

6

Series, Vol. XXXI, No. 31

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Vaisakha 14, 1916 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



PARLIAMENT LIBRARY
No. 3
Date 7.9.95

(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 31 to 38)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 50.00

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI
PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND
THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

...

Wednesday, May 4, 1994/Vaisakha 14, 1916 (Saka)

...

Col/line

For

Read

47/4

SRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO

SRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO

141/3

DR. LAKSHINARAYAN PANDIT

DR. LAKSHINARAYAN PANDIT

220/2

Maharashtra

Maharashtra

269/10

(From below)

381/8

SRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY

SRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY

481/6

(From below)

PROF. RAM KAPSE

SRI RAM KAPSE

597/7

SRI MATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA

SRI MATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA

CONTENTS

[[Tenth Series, Vol.XXXI, Ninth Session, 1915-1916(Saka)]
No. 31, Wednesday, May 4, 1994/Vaisakha 14, 1916 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	1-46
Starred Questions Nos. 541 to 544 and 547 to 549	
Written Answers to Questions:	47-654
Starred Questions Nos. 545, 546 and 550 to 560	
Unstarred Questions Nos. 6080 to 6104, 6106 to 6253 and 6255 to 6285	
Papers Laid on the Table	654
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Thirty-first Report- Presented	654-655
Matters Under Rule 377	655-663
(i) Need to provide electricity to Visweswariah Iron and Steel Plant at concessional rate and also exempt it from payment of arrears in respect of electricity bills	
Shri K.G. Shivappa	655-656
(ii) Need to convert narrow gauge railway line from Naupada to Gunupur in Orissa to broad gauge and extend it upto Rayagada	
Shri Gopi Nath Gajapathi	656-657

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

- (iii) Need for financial assistance to Rayachoty Rural Electric Supply Cooperatives Society Limited, Guddapah district, Andhra Pradesh

Shri A. Prathap Sai

657-658

- (iv) Need to determine the status of refugees from erstwhile East Bengal, who are at present settled in various parts of the country

Shri Manoranjan Bhakta

658-659

- (v) Need to revise recruitment rules of Post and Telegraph Department

Dr. K.D. Jeswani

659-660

- (vi) Need to formulate a Central Scheme to cope with acute drinking water problem in Saurashtra-Kutch region of Gujarat

Shri Chandresh Patel

660-661

- (vii) Need to Declare Palani in Dindigul Anna district on Tamil Nadu as a tourist centre

Shri P. Kumarasamy

661-662

- (viii) Need for construction of Pucca bridges on Gautami and Vaineteya-Godavari rivers at Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh

Shri G.M.C Balayogi

662-663

Finance Bill, 1994

663

Motion to consider

Shri Manmohan Singh

667-673

Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat

684-699

Dr. Debi Prosad Pal

712-723

Shri Mohan Sing (Deoria)

723-732

Shri Amal Datta

732-744

Shri K. T. Vandayar

745-748

(iii)	COLUMNS
Dr. Mumtaz Ansari	748-753
Shri Harin Pathak	754-755 757-762
Maj. Gen. R.G. Williams	764-769
Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaish	769-773
Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari	774-777
Shri R. Jeevarathinam	778-787
Re: Election Results in South Africa	675-683
Statement by Minister	699-701
Unmanned level crossing accident involving 7424 Narayanadri Express and a tractor trailer on the Bibinagar- Nadikude BG Single Line Section of South Central Railway on 2 May, 1994	
Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	699-701
Re: Statement by Minister of Railways on unattended level crossing accident involving 7424 Narayandri Express and a tractor trailer on the Biginaggar - Nedikude BC Single Line Section of South Central Railway on May 2, 1994	701-712
Statement By Prime Minister	755-757
Launch of Augmented Satellites Launch Vehicle - D4 (ASLV-D4)	
Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	755-757

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 4, 1994/ Vaisakha 14,
1916 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Industries by NRIs

*541. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH :
DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals re-
ceived by the Government from the
Non-resident Indians (NRIs) for setting
up of various industries in India during
the last two years;

(b) the number of proposals out of
them cleared by the Government, sec-
tor-wise;

(c) the quantum of foreign ex-
change involved therein;

(d) the number of the industries in
which production has started;

(e) if not, the time by which it is
likely to start;

(f) whether the Government pro-
pose to set up such industries in
Haryana also during the current financial
year; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-
MENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUS-
TRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a)
to (c). 330 proposals out of 352 which
were received by the Government in
1992 and 1993 have been approved.
These involve foreign exchange of Rs.
2031.50 crores in various sectors like
hotel, newsprint, computer software, tex-
tiles, food processing, electronics.

(d) and (e). Such details are not
maintained by the Central Government.

(f) and (g). Government do not
normally set up industries directly but
encourage and facilitate their being set
up.

[Translation]

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon.

Minister is not satisfactory and it seems that the Government does not have any control on these industries and the entrepreneurs. In reply to part (d) of the question, the hon. Minister has stated that the Government does not keep the details of the industries who have started production. My submission is that there is a large flow of foreign capital in our country and it is like a whiff of fresh air. I wish it to be pleasant for our countrymen and may help in dispelling their doubts. If full data regarding production is not available, then the Government should see to it that the farmers get the full benefits of the agro based industries, such as food processing. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question.

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH : Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister through you about the Government policy on the net profit that will accrue to them. The Government should make it clear whether that will be utilised for expansion of that industry or for setting up of any subsidiary industry ?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has said that the Government does not have the details. It is an important issue. The Government has announced a new policy for promoting the investment of foreign capital. NRIs are also included among the foreign investors. The decision regarding the location of industry is not taken at the time of granting permission by the Government of India. The entrepreneurs approach the State Government for land and electricity etc. Then it is the responsibility of the State Government to maintain the accounts

and also whether that proposal has been followed up or not. The implementation of the proposals also depends on how much the State attract them. Where an industry is set up by an NRI, it is the State Government that keeps the details of the actual investment. It depends on the NRIs whether they implement the dividend balance policy or some other policy.

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH : Nothing has been said about the net profit issue raised by me. A clarification should be given in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : She is saying that there is no question of profit when it has not been set up till date.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : I have said that it depends on the NRIs, where they set it up. They are given permission when they approach the Government. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Do not reply to interruptions.

[Translation]

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH : My second question is about Haryana. Many schemes are being launched in Haryana. The Government of Haryana is giving some concessions to set up industries there. My constituency, Bhiwani is a major centre of textiles but it is a backward district. Whether the Government would direct the NRIs to set up industries in backward areas so that it can be developed and the people there can get employment?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr.

Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is aware of the facilities given by the Central Government. Even then, I would like to inform him that in 35 priority industries, which are given at annexure three, whereas the other foreign investors can invest on 51 per cent automatic share basis, the NRIs are given the liberty to invest on the basis of 100 per cent equity share. Besides, the State Government gives subsidy in the budget for general industrialisation. As far as Haryana is concerned, there are four backward districts, i.e., Bhiwani, Hissar, Jind and Mohedragarh. The Government does not have a separate policy for these backward districts. There is the scheme of growth centre for backward districts but for foreign capital, there is nothing separate. The Government of Haryana has made some efforts and it has also taken some laudable steps. The NRIs have been given exclusive facilities. Land has been reserved in industrial areas. I would like to submit this much only about the facilities that Proposals received by the Government of Haryana from NRIs for setting up industries in Haryana during the last two years are 52, proposals approved by the Government of Haryana are 65; sectorwise

[Translation]

If the hon. Member desires some more details I can provide it. There are three proposals with regard to agro based industries (Interruptions)

[English]

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, one study which was con-

ducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research had revealed a very startling figure that the total NRI investment in comparison to foreign investment is declining very rapidly and in the year 1991, it has touched an all time low, that is, 3.69 per cent, during the year 1992, it was 11.55 per cent and in the period between January and May, 1993, it was 5.29 per cent in comparison to the year 1987 in which it had recorded 19.29 per cent.

So I would like to know what are the inhibiting factors, what steps are being taken by the Government of India in order to remove all these inhibiting factors and what motivating factors are going to be taken by the Central Government in order to attract more and more NRI investments in the industries of the country.

Secondly, Sir, out of the 330 proposals which had been approved by the Central Government(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You would not get a clear reply. Now, I am not allowing.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing. The Minister may reply to the first part of his question and not the second part.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : What do you want to ask ? Whether you want to ask about the infrastructure or

* Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed only one part. What are they going to do to get more investment?(Interruptions)

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : I seek your protection: (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I strictly warn the Members from Bihar to keep quiet please.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : I am going to tell. Why do you become so impatient? Please listen(Interruptions)
.... Mr. Speaker Sir, the intention of the hon. Member seems to be

MR. SPEAKER : I am putting up the question before you. What steps are you going to take to encourage more investment ?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : I would like to submit that the investment by NRIs is good and it is not disappointing. The total expected investment is of Rs. 5430-40 crore and it is also expected that the foreign direct investment could be of 13,276 crore rupees. Only Rs. 2038 crore has been sanctioned as yet and I would also like to submit that it is good. The foreign investment, including RBI is Rs. 13,490 crores whereas that of NRIs including RBI is Rs. 5,834 crore which is not bad, as they are professing it to be.

The hon. Members want to know as to what has been done for providing infrastructure there. It was his second question. In this connection, I would like

to submit that it has been the thrust of the Central Government as to how the infrastructure industries can be made strong. The infrastructure industries like that of power, steel, petroleum etc. need to be developed more and NRIs should invest in them. The Government is aware of it. The plan outlay for development in the areas has been increased this year.

Earlier, these areas were kept reserved for public sector but more private investments are also invited in this area. Now, the NRIs can also invest in these areas with the permission of the Government and no ban would be imposed on it.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Is it correct that some NRI organisations have requested for the facilities of dual citizenship as several other countries like China, South Korea and Taiwan have done ? There the non-resident citizens have been given dual citizenship, which has encouraged and promoted investment.

