. It works out a way for presenting disruptionist and hostile foreign forces from gaining footholds in Sri Lanka. That is why the Indian Government showed such an extraordinary keenness in concluding this Agreement. However, at the same time, it happens to be an Agreement that determines the political future and fate of the people of Tamil Eelam. That is why we firmly objected to the conclusion of this Agreement without consultations with our people." Now, we say that they agreed ; or we consulted. He says "without consulting us the Accord was signed."

"However, there is no point in our

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

objecting to this,"... "because India is a big country, we cannot afford to fight."

That means you have bulldozed them into agreeing to a certain thing which they were not prepared to agree to, right from the beginning. It is clear that you failed to take the support of the section, particularly the biggest section which everybody says today controls the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Mr. Jayewardene himself said only a few days ago. What is this TULF doing here? He said it, meaning, that the TULF people had no support at all. They are only going about here and there, meeting the Indian leaders, doing nothing there in Sri Lanka. The point is that he accepts that this LTTE is the only organisation which has got the majority support of Tamils in Sri Lanka and you have failed to take their support when you signed the Accord. Where was the need? Why did you do it? Under whose compulsion? These are the questions which still remain unanswered.

I am really ashamed that our Indian Government did not reprimand the President who had the temerity to make a statement that Mr. M.G. Ramachandran is supporting the extremists. Does it not mean that when he is accusing Mr. Ramachandran he is accusing Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and not Mr. Ramachandran. Did not we know that? When he is accusing the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, what does it mean? When a foreign leader is accusing one of our Chief Ministers.—does it not mean that the accusation is meant only against our Prime Minister? Why did we keep quiet? Why did we swallow this accusation?

Sir, the agreement refers to the devolution package. Now what happened to the Bills? As we feared, the Sri Lankan Supreme Court said that certain portions have to be deleted, otherwise you have to go to referendum. We do not know what are those portions. We have not been consulted. The Government of India has not been consulted. We have been kept in dark and hurriedly they called a Cabinet meeting after the decision of the Supreme Court and amended those Bills to see that particular clauses are removed. What are those portions? What are those clauses which had

been removed and which had been amended without consulting us? And this amended Bill is going before the Parliament.

Is it not a violation of an understanding or an agreement which they had solemnly made with us? Now, Sir, the President of Sri Lanka says that after the Bills are passed, if we see there are any difficulties at the time of implementation, then we will remove them. Where is the guarantee? Who is going to enforce this? How are we going to meet the situation which is developing in Sri Lanka today? On one side, it is LTTE and on the other side, it is JVP. They are equally violent. Who is going to control JVP? You have no powers. You have to control only the LTTE, the Sri Lankan Government is taken your support to crush their enemies. It is Mr. Jayewardene who is having the last laugh when we are in difficulties. It is a great insult to us that we have been tricked into an agreement in which we are going to face a very serious situation and I am afraid our troops will have to be there for many many many years to come, like the Syrians in Lebanon. The real parallel if we have to make is not with any other country, but the Lebanon, where the Syrians had gone to protect but ultimately they are staying for many years.

Sir, we do not want the Cyprus type of situation to be created in Sri Lanka. We do not want Sri Lanka to be split. Certainly we do not want it. We do not want our small neighbour to get disintegrated. But who are we? We really and sincerely wish that Sri Lanka should remain in tact. But who are we? They are foreigners. What can we do about it? If something happens, it is of their own making. We are not responsible for this. Is it not the chauvinist and the racist policies of Sri Lankan regime right from the beginning that are responsible for alienating the people of Tamil origin? What have we done for this? Suppose, like India had they behaved in a very secular manner and if there was no racist approach as far as their policies are concerned, then nothing would have happened. Imagine a situation like India, where if we could have started sending Hindus to Kashmir for the last forty years, then we could have converted Kashmir into a Hindu State.

15.00 hrs.

It was very easy for us to do that. But there would have been a big rebellion there ; we have not done it. But Sri Lanka was deliberately doing that. The whole east they had already colonised which was Sri Lankan Tamils traditional homeland. They are there in a majority and converted them into a minority by this dubious method of colonisation. Well, if something happens tomorrow, it is the Sri Lankan Government and Sri Lankan people who will be responsible. Maybe we are a big neighbour. But we cannot help it. It is their internal affair. We do not want that State to break. But at the same time, we can do very little about it.

Our talk of security concerns really is confusing. What prevented us from entering into an agreement in the past? Sri Lanka is your neighbour. You had your security concerns. You could have done that. But you have not done that. You have waited for an opportunity. When there was an internal trouble, you wanted to use this Tamilian agitation as a lever to force Sri Lanka to come to an agreement. That is very clear. Anybody will read in between the lines.

Coming to the question as to what is to be done now, I am all praise for the Indian Army. I am not prepared to tolerate a word against the Indian Army. They are very brave people. They have faced all odds. It was a very difficult situation to face. Many Jawans sacrificed their lives. I am all praise for their discipline, efficiency, sense of duty and all that. But the political leadership has involved them in a very very nasty situation, in a very ugly situation. They are not responsible for this. The decisions are yours. You have involved them. They have lost their lives for nothing but for a certain doubtful objective. I charge this Government, if 300 soldiers have died, you are responsible ; your wrong policies are responsible.

Coming to the question of ceasefire, why do you take a stand as if you are facing an enemy? LTTE is not your enemy. You are not fighting an enemy. You have gone there to protect them. Maybe they are mis-guided. Why should you treat them as

enemy? Why should you dictate certain terms to them? When they want to talk, talk to them. What prevents you from talking to them? Why should you take a very rigid attitude and say that you do not want to talk to them, that if they want to talk, let them talk to our Commander and that we have nothing to do with that? This a very wrong approach. After all, they are young, maybe mis-guided, people below 20, poorly clad with lungis and cyanide vial hanging on their neck. But at the same time, they are very fiercely armed, very highly trained and very highly motivated. Instead of killing them one by one, why do you not talk to them and bring them round? You can take your own time. There is no hurry about it. If they do not listen, certainly your course is open. I strongly urge upon this Government to immediately announce ceasefire and talk to the people who are today prepared to talk.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, some hon. Members of opposition have put forth a couple of points before the House prominently. They said that it is misadventure on the part of our Government at diplomatic and political level. They allege that this has created destabilisation in this zone. They think that we have made the ethnic issue more complicated in Sri Lanka. Shri Dinesh Goswami is of the view that this step cannot restore peace there and other issues like law and order, stabilisation etc. will come up. My hon. colleague Shri Madhav Reddi has gone even to the extent of charging the Government. "I charge this Government" but I think that instead of levelling this charge on the Government this should be levelled on the opposition parties who do not see such an important issue with far-sightedness but see with short-sightedness. The main question before us is why the Indian Peace Keeping Force has been sent there. Whether this force been sent to Sri Lanka for military solution? The opposition parties have been saying that the IPKF has been sent there for military solution of the Sri Lankan problem but this is quite wrong. The Government of Sri Lanka tried for military solution for years and when they failed, they approached the Indian



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Government. Now LTTE also is trying for a military solution of the problem. It is absolutely wrong to say that the Indian Government is trying to solve the problem of Sri Lanka militarily. The IPKF has gone there to solve the problem at diplomatic and political level and not militarily. Had this not been the case, this agreement would not have been concluded. The aim of this Accord is not only to provide security to the Tamil speaking people but also to ensure that our neighbouring country Sri Lanka is not disintegrated. Thirdly, to ensure that destabilisation is not caused on the Southern borders owing to ethnic problem of Sri Lanka as Shri Dinesh has cautioned that lest some foreign power should enter there by taking advantage of the situation. So keeping these three aspects in mind, we sent our force there. We do not want to jeopardized the security of the Tamil speaking people and want to avoid bloodshed there. If a situation of destabilisation develops there, we being neighbour can land ourselves in trouble. Some foreign power may try to take maximum advantage of the situation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to give priority to one aspect over another. My Tamil friend can give. But whether it is a question of security of Tamils, or question of dismemberment of the country or a question of destabilisation on our southern borders, all these aspects were equally important and Government of India gives them due importance. This is why we had to go there for diplomatic and political solution. We did not offer ourselves though we were very much worried. Our AIADMK friends used to say repeatedly in this House that the Indian Government should intervene and they were right. So, whenever Sri Lanka tried to solve the problem militarily, the Indian Government gave them warning. Shri Dinesh Singh went to Sri Lanka with this very message. Our High Commissioner in Sri Lanka also sounded the Government of Sri Lanka. When our warning had no effect, we again followed it up by dropping relief material by our aeroplanes. The charge of the opposition that we intervened in Sri Lanka to solve the problem militarily is

absolutely baseless. It has always been the endeavour of the Indian Government to make an effort in this direction on a diplomatic level and make the Government of Sri Lanka realise that what is happening there is wrong. It is not at all proper that people of a particular origin should be massacred there. Hence the Government cannot be charged that it is trying to find out a military solution to the Tamil problem in Sri Lanka. Sri Lankan Government had tried to find out a military solution but they failed. Now the LTTE wants to have a military solution of the problem but they would also not be able to succeed. Only political solution will prove successful to the problem and for this the Government of India has signed an Accord with the Government of Sri Lanka.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the most significant thing of this Accord is that the Tamil people got their place of pride and recognition. This Accord has clarified that historically the Northern and Eastern provinces belong to the Tamils and they are the inhabitants of these areas. It has also been made clear that not only Sinhalee but Tamil should also be made an official language of the State and they should be given separate provinces. Henceforward the Tamils will be endowed with not only political powers but also in addition to the transfer of political power the power with which they themselves can decide about their fate. There is no denying the fact that difficulty is being experienced there. I also do not deny that there are some controversial points in the matter of transfer of power. But I would like to clarify in this context as to where the controversy lies. Whether it is in the agreements that were entered into from May to December 1986 or in the mutual discussion that was held for devolution of power or on the point on which agreement was signed or Shri Jayewardene went back from that point? It is not so. The Bills presented by Shri Jayewardene in the Parliament of Sri Lanka includes all those points on which agreements had reached from May to December 1986. Of course those points were not included in the Bills which were controversial and mutual agreement was not reached between Shri Jayewardene and our people. The T.U.L.F., the E.R.O.S., the

T.E.L.F. and L.T.T.E. have expressed fears if there will be any difficulty to them on these points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the point is that in order to solve the problems, not a military solution as has been said by my colleagues whether the discussion at political level may continue or the entire agreement may be set aside. I feel that whatever has been achieved by this agreement is quite adequate to 'meet the aspirations of Tamils, for their place of pride, for their language, culture and their political existence. But efforts should be made to achieve more than that. The Government of India has been making earnest efforts for this purpose and will continue to do so in future also. But again I insist on the point whether the entire Agreement should be set aside because of the aforesaid problems ?

My hon. colleague has said just now that it will create destabilisation. In this connection I would like to submit that there was danger of destabilisation when unprecedented genocide was being committed between 1983 and 1986 in Sri Lanka. People belonging to both the communities, whether one is a Tamil or a Sinhalee, young or old, man or woman, infant or priest—all were being killed there. The Government of India, our Prime Minister wanted to stop these killings and tried to persuade them. It was the pressure from the Government of India and our political initiative that worked. At times we expressed our anger and our war-ships also sailed near Sri Lankan territorial waters. Because of all this Sri Lankan Government realised that military resolution was not possible. Could it be denied that Mercenaries from Israel, S.A.S. from England and Personnel from South America had arrived in Sri Lanka at a distance of 35 kms from Palk Strait. This agreement could not have been arrived at. Had these things been allowed, and these designs were not thwarted, this agreement would not have been arrived at. The ethnic problem of Sri Lanka would have been further complicated and genocide would have continued. Had Sri Lanka invited any foreign power what would have happened ? It is quite convenient for the opposition to enquire about the daily expenses being incurred there. I am not aware of

the expenditure being incurred daily on this work. Shri Natwar Singh knows about it. But I can say that the situation would have aggravated, had any foreign power, any super power, or an S.A.S. from England or Israeli Army arrived there it would have affected our Madras port and created an embarrassing situation in Delhi. It would have involved much more expenditure on security than what is being spent now. In reply to the above points I would like to State that it is not only the big powers or the AWACS which pose a threat but sometimes big and medium powers can also pose a threat by breaking away small powers towards themselves and by increasing their might there. Such powers might have posed a threat to stability of India by taking advantage of the situation prevailing in Sri Lanka by sending their forces there. In view of above, it was necessary to sign an Accord with Sri Lanka.

