

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are paying royalty to other oil producing States and if so, what are the details thereof;

(d) what are the norms adopted for giving such royalties; and

(e) whether Government are paying any royalty to Tamil Nadu and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b) The Cauvery Basin is still under exploration and its hydrocarbon potential will be known only after the basin is fully explored. However, these prospects, namely, Narimanam, Bhuvanagiri and Kovilkallapal have been put on Early Production System and the present average daily rate of production of oil and gas sales is 190 tonnes and 12,000 cubic metres respectively.

(c) and (d) The royalty is paid by the producing company and not by the Central Government. Its payment is governed by the provisions of Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 and the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959 under which royalty is payable to the Central Government when crude oil and natural gas are produced from the offshore areas and to the concerned State Government when the production is from the land vested in that State. The present rate of royalty is Rs. 192 per metric tonne on crude oil and 10 per cent of the value of natural gas obtained at the well head.

(e) In the year 1985-86 to 1987-88 ONGC paid Rs. 0.35 crores as royalty to the Government of Tamil Nadu for onshore production of crude oil.

Employment in the cement factories in Madhya Pradesh

1559. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased

to refer to the answer to Starred Question 391 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th August, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at least one member from each of the families that were displaced in large number from Mandhar, Navagaon and AKALTARA in Madhya Pradesh for the construction of cement factories of the Cement Corporation of India and others at these places, has been, as per the declared Government policy, provided employment in these factories;

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of displaced persons, particularly those belonging to Adivasi, Harijan and backward classes are facing a lot of difficulties for want of employment and in spite of repeated representations, they are not getting employment in these factories; and

(d) if so, what action is being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) It has not been possible to provide employment to at least one member from each of the families of land oustees in the three cement factories at Mandhar, Navagaon and Akaltara run by the Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI).

(b) The main reasons are:

(i) Non-availability of vacancies;

(ii) The candidates not meeting the prescribed specification and fulfilling the criteria laid down for selection for a particular post.

(c) and (d) The Cement Corporation of India Ltd. follows the Government directives in the matter of recruitment of SC and ST. The present status of employment of land oustees and SC/ST in

the three units of employment of land
oustees and SC/ST in the three units of

CCI located in the State of Madhya Pra-
des is as follows:—

Name of the Unit	Total Wage Board wor- kers	Land Ousteers	SC	ST
Mandhar	704	84	119	47
Nayagaon	486	80	65	55
Akaltara	470	115	57	48

Distribution of electricity

1560. SHRI M. VINCENT: Will the
Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are norms in the dis-
tribution of Electricity to treat certain
poverty stricken and downtrodden areas
as punishment areas, thereby prohibiting
new electricity connections;

(b) whether Government are aware that
certain declared Industrially Backward
areas in Tamil Nadu State have been
classified as punishment areas and discri-
minated while providing new electricity
connections;

(c) whether Government are aware that
Lounjipuram Section of Tirunelveli Dis-
trict has been placed as punishment area
by the State;

(d) whether this classification is
authorised under the existing laws of the
country; and

(e) whether Central Government pro-
pose to issue instructions to the State
Government of Tamil Nadu to immedi-
ately withdraw the classification as punish-
ment area in order to safeguard the fun-
damental rights of the farmers, households
and the Industrialists of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP-
NATH RAI): (a) to (e) The informa-
tion is being collected and will be laid on
the Table of the House.

Stoppage of Conveyor belt in Dhori area of Central Coalfield India Ltd.

1561. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will
the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work
relating to completion of Conveyor belt
in Dhori area of Central Coalfield India
Limited has been stopped;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor
and how long it is likely to be taken to
complete the conveyor belt systems;

(c) how much amount has so far been
spent on Conveyor belt and how much
more amount is again required for this
purpose and what is the stipulated time
for completion of this system; and

(d) how much amount has been paid
to different contractors for transferring
coal due to non completion of this Con-
veyor belt system during the last one year
or from the target date of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K.
JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (c) There
is no belt conveyor system under construc-
tion in Dhori area of Central Coalfields
Ltd. A cross-country conveyor transport
system for transporting coal from Bokaro
colliery to Kargali Washery of Central
Coalfields Ltd. was however, commis-
sioned in September, 1986 at a cost of Rs.
3.82 crores against the projected cost of
Rs. 4.40 crores.