MR. SPEAKER : Has it really come out of this question ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : He knows the answer.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : No Sir, it is concerned with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to

know from the hon. Minister if the NRIs have been encouraged to set up industries in the most backward area, i.e. eastern Uttar Pradesh, which includes Mirzapur and Sonbhadra, where the coal, electricity and land are in abundance.

SHAMIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker Sir, I have the Statewise list of number of proposals of NRIs plus approved export oriented units but I cannot give the districtwise details. Since it is a long list, if you wish, I can send it to the hon. Member. He asked about Uttar Pradesh, which is there in it. During 1992, there were 15 in it and during 1993 only 4 were there, only this much data is with me*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Mr. Speaker Sir, the Hon. Member who raised the question has asked about the number of proposals, received during the past two years by the Government from the NRIs to set up various industries in our country but the hon. Minister has given the reply taking into consideration the years 1992 and 1993. 352 proposals have been received out of which 330 proposals have been approved. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you about the nature of the proposals accepted and the number of Indian people who will get employment through the industries likely to be set up by the NRIs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER.: You can send it in writing please.

[Translation]

Small Scale Industrial Sector

*542. **SHRI LALL BABU RAI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy changes effected by the Government in small scale industrial sector consequent upon the liberalised licencing policy;

(b) whether the Government have done away with trade licences in small scale industrial units so that these units may sell their products ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No trade licences have been in vogue in the small scale industries sector for selling their products.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

(a) Consequent upon the liberalisation of the industrial licensing policy, a comprehensive statement on policy measures for small scale industries was announced on August 6, 1991. This statement was laid in both Houses of Parliament.

The new policy measures for the small scale sector continued many of the policies followed earlier for this sector. They include priority sector credit lending to small scale industries, Excise Duty Exemption Scheme for small industries, reservation of products for exclusive production in the small scale sector and purchase and price preference to products manufactured in the small scale sector.

Several new policy measures have been taken for the small scale sector in response to the new and liberalised economic environment. these measures are summarised as follows :-

1. The investment limits in plant and machinery for small scale industries was raised from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs. In case of ancillary industrial undertakings the limit was raised from Rs. 45 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs. A new category of export oriented small scale unit has been introduced whose investment limit is Rs. 75 lakhs and which is defined as a unit exporting not less than 30% of its production.

2. The locational criteria for defining various categories of small scale industries has been discontinued.

3. Industry related Small Scale Service and Business Enterprises with investment in fixed assets excluding land and building upto Rs. 5 lakhs have been granted status equivalent to small scale industry.

4. An Act, namely, the Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Act, has been promulgated in April, 1993 to ensure prompt payment of small

industries' bills.

5. A new scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development including technological back-up service has been introduced for small scale industries in the rural and backward areas.

6. To promote greater integration between small and large scale industries and to promote capital flows to the SSI sector, equity participation upto 24% has been allowed by other industrial undertakings in the small scale units.

7. Small Scale units with fund based working capital requirements upto Rs. One crore are eligible for obtaining working capital on normative basis computed on the basis of minimum of 20% of projected annual turnover for new as well as existing units.

8. Commercial banks shall be the principal financing agency for credit lending to SSI in 62 districts having concentration of SSI units. The banks will be responsible to meet the working capital and term loan requirements of all the new SSI units which can be financed under the single window scheme. In the other 23 districts with SSI concentration, the State Financial Corporations will be the principal financing agency.

9. A new scheme has been introduced in March, 1994 to provide financial incentives to SSI units who obtain ISO-9000 series certification. The scheme envisages reimbursement of charges of acquiring the quality certification to the extent of 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 75,000/-.

10. A new scheme, namely, the Prime Ministers' Rozgar Yojana for edu-

cated un-employed youth has been implemented from 2nd October, 1993. The scheme envisages to create nearly 1.4 million employment opportunities by assisting creation of nearly 7 lakhs micro enterprises during the Eighth Five Year Period.

[Translation]

SHRI LALL BABU RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present policy of the Government has adversely affected the small scale industries of our country leading to their closure. The Government has given no incentives to the small scale industries. The hon. Minister was in favour of small scale industries because in India there is unemployment and there is availability of water resources but the Government is closing these small scale industries and inviting the multinational companies. These have been our traditional industries.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow all these things. You please come to the question now.

[Translation]

You are reading it out and speaking at length. Please come to your question.

SHRI LALL BABU RAI : I am asking the question. 28 per cent of our total exports are being produced by these small scale industries. Sir, I would like to ask through you, from the hon. Minister as what are the items, if any, reserved for production in the small scale industries sector by the Government.

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Yes, Sir. In the existing reservation policy we have reserved 836 items exclusively manufactured by the small scale sector. The hon. Member has said that the new economic policy has adversely affected the small scale sector. It is not true. If you see the industrial growth rate in the past three years, it shows that small scale industries have shown a growth rate higher than the manufacturing sector.

[Translation]

SHRI LALL BABU RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is whether the Government has reviewed the adverse effects visible in present policy on small scale industries? If so, what is the result of that review ?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Sir, we have reviewed it. We have appointed the Nayak Committee to go into the problems of the small scale sector. The Nayak Committee has recommended various measures to strengthen the small scale industries. The RBI has given guidelines to various commercial banks to strengthen its financial credit flow to these sectors.

SHRI P. C. CHACKO : I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that many of the concessions extended to the small scale industries as per the guidelines for the small scale industries, laid on the Table of the House, are being nullified or being taken away through the new taxes imposed in the recent Budget. Nearly

400 small scale industries were exempted totally from the excise net and this was one of the concessions extended to the small scale industries. Since the exemptions are being taken away totally - in the answer investment limit is taken as the criterion for small scale industries. Now it is turn over only and not investment limit. The duty is changed to ad-valorem so the benefit being enjoyed by the small scale industry so far is being totally nullified after the recent Budget. What steps the Government is going to take to redress the grievances of the small scale industries?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM We have received a lot of representations from various corners of the country. We have taken it to the Finance Minister and the Finance Minister has pronounced on the 25th April in the House many of the concessions to the small scale sector. I think a little more is there that we are taking to the Finance Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Mr Speaker, Sir, whether it is not a fact that the Ministry of Industries had sent to the Ministry of Finance some recommendations with regard to the small scale industries prior to Budget and no attention was paid to them while formulating the Budget.

MR SPEAKER Vajpayeeji, can such a question be asked?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE The hon Minister may say that every attention was paid to them.

MR SPEAKER But that is a Cabinet secret.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO) Do not tell what reply is to be given. You restrict yourself to your question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE But the hon Speaker is not allowing me to ask it. (Interruptions)

Mr Speaker, Sir, this question can be asked.

MR SPEAKER Ask it the other way.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Mr Speaker, Sir, a reference of the small scale industries related policy statement has been made in the reply. It is stated therein that the small scale industries will be exempted from the Excise duty but in the Budget presented here excise duty has been imposed even on the excise duty free small scale industries. Is not it a violation of the policy? Is not it a fact that the hon Finance Minister paid no heed, while formulating the Budget, on the recommendations made by the Ministry of Industries. As a result, the small scale industries are in crisis today. A belief is holding ground in the country that consequent upon the new economic reforms the small scale industries will not be able to stand on their own now.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the small scale industries have a great employment generation capacity and they contribute their mite in the export earnings also but the new economic policy goes totally against these industries. The hon Minister may tell us how far has the hon Finance

Minister conceded to his recommendations ?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : It is not correct to say that the Finance Minister has not listened to us. We have taken it up, he has listened to it and they have announced some concessions also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What is this ? This is not going to satisfy the House. Is it not a fact that there are some industries which were exempted ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : I can list out some of the industries which have been given concessions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But I can list out some of the industries which were denied concessions.

MR. SPEAKER : The gist of the question is : Is it a fact that because of the new taxations, the small scale industry is going to suffer and if it is so, are you going to rectify it ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : It has been represented to the Minister concerned and also represented to me by Members of the Congress Party specially. (Interruptions) We are taking adequate steps. Some concessions have been already announced. If there is anything more to be done, I am sure it will be done. I want to assure the House that there is no intention whatsoever of making the small scale industries suffer as a result of anything done in pursuance of the Budget. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You should be satisfied. You get a very positive reply. Now please do not complain unnecessarily.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : The small scale sector is under attack not only through this Budget but earlier also. When you say that there is no special concession from bank advances also, if any small scale unit takes a loan of more than Rs. 2 lakh, that unit has to pay the same rate of interest as a large scale unit. That is one.

Secondly, in terms of this Budget and an additional impost of Rs. 100 crore is expected from the small scale sector. I want the Prime Minister to deny that this Rs. 100 crore will not drive them out from competition. The theme is, we are equal to the multinational, therefore globalisation is there and that the small scale sector is equal to the Indian big industry and a level playing thing means that all will play the same taxes. That is the brunt of the Finance Bill.

I want the Prime Minister to assure that neither will the consumers suffer while buying from the small scale sector, nor will the small scale sector suffer because this will cut into their competitive sway. This is the question and that is the assurance I want.

MR. SPEAKER : that is the policy generally Governments follow.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : If you see the credit flow to the small and village industries(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is, are you going to balance the interest of

the small scale industries as well as the consumers ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Yes, Sir.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I could not understand the answer.