Shri Jayewardene himself accepted this objective of the Accord the international situation and security of our country and gave a positive reply in this regard. I give due importance to his reply. Besides this, I consider the integrity and unity of our neighbour country situated at a distance of 35 kms from us equally important. I request you not to examine this Accord piece-meal but in its entirety. The Indian Peace Keeping Force had not gone there to find a military solution. It may be that he may not agree to all points raised by Shri Prabhakaran. The feelings of Shri Prabhakaran that Shri Jayewardene might betray them and they should get more rights may be true. I do not oppose it. While on one hand this question has been raised, on the other hand the Accord was signed under which Northern and Eastern provinces have been considered to be one under the Accord even though in the referendum they may separate. This consists of two things viz. it has been accepted in the Accord that the population living in Northern and Eastern provinces is Tamil and it was also agreed that Tamil will be an official language. They will have a Provincial Council and they will become Ministers, Governors and will be entitled to these rights numbering from 1 to 7 onwards and all these rights will be transferred to the Interim Government by the Central Government of Sri Lanka. I

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would like to ask which one is more important, this achievement or uncertain situation. It is for us to decide. Our views may differ on this point. The opposition people have their own thinking and we have our own point of view. The opposition pleads to continue fighting for a few things and ignore what we can achieve.

I am of the view that this is an historic and important Accord. This is why all SAARC countries excepting Pakistan supported this Accord. Our opposition has echoed the views expressed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan in this regard. In Vancouver all the Commonwealth countries expressed their support to this Accord. This important Accord concluded into South Asia indicates the fact that the third world countries can solve their disputes by mutual understanding. Therefore, all the countries in the world, whether a super power, a third world nation, a Commonwealth country or a SAARC country, supported this Accord. Of course the leaders of our opposition parties did not support it.

Our friend, Shri Dinesh Goswami read out the cuttings of newspapers published in Sri Lanka. But my friend did not read the newspapers of the countries of entire world. A person went to his friend and asked him to lend him his horse. The friend replied that he did not have one. After a shortwhile, the horse was heard neighing. Thereupon the other friend said that he said that he did not have a horse but the horse was neighing. Then the friend replied that he understood the neighing of a horse but did not understand what his friend said. Our friends in opposition understand the neighing of Sri Lankan horse but fail to listen to the views of the whole country and the world. This is the difference between them and us.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** The voice of the entire country will be heard.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** What he is unhappy about is that the Prime Minister was supporting it in spite of the opposition from the opposition parties. I may tell him that the Congress Party has supported it. The public opinion in Tamil Nadu supported it, but they cannot see it.

They could only see the few people who opposed it. Such an important issue which is linked with the security of the country must be given thought. This is necessary. Since my friend Shri Goswami is insisting on it, you must consider it.

With regard to what you said about our Army, I would like to submit that I fully agree with Shri Madhav Reddi and one or two other friends who said that the Indian Army did a wonderful job there. At least there is one prominent leader in the opposition who has admitted it. The others are finding it difficult to accept it. What did the Indian Army do; they were given order....

[English]

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** On a point of clarification. Nobody from the opposition is blaming the Army. In fact, we are accusing the Government that you have put this brave Army into peril by this Agreement.

[Translation]

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** This is good. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of happiness. It should be noted. Some of his friends have issued very wrong statements at other places. It is a matter of pleasure for us that the opposition parties in the Lok Sabha are unanimous on the issue that the Indian Army has displayed an unprecedented bravery. This is good and must go on record. But some of his friends from the opposition parties have said at different places that the Indian Army has committed genocide. How shameful it is! Why do you want me to say all this? This is all on record, in the proceedings and in the statements. You may go through them. Who said these things? A leader of the opposition. I do not need to borrow wisdom from Jaipal Reddy. But I am saying this because the Indian Army has accomplished a wonderful and an unprecedented job in Sri Lanka. They were given orders to apprehend guerillas but guerillas were using children and the women as shield.

The Indian Army, which has a glorious past and took only 14 days to capture East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) would not have

taken even 14 hours. But our army did not go there to fight and kill LTTE men. They went there to restore peace and to ensure implementation of the Accord. One of the hon. Members has mentioned about the hospital. The Army was under the instructions not to allow the hospitals, churches and libraries to become a target. They obeyed the instructions in letter and spirit and in doing so, they even sacrificed the lives of some of their men but caused minimum loss of life and property. Is it not a patriotic history of the Indian Army? Therefore, I would like to say that the Army is neither fighting the Tamils nor the LTTE in Sri Lanka. The fight is against those who are not prepared to lay down arms.

I would like to tell those who oppose this ideal Accord. That this is an important Accord of this century. This Accord will not become unrealistic because of someone's laughing at it. This is an ideal Accord for the whole of South Asia, for those countries of the Third World who have estranged relations, some disputes and differences among themselves. The Accord offers solution to solve such disputes and remove the differences. The Accord is a landmark in the foreign policy of India. The Accord points to the fact that the problems of its neighbours pain India as much as its own. Therefore, I want to say that the Indian Army was not sent there to find a military solution. On the contrary, it was sent there to ward off the danger of a military solution and to save the region from instability which would have resulted in crisis not only in Sri Lanka but also in India. We are protecting our brethren and the Tamils there. It is unfortunate that LTTE and its leader Prabhakaran chose the path of confrontation. He says he was not consulted, but he did support the Accord with some reservations in a public meeting.

The function that followed the signing of Accord was attended by Shri Yogi, the political representative of the LTTE. The Defence Secretary of Sri Lanka who was nominated by the Sri Lankan Government to attend the function was also present there and LTTE had laid their arms symbolically. Then why did the issue got entangled? We are also distressed as to how such a good Accord got stuck up? Where did we go wrong that it was not honoured? LTTE

gave a word, surrendered their arms symbolically and thereafter made one of their cadres to sit on a hunger strike. This is a fact that 16 of their men were being taken to Colombo. India lodged their protest to it at the level of the Prime Minister. This is also a fact that Sri Lankan Government was not yielding. But there are some issues on which not all the demands are accepted, but they were feeling the pressure. At that time, there was no need to swallow cyanide. But they chose this course, perhaps, to nullify the whole Accord. Within few hours of that incident, the LTTE changed their role. During the accord which was signed on 28th September, LTTE put forward a demand that they be allowed to keep their personal arms for self-defence. This was the main demand of the LTTE in the meeting of 28th September which was accepted. After this demand was accepted, laying down of arms, complete surrender should have followed, but LTTE did not remain firm even on one point and ultimately backed out from their promise. They violated the conditions of the Accord and took to violence. They started making propaganda against India and the Peace Keeping Force saying that they were committing genocide, whereas the fact was that it was LTTE who were committing genocide. The hon. Member has given some figures. The LTTE killed at least 800 men of their rival camp. They forced the innocent women and children to carry bombs and arms and thus killed them. We did not kill them. We went there to provide security and we are doing the same even today.

Therefore, I am of the view, that this Accord will certainly succeed because it is backed by the peoples of Sri Lanka and India both. This accord is bound to succeed because we did not go there with any self-interest or to impose our hegemony on them. We went there to protect them from genocide which was taking place in our neighbourhood. The Accord will succeed also because all countries—whether they are the third world countries or the Non-Aligned Countries or Commonwealth countries or the SAARC countries—are extending their support to it. This Accord is sure to succeed because the Prime Minister of India put his life in danger for it. We believe that the mischievous propaganda that has been made and the wrong things that have been said

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

will not have any effect. The people of Tamil Nadu, the people of India and the people of Sri Lanka support the Accord. I hope wise counsel will prevail on LTTE tomorrow as also on our friends in the opposition who are crying hoarse. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, during the last Session, it was with great relief that this House discussed about the accord between India and Sri Lanka hoping that at last it will ensure peace and tranquillity to that island State. Even while welcoming the accord, everybody knew that the accord is not going to have a smooth-sailing because of the chauvinistic elements on both sides of the accord.

Sir, everybody knows that this House has deepest sympathesis for the Tamilians in Sri Lanka. All these years, they have been brutally subjugated and beaten up by the Sri Lankan Military. So, we wanted a political solution to this problem. While discussing this issue inside this House or whenever this issue came up outside, our Party was of the firm opinion that a political solution should be found to this problem, keeping the integrity of Sri Lanka. Sir, we welcome this Accord.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : What is this ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is so attracted to Shri Kurup's speech.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He was the monument of the Accord.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : He was very attentive to the speech...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, the Accord fulfils these conditions. At the same time, we must take note of the American intervention and the other imperialistic intervention in the ethnic strife in Sri Lanka. Towards certain extent, this Accord guarantees against the American imperialistic machinations against our country, using Sri Lanka as a base.

Sir, a glance into the provisions of the Accord shows that this fulfils all these conditions. This Accord accepted the existence of the Tamil Groups in Sri Lankan polity and it assures the merger of the Eastern and Northern provinces which the Tamil Groups, particularly the LTTE, have been demanding for a long time and a referendum is also envisaged. The Sri Lankan Government promised that their land will not be given to imperialistic powers for using against India.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : That is the most important thing.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Our country agreed to lend our full support to help implementing the Accord. Events just before and during the signing of the Accord quite evidently showed that there are forces on the Tamil-side and on the Sri Lankan-side to see as to how to wreck the Accord. Those Tamil Groups which were dreaming of a separate Tamil Eelam were against this Accord. Also, those Sri Lankan chauvinists who thought of destroying the whole Tamil race were against this Accord. There were violent protests by the Sinhalese chauvinists while this Accord was being signed. Subsequent events proved beyond doubt that these forces are very much at work and they have got much influence in the Sri Lankan Government. The massive colonisation move which the Tamil groups rightly pointed out and also the other journalists who went to Sri Lanka pointed out, shows this. The decision of the Sri Lankan authorities to take the 17 LTTE people to Colombo for questioning, even though the authorities of our Indian Peace Keeping Force warned the Sri Lankan authorities against this.

It also proved beyond doubt that these forces were at work to destroy the spirit of the accord. This gave a very good tool to those Tamil groups, I mean, the LTTE to

sabotage the accord. And it is a sorry state of affairs that the LTTE decided to start a killing spree against innocent Sinhala civilians. At this juncture, it was quite natural for our military, our Peace Keeping Force to intervene for implementing the accord according to our commitments.

Sir, by all accounts, the Peace Keeping Force has behaved in a very cautious manner. Theirs is a difficult task. They were forced to maintain the civilian casualties to the minimum and also to uphold the spirit of the accord. Of course, they were undertaking a great political duty on behalf of India and I would like to congratulate our Peace Keeping Force who are doing their job very well in a very difficult situation.

Sir, those who advocate the withdrawal of our Peace Keeping Force from Sri Lanka should understand one thing that if we withdraw our forces at this moment, then we will be leaving the innocent Tamil civilians to the mercy of the Sri Lankan militants and the whole island will be open to imperialist machinations, and we will be back to the very same old position as it was before entering in to the accord. People who genuinely feel that Sri Lankan integrity should be kept intact and this region should be free from imperialist machinations should support in implementing this accord.

Sir, I think, the LTTE leadership will realistically assess the situation and will accept the terms and conditions of the accord. They should know that a good leadership means not only to give leadership to the struggle but they should know how to end the struggle also. So, there are still chances before the LTTE leadership to assess the situation and accept the terms of the accord.

Our Peace Keeping Force while helping to implement the accord should keep in mind that the Sri Lankan public opinion is very important in this regard. They should take into confidence the civilian Tamil population.

All the relief measures started by our forces should continue. At the same time, the Government of India should see to it that Sri Lankan Government adheres to all the points and implement all the points which they promised in the Accord. This

opportunity should not be used as a shield by narrow forces in Sri Lanka to conduct fresh offences against innocent Tamil people. I think the Government of India will take these factors into consideration.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I think that at this stage of the debate I should start by clearing one mis-conception. Some hon. Members have referred to Indo-Sri Lanka Accord. It is not an Accord, although accord is a word of very high principle ; it is Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. It has a certain international connotation in international relations. I am saying this because this led our esteemed friend Mr. Goswami to even question the basis. He said what basis the Indian Prime Minister had to enter into an Accord with Sri Lanka. If he had known the difference between agreement and accord, he would not have been led into this.

Let me tell him that although I agree that the Tamil ethnic problem is a domestic matter of Sri Lanka, yet it has international implications. Can he deny that ? It impinges on not only our internal security, but also vitally the 150000 refugees settled down in Tamilnadu.

Somebody raised the question of human rights, the question of genocide. The House times without number has gone into it since 1983. The genocide is being committed, the Tamil group is facing extinction and their own Government is committing crimes against them which cannot stand for a day any test of human rights. Are these matters domestic ? Are these matters internal ? Therefore, I think this is a very valid agreement and the world has described it so. This is historic and internationally this agreement has been acclaimed.

He quoted some papers from Sri Lanka ; may be that of the extremist Sinhalese people or the people who are supporting the JVP movement in Sri Lanka. But I quoted in the last session leading papers all over the world and they have described this agreement as an agreement of very high principles and praised the Indian Prime Minister. They, in particular, have praised him for his courage because, as President Jayewardene has said, he escaped an attack on his life by only a few seconds. The

[Shri B.R. Bhagat]

whole world praised it. Now the hon. Member says that what is the basis of Prime Minister entering into an agreement on this question !

I would say that this agreement was based, if I may say so, on the reflections and the unanimous views of this House. Since 1983 the whole House was agreed on one point that this question can only be solved through a political process, through agreement, through negotiations and not through a military process. The whole House was condemning the Sri Lankan Government for the barbaric action they were taking against their own people. Isn't it a fact ?

Secondly the House has expressed itself unanimously on this question.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** Did we support a political action resulting into a military solution ? I don't think we ever.

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** That is your way of fabricated, complicated or polluted thinking that a political solution or a political action leading to a military solution. It is a contradiction in terms. I will come to that a little later and compare your thinking with the thinking of the LTTE.

The point I am emphasising is that the House times without number has said that the three basic objectives of a settlement of this very complicated problem were : First, the legitimate Tamil aspirations must be met. Second, the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka has to be maintained. Sri Lanka is our neighbour and a small country and if this country is broken up through a process of military confrontation and violence well it will have very wider implications. I think even Mr. Dinesh Goswami will agree to it. Third, was peace and stability in the region. I do not want to go into the details because my esteemed friends Sarvashri Dinesh Singh and Bhagwat Jha Azad have dwelt on it but the point I am trying to make is that it fits in with the five principles of our foreign policy. What is our foreign policy ? This agreement has been described as effective vindication of the principles of non-alignment, namely, two non-aligned countries settling issues amongst themselves. What is

non-alignment ? Non-alignment is any process against war or military process or violence. It means we must settle every question through peaceful negotiations. (*Interruptions*) I say we stood for a process of peaceful co-existence.

Another High principle of our foreign policy we have settled in our relations with Pakistan by way of Simla agreement, namely, bilateralism. Now here the danger as pointed out by Shri Dinesh Singh is that it should not be a hunting ground for major power. Already there is lot of trouble in the Indian Ocean and Gulf. As has been said by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, God forbid what would have happened if forces inimical to us, forces from countries and sources inimical to us were operating from Sri Lanka ? What would have happened if Trincomallee had gone into the hands of certain powers which are not benign to us. These are the implications which I am quite sure you understand.

Since the last debate or the agreement was signed I would say the progress was satisfactory. The process of disarmament was going on well. LTTE representatives and others were surrendering their arms. You said why we have ignored LTTE ? We recognise LTTE's position. They were not ignored. They were consulted at every stage. We consider them as one of the most dominant group there. We proceeded from the assumption that without their cooperation this agreement cannot succeed.

Therefore, you see what had been done. In the interim administrative council, out of 12, 7 was given to them to have a pure majority. The Chairman was to be theirs. Then you know they sent a panel of names. They were changing their minds not every day but every few hours. They sent a panel of names. Then they said : no, no. When one of the panels was selected, they changed their names again. It is very difficult for me to understand that why LTTE went back upon the commitment they had made. It is true we did not take it from them in writing. We cannot produce it in writing. But you know that written word is not a guarantee. The oral word is more important and they gave a word that they will support it. They participated in the beginning. Why did they go back upon it, I did

not know. You know it is a militant organisation fighting for fifteen years or even more. The transformation from militancy to a democratic political process was difficult. That is the argument we can say. They thought that in a political process, they will have to share power with others. Even though they had a dominant position in the administrative council, they thought they had not the sole monopoly of their representatives of the Tamil people. They wanted an absolute power as was said by some friends here.

That is the reason why they gave up the democratic political process and took to militancy. I can understand how they went back, but I cannot understand how some of our own Members can go back upon their own support to this agreement and say some things which are not only not reasonable, logical but just absolutely out of the world. Whether they attack the IPKF or even question the basis of agreement signed by the Prime Minister, I do not understand this going back from this. LTTE has gone back, I can understand. But why you support LTTE in going back upon the agreement which has been described by all quarters throughout the world as one of the best agreements the agreement which justifies the basic support of peace and accord and provides for unity and integrity also.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I want to seek a clarification. Who in the Opposition is supporting the LTTE ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Mr. Goswami gave a qualified support.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I never. What I said was that before you entered into an agreement, LTTE support was essential for the working of the agreement. It was apparent that they were not prepared to support. I said I do not agree with many things... If he can't listen to my speech properly and misinterprets it, well, I can't help it.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Another point made was that we support the agreement. Another line of thinking is : But you know the implementation is wrong ; therefore, we oppose it. Where is the implementation wrong ? The implementation, I said, started very satisfactorily. Amnesty was announced

to 3,300 Tamil detenus. Then, the parameters and contours of the civil administration were settled and the setting up of interim administrative council was proceeding. President Jayewardene, who was here, still thinks that he will be able to hold the elections by December 31. All these were working till unfortunately a very tragic volte face into militancy, into confrontation, into attacking the IPKF by LTTE started. That is the main road-block. Therefore, what is the task ? It is not a question of describing the enemy. Nobody is enemy here. The IPKF has a task to perform.

The task is to bring about this disarmament militarily. The others have surrendered their arms and the LTTE have refused to surrender. Even now you can see the restraint under which the IPKF have taken a toll on this. It goes to the glory and high tradition of the Indian Army that they can work in restraint. Do not forget the great humanitarian principles in the armours of confrontation. They have taken toll but they have seen to it that there is minimum damage to property, civilians, or casualties. All this is going on but they have a task to perform and this should be known to everyone. The Prime Minister has said that at any time we should not consider anyone as enemy. They may be misguided but they are not enemies. If they want to surrender their arms, they can come back and join the political mainstream. They should take the decision. Therefore, there are certain difficulties. We never thought that it will be an easy get-home. So, the difficulties have come but the agreement will be implemented. There is a demand that the agreement should be implemented. There are three aspects of the implementation of the agreement that is being adhered to as the Minister talked here and in Kathmandu. Further talks will clear the way for the devolution, an early and effective devolution of powers. I do not want to go into details. Pre-September devolution that is in the two Bills—all these are being worked out. The point is that President Jayewardene should determine that he will see that there is an early and effective devolution of powers.

Another important thing is the return of refugees. The refugees should return with honour and dignity so that they will be able to participate in the political process,



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in the franchise and all that. All this will be taken care of. Attempt of colonisation of fresh areas in Tamil areas, in the Eastern Province should not take place. So, these are some of the basic parts of the agreement and the implementation is going on. They said that the Supreme Court has come out with a judgement. I think the details will be told by the Minister who may be having it but what I understood from that is that this reference was made by the President and the Speaker of Parliament to the Supreme Court on a certain advice. On that advice, the Supreme Court has given its opinion which is there. It has not been made public. But the point is about the two Bills. The commitment is to bring about the constitutional process. Nobody can evade the constitutional process. They have a Parliament as we have got.

Whatever the objection is, an early and effective devolution will be made through constitutional process and I don't think whatever advice the Supreme Court may have given, will come in the way of this basic objective. Therefore, it is time for the House to express the hope for an early solution, a resolution which is peaceful. This is a problem which went on continuously in which numerous lives have been lost. Many Tamilian lives have been lost at the hands of the Sri Lankan Security Forces. Then, there are vital interests of a large number of Tamil minorities living in the South and highlands of Sri Lanka. Then you have the Eastern Provinces, the Tamils, the Muslims and the Sinhalese.

16.00 hrs.

In the northern provinces, the dominant Tamil groups are there. Millions of people are involved and security of India is involved in this region. In the northern areas, north-west areas and in other areas, we are faced with difficult security problems. In the Gulf and Indian Ocean, we are faced with difficult security problems. In the light of all these difficulties, this problem needs to be solved in the best interest of the Tamilians, in the best interest of the entire Sri Lankan population, Tamilians and Sinhalese, so that democracy should prevail,

peace should prevail and stability should prevail.

Whatever hurdles have come in the implementation of this accord, they have come from one quarter. The hon. Members opposite have also described them as misguided, but as I said, the offer is there even now. Better late than never. Even now if they come forward, surrender the arms and join the political process, I think, they will be doing good to their own people, to Tamil group, good to the entire Sri Lankan population.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, from the Operation Eagle of June 4 when we dropped relief supplies over Jaffna to the military operation of October 10 when we dropped paratroopers, we have indeed turned a full circle. The act of solidarity has been substituted by an act of hostility. In this House, we seem to be speaking with Orwellian logic and using the euphemism of a Peace Keeping Force. But this does not hide the fact that we have been involved, we are involved in a war, in a wrong war, at the wrong time, at the wrong place and against the wrong people. War is war, it is not peace, war is not negotiation, war is not diplomacy, war is not policing, war is not cricket. War is cruel, brutal, tragic, a failure of diplomacy and a violation of pious intentions. This war is an absurd war, it is an ironical war, it is an unequal war, it is a bizarre war against a group, against the people, whom we supported, we equipped, we nourished, and to whom we extended our moral support. It is against the people with whose aspirations we sympathised.

This accord, like all the ill-fated accords is already dead as dodo. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi may only keep a lonely wake over its lifeless body. He should be forced to recognize the reality and see the truth. Today even a blind man can see that euphoria has evaporated... (*Interruptions*). There is bad odour in the air, there is the grim outlook of a prolonged war, in which we have been sucked in. The Long Nights' journey, into the day has begun as Shri Ashok Mitra recently put it.

No provision of this agreement has been

implemented in time according to the time schedule and no time schedule shall be kept for the rest of the provisions. Therefore, this accord to my mind was a child of immaturity, of impetuosity, of inexperience, of impatience, and of indecent haste. It was a child conceived hurriedly, nourished scantily and delivered prematurely. Why this haste, hurry and rush? Why could we not wait for a week or two and take LTTE along with us, whom we accept as the most important militant group in Sri Lanka.

Heavens would not have fallen. This is the question and to my mind the answer to this question is that there was a domestic compulsion behind this Agreement; that there was a storm, there was a hammering going on and the Government wanted to stop that through a vision of glory and divert the attention, by dazzling the mind of the people.

Sir, there was a fatal flaw in this Accord. The fatal flaw was that the Tamil militants were not made a party to this Agreement. The Agreement, therefore, does not bind the LTTE. Therefore, by any juridical standard we cannot accuse the LTTE of violating a Agreement to which it is not a party. Of course, if we acted on the assumption that the LTTE was our own creation, was our own child, that is a different matter. Are we prepared to own the parentage?

The Tamil agitation or insurgency was basically an internal problem of Sri Lanka. Of course, it has international repercussions. Why could not there be two agreements? An Agreement between the Government of Sri Lanka and the LTTE on the substantive question and an agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka on the possibility of political and military cooperation as there ought to be between the two neighbouring and friendly countries. If that was done, you would not have fallen into this difficulty.