MR. SPEAKER : He says that your theory is good; he is going to act on it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government had on 6 August, 1991 pronounced a policy for assisting the small scale industries wherein a ten point programme was laid down. One of those point listed therein envisaged that these industries, particularly those located in large numbers, in the backward areas, where these have been set up will be paid special attention to and it was further said that attention will also be paid to the micro industries there one of which was the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana. But concrete results of these schemes are not forthcoming and the hon. Prime Minister once in a statement made before the House had said that he would one day call the Members of Parliament coming from the backward districts and talk to them. I am aware that he could not find time owing to his busy schedule.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The backward MPs (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : The MPs of the backward areas. You

may be one among them.... (*Interruptions*)..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am from Lucknow... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Will the hon. Prime Minister pay special attention to it so that the backward areas are developed and concrete steps taken to implement the scheme for the educated unemployed ?

[*English*]

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, on the second question I may volunteer one piece of information to the House. On the day the President gave his Address to us he had cited a figure of 2000 people having been already given loans. The number today exceeds 30,000. This is the position.

About the backward areas, I will see if I can have a meeting of the MPs as early as possible.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : For the tiny sector there is no policy. That is the reply.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, the small scale sector is very vital as far as the development of the backward areas is concerned. There was a scheme which was already announced and a statement was also given about the Integrated Infrastructural Development Scheme. That is for ensuring balanced development of the backward areas so that infrastructure is provided to the backward areas and small scale industries at least will go to these areas. Similarly, there is another scheme called the Growth Centre Scheme. It is also meant for the de-

velopment of the backward areas so that there is a balanced development. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the status of these two schemes which are specifically meant for attracting investment to the backward areas.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : The Integrated Infrastructural Development Scheme has been launched in March, 1994. The main objective is to set up about 50 IID Centres in rural and backward districts where adequate infrastructure will be created for small scale industrial units. Each Centre will cost about Rs. 5 crores and land is to be given by the State Government, Rs. 2 crore by the Central Government as a grant and Rs. 3 crore by SIDBI as loan.; So far, four projects have been approved till now. One is in Haryana, one is in Gujarat, one is in Karnataka and one is in Rajasthan. The money has been provided for this also.

Sir, as far as Growth Centre Scheme is concerned, I have to collect the information from my distinguished colleague who is looking after this subject and then I will pass it on to him.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned in his statement that Single Window Clearance has been introduced. But despite the tall claims by the hon. Minister, many of the States have not implemented this Single Window Clearance. As a result, the entrepreneur is to still rush from pillar to post for the clearance and the banks are also standing in the way of this clearance. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government proposes to take where the Single Window Clearance has not been implemented by

the State Government.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : So far as this aspect is concerned, we convened a meeting of all State Industries Ministers in Delhi and all the Ministers have agreed to have a Single Window Scheme. Some of the States have already started implementing this scheme. As far as the Government of India is concerned, there are four or five Ministries involved in this. They are : Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Labour. As far as Government of India is concerned, we have followed the recommendations which have been made in the Ministry of Industries Conference.

'Waste Management' System

*543. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have undertaken any study on 'Waste Management' system in the country;

(b) if so, the initiatives taken and schemes formulated by the Union Government for recycling of wastes and disposable materials;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to re-open the Waste Incineration-cum-Power Generation Plant located at Timarpur, Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AG-

RICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) It is the responsibility of the State Government and Urban local bodies to plan, implement, operate and maintain the urban sanitation including solid waste management systems. The Central Ministry of Environment and Forests have given financial assistance to various Municipal Corporations for carrying out survey of generation and disposal of wastes in select cities.

(b) For utilisation of 25% or more quantities of fly ash and phospogypsum for recycling and re-use in production of materials, there is exemption of excise duty. Exemption of the custom duty on the import of equipment, machinery and capital goods required for the production of building materials using fly ash, phospogypsum has also been provided. The Thermal Power Plants have also been directed to prepare time bound plans for fly ash utilisation.

Taking into consideration the environmental control and energy recovery aspects, various schemes have been formulated and are in operation for recycling of wastes and disposable materials. The Ganga Action Plan, Yamuna Action Plan and National River Action Plan have been formulated under the Ministry of Environment and Forests for treatment of sewage of various cities before their discharge into main water streams. Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has initiated a programme on development of high rate biomethanation processes from urban, municipal and industrial wastes with

UNDP/GEF assistance.

(c) and (d). No Sir, However, possibilities of alternative uses of the assets are being explored since the plant as installed could not give desired results due to very poor quality/low calorific value of existing garbage.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the solid waste problem is tremendously increasing in the cities of the country. Particularly the mosquito menace is a very big problem. Large heaps of garbage are also formed abundantly in many cities. The question which I asked from the hon. Minister is whether any study or survey has been undertaken. The unfortunate thing is that proper research also is not made. There was a project in Delhi which is called 'Timarpur Project'. This project was started in 1984. Unfortunately, because of the calorific value, the project has been closed. The calorific value required for this project is 1,400, whereas it is 1,600 to 800. So, I would like to know whether any technical modification has to be made to that project and, if so, will it be implemented. There are charcoal projects under the Science & Technology Department of the Union Government. Particularly this project was implemented in Bombay and has given very good result. I would like to know whether such charcoal projects will be implemented in metropolitan cities like Hyderabad, Calcutta and Madras also.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, as regards the first part of the hon. Member's supplementary, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, which is the nodal Ministry for waste management in the urban areas in the country, has a scheme for aiding the municipalities for

comprehensive survey of the production, collection and management of waste. Under this scheme, several cities have been aided for conducting the surveys, and the surveys are in progress. Some of the projects are already on stream.

As regards the Timarpur Project of Delhi, it is true that a Rs. 20 crore project was implemented by my Ministry in the early 1990s, with the aid of DANIDA. But, unfortunately, the project did not fructify in technical terms because the garbage which was available as raw material, had much less calorific value than was originally envisaged. So, there was a litigation. We fought the firm in court. It went to arbitration in a London court. But unfortunately, the arbitrators have decided against us. Our stand was that the collaborators of the project had already seen the waste and had taken the quality of the waste into consideration in the designing of the project. But the arbitrator gave the verdict that it is our duty to find the appropriate quality waste and give it as raw material. Now as per the decision of the Cabinet, plant stands closed. Our directions are that we should find ways to utilise these assets better. We have put advertisements in the newspapers, inviting consultants, technologists and entrepreneurs for suggestions on utilising this plant worth about Rs. 20 crore. We are receiving the suggestions. There are various methods of utilising this plant, by upgrading the garbage or by utilising better technology. As soon as these proposals are assessed, we shall take a quick decision and it shall be our endeavour to see that this asset is optimally utilised.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU :
Sir, the Minister may reply about the

charcoal project which was taken up at Bombay.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, probably the hon. Member is referring to a proposal which has been mooted and is under implementation by the Department of Science and Technology in Bombay under the name of Shri Gowrikar who was the Secretary of that Ministry. A pilot plant has been set up for two tonnes per hour. Even this project is under assessment mainly because of the different qualities of waste that is available. It is related to the type of waste collection, what is segregated and what is eventually fed to the plant. The pilot plant has proved its technical efficacy to produce fuel pellets out of garbage. As production capacity of 80 tonne fuel pellets per day has been established. As soon as the assessment is complete, we shall put the project fully on stream and this can probably be a model for other pelletization plants linked to garbage disposal in other cities of our country.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU :
Sir, on the one hand high cost is involved in the generation of electricity and on the other hand the rural electrification programme is also vastly needed. There is lot of crop residue available in the country. A lot of agricultural residue is available in this country. 370 tonnes of agro waste is available in this country like a lot of cotton stocks, jute and maize etc. which are abundantly available in the rural areas. My second supplementary to the hon. Minister is that by using this material whether the Ministry will make any rural electrification projects in the rural areas of the country? If the research is made properly, I hope economically, the electrification

projects may also be implemented.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The hon. Member is entirely correct in that we have tremendous resources in agricultural residues and agro industrial wastes which are available in our country. Something like 320 million tonnes of crop residues, and 50 million tonnes of agro industrial waste per year are available. Roughly 30 per cent of this resource is now wasted, incinerated in the fields or sub-optimally utilised. We could theoretically generate about 17,000 M.W. of renewable energy from this resource.

The Ministry, of course, has a very ambitious programme. In fact our traditional bio-gas programme is an effort to utilise the use of animal waste in the rural areas in household cooking purposes. We also have a bio-gassification programme. Already 10 M.W. of electricity is being generated through 1,400 bio-gassification plants in this country. The technology is under development. We have launched a biomass programme.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, the question is about agricultural waste.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, I am restricting the answer. We have launched the biomass briquetting programme from agricultural waste which will, hopefully, replace one million tonnes of coal a year. We have sugar co-generation programme from bagasse. We have a series of programmes and Government is very much on focus for utilising this resource.

SHRI K.M. MATHEW : Sir, the question is on the study of waste management and it includes agricultural waste, industrial waste and any other

kind of waste. Now there is plenty of agricultural waste in the country, perhaps, an immeasurably unlimited quantity of waste is there in the country. I would like to know from the Government, through you, Sir as to what are the schemes and programmes initiated, formulated and being implemented by the Government to generate energy from the agricultural waste in the country especially in Kerala and very specially in my own highly agricultural district of Idukki.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, I have already narrated in outline the major programmes under the auspices of this Ministry. They relate to bio-gassification, biomass briquetting and co-generation from sugar mills using bagasse. We have also news programmes which are in research and development stage such as production of ethanol from biomass which has been successfully implemented in other countries. A 10 MW Rice Straw Power Plant has already been commissioned in Punjab. There is no notable project in Kerala as such. The biomass is available in all the 430 districts and 6,00,000 villages in our country. We have an on-going programme and we have given the highest priority to this sector of renewable energy.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Sir, the waste is an international problem and it is not confined only to India. All countries have been trying to dispose of their waste including the radio active waste. My question is in two parts. The first part is, have there been any cases in the last two years when certain waste was to be imported into India for recycling from the United States of America ? If

so, what are the details and whether eventually this was imported because there were a lot of objections. Secondly, there have been reports that the United States of America and some European countries have been dumping their radio active waste on the high seas. So, has the Government of India taken up this issue at the international level so that it does not adversely affect our environment.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not about disposal. This is about utilising the waste.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, I will confine myself to answering the first part of the question. We have had some proposals from some Indians and foreigners about importing into India some biomass waste material which can be utilised for production of energy and for fertiliser. In view of the environmental hazards and in view of the fact that we already have sufficient biomass in the country to be utilised, we have not taken kindly to these proposals and we have not supported any of these initiatives.