Sir, then before the ink was dried, we introduced the armed forces. Sir, have a look at the Agreement. Agreement talks about Clause 2.16 part (A), part (B) and then we come to part (C). I hope Mr. Natwar Singh will take a note of that. After that comes the Annexure and in the Annexure after clause 5 comes the Clause 6.

Now, before the ink is dry, the Government of Sri Lanka invokes Article 216 part (C) read with Clause 6 of the Annexure and the very next day we rush in our troops. Was there a prior agreement? Was there an that the steps envisaged in part (A) and (B) were not to be completed? If the militants were not forth coming, we had the option of part (A) and then the option of part (B). Neither of these was implemented. Neither of these was looked at and immediately we went to part (C) and crossed the rubicon. Thus we allow Mr. Jayewardene to lead us up the garden path, to trick us into a military intervention. Now, why did they do so? Why there was rush, because they knew the time was not on their side? There was no Tamil consent, and therefore, the army had to be there in order to coerce the Sri Lankan Tamils into acquiescence. They had to be browbeaten into surrender; they had to be silenced; that is why immediately after the Agreement was signed; this part was acted upon and the Indian forces were introduced in Sri Lanka.

Sir, much has been said about the object of this war, I am talking of the present conflict that is going on. Is it to establish law and order in Sri Lanka? Is that our responsibility? Is it to bring an end to civil war in Sri Lanka our responsibility? It may be our desire but it is not our responsibility. Is it to save Jayewardene regime from collapses from people's attack? Certainly not. Is it to destroy the Tamil militancy? Look at our own record of the last 3 or 4 years. Was it to liquidate Tamil resistance to Sinhalee chauvinism? Certainly not. If at all intervention, had a purpose, the purpose should have been to win the hearts of the Sri Lanka people, Tamils and Sinhalees. Are we by our present action going to win their hearts? The purpose could have been to defend India's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity. Does the LTTE pose a threat to our sovereignty? To our independence? To our territorial integrity? I must say great experts like Mr. Dinesh Singh and Mr. B.R. Bhagat have tried to give a security perspective, a broad security panorama so as to justify the intervention. I shall come to that a little later when I shall come to the role of the great powers. But today every Sri Lankan Tamil—militant or civilian

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

who is falling to our bullets, unfortunately with the greatest possible care that we are having, I admit, whether he belongs to LTTE or otherwise, in the eyes of the Sri Lankan Tamils, is a martyr.

I repeat that in the eyes of the Sri Lankan Tamils, he becomes a martyr. You can see it from the reports of our own papers. Because, according to them, it is ironical that the supporters have become executioners, defenders have become liquidators, saviours have become destroyers and friends today have turned into foes. Therefore, what we are reaping by this war, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is not gratitude, but anger, not love but hatred, not joy but bitterness and in Sri Lanka today, we do not see hope, but we see disillusionment. We do not see trust, we see a sense of betrayal and we see a sense of shock. We have lost the faith and the confidence of the people whom we regard as our own kith and kin. What more could we have lost, tell me Mr. Deputy-Speaker?

You have also created new fears and apprehensions in the minds of all our neighbours. Why this war? Prime Minister says, 'peace in Sri Lanka'. Mr. Bhagat says 'security environment' and of course the protection of the ethnic rights of the Sri Lankan Tamils. No. That was not the reason for this October 10 Operation. The purpose of the October 10 Operation was to teach the LTTE a lesson. For what? For their intolerable and unparadonable impertinence, for their not responding like Pavlovian subjects to Rajiv Gandhi's whistle, for not serving his ego, for not cooperating in implementing his concept of regional co-operation for flouting his diktats and orders, for questioning his right to decide what is good and what is not good for the Tamils of Sri Lanka and for violating his commitment to President Jayewardene that LTTE shall surrender all the arms. I read para 2.9 of the agreement. It says, 'all arms presently held by the militant groups will be surrendered'. Who authorised you to say that? Who authorised Rajiv Gandhi? Therefore, I would say that punishment was the purpose that it was a case of *lese majeste*.

What is the rationale that you are giving? You call it with characteristic immodesty as the biggest event of the century. That is what Prime Minister called this accord. And in order to carry friends along, this diplomatic absurdity was being flourished around among our friends and sympathisers who say that unless we had stepped in, Sri Lanka would have invited the USA, Pakistan, Israel, South Africa—all the devils in our pantheon!

PROF. N.G. RANGA : He has invited them already.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Where have they disappeared Sir? Have they disappeared into thin air? Have you sent them packing? Have the Government of Sri Lanka sent them packing? I have seen no such news report so far!

Then, this was readily gobbled by our Leftist friends as a justification for the accord and of course to our ultra nationalists, this was a great vision of Pax Indica. Sir, Pakistan, Israel and South Africa can, at best, play a marginal role. The USA has its hands full in the Gulf and could not possibly open another front and I have strong reasons to think and there are friends in America who tell me that USA was indeed asked by Sri Lanka and USA refused. JRJ was advised to look towards Rajiv Gandhi. So, JRJ turned his charms on and Rajiv Gandhi was led up the garden path. And the hard-liner of all times, Jayewardene—every Sri Lankan Tamil tells me so—suddenly turned soft as pulp. He was even prepared to barter a part of his sovereignty. And Rajiv Gandhi fell Jayewardene took him for a ride. So, this is the rationale why this agreement was signed. Now, 30,000 troops are there. Three crores of rupees are being spent per day and there is an indefinite commitment. I do not know what will happen. We shall be sucked into a quagmire. Vietnam, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Cyprus—all these memories come to us. But no two situations in history are absolutely alike.

We do not know what it shall be. Maybe it turn into something! all these situations rolled into one.

Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the LTTE was kept out of the negotiations and

the Leaders were practically under house arrest. They had just a last minute meeting with the Prime Minister. Mr. Prabhakaran is on record having told at the Jaffna public meeting that the Indian Leaders made it clear to us, take it or leave it, whether you support the Agreement or you don't support the Agreement, we are going ahead with it. This is what he said publicly. This has not been contradicted so far. Yes, when they found the situation impossible. Our Forces were already in. They made a token surrender. After that what happened in these two months. Sri Lanka continued with its policy of colonisation. It continued to delay disarming, disbanding and sending back to the barracks the Home Guards. It continued to introduce Sinhalese Police personnel in these two provinces. It deferred the return of many Tamil prisoners. It did not agree to the removal of military personnel stationed in civilian places,—schools or homes. They launched a *Satyagraha*. A man died. That did not move us. They committed suicide. That also did not move us. Now, LTTE want to retain their defensive capacity. I am not for them. But they know best what is good for them. But surely to a person or to a group, in that situation you cannot insist that they must not maintain their defensive capacity against an enemy whom they know to be perfidious, that is to say that the Government of Sri Lanka and the Government of Jayewardene.

Then came the beginning of the military operations. Do you recall that these operations began when JRJ made a very hard-hitting statement? He said, if you are not disarming these militants, then out you go. That meant, disarm or get out. Therefore, these operations began when we received a threat from Jayewardene. We acted under threat. We did not act in freedom. This is the point that you must keep in view. But the Government of Sri Lanka has been the biggest gainer of the situation. What a laugh they must be having at our back. No loss of life for them. No expenditure of money. We are doing their job for them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : Fifty  
people died in a bomb blast, yesterday.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : That is still much less than what you have done.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : That is JVP. They have to control the JVP.

The cost—financial, military and the political—of pacifying the Northern Province has been very cleverly shifted on to our shoulders.

And what has Mr. Jayewardene done as part of his bargain? Even Mr. Prime Minister admitted yesterday that the devolution package as envisaged in these two Bills is inadequate. It is nobody's case that it is adequate. It is my case that the Government of Sri Lanka has gone behind the December 19, 1986 proposals. I will not go into the details. But the recent judgement of the Supreme Court makes the passage of even these two Bills very uncertain. So instead of these Bills envisaging a federal pattern with equal rights for Tamils and Sinhalese, they are talking about some thing else. We are again been forced into a situation where even if there is peace, surely the Tamil battle for autonomy shall not cease. Because their political objectives have not been taken care of in these Bills.

Mr. Jayewardene today is finding his own throne collapsing. He is offering something which even the TULF—the most moderate of the Tamil groups—does not find it possible to accept. He is offering a post-data cheque of a bankrupt company on a failing bank. Why should LTTE accept it? If Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is prepared to wage a war unto the end against the LTTE because they did not surrender their arms or unless they surrender their arms, why does not the Government of India take Mr. JRJ to task?

Take Mr. JRJ to task for offering a moth-eaten Tamil province, for not creating an Interim Council, for not legislating according to schedule, for going behind the December 19, 1986 proposals, and for not implementing paragraph 2.15 of the agreement which said: 'Residual matters not finalized during the above negotiations shall be resolved between India and Sri Lanka.'

There is no public record, Mr. Deputy-

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

Speaker, that there was any consultation between Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka on these residual matters. Mr. JRJ is wrong on these five counts. Why don't we take disciplinary action against him, if we are so keen to punish LTTE for its supposed wrongs ?

Therefore, what is the conclusion ? We are in Sri Lanka so long as Mr. JRJ finds it convenient for us to be there, till he says : 'Get out'. I am sure he will say that one day. This is an impossible position ; we shall not get out because Government will lose face, and we have to get out when a foreign Government will say that. Never before have we forced our armed forces into such an impossible situation.

I admire the heroism and the morale of our Army ; but I discount and question the wisdom of the policy-makers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Servants are good ; masters are bad. That is what he is saying.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : A sordid game is going on. There is a sordid drama in which we have the Tamil militancy symbolized by the LTTE. It cannot be wished away. It cannot be forced to surrender. It enjoys the support, even according to your intelligence, of a large cross-section of the people. If young men and women are prepared to commit suicide or fast unto death, they have not been defeated. They enjoy every advantage of the terrain. They may choose to wage a long war of attrition.

And we have the other players, viz. the Sinhalese resistance, sometimes symbolized by a kindly face and sometimes by a Macabarian face. But it is as much there as the Tamil militancy—and then there is our armed intervention. Their tragic interaction may produce exactly the result that you and I, God forbid, do not want to happen : That is to say, finally, a situation in which Sri Lanka is divided, something that we would like to avoid, something which we would like to pay anything, for avoiding.

But what are the options ? I come to

the end of my observations. In my view, there are three options : one is, of course as the Prime Minister said yesterday : Carry on the war to the bitter end, and hand over a pacified North and East to Mr. JRJ on a platter. But under what time schedule, and at what cost ? The second option is total withdrawal, and leaving Sri Lanka to its fate, to work out its own destiny. To me at least, neither of these options is acceptable. What I want is an immediate cease fire. This is the third option, to be followed by military disengagement, and progressive withdrawal, but with a clear and unmistakable reaffirmation of our mediatory role for finding a solution other than partition, through bilateral and, if necessary, trilateral negotiations, but which must lead to a direct agreement between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Tamil militants.

I would like to end, by saying that if I know the Prime Minister's mind and if I know the way Government functions, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi shall not heed this advice. He will carry on, because he has got USA's pat on the back, he has got the endorsement of the Vancouver Summit, and he has been duly anointed perhaps as the *gendarme* of the region. The CIA has now been absolved of all charges of de-stabilization. Who remembers the Congress (I) resolution of April 18 ? The World Bank is satisfied about our economic liberalization. The conditionalities attached by the USA to the supply of a super-computer have been found acceptable.

Collaboration is on the way in defence production and we are duly silent over what is happening in the Gulf or over the question of Star War or over the comprehensive test ban treaty. President Reagan's message of congratulation was handed over to the Prime Minister within three hours of the signing of the agreement ; a signed message of congratulation was handed over to the Prime Minister within 3 hours of the signing of the agreement, according to a report.

When the Prime Minister talks about universal endorsement, I know what he is really talking about—a pat on the back that he received when he was in Washington.