Drug Policy

*544. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have finalised the review of various aspects/provisions of the Drug Policy, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the aspects which are still under examination; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be finalised and announced ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). The Review of the various aspects/provisions of the Drug Policy, 1986 is in the process of being finalised. After finalising the modifications needed in the existing provisions, announcement of the modified Drug Policy will be made.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have read the reply. I had hoped that the Government would give a satisfactory reply. 11 o'clock is the time fixed for the commencement of the Lok Sabha sittings but it appears from the reply that the Government has no fixed time schedule.

My question was whether the Government has reviewed the various aspects of the Drug Policy, 1986, and if so, the details of the aspects reviewed and if not, the time by which these aspects will be examined ?

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue is before the people since 1978, and since 1986 in particular. Approximately nine years have passed by. Every aspect was looked into not once but umpteen times and review is being made after taking every aspect into consideration viz. the reports of the Standing Committee, Ex-

perts Committee, the report of the Secretariat and the hon. Member will be furnished with the result thereof in near future.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not mentioned the time frame for doing it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it will take a month or two months or more. Whether the Government is aware that the prices of drugs are registering an increase because of delay in this regard and the people living below the poverty line are not able to buy those drugs and die as a result of want of drugs.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV : As I said, only 9 years have passed by and this problem will be solved in near future. The aspects the hon. Member has drawn our attention to are already in our mind and a decision will be taken only after keeping those aspects in mind.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to remind you that at the time when the Drug Policy was being debated in this House, I had raised the question that the Drug Policy of the Government of India is restricted to the Allopathic Drug Policy alone. At that time you too had asked the Government whether a new Drug Policy will be formulated, encompassing all the medicine systems including the indigenous medical systems like Ayurveda, Unani etc. ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : We are talking here about the new drug policy. We are not talking here about the new health policy.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : What is this ? Is it health policy ?

[Translation]

Do you mean to say that Ayurvedic drugs are no drugs. I had deliberately asked you a small question.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : What the matter relates to is the review of drug policy, 1986. It is the drug policy. The drug policy has a fairly limited scope. It namely concerns about prices, concerns about quality, about chemical units. However, in view of the direction of the Prime Minister, if I may say so, special reference and emphasis will be given to traditional systems of medicines in new drug policy like Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and so on and so forth.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Through you. I would like to ask from the Hon. Minister whether under the Drug policy, only allopathic drugs and in those too only chemicals, have been accepted. There is a separate chapter on chemicals in Ayurveda wherein it is stated- "Yadjara vyadhi vidhanti tatsabhyam hi rasayanam"-jara' old age, and all such medicines as cure old age and other maladies are called chemical

drugs. Keeping this in view, will you consider upon Ayurvedic drugs also while considering the matter from all aspects.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has just now given a reply to that. You did not, probably, listen to that in Hindi

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : I am not talking about all kinds of drugs. My submission is that he being the Minister of Chemicals, will he formulate any policy on Ayurvedic chemical systems as there is an independent mention of chemicals in Ayurveda; If so, by when and if not, the reasons therefore ?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : There is a lot of medical merit and clinical merit in Ayurvedic medicines. First, let me say, why I have raised that point of health policy and drug policy. It is because different Ministries look after this. For instance, Unani and other traditional systems of medicines are monitored by the Health Ministry while the drug policy, chemical unit is monitored by this Ministry.

However, as I say, Ayurvedic medicine is recognised not only in this country but in many other countries. We have exports of traditional systems of medicines worth more than Rs. 100 crores to countries which include Japan, Italy, U.K. and many other countries. This is being examined. Research and development is being done in traditional systems of medicines within the scope of books on Ayurveda and certain rigidity which is there.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : I would like to know

from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that recently the Drug Controller's office has permitted the manufacture and the selling of Depo Provera, an injectable hormonal contraceptive in India without mandatory clinical trial. I would like to know what this has to do with the review of Drug policy which allows liberalisation of imports. the review is still going on and if it is still going on, why is this kind of import of hazardous drug being allowed without the mandatory clinical trial ? Is this the meaning of liberalisation ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : It is entirely under the control of the Health Ministry. It does not relate to our Ministry. The drug controller is under the Health Ministry. His activities are under the health Ministry.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : He has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER : This from general to a specific. This is not relating to the general aspects of the policy; this is relating to one particular Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA : Mr. speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the drugs meant for production in large scale units are being produced by the big companies in small scale units so that they remain out of the purview of price control and this way, the Government is incurring the loss to the tune of crores of rupees ? 'Vikoryl' is one such drug being produced in the small scale sector in which the letter 'V' has been substituted by the letter 'W' causing a

loss of revenue of crores of rupees and the people of the country are getting this drug at higher prices. Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the big pharmaceutical companies are, thus, plundering the nation of crores of rupees and exploiting the people. A 10 tablet strip of Vikoryl cost Rs. 9 earlier and now same 'Vikoryl' strip is being sold at Rs. 12 to the people. Is the Government aware of this fraudulent change of nomenclature and does the Government intend to bring it under control ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is out of context, yet I will allow you.

Mr. Minister, if you have the information, you can reply to him.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, unfortunately, there are incidents of the type mentioned by the hon. Member in which the organized sector puts a small scale industry in its front to avoid price controls. While we support the small scale industry, the support cannot be at the cost of the interests of the consumers. Therefore, we will find ways and means in the review of the Drug Policy for correcting this type of malpractice.

Small Industry Development Organisation

*547. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to improve the working of Common Facility Centres, modernisation of Small Scale Units, their quality, mar-

keting and testing and also formulated schemes for entrepreneurial development under SIDO in Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Small Industries Service Institute located at Ludhiana (Under SIDO) serves the entrepreneurs of the UT of Chandigarh. In addition, assistance of common facilities modernisation, quality marketing and testing and entrepreneurial development programme is extended to the entrepreneurs of Chandigarh through the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation (CITCO) and Director of Industries.

(c) The expenditure of CITCO on account of common facility centre and quality marking centres during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 was Rs. 19.5 lacs, Rs. 21.5 lacs and Rs. 22.5 lacs respectively.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, we rightly talk of the imperatives of modernisation, of the need to step up R & D and of increasing production and productivity. But in Chandigarh, there seems to be a bias against industry itself. Even applications for addition of small loads to improve the working of the small scale units is frowned upon. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what guidelines or instructions, if any, have been issued to the Adminis-

tration that once industrial areas are set up in this city, which is an important city, they have to ensure that these applications are favourably processed ?

MR. SPEAKER : Well, I think it is too omnibus a question.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I mentioned only three things. One is, we want to emphasise upon production and productivity. Second is, even applications for small additional loads and applications for additional power supply, not for big units, but for small units, are not being encouraged.

MR. SPEAKER : If the Minister wants to reply, he can.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Sir, the industrial development is the primary responsibility of the State Government. If any specific problem pertaining to our Ministry is brought to our notice we will take it up with the Chandigarh Administration.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I am talking about a specific problem of small entrepreneurs, who with some research want to develop on their own. That would apply to other places also. If they want some improvement in the working of their factories that is not being encouraged. It means additional load but nothing is being done. Applications remain pending for ten years.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : There are various facilities in Chandigarh. There are various institutions which are facilitating the development and production of small scale industries. There are industrial development centres, quality marking centres (electrical) and multi

purpose industrial community centres.

These are the institutions which are helping production of the small scale industries.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : We are told that CITCO is in fact the agency which looks after the interests of the small entrepreneurs. CITCO is rather a sort of rival for the industry. They say they are in the commercial sector as such. My submission through you to the hon. Minister is that CITCO is not really the agency competent to undertake this work to develop the private sector there. Applications were made for plots. Money was got deposited, nothing has been done for ten years. What steps do you take to ensure that CITCO gives up that role and rather helps facilitate the industry there.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : We do not have SIDO activities in Chandigarh. We are facilitating the State Government through CITCO.

Passenger Aircraft

*548. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether China has expressed its willingness to collaborate with the National Aerospace Laboratory (NAL) for designing a 100-seater passenger aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether N.A.L. has agreed to accept the offer; and

(d) if so, the progress made to far

in materialising the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Chinese scientific delegation to India visited NAL in April, 1993. The delegation expressed their interest to collaborate with NAL for design of upto 100 seater passenger aircraft. The Chinese Aeronautical Establishment has invited a team from NAL to visit the Chinese aircraft establishments and to discuss about the possibilities of future cooperation in Aeronautics including the design of passenger aircraft.