We have come to a situation where, I

am sorry to say and I am using a very strong phrase, we have become vulnerable to international blackmail and mere appeals to emotions of patriotism and sentiments of national glory will not help us. We are generating hatred and ill-will amongst people whom we regard as our kith and kins and suspicion and distrust among all our neighbours. This is Rajiv Gandhi's war ; this is Jayewardene's war ; this is not India's war ; this is not what we vote you for ; this is not what the Parliament voted funds for. This war must come to an end. Thank you.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, actually, we are in a sorry situation. We are discussing the Sri Lankan problems, the ethnic conflicts which are prevailing there for decades together. This is not a new issue which we are discussing in this House today ; we have been discussing this problem for years together. As far as this agreement is concerned, we are for the implementation of the agreement. We praised the agreement when the centenary of the AICC took place ; we appreciated it like anything in the very same House.

As far as implementation of the agreement is concerned, I have to say a few words. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, signed this agreement on the 29th July, 1987. After signing of the agreement, everybody thought that peace and tranquillity will prevail in Sri Lanka and the problems of Tamils will be solved. But after the lapse of two or three months, the agreement had not been implemented properly. That is my view.

As far as various clauses and sub-clauses of the agreement regarding prevailing of peace and tranquillity in the north and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka are concerned, the question is whether peace and tranquillity prevail there now. Are the Tamils actually given freedom and their rights ? As far as the Indian Government is concerned, all along, they were the mediators from 1983 onwards. When this problem was brought in this House for a discussion, I told the Prime Minister, this House and the Ruling Party that this was our national problem. But they said that this was not our national problem ; it was an

internal problem of Sri Lanka ; they were saying like that. But after 29th of July, after entering into the agreement, they have been saying that it is our problem. For the last four years, you have not told like that ; upto July 29, you did not tell that the problem of Tamils is our problem. In the statement today our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has said that it is our problem. Why ? When the IPKF entered into Sri Lanka, when they stationed at north-east, you mean to say after that it has become a national problem, our problem. Even I appreciated Shri Rajiv Gandhi in this House by saying that here is our young Prime Minister who has signed a very good agreement. Actually, that agreement had to be appreciated as an agreement of the Centenary of AICC. But what happens now ?

Sir, after 29th of July, has this agreement been put into implementation ? That is what I am asking.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Centenary became cemetery.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It has been well established on page 15 of the statement,—who are all the people those who are living in the North and the East—that the LTTE is the largest and the most active group, which group have we to support, then ? We were supporting then only the LTTE, only the LTTE people who were actually given support through India, through Tamil Nadu we have have been giving. But here, the President, the visiting President J.R. Jayewardene, who comes as if he is a friend of India, comes here and blames Tamil Nadu and the Indian Government, stating that terrorism has been nourished and trained and financed by Tamil Nadu from India. That is what he says.

Why did not the External Affairs Ministry actually object to this ? Why have they not come forward with a statement ? Even now when they are blaming the State Government and the Chief Minister Mr. MGR, and he has been blamed by Mr. Jayewardene, is it not for the Government to come with a statement objecting to all these things, condemning all these things ? We ought to have been asked Jayewardene to apologise. Have we done it ? So, far,

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

we have not done it.

As far as the LTTE is concerned, in the North and the East,....

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : He is referring to pre-Accord time.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Whatever it is, pre-Accord or after Accord, what does it mean ? They are blaming the Indian Government.

We have got deep interest with regard to the unity, integrity, security and stability of the country, but there, at the same time he cannot have the IPKF at our expense. He cannot have the IPKF killing our people. I have not gone through any history, so far I have not read any history where our peace keeping forces, our Army going into a foreign soil and killing our own people. That is very bad. It tells upon us. That is why we have requested our Prime Minister, we have requested the Indian Government, to have a cease-fire at least for 48 hours, or 72 hours. Even yesterday I expected a statement from our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, that he was coming with a statement, in order to have a cease-fire. But ofcourse, he did not make a statement with regard to the cease-fire but he filed a charge-sheet against the LTTE.

The whole statement, if we go through the statement, it looks like a charge-sheet against the LTTE. That is the thing. What actually provoked the LTTE people to take a hasty step like this ? Are we not in a position to go through all these things ? Are we here to blame only the LTTE ? Do you think that the LTTE is the enemy of India ? Please do not think that way. I earnestly request this Government not to take LTTE as an enemy. \* When such is the case, Sir, without the knowledge of India, we cannot help it, no money can be given, no training can be given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That cannot be allowed. That I cannot allow to go on record. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : How can it be without your knowledge ? You please

tell me. I am ready to accept.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That cannot be allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Here even in the statement so many things have not been mentioned. With regard to the LTTE the sacrifices made by them have not been mentioned in the statement. One, Thileepan aged about 22, died after he observed a fast for twelve days.

Whether Indian Peace Keeping Force or the Indian Government went to the rescue of Thileepan ? Whether the Indian Government or the Indian Peace Keeping Force went to the rescue of the seventeen people who have been arrested on October 3rd under alleged charge of contravening the immigration laws and under the alleged charge of smuggling of arms. They were allowed to have personal arms. They were only having C-3 and M-16 arms. That is all. Personal arms were allowed according to the agreement also. They were having only the personal arms. But they have been arrested for that. In spite of the repeated requests made by Mr. Prabhakaran and by one of the LTTE leaders Mr. Madhaiah to IPKF and to our Indian High Commissioner Mr. J.N. Dixit, they had not taken any action. It was Mr. Athulatumudali, the Security Minister in Sri Lanka who engineered all these things. Because of this, when they have been boarded to Colombo, they consumed cyanide and died on the spot. Are we not human beings ? Is it not our bounden duty to go to the rescue of these seventeen people ? How they have been killed ? One Kumarappa, who married only a month back, that too the girl from the eastern province and who has not even seen the first night, died on the spot. What about the seventeen people between the age group of 20 to 30, who have been arrested ? They committed suicide. What happened even after 3rd October ? Even after 3rd October also, there was a flagrant violation of the agreement. That was done by Jayewardene. He made a broadcast stating that the Sinhalese villages in the east will be protected only by the Sinhalese armies. How can he

\*Not recorded

make a broadcast on October 11? In flagrant violation of the agreement, he has done this. When IPKF is stationed in order to make peace and tranquillity prevail in the north and the east, what is the business for Jayewardene to make a broadcast on October 11 that the villages in the eastern provinces will be protected only by the Sinhalese armies? Is it not a flagrant violation of the agreement?

Whether you have condemned it so far, that is my question. You have not come forward with all these things.

There is another thing. What happened to the Interim Administrative Council? You have stated in so many clauses in the agreement with regard to the setting up of the Interim Administrative Council. Have you set up so far? Only on September 29, there was an agreement. The bilateral agreement became trilateral only on 28th September. Mr. Prabhakaran signed it and on the other side the Sri Lankan Government and the Indian Government signed it. In the interim set-up, out of the 12 councillors, seven of them have been given to the LTTE, two of them have been given to the TULF, two of them have been given to the Sinhalese and one to the Muslim. This is the composition of the Interim Administrative set-up. Sir, what happened actually? Mr. Prabhakaran gave a list of three names to choose for the administrative set up. What Jayewardene did. The first two names were Viswanathan and Padmanabhan. Mr. Jayewardene did not select Padmanabhan, but instead he selected only Sivagnanam.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Is he not a Tamilian?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : There is a difference. Padmanabhan hails from East and Sivagnanam hails from North. He wanted a man who hails from East. Mr. Jayewardene said that Padmanabhan was only having a position of Sub-collector and was very young.

He says that he is not fit enough. To be young, is it a disqualification? We are having a young Prime Minister. When Shri Jayewardene was in Rashtrapati Bhavan here, I had asked the same question "is it a

disqualification to be young and to be a Sub-Collector?" He said that it was a disqualification. Are we going to accept all these things? In India an illiterate man can become a Chief Minister or a Minister. We are having such a right. But here is the President who says that because he is a Sub-Collector, they have not agreed. With regard to interim administrative council the tragic chapter opened only on 29th September. What was the tragic chapter? The tragic chapter started by not accepting Shri Padmanabhan but accepting Shri Sivagnanam. On 30th September, these 17 people were arrested and they consumed cyanide on 3rd of October. On 5th also there was a broadcast by Shri Jayewardene violating all norms. These were the things which forced LTTE people to take a hasty step. With regard to LTTE nobody here says why such a violation has taken place as a result of which the LTTE has to take a hasty step. They have not said anything with regard to this. But they are blaming altogether the LTTE. The Government's statement runs into 7 pages and out of that 6 pages have been allotted only for the LTTE. In every line we see the words 'LTTE'. What is this? Is LTTE your enemy then? When our hon. Chief Minister was taking treatment in America, he requested the Indian Government from there to have a ceasefire. Moreover, he condemned the act of Sri Lankan Army for having arrested 17 people for an alleged offence of smuggling some arms. It is the bounden duty of the Indian Government to go to the rescue of the Tamilians there. Instead of that, if we are killing our people there, where are they to go and where to surrender? If you do not give help to the Tamilians who else will give? The people whom you nourished, now you are killing them. It is just like a brother killing another brother, a father killing his son, a mother killing her own daughter. Is that not so?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :  
It is not so.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Last time, you were arguing for the LTTE. Do not forget that.

I earnestly request the Indian Government to come to the help of the LTTE and announce a ceasefire immediately. After



[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

ceasefire if you do not get any response from Shri Prabhakaran, you can take your own course. We leave it to you. The ball is in your court. You should act upon the request of the hon. Chief Minister and all my friends to have a ceasefire.

16.45 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a little while ago, an hon. Member of this House, Mr. Syed Shahabuddin made a very forceful speech in this House which apparently appeared to be very convincing. But on scrutinising it carefully, it is clear to me at least that the speech or the argument was full of faults, exaggeration and distortion. One main argument which Syed Shahabuddin made in the beginning was that as far as this Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement is concerned, we have made haste in sending the Indian Peace Keeping Force. He referred to clause 2.16 and said that unless the conditions under (a) and (b) were complied with, it was not necessary to comply with (c). On carefully reading of that clause of the Agreement, I find that there is nothing to suggest that unless conditions in (a) and (b) are fulfilled, it is not necessary for the Indian Government to send their Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka. Clause 2.16 merely says :

"These proposals are also conditional to the Government of India taking the following actions if any militant groups operating in Sri Lanka do not accept this framework of proposals for a settlement, namely,

(a) India will take all necessary steps to ensure that Indian territory is not used for activities prejudicial to the unity, integrity and security of Sri Lanka."

Is it to be complied with before reading IPKF. Then (b) says :

"(b) The Indian Navy/Coast Guard will operate with the Sri Lanka Navy in preventing Tamil

militant activities from affecting Sri Lanka."

This also has nothing to do as far as sending of Peace Keeping Force is concerned. Then (c) provides :

"(c) In the event that the Government of Sri Lanka requests the Government of India to afford military assistance to implement these proposals, the Government of India will cooperate by giving to the Government of Sri Lanka such military assistance as and when requested."

Therefore, it was a distortion as far as this clause is concerned. When the hon. Member Syed Shahabuddin said that we should have complied with (a) and (b) first and should not have rushed and sent our military to Sri Lanka at their request, that is the first wrong point which the hon. Member has made which I want to point out to this august House. Then he raised a very great slogan saying that "we are involved in a long war. It is a war taken at wrong time, wrong place with wrong people, and it is an absurd war". He wanted to create an atmosphere as if India has gone in war as far as the neighbouring country is concerned. But we must remember that sending of Peace Keeping Force to Sri Lanka is a part of a political Accord which has been entered into between the two countries. There is no war between the two countries. There is no war with LTTE also. We had underwritten this Agreement or this Accord and we had guaranteed this Accord, and we had agreed to give all our assistance as far as the implementation of this Accord is concerned.

Therefore when a request comes for sending a peace force there is no war at all. Where is war? What slogan is he giving? Perhaps he feels that he is addressing some fanatic group which will swallow everything what he will say and he is taking advantage of the fact that he was in the Indian Foreign Service for a long time. He felt that this House will also swallow whatever he will put before this House. Therefore, I was saying that there was no question of war at all. As far as LTTE is also

concerned, they were bound to accept the implementation of this accord and if they show reluctance, if they come in the way of implementation and if we try to disarm them even by using force, there is no question of war with anybody. We are trying to disarm these people for the purpose of implementing the provisions of this Accord.

Then, he also said that there was a domestic compulsion for entering into this war. What is the domestic compulsion? He has not explained it at all. What had happened, what was there that it was compulsory for this Government to enter into this accord to distract the attention of the public, what political danger had come to this Government and were they involved in anything by which the public attention had to be distracted? Then, he also told the House that those who die at the hands of the peace force are treated as martyr. From where did he get that idea? We read from the newspapers that even the Tamil civilian people there have also heaved a sigh of relief because the peace keeping force has come, some civilian life has started and at some stage we have read the news that wall of civilian people was used for the protection of certain activities of the LTTE. Therefore, all these arguments have no support at all as far as the facts, of the case are concerned.

Then, I was also surprised that the accord was basically attacked by the first opening speaker of this debate. He said : was it necessary to interfere or involve ourselves in the internal domestic problem of our neighbouring country? Another Member of the Opposition also said that we should have kept quiet because it was their problem, ethnic problem of Sri Lanka and we should have allowed them to fight among themselves. My submission is that this is not the proper approach as far as the neighbouring country is concerned. Gone are the olden days when you can keep quiet whatever might be happening in the neighbouring countries and here especially when the Tamil refugees were coming here and so many repercussions were there—as far as the international question was concerned—it was absolutely necessary for this country to come on the scene, interfere and try to solve this problem of our neighbour. We know that for a number of years, we were

trying to intervene and were saying that military solution was not the solution, let us have a political solution and we were trying to help Sri Lanka, Sri Lankan Government, the militants also to come to a table so that settlement can be arrived at. That was our attitude from the beginning and the logical end of this was to have an accord with Sri Lanka.

Then, some technical points have been raised as to why did we enter into the agreement directly with Sri Lanka, the agreement should have been between the militants and Sri Lanka and then ourselves and Sri Lanka. These are all technicalities. Ultimately, the substance of the whole thing is that we wanted to put an end to this ethnic problem which was there in the neighbouring country and the foreign countries were trying to take advantage of it and we wanted to safeguard our national interest also as far as this problem was concerned. Therefore, there was no use raising these small points as ultimately we wanted peace in that country, a peace to the satisfaction of both Sinhalese and Tamilians and Tamilians in substance and that their demand have been accepted in this accord. Two parts, the Eastern and Northern parts, will be formed into one province and then they will have larger powers. That was the main thing at the bottom of this and we were trying to solve this by this accord. Therefore, my submission is, this was a very necessary accord which we entered into and it will be our duty to see as a neighbouring country, a big Brother, to see that this is implemented and this problem is ultimately solved.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the ethnic problem of Sri Lanka is not a new issue. Born over four decades ago, it has matured into a state of irrational violence with sub-human values as the apex to the dispute.

This House has had many a debate on the issue and the history as well and the cause has been analysed more than once. So, I do not want to go into it in that depth. But I think there are a few points from the history of this problem which we should really look at quite carefully. The first is that the ethnic problem is not just born out of only racial difference. There are severe overtones which are both linguistic and reli-

[Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam]

gious. We are all aware of the interference as well as the clout of the Buddhist clergy in Sri Lanka and they are never to be underestimated. The second point which, I think, is relevant is that this not the first instance that an agreement has been signed with regard to the Tamil problem. But this is the first instance when India has been involved. Earlier, agreements were signed by Sinhala leaders who rose above partisan interests. But every agreement that was signed earlier was given a go-by by means of violence not in the usual course. In 1959 a Prime Minister was murdered, because he entered into an agreement, by a Buddhist monk who was a terrorist. The JVP is not to be under-estimated.

Another very important point which, I think, is relevant is, before the accord the situation was that the Tamils resorted to violence only as retaliation. In fact, the first step of the call for violence came from the Tamils only after 1978 when the Constitution was amended and almost every fundamental right which any citizen who is a Tamil in Sri Lanka could have had was withdrawn. However, let us not forget what happened on our shores. Today, my friend Kolandaivelu spoke very vehemently and quite understandably from his point of view in favour of the LTTE. But I think he has forgotten that only a little while ago on the floor of this very same House he spoke very strongly condemning the militants' inter-rivalry and their shoot-out in Madras justifying the disarming of the militants essentially because they felt that there is no justification in the internecine quarrel that has led to such violence where common civilians belonging to Indian nationality living on the Indian soil were being injured and killed by the same LTTE organisation for whom my friend has raised his voice so strongly. Undoubtedly, the LTTE did represent a major section of the young militants.

But the LTTE was not the only organisation. There were five organisations which are important enough to be considered during the Thimpu negotiation. But LTTE was given prominence essentially because it was larger than the others. But however, when the LTTE took to killing the other

young Tamil militants, why was there no voice of protest from my friend, Shri Kolandaivelu ?

17.00 hrs.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : We protested.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : On the floor of the House, we never heard those protests. I am happy when he says, he protested. But the point is that LTTE had never—I would like to go on record to say that—adhered to the line even given by the leader of Mr. Kolandaivelu's Party. There is the time when he has said, "Yes" to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and has gone back on it. There are instances after instances, which I don't think, are relevant to quote at the moment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is important is, at what time was the Accord entered into. It was a time when undoubtedly the Sinhala State violence was unleashed on the Tamils. There was no time to lose. When the Sri Lankan Government approached, we responded. We responded quickly essentially because, there were three major factors involved. One is the security of the region. Two, the issue of the Tamils having the right to live with dignity and security in Sri Lanka. It is within the United Sri Lanka. That is the third issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is important now is, why did this position come into being. Was it the making of the IPKF or was it the making of the LTTE ? We are all aware that on the 4th August, the LTTE leader, Prabhakaran in a large gathering announced that they would lay down arms and would cooperate in the implementation of the agreement because it was in the interests of the Tamils. On the 5th of August, there was a grand ceremony when the laying down of arms started. But it only started in name. In reality, the main cache of arms were kept away. The excuse was that, they needed personal security because they killed other young militants—600 of them were killed. They were afraid for their own lives that there might be retaliation, not from the Sinhalese but from the other young militants. This is important. However, even there, the Government of India conceded. Mr. Chairman, what is important is, it

is not after the suicide of the 17 young LTTE militants that the problem started. It started well before that.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It started after that.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I did not disturb you. You allow me to speak.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : You are dragging me off and on. That is why, I am saying.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why did you keep referring to him ?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Because he interrupted me, I referred to him. Mr. Chairman, can I request for your protection ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : On this issue, the Congress-I and AIADMK are going sour.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Just like, you went sour at one time—you were in the Youth Congress with me.

The important point is that they had actually well before the suicide of the 17, hunted down and massacred over a hundred members of other Tamil militant groups. This is after the accord. Other young militants were massacred by the LTTE well before the suicide and, in fact, 200 civilians in the Eastern province, they had actually massacred. They started attacking the IPKF well before the IPKF took a decision to disarm them. This is a fact which must be taken note of.

At this particular moment, what is important is, while Mr. Kolandaivelu was speaking he mentioned (*Interruptions*)—this is relevant I have to mention—according to him, one Viswanathan—I am referring to him (*Interruptions*) essentially because he has made certain relevant points. We both come from the same State. One Viswanathan Padmanabhan (*Interruptions*). Would you please allow me to speak ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : They have got one target both in Sri Lanka and India. Prabhakaran there and Kolandaivelu here.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : To my knowledge, there are no differences between the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India. Here at the moment Mr. Kolandaivelu voices his view as a Member of Parliament and I, as a Member of Parliament, give my points of view in reply.

Mr. Kolandaivelu has spoken of a name Mr. Viswanathan Padmanabhan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not bring in names. You can refer to the points.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : There are no rules restraining me. (*Interruptions*). We come from the same place. The hon. Member from Tamil Nadu, Gobichettipalayam, mentioned one Viswanathan Padmanabhan as the name given right as the first name by the LTTE for the Chairmanship of the Interim Administrative Council. This is not correct. I think the hon. Member should have verified the fact. Firstly, the name is not Viswanathan Padmanabhan. Unfortunately he has got mixed up. The name is Namassivayam Padmanabhan. Second point is the name is the second name in the list.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : All Tamil names are similar.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : May be for you, Professor Saheb, not for the hon. Member. I hope he recognises the fact from where he comes.

There were three names and there was no understanding at all that any particular name would be taken. If such was the understanding, only one name would have been given and it would have also been given as the first name.

I understand that the hon. Member resorted to first name technique, of saying it was the first name in the list. It was not either the first or the last. It was sandwiched in the middle as the second name out of the three.

Another important point is nine names were given for the Members of which 5 were supposed to be non-Muslims and one a Muslim. They got 2 names out of the nine as Muslims and, in fact, two names were changed later on the insistence of the LTTE.

[Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam]

A lot of cooperation has come forth from the Sinhala side on the insistence and persuasion of the Government of India. In fact, more than necessary latitude has been given to the LTTE. They have taken advantage.

I would like to say that it is wrong to say that the LTTE alone represents the Tamils of either Jaffna or Tamils in Sri Lanka.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No-body said that.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I am obliged. Let the hon. Member from Gobichettipalayam take it that.

There are other militant organisations which need to be represented.

Let not the Government of India continue to commit this error of just indulging the LTTE to this extent. If an Interim Council has to be formed, let all the organisations—the TULF, the EPRLF, the EROS, the TELO and the PLOT—Let them all be represented. All of them have played their part in their struggle to protect the Tamils of Sri Lanka.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Why did you not mention this ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I am not the Government of India. I am just a Member of Parliament. (Interruptions) In fact, if I understand rightly, this mistake was aided and assisted by also the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Why are you blaming the Government of Tamil Nadu ?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I used the word also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Why

'also' ? You should blame yourself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I would like, at this particular stage, to mention only one or two points. Shri Shahabuddin very strongly spoke of Rajiv's war and he also spoke of...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kumaramangalam, please conclude.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will take just two minutes... (Interruptions) I must be allowed the time. They are interrupting. Would you minus the amount of time that they have taken for my speech ? Give me that time atleast. This is not fair. They are all interrupting as much as they want. There is nothing for us to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go on to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, Shri Shahabuddin has spoken of Rajiv's war, Jayewardene's war and international blackmail. I can assure him that India would never be blackmailed by any international force. We have been independent. We are Non-aligned and we will stand on our commitment. There is no question of Rajiv's war ; there is not even Mr. Jayewardene's war. There is no war at all. It is just a question of disarming the people who are using arms to blackmail. (Interruptions) In fact Shri Syed Shahabuddin reminded me of an old saying, in fact one of the couplets in Shakespeare's dramas that a tale told by an idiot with full of sound and fury signifies nothing. (Interruptions) I think that this couplet would be fitting to describe the views of Shri Shahabuddin...so lovely, so clear, so fully of sound and fury but meaning nothing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in spite of the distressing turn of events that we have seen in Sri Lanka in the last few weeks, I must reiterate here on behalf of my Party that we support the Accord. The Accord is one thing and the difficulties which have arisen in the implementation and which, of course, can be argued that some of those difficulties should

have been foreseen with greater sagacity and maturity is another thing. Why do we consider that this Accord was a positive step forward? Well, I have no time to go into all the background which has been referred to here by many speakers. Shri Shahabuddin, my good friend, taunted the Leftists by saying: "they always fall into the trap of thinking that there are security considerations which may be external to the immediate scene". Well, that is so. The Leftists may be accused of that. We have our own assessment of the views, you can say, of things as they happened. We don't think that we live in isolation. We don't think our country or any country today can think that it is living in some sort of an Ivory tower. So many things were happening. I remember, not long ago, say a few months ago, there were so many references made in Parliament by speakers of all Parties to the direction which President Jayewardene seemed to be taking in his quest for assistance to suppress the Tamils. So many people used to refer to it everyday. But nobody objected to the fact that the Israeli Secret Service Mossad has been employed to train his people to the fact that the British mercenaries were being employed; to the fact that some sort of negotiations were supposed to be going on secretly as to the terms and conditions on which the Trincomalee base could be used by foreign powers. All these things used to be referred to here. Now, I do not think anything has happened which should lead us into a position of forgetting all these things and try to wipe them out and pooh-pooh them. They were all there. In this particular background, this agreement, this accord came about. Somebody has said here and I think, again my friend Shahabuddin that how is it that Mr. Jayewardene who was the biggest hardliner of all, previously, how he suddenly, overnight turned and became a 'soft pulp'. Well, strange things do happen in history. That is the point. There is one hardliner called Ronald Reagan who for years and years has refused to sign any agreement on nuclear disarmament. But that same gentleman today is preparing to sit down with Gorbachev in a few days' time in the USA to sign such an agreement. It happens. There were circumstances. If Mr. Natwar Singh chooses, he can tell the House. He knows very well what were the certain compulsions on Mr.