(c) and (d). The Chinese proposal for cooperation in Aeronautics including R&D aspects of civilian aircrafts was welcomed and agreed in principle by NAL/CSIR. NAL has also accepted the Chinese invitation for a visit to China as an exploratory mission. The cooperation or collaboration, if any, will depend on the report/recommendation of the exploratory mission to China, which is yet to take place.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA : In this regard what are the reports that have been received by the Government of India ? If they have received any reports, how far they find them feasible economically for this exchange with the Chinese Government ? Does our Government think that these aircraft are competent enough to enter into the market ? I would like to know whether the Government thinks that they have found the best technology with the

Government of China. If so, is the Government thinking of encouraging the private sector participation in this area ?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : As I have submitted, it is only exploratory in nature. The mission is going on. We are talking and we are also sending our mission. Therefore it is in very early stage. So far no report has been submitted.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA : If the reports come are we encouraging the private sector in this regard ?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : All depends on the report. We will then only discuss about the private or public sector.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : As we know in any other sphere also for the underdeveloped region, the collaboration between India and China is becoming more and more important. Here is another opportunity which can be struck. In 1993 April when that delegation came, they gave us the invitation. Are we really seizing the opportunity because it is May 1994 and more than a year has elapsed ? I want to just enquire, when do you propose to send your mission.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister sounded very positive in his reply.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : He has not said how fast they are going to proceed on this matter. I consider this to be a very important matter. That is why I am asking this question.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI

As usual, fast

[Translation]

Joint Ventures

*549 SHRIMATI BHAVNA

CHIKHLIA

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of joint ventures proposals pending with the Union Government at present to set up new industrial units in the country State-wise

(b) the total amount involved in these proposals

(c) the number of persons likely to

get employment therefrom, and

(d) the total foreign exchange likely to be earned from these joint ventures?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) to (d) Receipt and consideration of foreign investment proposals is a continuing process. On 31st March 1994, 206 proposals involving about Rs 4,000 00 crores were pending consideration at various levels. Statewise break-up of these applications is laid on the Table of the House as Statement. Many proposals do not furnish employment data or the export earnings likely to be generated; therefore no centralised data in this regard are maintained.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State where Joint Venture are proposed to be located	No. of Projects
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	1
4.	Andaman and Nicobar	3
5.	Bihar	1
6.	Delhi	16
7.	Goa	2
8.	Gujarat	11
9.	Haryana	4
10.	Karnataka	12
11.	Kerala	1
12.	Maharashtra	45
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9

Sl. No.	State where Joint Venture are proposed to be located	No. of Projects
14.	Orissa	2
15.	Punjab	5
16.	Pondicherry	4
17.	Rajasthan	4
18.	Tamil Nadu	25
19.	Uttar Pradesh	9
20.	West Bengal	6
21.	Location not indicated	23
Total		206

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]***Indo-UN Pact on Technology**

*545 SHRI D VENKATESHWARA RAO Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether India and United Nations have signed an agreement recently for transfer of technology;

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to help India and the third world ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

National Renewal Fund

*546 SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government have constituted any authority to administer the National Renewal Fund, and,

(b) if so, the composition and term of reference of this authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) and (b) A high level Empowered Authority has been constituted to administer the National Renewal Fund under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Industrial Development and includes Secretaries of various departments other officials and non-official members. It considers cases for assistance from National Renewal Fund under various schemes and issues related to the Fund's operation

People below poverty Line

*550 SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the expert group set up to estimate the number of poor people in the country has suggested any guidelines or criteria for identifying such people

(b) if so the details of the criteria/guidelines so suggested,

(c) whether any assessment about the number of people living below poverty line as per 1991 census has been made and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The guidelines are as follows

(1) The Poverty Line recommended by the Task Force on projection of minimum needs and effective consumption demand, namely, a monthly per capita total expenditure of Rs. 49.09 (rural) and Rs. 56.64 (urban) at 1973-74 prices be adopted as the base line at all India level. This was anchored in the recommended per capita daily intake of 2400 calories per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per day in urban areas with reference to the consumption pattern as obtained in 1973-74. The Group has further recommended that these norms may be adopted uniformly for all States.

(2) State specific poverty line should be estimated as follows : The standardised commodity basket corresponding to the poverty line at the national level should be valued at the prices prevailing in each State in the base year, i.e. 1973-74. For updating poverty line to the current prices in a given year, a State-specific consumer price index is needed. For this purpose, the observed all-India consumption pattern of the 20 to 30 per cent of the population around the poverty line in 1973-74 should constitute the State-specific weight line diagram.

(3) It is necessary that the deflators chosen should satisfy three main requirements : (i) they should be State-specific, consistent with the adoption of State-specific base year prices. (ii) they should reflect, as closely as possible, prices relevant to the consumption baskets of those around the poverty line and (iii) the data base for the construc-

tion of the deflators should be periodically available, comparable across States, and consistent.

(4) The Group came to the conclusion that it would be most suitable to rely on the disaggregated commodity indices from Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) to update the rural poverty line and a simple average of suitably weighted commodity indices of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPIW) and Consumer Price Index on Urban Non-manual employees (CPINM) for updating the urban poverty line.

(5) Given the updated State-wise poverty lines and the corresponding size distribution of per capita consumption expenditure (PCCE) of NSS, the number of poor as a percentage of total population or the poverty ratio should be calculated separately for rural and urban areas for each State. The absolute number of poor in each State in rural and urban area should be calculated by applying the poverty ratio to the estimated population as given by the Registrar General of Census. The all-India (rural and urban) poverty ratio should be derived as a ratio of the aggregate number of State-wise poor persons to the total all-India (rural and urban) population. The implicit all-India poverty line may be worked out, given the all-India poverty ratio and the all-India distribution of population by expenditure classes obtained from the same NSS survey.

(6) The poverty line and poverty ratio in respect of States, where availability of adequate data is a constraint, may be assigned from neighbouring areas on the basis of consideration of physical contiguity of areas and similarity

of economic profile as indicated by other economic parameters.

(7) The NSS consumption surveys - which are carried out every 5 years yielding State level estimates of mean per capita total consumption expenditure and the size distribution of population around the mean, should be the basic source of information for estimating, on a quinquennial basis, the proportion of the population below the poverty line and poverty ratios following the recommended method should be worked out for the years 1977-78, 1983 and 1987-1988 and onwards, as and when the State-wise results of quinquennial NSS rounds of comprehensive household surveys are available.

(8) The Group favours exclusive reliance on the NSS data on household consumption expenditure (without any adjustment) for estimating the poverty ratio by States and in rural and urban areas.

(c) and (d). Data on Household Consumption Expenditure released by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) are the basis for estimating poverty. Census operation do not cover an assessment of poverty.

Industrial Development

*551. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) had been entrusted the task of making a study on the industrial development in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the steps taken by CSIR in that direction so far; and

(c) the details of the scientific research programmes undertaken by CSIR during the last three years and the results achieved there from ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Major R&D development programmes over the last three years have been undertaken mainly in the areas of Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Diagnostic Kits, Catalysts, Chemicals, Biotechnology, Leather, Equipment & Machinery and some other areas. As a result of these programmes, a number of know-how/technologies have been developed and released to the industry for commercial exploitation. Some of the major technologies developed in these areas with their usage and status are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

1. DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Know-how/Technology	Usage/Importance	Status
CENTCHROMAN Oral contraceptive	Novel drug molecule synthesised by CSIR. Multiple therapeutic activity : contraceptive, anti-breast cancer and osteoporosis & restenosis.	As contraceptive : manufactured and marketed by Hindustan Latex Ltd. and Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.. As osteoporosis agent : collaboration with Zymogenetics, USA for clinical trials. As breast cancer agent : Clinical Phase III trials are in progress.
RU-486 abortifacient	Monopoly of one MNC; Alternative to surgical termination of pregnancy; WHO requested CSIR for process development.	Novel, cost effective process developed and ready for commercialisation.
PENTAMIDINE Leishmaniasis treatment	For treatment of Kala Azar. Novel process route developed.	Licensed to CIPLA
ARTEETHER antimalarial	For treatment of cerebral malaria. Derived from plant artemisia annua grown in Kashmir.	Phase III clinical trials in progress; negotiations with Themis Pharmaceuticals Ltd. for commercialisation.
ROXYTHROMYCIN antibacterial	Semi synthetic antibiotic. novel cost-effective process developed.	Manufactured and marketed in India by Lupin Laboratories.

<i>Know-how/Technology</i>	<i>Usage/Importance</i>	<i>Status</i>
STREPTOKINASE thromolytic	Used for dissolving blood clots in CV disorders; first drug in India to use recombinant technique.	Licensed to Godrej Soaps Ltd. Clinical trials are to be taken up.
PICROLIV hepataprotective	Drug isolated by CSIR from indigenous plant <i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i> . Effective for liver disorders. Patented in India.	Final stage clinical trials in progress. Licensed to Duphar Interferan Ltd. for manufacturing and marketing.
2. DIAGNOSTIC KITS		
LEISHMANIASIS (Kala Azar) Diagnostic Kit	Available diagnostic kits require blood samples to be taken at mid night when the disease vector becomes most active. CSIR kit permits early and effective field diagnosis.	Licensed to Span Diagnostics Ltd.
BLOOD GLUCOSE SENSOR	A low cost quick method of estimating blood glucose level by individuals.	Licensed for manufacture to a small scale unit in Faridabad.
3. CATALYSTS		
HYDRODEWAXING CATALYST	Novel, first of its kind zeolite based catalyst for hydrodewaxing of heavy petroleum crudes to lighter fractions.	manufactured by United Catalyst (India) Ltd (UCIL); technology and catalyst exported to leading multinational in Holland.

<i>Know-how/Technology</i>	<i>Usage/Importance</i>	<i>Status</i>
Pt-Re REFORMING CATALYST	Used to improve octane number of gasoline and also in production of benzene & toluene. CSIR development puts India as one of four countries to manufacture it.	Produced by IPCL and in use at MRL & IPCL.
DIETHYL BENZENE CATALYST	A zeolite based first of its kind novel catalyst for conversion of ethylbenzene to p-diethylbenzene, a monopoly product of UDP.	Catalyst being used by Hindustan Polymers, Vishakhapatnam.
METHANOL TO FORMALDEHYDE CATALYST	Improved Iron-Molybdate (Fe-Mo) catalyst for conversion of methanol to formaldehyde; increase yield of formaldehyde by over 10%	Manufactured by International Catalysts Ltd., Pune and is in use in formaldehyde plant of Cibatul in Gujarat.
LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE (LAB)	A globally novel process, eliminates use of hazardous & corrosive catalysts like hydrofluoric acid.	pilot plant set up by Reliance Industries Ltd. to generate scale-up data for commercial plant.
ETHANOL DEHYDRATION CATALYST	A widely used catalyst for dehydration of ethanol to ethylene.	manufactured by Oxide India Ltd.
4. BIOTECHNOLOGY		
ENERGY EFFICIENT HIGH ALCOHOL YEAST STRAIN	Genetically modified osmotolerant & high alcohol tolerant yeast developed for alcohol from molasses,	Licensed for use in five distilleries of McDowell & Co. Ltd. Export potential for technology.