Jayewardene also which brought him to his position where he sought the help and co-operation of India. Previously, I must say, that he had also welcomed the efforts of mediation which we have been making over a long period of time. We have said, "we cannot intervene directly but we are prepared to offer our good services, good offices for mediation purposes." And the relief process of mediation was tried out, you remember. At that time, when on the one hand, our mediation attempts were going on, on the other hand, the Sri Lankan army was carrying out its terrific attack on the Tamils in the North. Everyday so many people were being butchered. Many voices were raised here saying, "why are we sitting idle; why are we just passive onlookers? Have we got no feelings? They are our people; they have been butchered in this way." Even some voices were raised demanding that we should send our armed forces at that time and intervene in Sri Lanka. I remember that. After all, it is an independent country. Mr. Goswami said that "this was an ethnic problem and internal to that country. Why should we interfere in it?" But Mr. Kolandaivelu and other friends, I am sure, never used to take this stand that this is an ethnic problem which concerns only Sri Lanka, it does not concern us at all. It cannot be. That was not the feeling at least, of all the friends from in Tamil Nadu. Sir, if you go on a technical constitutional basis, of course, perhaps, mine was the lone voice which had objected at that time. Everybody else was against me. I had objected to the violation of the Sri Lankan air space by sending our planes including the air force planes in the name of dropping relief supply in Jaffna. I had opposed it. I said, "how can you do this? You cannot do this because this is a violation of air space of an independent country." But the people here were saying, "no, it is a right thing we have done." Now our army was sent not on its own but after an agreement was reached with Mr. Jayewardene.

Now, Sir, it has run into difficulty. No doubt about it. Was there any flaw in the agreement itself? Here, I must say what I consider the basic flaw. Now, of course, you can say that it is very easy to be wise after the events. You are speaking from

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hind sight. Well, it is better to become wiser later than never. I think, the basic flaw in the agreement—of course, it has been referred to here already—is the fact that we took Mr. Prabhakaran's consent for granted because there was no written agreement.

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE : They deliberately told the correct thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was a question of understanding. And perhaps, our Government felt that because Mr. Prabhakaran was in some way obliged to us, he was under some obligation to us, indebted to us for services rendered in the past therefore we would be able to manipulate him and he would be forced to fall in line. It is a blunder we made. Once upon a time we thought that we would be able to manipulate Bhindranwale also because he was originally created by somebody here. But he went out of control, we could not control him, we could not manipulate him.

I feel that Mr. Prabhakaran's consent and his participation in implementing this agreement was taken too much for granted simply by telling him that he has got to fall in line and if he does not fall in line, he is not going to get any help hereafter.

I don't know what Mr. Prabhakaran's ideology is. I doubt whether he has much of an ideology. You can give people guns and bullets ; but you cannot give them an ideology. As far as Tamil Elam is concerned, we have ruled it out long ago. I think this House has also approved the idea that India cannot support the idea of a completely independent Tamil State even in Sri Lanka. It has a lot of implications, it has implications for us also. It is so obvious. We have always stood for a composite Sri Lankan State with provincial regional autonomy for the Tamils in the areas where they are a majority and that was being worked out.

I don't know that is the demand of Mr. Prabhakaran now. When they are fighting against the Peace Keeping Force, what are they demanding? I don't see anything in the Report specifically and

clearly whether they are demanding that we should revert again to the idea of a Tamil Eelam or what exactly they want. Perhaps we could be enlightened by the Government as to what are they after.

I feel Sir that Mr. Prabhakaran and his friends are—excuse me for saying so because I have read it—wedded to a creed of violence. They are not prepared to lay down their arms or to agree to any kind of a peace.

Mr. Dinesh Singh, another old friend of mine, was trying to use the argument of regional cooperation to justify this agreement with Sri Lanka. Well, he is all right upto a point and I also agree with the idea of regional cooperation. But he cited the example of the JVP revolt against Mrs. Sirimavo Bhandaranaike when she was the Prime Minister and reminded us that at that time also India gave her help including the help of the armed forces. But that was not a case of only regional cooperation. Mrs. Bhandaranaike at that time got help from every quarter—she got help from the USA, from the UK, from the USSR and even from China. It is not much of a regional cooperation. People were interested at that time for various reasons of their own in defending her Government against the JVP revolt. Now also there is another JVP revolt against Jayewardene. I don't know who is going to tackle that—it is not our job, thank God !

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : As of now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes, as of now ; but those are Sri Lankan boys and they are also young men of 18, 20 and 22 and all that.

I would just like to remind the House that this present agreement which is being opposed so much by the LTTE or may be by some other Tamil friends also was no less opposed by the chauvinists and the hardliners in the Sri Lankan cabinet. That is still there. It is not a coincidence that two assassinations were attempted—one on Rajiv Gandhi and one on Jayewardene—not by Tamils. Those assassination attempts had nothing to do with Tamils. They were attempts made in Colombo. I would like

Mr. Natwar Singh to tell the House—because I have not got the figures with me—that long before our Peace Keeping Force went there, how many Tamils were killed not in the north but in the south in Colombo, how many of them had their shops burnt and looted by anti-Tamil rioting run by the chauvinistic elements among the Sri Lankan community...who were also accusing Jayewardene of having betrayed the country and sold out the country to India. So it is a very difficult and complicated situation no doubt. I suppose there is some logic in the argument that how do you expect to carry out an agreement which is opposed by so many people when you are depending on all of them for their cooperation. It is a difficult problem no doubt.

I do not want to be long but the point is no speaker here including those who have very strongly criticised the agreement said that the Indian Peace Keeping Force should immediately be withdrawn. Nobody will say that because that leaves a big question mark : What is going to happen after that suppose we withdraw them tomorrow ? What will happen after that to Tamils in Sri Lanka ? The mere fact is that the Sri Lankan army for four years was carrying out a mass campaign of genocide and extermination against them which is now stopped. Sri Lankan troops are back in the South. Suppose IPKF is withdrawn do we want the whole thing to start again ? Do the Tamil friends want that ? So nobody says here that our troops should be withdrawn immediately. It cannot be done. On the other hand it is extremely painful and a matter of anguish for everybody to go on seeing the spectacle of our troops locked in combat with these LTTE people and killing each other.

I do not want to go into all the stories which are being spread about atrocities being committed and so on. Some of the Press reports are directed against our jawans. Some of them also point out how Indian prisoners of war have been treated when they fell into the hands of LTTE. Neither of these make pleasant reading and they may or may not be true. They may be exaggerated. They may be baseless. But the longer this conflict goes on there will be a tendency for these ugly things to increase. I, for whatever it is worth, wish to uphold

the integrity and the honour and the valour of our troops. I think that they are doing a very difficult job. They are always called upon to do this kind of job. Once they were sent into a temple where you cannot go with boots on and you were not to let a single bullet go in the direction of the Harminder Sahib. There were civilians inside the golden temple also. Everybody who was killed there was not a Khalistani militant. But they had to fight with one hand behind their backs and now again they have been asked to do the same thing. Do you mean to say that if our Army chose to put in their full strength here in Sri Lanka, we do not want that they should use planes, tanks and heavy artillery and all that would they not be able to accomplish the task ?

Yes. But there will be very heavy casualties. We do not want that. They have been sent there for a specific task which is not to subjugate the people of Sri Lanka, the Tamil people, but to ensure that disarming of LTTE militants takes place and conditions are created for the peaceful solution.

I want to know what Mr. Prabhakaran is out for ? He had everything within his grasp. He was assured of a decisive majority in the interim administrative council of seven out of twelve. It is no argument what my friend here said that he wanted 'X' but somebody else said I want to take 'Y' or I do not want 'Y' I will take 'Z'. These are all minor matters. He was assured that his nominees in the administrative council would be seven out of twelve including the Chairman. He was also assured, as I am told on good authority that in the new recruitment which would take place for the police force in that region he would be given a very substantive share, that is, his people would be taken into the police force. What does he want ? Why did he throw all this away ?

He could have consolidated his position on this basis and then see what happens, how people behave. If it was not satisfactory, later on, he could have broken away from that. But what is he trying to do, I can't understand. Therefore, I am not prepared to shed any tears for Mr. Prabhakaran. I think he is a man, rightly or wrongly, wedded to the cult of some senseless type of violence. Did you see



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what they have been doing? There is nobody whom they did not kill. They killed hundreds of Tamils who did not agree with them. They killed the Sri Lankans of course and also Muslims in the eastern province. So what is this? What I want to say, Sir, is that this situation should be brought to an end as quickly as possible. It is a difficult job.

A ceasefire has been suggested by our Government. It is that the Peace Keeping Force is willing to have a ceasefire provided the other side agrees to lay down its arms and cooperates in a ceasefire. I don't think this will break the deadlock considering what is going on now. I would suggest more serious and more bold steps to be taken in such a desperate situation. You may call it tactical; you may call it anything you like. I would propose that the Indian Peace Keeping Force should declare a unilateral ceasefire and leave it on them to show whether they are prepared to cooperate or not. Don't go on saying that we will have ceasefire provided you do this. Declare a unilateral ceasefire which will hold good for one week or ten days or so, and say that during this period you have got the opportunity of proving your bona fides. If they respond, well and good. If they don't respond, then, all I can say is, it is the job of the IPKF to get on with the job and finish it. Let them fulfil the task for which they have gone there and then only they can come back. But this way it will be much more difficult. I agree that among the civil population—Tamils in Jaffna—I can imagine there are feelings of sympathy and support for these LTTE boys. There may also be some revulsion against some of the things they are doing. But broadly I should think judging from what is happening in the Punjab, that civil population in Jaffna (Tamils) consider these people to be their boys. They feel: They are our boys; they are boys who all these years were trying to defend us against the Sri Lankan Army. So, we can't just abandon them like that when they are locked in an armed conflict with the Indian Army, which after all is a foreign army for them. They don't like it. So, we have got into a difficult situation. There is no doubt about that.

A reference which Mr. Goswami has made to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka, I hope that point will be clarified. It seems that the legislation being brought into the Parliament in Sri Lanka for setting up the provincial councils cannot be fully implemented unless it is put to a referendum. We don't know what the judgment of the Supreme Court is. I have not seen the text. We don't know what exactly it is. But from what has appeared in the Press, you see, those bills cannot be passed into law, according to the Supreme Court, unless they are subjected to a national referendum. Please explain to us what this means. Of course, this seems to be complicating the matters much more. National referendum means that Sri Lankans, Tamils and everybody will vote in that referendum. Then, what is the guarantee what will come out at the end? So, this is a very serious difficulty.

I also would like to echo what Mr. Goswami said: Was our Government consulted on these bills. Were these bills in the draft stage shown to our Government? Was their opinion sought I don't know. We have got a lot of legal experts also here. They could have given some advice. Instead of doing that, now it is said in the Prime Minister's statement that we are also thinking of sending some civilian administrators there. I don't know why we should do this. Why do you want to send civilian administrators from India then?

I don't think that this is a desirable thing. I don't think it will be welcome to the people. This is for the task of organising and distributing relief. The Peace Keeping Force is there and under their aegis, is it not possible for Mr. Jayewardene to send some civilian officers to supervise this work? Why should we send Indian administrative people from here also? I would request the Government to give a second thought to this because I do not think this is going to help further. I think Sri Lankan officials are capable of doing this job in cooperation with the Peace Keeping Force; we should demand this from Jayewardene and not rush our civilian administrators there. What is the point in this? Therefore, this is what I have to say.

It is no use going on sitting in judge-

ment on what should or should not have been done months ago. History will give some answer at sometime, may be after our death. But history will give its verdict.