Status

Usage/Importance

Know-how/Technology

saves 0.6 kg of steam valued at around Re. 1 for distillation of 1 litre of alcohol.

BIOAVAILABILITY ENHANCER

An innovative mechanism to enhance the availability of the drug to the body particularly tried out in anti-TB drugs leading to dosage reduction by 50%. The molecule has been patented in India and abroad.

Cadila Labs Ltd., Ahmedabad to use bioavailability enhancer in their anti-TB drugs.

DNA FINGER PRINTING TECHNIQUE FOR FORENSIC APPLICATIONS, DIAGNOSIS OF GENETIC DISEASES ETC.

India, second country to have its own probe, based on enzyme derived from venom of banded krait - a poisonous Indian snake. Even a single body cell can establish the identity.

Used in the identification of assassins in the Rajiv Gandhi Assassination Case. A major centre being set up by Ministry of Home Affairs at Hyderabad for DNA finger printing.

MICROBIAL CLEAN UP OF OIL SPILLS

Bacterial cultures identified and isolated by CSIR from crude oil sludge, for degrading oil spills in sea water. A consortium of three organisms; (a) to emulsify the oil, (b) to break down the low carbon molecules. The microbial treatment follows with alkaliated sawdust which remove 90% of the oil spill. Total time of clean up only 48 hours.

large scale trials proposed. Holds tremendous international interest.

Know-how/Technology	Usage/Importance	Status
---------------------	------------------	--------

5. CLEANER TECHNOLOGIES FOR LEATHER SECTOR

CLARIZYME

Globally new invention. Enzymatic dehairing process totally eliminates polluting chemicals and reduces sulphide load in waste water.

Being implemented at Hearty Leather Co., Madras.

ALCROTAN AND ALUTAN

High performance mineral based syntans with partial or total chrome substitution. No equals in the world - reduces chromium load in tannery effluents considerably.

Chemicals manufactured and marketed by three firms. Potential for export of technology.

CHROME EXHAUST AIDS

Several chrome exhaust aids help improve the efficiency of the chrome tanning systems. Improvement is about 35% with reduction in chromium load in the effluents.

Marketed as Fufan, ATC-21, Protan-FL, Protan-CTA, CLEAR-TAN by several firms.

CHROME RECOVERY & REUSE

New process enables recovery of quality chromium which can be reused resulting in substantial savings. Eliminates/reduces the effluents.

Being implemented in five tanneries.

CARBON-DI-OXIDE DELIMING

CO₂ based deliming technology as an alternative to ammonium salts. Eliminates nitrogenous compounds in effluents and reduces BOD by 50%.

Being implemented in tannery of Tejoomats Ltd.

Know-how/Technology	Usage/Importance	Status
MECHANICAL DESALTING	Mechanical desalting of hides and skins, reduces chloride load in the soak effluent and thus reduces ground water pollution.	Being implemented at General and Industrial Leathers.
6. EQUIPMENT & MACHINERY		
10 TPD EFFICIENT OIL EXPELLER	Single pass, double chamber water cooled oil expeller gives 1.5-2% extra oil recovery and better quality of residual cake.	Licensed to HMT, Pinjore. A 50 TPD Expeller is under development.
1 TO 2.5 TFFB PALM OIL EXTRACTION PLANT	Appropriate for small sized plantations of upto 500 Ha, only larger sized plants of 50 T/Hr available abroad.	Plant set up at Palode and Pedavegi. Technology licensed to Godrej Soaps Ltd.
AUTO-EXHAUST CATALYTIC CONVERTOR	A cost-effective converter to reduce HC and CO from exhaust of auto vehicles using leaded gasoline, peculiar to India.	Collaboration with and license to BHEL to develop it further.
HEAVY DUTY HIGH SPEED INDUSTRIAL LEATHER STITCHING MACHINE	Replaces imported machine at half its cost.	Licensed to Zenith Machine Kraft Ltd.
TWO WHEELED WALKING TYPE POWER TILLER	12 HP tiller, eminently suited for small farm holdings especially in India where conventional tractors are uneconomical or difficult to use.	Licensed to Burdwan Farm House Equipment Ltd.

<i>Know-how/Technology</i>	<i>Usage/Importance</i>	<i>Status</i>
7. OTHERS		
TWO SEATER AIRCRAFT (HANSA)	First indigenously designed and developed all composite 2 seater aircraft best suited as trainer and for surveillance & aerial photography.	Flight tested in 1993 to be produced and marketed by Taneja Aerospace Ind. Ltd. by end of 1994.
POLYURETHANE WATER PROOFING SYSTEM	New polyurethane based two component water proofing system provides protection against water leakage/seepage. Ideally suited for terraces, bathrooms, non-potable water tanks etc.	manufactured and marketed by Dr. Beck & Co., Pune under the brand name of Beck-Bond.
DEASHING OF SUGAR CANE JUICE BY ELECTRODIALYSIS	Novel technique based on electro-dialysis of sugarcane juice to remove inorganic salts (called ash) which impede crystallisation of sugar and hence its yield and quality.	Commercial scale trials at Ponni Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. in Tamil Nadu would enable direct use of sugar syrup for bulk consumers.

Growth Centres

*552. SHRI SOBHANADREES WARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to speed up the implementation of growth centres to improve the non-farm employment opportunities in the wake of steady increase in the proportion of non-agricultural employment in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received suggestions from any agency/organisation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Under the growth centre scheme announced in 1988, it is proposed to develop 70 centres throughout the country. Steps are being taken to speed up the implementation of the growth centre scheme, which will give various benefits, including employment generation.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

National Capital Region Plan

*553. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA :
SHRI CHETAN P. CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Capital Region Plan has still remained a non-starter;

(b) if so, the main factors responsible for the same; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). The allocation of requisite resources has been a constraint. However, in the Eighth Five Year Plan, the N.C.R. Planning Board has an approved outlay of Rs. 200 crores as Central share in the State Sector on a matching basis which is a considerable step up compared to Rs. 35 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Development of Satellites

*554. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI :
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need of the indigenous development of satellite, in the country and to achieve self-sufficiency in the field of satellite launching technology;

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

(c) the time by which India is likely to achieve self-sufficiency in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Already, India has indigenously developed Indian National Satellite (INSAT) and Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) systems for operational use by the country, thus attaining self sufficiency in satellites and their utilisation. Work on further operational satellites, IRS-1C, IRS-1D, INSAT-2C, INSAT-2D and INSAT-2E is progressing well for ensuring continued availability of national services through IRS and INSAT satellite systems.

India has also indigenously developed technological capabilities to launch 1000 kg IRS class satellites through design, development and testing of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). With the operationalisation of PSLV in the next 2-3 years and the development and utilisation of Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) before the end of this century, India will be self sufficient in satellite launch vehicle technology as well.

Honey Bee Industry

*555. SHRI P. C. THOMAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted the Honey Bee Board;

(b) if so, whether this Board has

started functioning;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds allotted for rehabilitation of honey bee keepers so far; and

(e) the steps taken and incentives given to encourage the honey bee industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). A Bee keeping Development Board has been constituted under the Department of Agriculture and Coöperation vide Resolution No. 26-1/93-H.A. dated the 27th September, 1993. A copy of the Resolution constituting the Board and indicating the terms of reference is given in the enclosed statement. The Board has not yet started its functioning. The first meeting of the Board is proposed to be held on 16th May, 1994.

(d) As far as KVIC is concerned it has taken up rehabilitation programme by allocating Rs. 2 crores and has already sanctioned Rs. 50 lakhs as ad-hoc grant to rehabilitate beekeepers in Kerala and Kanyakumari Dist. of Tamil Nadu. Rs. 34.88 lakhs have already been released for establishing bee nurseries. A monitoring Committee has also been constituted to assess the losses caused by the disease and monitor the rehabilitation programme and watch the progress.

(e) The KVIC has arranged training camps to create awareness among the beekeepers about the disease and precautionary measures to be taken to

avoid complete destruction of the bee colonies due to disease.

Resolution

Statement

(To be published in the Gazette of India, Part-I, Section I).

F.No. 26-1/93-H.A.

Government of India

Ministry of Agriculture

(Department of Agriculture & Cooperation)

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi

Dated, the 27th September, 1993.