Now, the question is what to do now? How to tackle this impasse into which we have got? I say that a condition should be created by all possible means which will facilitate, may be not immediately, the withdrawal of our Armed Forces from Sri Lanka. In order to do that the basic thing is to bring about ceasefire which will lead to an appropriate negotiated settlement and progress further towards what is visualised in the accord. And to do that I would suggest, take the initiative to declare a unilateral ceasefire. Leave the ball in their Court. Mr. Prabhakaran should come out with what he proposes to do. If he co-operates, well and good I will congratulate him. If he refuses to co-operate and wants to carry on the killings and shootings, I should say that IPKF is not there for playing games. After all, tough realities have to be faced. Let them finish their job. And let them come back; we want them to be withdrawn; let the Sri Lankan problem be sorted out and settled primarily by the people of that country itself. Thank you.

17.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam): Let me express my views, hon. Deputy-Speaker Sir, on the statement on Sri Lanka made by the hon. Prime Minister. Hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta who spoke before me put the issue in the right perspective.

We have not so far been given to understand what exactly are the principles the LTTE leader Prabhakaran stands for. Some of the hon. Members in the House, however, spoke in support of the LTTE leader. This surprises me. Whatever steps the hon. Prime Minister had taken in regard to this agreement, he had taken it after due consultation with the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Even the hon.

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu may not know the mind of LTTE leader Prabhakaran. The Prime Minister reposed faith and confidence in the LTTE leader. Then he consulted the hon. Chief Minister of the State since the LTTE leader enjoyed great rapport with the Chief Minister.

Instead of supporting the hon. Chief Minister and the Prime Minister, it is surprising as well as a matter of regret that some members have started supporting the LTTE leader.

Hon. Leader Shri P. Kolandaivelu made a reference to the suicide of 17 LTTE militants after consuming cyanide. How did these 17 LTTE militants get this cyanide? Who gave it to them? As far as I know and as far as I learnt it from certain sources, an LTTE Commando secured permission to see the 17 militants in captivity. That person carried an errand from the cadre Supremo that they should not attempt to escape and must commit suicide after consuming the cyanide which he had brought to them. This is the information I have. I do not know whether the hon. Member Shri Kolandaivelu is aware of it or not. But that is the simple truth.

The hon. Member Kolandaivelu is harping on the slogan 'Tamil, Tamil, Tamil. We are all Tamilians. I am also Tamilian. But that is not the only reason why we intervened in Sri Lanka.

Many countries in the world are Buddhist, Burma, Thailand, Japan and China and many other countries are Buddhist countries. If we move to protect Tamilians in Sri Lanka just because we are also Tamilians then we have to face the risk of an invasion from these countries on the pretext that Buddhism is in danger in India. Hon. Shri Kolandaivelu must understand this.

The same hon. Member charged the IPKF with murdering innocent Tamils. What is this IPKF? IPKF is a part of our armed forces. Our armed forces play the vital role of protecting the sovereignty, integrity and unity of our country and our democratic ideals too. More than 250 persons belonging to the IPKF have been killed in the operations. Nobody made a mention about the

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

loss to the Indian army which is burdened with the security of our country. I pay homage to the dead and sympathise with the injured in the operations. The Indian army is responsible for maintaining our territorial integrity. We are physically safe and we are able to discuss matters in this august House only because of this army whose morale is always high. Many of the dead from the IPKF side include Tamilians, Telugus and people from other parts of the country. A soldier who belongs to a village near my constituency also fell fighting in Sri Lanka and his deadbody was brought to Vellore. He was married only some 3 months ago. There are many such cases. We must, therefore, instead of criticising the army operations in Sri Lanka, support them at this hour of trial.

The LTTE leader's objective is to create a separate Tamil Eelam. Knowing fully well that this objective could never be realised, some of the political elements in Tamil Nadu are gambling with the situation. For some time they support Prabhakaran and some times they support Seeri Sabaratnam and at other times TULF. They are trying to make political capital out of this situation. We should not be surprised when I say a time may come when the LTTE leader, in case he achieves his object of establishing a separate Tamil Eelam, may even attack Tamil Nadu. We must take serious view of it and stop these political leaders from pursuing this line.

The hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi arrived at this agreement after holding negotiations with all the parties concerned with the sole object of securing the interests of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

The same political elements whom I referred to earlier had been demanding for long that the army should be sent to the island to protect the Tamils. How can we send the army? We can send the army only under a specific agreement. We have at last sent the army to protect the interest of the Tamils. But instead of using the IPKF for their benefit, the LTTE have killed 250 soldiers of the IPKF.

Today, they talk of ceasefire. Who

started the fighting? The LTTE did. They should therefore stop the fighting. Ceasefire offer should come from their side.

The IPKF commander said that his forces would take only 2 days to capture Jaffna. But the IPKF had to suffer casualties of this magnitude simply because IPKF did not intend to kill innocent civilians whom the LTTE used as cover.

LTTE are not observing any established principles of waging a war. 13 of our parachuters were taken captive by LTTE in Kandasamy temple area. All the 13 men were murdered brutally. They were burnt alive. Even during the second world war, the prisoners of war were not treated in this brutal manner by England and its allies. Hon. Member Shri Kolandaivelu did not speak a word about this. LTTE did not consider the IPKF personnel as their brothers who had come to the island to help them. If hon. Members here continue to speak in this manner in support of LTTE that will only increase their extremist activities in Sri Lanka. In any member has supported the LTTE out of some emotional or sentimental consideration, he may give up his support to LTTE forthwith and welcome the accord signed by our hon. Prime Minister.

Government must deal with LTTE with utmost caution. The LTTE liquidated all their rivals. Not only that. These LTTE militants took asylum in Madras and indulged in atrocities. They looted banks. They violated the honour of womenfolk. They murdered people. They derailed trains. They had not even spared refugees from their own native island. These LTTE militants looted their homes, houses and plundered their jewellery. Hon. Member Shri P. Kolandaivelu is aware of all this. Hon. Chief Minister is also aware of all those. However, he had a kind heart. He had compassion for all. He also had compassion for this Prabhakaran. In order to help him, the Chief Minister recommended a solution to the problem to the Prime Minister. All were consulted and the accord was finalised.

The Prime Minister's agreement with the Sri Lanka Government is an historic one. When super powers are vying with each

other to establish their bases in Sri Lanka, the accord came in right time. We extended our help to Sri Lanka and Sri Lanka have assured us something on their part. It is an agreement for mutual assistance. We must, therefore, judge the accord in its right perspective.

Hon. Member Shri Kolandaivelu said that names of 3 members were recommended to the President JRJ for the interim council. In that case, the President had an option to choose any one. Why LTTE gave three names and thereafter took the job of choosing one name upon themselves. Did it not amount to dictating terms to a sovereign Government? The action of LTTE has no parallel even to Nazism and Facism. LTTE's attitude is not in tune with our objectives and ideals. The hon. Prime Minister gave a golden opportunity to the LTTE leader Prabhakaran to become the Chief Minister of the proposed province of the East and Northern parts of Sri Lanka. Perhaps he lacked the maturity to cash in on the opportunity given. He had jeopardised the implementation of the accord and, thus, failed to reap the benefits of the accord. He was holding negotiations with our High Commissioner in Colombo and meanwhile was preparing for a war on the IPKF. He booby-trapped the whole of Jaffna.

Now, they are asking for a ceasefire. How to stop the fighting? Who should stop the fighting? The persons who started the fighting should stop it first. The persons who had agreed to the accord must surrender the arms under the accord. LTTE has heaped a great insult upon this great nation. I, therefore, appeal to all the members here not to espouse the cause of such an organisation.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Sir, will the reply be tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes. We will continue the debate tomorrow. Today, after Shri Soz, finishes, we will adjourn.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Let me take advantage of these few minutes today. Then, tomorrow I will continue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No please. You try to finish it by 6 O' clock.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, we hail this accord. I and my party feel that there was no alternative before the Government of India than to sign this accord with Sri Lanka. Our able Foreign Minister was very happy on the eve of signing this accord and he stated that it should not be called an accord, it should be called an agreement. Whether it is an agreement or an accord, he knows better and we have accepted it as an agreement.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Anyway, it is a discord now!

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : At that time we hailed this agreement and congratulated our Prime Minister. Even now, we feel that the agreement was the only course before the Government of India. But the subsequent events have shown some weaknesses in the agreement itself. Though I will not say just as Shri Shahabuddin has said that there is war in Sri Lanka, the dimensions of violence in Sri Lanka pose a very great problem. It may not be a war between India and the militants in Sri Lanka. But the dimensions of the violence have a rich potential of another Vietnam in Asia. Therefore, I have several questions in my mind. When our friend Shri Natwar Singh will reply to the debate tomorrow, he may kindly answer these questions. I agree that the agreement was the only course before the Government of India and difficulties have cropped up subsequently only at the implementation stage. But this poses many problems. Was it necessary for Government of India to enter into an agreement or accord? Incidentally, he may also enlighten me tomorrow about the difference between an agreement and an accord. Now, I again ask whether it was necessary for the Government of India to sign an agreement with the Sri Lankan Government directly. Would it not have been possible to see that an agreement or an accord was reached between the militant like the LTTE and others and the Government of Sri Lanka?

But we tried at that time to find out as to what were the difficulties. At least Parliament was not taken into confidence on that score. Of course, when the Government of India came forward for an Accord, we found that would mark an end to the violence in Sri Lanka. Since the objectives of the Accord—now it is Agreement as per

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

this publication—appeared, I accept them as very laudable things because Government of India, through this Parliament, respected to preserve the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity of Sri Lanka. That was very important because some people are trying to misinterpret it. In a way, this Agreement was in my opinion unprecedented. It has no parallel in the world. Since there was some doubt in the minds of people outside India, it was good to have cleared in the very objectives that India would respect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of Sri Lanka. These are all valuable objectives. But still the question remains—Agreement is all right, its objectives are all right, I do not find any lacuna so far as the wording of the Agreement is concerned—why was it necessary for the Government of India to enter into a direct Agreement with Sri Lankan Government and not organise, I will not say truce, I will say peace between the Tamil militants and the Sri Lankan Government? At least I want to be enlightened on this by the hon. Minister. We were told at that time, as hon. Minister will bear me out—and the Parliament was given an impression that LTTE had accepted the Agreement. Prabhakaran and a few individuals matter in history. Rather, individuals make history. But sometimes, there is a sweep of history where individuals do not matter. The Accord between the Government of India and Sri Lankan Government was hailed throughout the world. The Prime Minister of India Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Jayewardene are being recommended for an award of Nobel Prize meant for peace. Such is the value of this Accord. It was accepted throughout the world. So Prabhakaran does matter in the broad sweep of development in the sub-continent. But an impression was created that LTTE had accepted the Accord. If LTTE had accepted the Accord

that would not mean that Prabhakaran is too strong. You see the other names of LTTE individually. Why was it necessary to give an impression to the Parliament that LTTE had accepted the Accord in letter and spirit?

Now, pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement, Indian Peace-Keeping Force (IPKF) in Sri Lanka is in direct conflict with the LTTE—the kind of violence that is prevailing in Sri Lanka, how innocent people, militants, youngmen were got killed. I must agree with Mr. Indrajit Gupta who paid a tribute to our IPKF there in Sri Lanka. They did a very difficult job. They used force when it was absolutely necessary. I agree with him there. But, then their job was so difficult that they have to kill people who are innocent sometimes. And this drama of conflict between the Indian force and the LTTE militants—God forbid me—continued, then there is no guarantee that it will stop, because LTTE is involved in a drama of guerilla tactics. And in guerilla warfare and guerilla tactics, it is the practice, it is the history of warfare that it is a prolonged affair. So, what will happen—this is the question I put to the hon. Minister—if IPKF is involved in a long-drawn struggle to restore peace in Sri Lanka? While the Sri Lankan Army will be in the barracks or doing other normal jobs and their Government will be in its seat of power, IPKF will continue to be in conflict with members of the LTTE.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Soz, you can continue tomorrow, if you want. The House now stands adjourned.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 11, 1987/Kartik 20, 1909 (Saka).*