1. In order to promote and coordinate activities involved in beekeeping, provide directions and support to the agencies involved, and to the farmers and the beekeepers in promotion of the industry, the Government of India have decided to constitute a Beekeeping Development Board under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

2. The composition of the Board would be as under :-

(i)	Secretary (Agriculture and Cooperation)	Chairman
(ii)	Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing Industry or his representative	Member
(iii)	Secretary, Ministry of Commerce or his representative	Member
(iv)	Secretary, Ministry of Small Scale Industry or his representative.	Member
(v)	Director General, ICAR or his representative	Member
(vi)	Chairman, Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA)	Member
(vii)	Adviser (Agriculture), Planning Commission or his representative	Member
(viii)	Chairman, Khadi and Village Industries Commission.	Member
(ix)	Executive Director, National Horticulture Board	Member
(x)	Two representatives from State to be nominated by the Government of India	Member
(xi)	Two representatives of Bee keepers	Member

to be nominated by the Govt. of India

- | | | |
|--------|--|------------------|
| (xii) | Two representatives of the honey industry to be nominated by the Govt. of India. | Member |
| (xiii) | Representative of NABARD | Member |
| (xiv) | Horticulture Commissioner | Member Secretary |

3. The terms of reference of the Board would be as under :-

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. To coordinate, promote, sponsor and support research, extension and development programme in bee-keeping in the country as an essential input for agricultural production.</p> <p>2. To promote and assist in infrastructural development for post harvest handling, processing and marketing including export of honey and its products.</p> <p>3. To advise the Government on policy matters involved in promotion of beekeeping and related activities in the country.</p> <p>4. The tenure of the Board will be for three years and thereafter it will be reconstituted.</p> <p>5. The Board will work in unison with the other agencies viz. Ministry of small scale industry, Ministry of Food Processing Industry and Agricultural and Processed Food Exports Development Authority (APEDA)</p> | <p>6. The Government of India may make suitable changes in the composition and terms of reference etc. of the Board, if required.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">sd/-
(Dr. G.L. Kaul)
Horticulture Commissioner</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ORDER</p> <p>Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all State Governments, Administration of Union Territories and the Ministries of the Government of India, Planning Commission, Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat.</p> <p>2. Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sd/-
(Dr. G.L. Kaul)
Horticulture Commissioner</p> <p>To</p> <p>The General Manager
Government of India Press
Faridabad (Haryana)</p> |
|--|---|

Tiny Sector

*556. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN
OWAISI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since finalised a policy for the tiny sector;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the said policy is likely to be finalised/announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposed policy is under consultation with various Ministries/Departments, after which the policy will be finalised.

Fertilizers

*557. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) The quantity of chemical fertilizers likely to be imported during 1994-95;

(b) the reasons for not activating our own sick fertilizer plants to meet this

requirement; and

(c) the details of short term measures taken/proposed to be taken to revive sick fertilizer plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) : (a) Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), Muriate of Potash (MOP) and Jrea are the major fertilizers which are imported. DAP and MOP have been decontrolled and their imports decanalised. The likely volume of imports of these fertilizers during 1994-95 cannot be computed at present.

Imports of Urea are effected to bridge the gap between the demand and indigenous availability. It will not be in public interest to disclose in advance information regarding the likely quantum of Urea imports.

(b) Keeping in view the installed capacity and continuously low capacity utilisation of most of the fertilizer plants of the sick companies, namely, Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC), the import requirement of Urea cannot be met from the production of these plants. The cases of FCI and HFC stand referred to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) which has appointed Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) as the Operating Agency to prepare rehabilitation packages in respect of these companies. The decision on the future of FCI & HFC would depend on the outcome of the proceedings pending before BIFR, which is a quasi judicial authority.

(c) In order to sustain the produc-

tion of FCI and HFC in the short term, Government has been providing them budgetary support for meeting their requirements for repairs and renewals/replacements, as well as for working capital.

Uses of Atomic Energy

*558. SHRI NURUL ISLAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in which the research in atomic energy is being applied in the field of agriculture in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to open a centre for providing the above services to the farmers in the North-Eastern Region of the country and also in the other States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) In the field of Agriculture Research in Atomic Energy is being applied in the following areas in our country :

1. To develop improved varieties of crop plants such as pulses, oilseeds and other cash crops by inducing genetic variability in seeds by irradiation.

2. For improving fertiliser use efficiency for different soil types.

3. To follow the fate and persis-

tence of pesticides and heavy metal pollutants in crops, soil and plant products.

4. For pest control using integrated pest control management using sterile insects and other bio-agents to reduce the environmental damage from the use of chemical pesticides.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal with the Government to open a centre for providing such services either in the north-eastern region or in any other state in the country.

However, facilities for irradiating crop seeds for inducing mutation is made available at Trombay to all agricultural universities and institutes in the country. For example, two varieties of mustard, TM-2 (Black seeded) and TM-4 (Yellow seeded) were developed in collaboration with Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat and these varieties have been released and notified in Gazette in February 1993 for commercial cultivation in Brahmaputra Valley Zone of Assam.

Paper Industry

*559. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shortage of raw-materials has adversely affected the flow of new investments in the paper industry as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated April 9, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the details of newsprint mills under the Hindustan Paper Corporation;

(e) the number of newsprint mills which are lying closed at present; and

(f) the reasons for their closure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). There is shortage of woody raw material but there is no dearth of non-conventional raw materials such as bagasse and agricultural residues which are being used for the manufacture of paper, paper board and newsprint. In order to encourage the use of available non-conventional raw material Government has taken following steps :-

- (i) Manufacture of paper, paper board and newsprint using minimum 75% pulp derived from bagasse, agro-residues, waste paper and other non-conventional raw materials has been exempted from compulsory licensing subject to satisfaction of locational policy.

(ii) Paper and paper board manufactured by using minimum 75% pulp derived from non-conventional raw materials is subject to a low rate of excise duty at 5% ad-valorem.

(iii) Import of raw material i.e. wood pulp and waste paper for the manufacture of paper, paper board and newsprints has been allowed without import licence at concessional rate of customs duty of 10%. For the manufacture of newsprint the customs duty on import of wood pulp is nil.

(iv) Paper mills using agro-residues and other non-conventional raw materials at least upto 50% are charged excise duty at concessional rate.

Proposals for investment in this industry are continuing. During the last three years Letters of Intent and Industrial Entrepreneurs memorandum for an additional capacity of 63.63 lakh tonnes for the manufacture of Paper, paper Board and Newsprint have been issued/ filed.

(d) The details of newsprint mills under Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. (HPC) are as under :-

<i>Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Installed capacity (tonnes per annum)</i>
1. Nagaon Paper Mill	20,000
2. Cachar Paper Mill	20,000
3. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	80,000

(e) and (f). Only one newsprint mill viz. M/s Sree Rayalseema Paper Mills Ltd., Kurnool (A.P.) is reported to be lying closed since November, 1989. The main reason for closure of the mill is stated to be mis-management.

World Science Report

*560. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the first ever 'World Science Report' prepared Recently by the UNESCO;

(b) if so, the extent to which this report has been found in order by the Union Government:

(c) whether Science and Technology are being introduced on a larger scale in various fields in the country; and

(d) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Sir, the Government is aware that a report entitled 'World Science Report' has been brought out by the UNESCO. Its contents have been divided into four parts and an Appendix containing statis-

tical tables. The four parts are devoted to

- (i) Status of World Science,
- (ii) Science and Technology Systems,
- (iii) Partnership in Science, and
- (iv) Recent Developments.

Each Chapter contains a group of articles authored by individuals. Information given is both conceptual as well as quantitative in nature.

(c) and (d). India has a strong and large scientific and technological infrastructure. It has also demonstrated capability in a number of high tech fields. The pace of scientific developments and technological changes place continual demands on us. Government is supporting initiatives to enlarge the scope of the various programmes as well as to promote work in emerging fields in several disciplines like physical, chemical, life, earth and engineering sciences.

Jodhpur Lift Canal.

6080. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has submitted the Jodhpur Lift Canal Project during 1993 for approval; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Govt. of Rajasthan has submitted a water Supply project for 132 enroute villages to Jodhpur Lift Canal to Govt. of India costing Rs. 71.14 crores in May, 1992. The project had been forwarded by the Govt. of India to EEC through Department of Economic Affairs for bilateral assistance. For this project, an EEC Consultant has visited Rajasthan from the 10th Feb. 1994 to the 4th March, 1994. The consultant was of the view that, as PHRD had already provided drinking water to these villages, there is no convincing rationale for the proposed project. On this, Govt. of Rajasthan has represented to EEC in April, 1994 for reconsideration of the matter.

[Translation]

Evaluation of Growth Centres

6081. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have evaluated the results achieved through setting up of various growth centres in the country so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-

MENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

[English]

Inflow of Foreign Investment

6082. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the actual inflow of foreign investment into the country during 1992 with break up by country of origin and the industrial sector/sub-sector; and

(b) the estimated actual inflow during 1993 as estimated by NCAER or any other official or semi-official organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). A statement showing country-wise break up of estimated actual inflow of foreign investment into the country during the years 1992 and 1993 is annexed.

Sector-wise break up of total actual inflow of foreign direct investment is not maintained.

STATEMENT

COUNTRY-WISE DETAILS OF INFLOW OF DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT DURING THE YEARS 1992 AND 1993.

Sl. No.	Name of the country	1992	1993
(Rs. in Million)			
1	2	3	4
1.	U.S.A.	1171.38	4786.80
2.	U.K.	759.52	2324.55
3.	Germany	580.58	401.18
4.	Netherlands	148.44	1131.04
5.	Switzerland	547.03	1072.24
6.	Japan	720.69	684.98
7.	France	265.74	293.39
8.	Sweden	59.92	415.41
9.	Hongkong	129.24	251.64
10.	Singapore	114.97	133.37

Sl. No.	Name of the country	1992	1993
(Rs. in Million)			
1	2	3	4
11.	Australia	0.19	23.98
12.	Austria	34.58	15.06
13.	ADB	-	-
14.	Bahamas	-	22.68
15.	Bahrain	-	-
16.	Bermuda	42.67	12.53
17.	Belgium	20.10	24.69
18.	Brazil	-	-
19.	British Virginia	1.20	1.20
20.	Canada	-	14.37
21.	Cayman Island	-	-
22.	Channel Island	20.00	-
23.	China	1.35	-

Sl. No.	Name of the country	1992	1993
(Rs. in Million)			
1	2	3	4
24.	Czechoslovakia	-	17.00
25.	Czech Republic	-	-
26.	Denmark	4.97	36.01
27.	Finland	105.30	29.01
28.	IFC (W)	-	-
29.	Iran	240.61	35.40
30.	Ireland	0.89	8.98
31.	Italy	34.35	55.24
32.	Israel	-	6.51
33.	Kuwait	-	0.44
34.	Leichstenien	-	-
35.	Luxembourg	46.46	-
36.	Malaysia	-	3.11

Sl. No.	Name of the country	1992	1993
(Rs. in Million)			
1	2	3	4
37.	Mauritius	-	37.50
38.	Norway	3.33	1.91
39.	Oman	-	0.05
40.	Panama	58.58	6.50
41.	Philippines	27.50	22.50
42.	Poland	-	-
43.	Saudi Arabia	20.00	12.60
44.	South Africa	-	-
45.	South Korea	83.89	69.25
46.	Spain	-	22.05
47.	Sri Lanka	0.05	0.01
48.	Taiwan	3.00	9.15
49.	U.A.E.	7.50	7.24

Sl. No.	Name of the country	1992	1993
(Rs. in Million)			
1	2	3	4
50.	U.S.S.R.	1.3	63.74
51.	NRIs from various countries	1496.90	5807.01
52.	Various countries excluding above	-	-
Total		6752.23	17860.32

Domestic Filing for Patents

6083. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of domestic filing for patents under the Indian Patent Law during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for the downward trend in patenting;

(c) the average time taken to dispose of an application for patenting;

(d) whether India has signed the Paris convention of 1983 on patents; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). the details of domestic filing of patent applications during the last three years is as under :-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of domestic applications filed</i>
1990-91	1180
1991-92	1293
1992-93	1228

The number of applications filed depends upon the research activities undertaken by the R&D Institutions, industrial sector, inventors, etc.

(c) Taking into account the legal

and procedural requirements involved, the average time taken in disposing of a patent application is generally around five years.

(d) and (e). India has not signed the Paris Convention 1883 as it has not been considered appropriate to do so till now.

[Translation]

Small Hydro-Electric Projects

6084. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to accord approval for setting up of small hydro electric projects;

(b) if so, the details of the projects likely to get approval, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources provides capital subsidy for various categories of Small hydro projects upto 3 MW capacity, except for those private sector projects, eligible for assistance by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency under the World Bank Project. So far 74 projects aggregating to about 80 MW have been sanctioned in 13 States under the subsidy scheme. The submission of proposals from different States and their approval is an ongoing pro-

cess, and is subject to fulfilment of various conditions, techno-economic viability and availability of funds.

Computer Education in Hindi

6085. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme with the Union Government to encourage computer education in Hindi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). While there is no specific programme for Computer Education in Hindi, the following initiatives in this regard have been taken :-

(a) Department of Electronics (DOE) jointly with the University Grants Commission (UGC) have funded Post Graduate Diploma Course in Computer Applications (Hindi) of 1-1/2 years duration, in 9 institutions.

(b) DOE has launched a project on Technology Development in Indian Languages (TDIL) under which requisite technology for information processing in Hindi as well other Indian Languages would be developed.

(c) DOE has launched a scheme of awards and incentives to the authors for writing of original Books in Electron-

ics (including computers) in Hindi.

(d) DOE has constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Kosta, Vice chancellor, Rani Durgavati Viswavidyalaya, Jabalpur to evolve a scheme for the preparation of Text Books for teaching computers in Hindi.

(e) For the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) project, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has evolved a modified strategy for adoption in the 8th plan which envisages use of GIST Cards along with computers and this will enable the schools to use Hindi and other regional languages in computer education.

[English]

Malfunctoning of Cooperative Group Housing Societies

6086. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi about malfunctioning of cooperative group housing societies in Delhi during the last three years and the action taken on each of them;

(b) whether members of these cooperative group housing societies have sought refund of their money in the wake of stagnation/laxity in the construction of the flats;

(c) whether the money with interest have been refunded to all such members; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and

the action taken by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The Registrar Cooperative Societies, who is a functionary of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, has reported that 66 complaints have been received in the last three years about malfunctioning of cooperative group housing societies. In 19 cases, inspection U/S 54, in 15 cases enquiry U/S 55, and in 18 cases enquiry U/S 59, have been ordered. In 14 cases, the management of the group housing societies have been superseded under Section 32 of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and Administrators appointed.

(b) to (d). The Registrar, Cooperative Societies has intimated that there are about 2000 group housing societies registered with him and given the time and effort for the purpose, it would not be practicable to collect the required information from each of them.

[Translation]

Dwarka

6087. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the holy Dwarka Nagari is submerged in sea near Jamnagar District of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action taken in this regard

so far and results achieved therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The investigations carried out so far have revealed that the ancient city of Dwarka was submerged in the sea around 3,500 years ago. It is necessary to conduct offshore and onshore investigations (which is a long drawn exercise) in order to specify whether sea level rise or tecton disturbances was the cases of this submergence.

Training cum Service Centre in Gujarat

6088. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government propose to set up a training-cum-Service Centre for plastic technology in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) is already running a full-fledged Extension Centre at G.I.D.C.

Vatva, Ahmedabad and conducting various Diploma Courses in Plastic engineering, plastic Processing Technology, Plastic Testing and conversion Technology, Plastic Mould Design and Marketing Technology since 1982-83.

There is no proposal to set up another similar Institute in the State of Gujarat.

[English]

Registration of DDA Flats

6089. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some allottees of DDA flats have got their allotments registered under the leasehold system;

(b) if so, whether the above flat owners have again to get their allotments registered after conversion of lease-hold into free-hold flats; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that in case an allottee has got a conveyance deed executed on lease-hold basis and is, now, desirous of conversion to freehold, the conveyance deed has to be registered again as the allottee has to pay stamp duty on the conversion charges.

Lacunae in IAF Pilot Training Programme

6090. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "CAG flays lacunae in IAF pilot training programme" appearing in the Hindustan Times and Economic Times dated May 8 and 12, 1993, respectively;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

1. The CAG report had drawn attention towards inadequate induction of pilots in the Air Force, non-availability of adequate numbers of appropriate class of aircraft for training and non-establishment of a weapon training range in the area of the training establishments.

2. The inadequacy of pilots is due to stringent higher qualitative standards laid down by the IAF for induction of pilots. Adherence to such standards is essential to ensure that best material is inducted. Quality cannot be compromised merely to meet the projected number. As regards inadequacy of appropriate class of aircraft for training, due to resource crunch, HAL's production programme had slowed down. The production

programme has now recommenced fully and the shortage of aircraft is being made good. The use of outstation range for weapon training has now been overcome by the acquisition of a new range near the training establishment. This range has become operational from March 1992.

Shortage of drinking Water in Towns of Assam

6091. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the towns facing acute shortage of drinking water in Assam;

(b) whether the Government of Assam have submitted any proposal in this regard and have sought financial assistance for the supply of drinking water in these towns; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). The Central Government does not maintain any list of towns facing acute shortage of drinking water in Assam. However, under the Programme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply for towns having population less than 20,000, the Government of Assam had submitted certain proposals and have also sought financial assistance for supply of drinking water in these towns. One town in District Dibrugarh has been selected under the Programme and an amount of Rs. 26.06 lakhs has been released, which is

the approved Central share for Assam for 1993-94.

[Translation]

Electricity from non-Conventional Energy Sources

6092. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the experiments carried out in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana to generate electricity from non-conventional energy sources; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Union Government for the above mentioned work during the Eighth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) In the state of Uttar Pradesh, installation of two Solar Photovoltaic Power plants of 100 KWP peak capacity each at Kalyanpur, Distt. Aligarh and Sarai Sadi, Distt. Mau have been taken up as experimental projects to develop the expertise in design, installation & operation of village-level PV Power plants in which a part of the capacity will be interfacing with the electric grid. Installation of Biomass gasifiers for pumping of water and for generation of electricity covering 10 villages in Garhwal district of the State have also been taken up on experimental basis. In addition, 31 numbers of small capacity (1-2 KWp) solar photovoltaic power plants, 13 biomass gasifier systems and 5 wind battery chargers have been in-

stalled in the State for generation of electricity in a decentralised manner.

A 50 KW capacity experimental Solar Thermal Power plant has been installed at Solar Energy Centre, District Gurgaon in Haryana. Three small capacity (1-2KWp) solar photovoltaic power plants and 15 gasifier systems have also been installed for generation of electricity in the State of Haryana.

(b) For power generation from non-conventional energy sources including solar, wind, biomass, small hydro, an allocation of Rs. 200 crores has been made in the 8th Plan for taking up projects in all States. State-wise allocations of the Central Sector outlay for the 8th Plan are not made.

Official Language Implementation Committee

6093. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Official Language Implementation Committee has since been constituted in the Ministry of Personnel;

(b) if so, the composition thereof; and

(c) the dates on which the meetings of this Committee were held during 1993 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Two separate Official Language Implementation Committees one for the Department of Personnel and Training (including Department of Pension and Pensioner's Welfare) and the other for the Department of AR & PG are functioning in the Ministry.

(b) The present composition of these Committee is given in the attached statement.

(c) The meetings of the two Official Language Committees were held on 24-3-93/29-3-93, 15-6-93, 23-9-93/27-9-93 and 24-12-93.

Statement

Present composition of the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Department of Personnel and Training and the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances.

1. <i>Department of Personnel and Training</i>	<i>(as last reconstituted on 23.1.91)</i>
1. Joint Secretary (Admn.)	Chairperson
2. Directors/Deputy Secretaries	11 Members
3. Under Secretaries	2 Members
4. Desk/Section Officers	1 Member

I. *Department of Personnel and Training* (as last reconstituted on 23.1.91)

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|------------------|
| 5. | Pay and Accounts Officer | 1 Member |
| 6. | Assistant Director (O.L.) | 2 Members |
| 7. | Deputy Director (O.L.) | Member-Secretary |
-

II *Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances*
(as last reconstituted on 8.6.93)

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Deputy Secretary (Admn.) | Chairperson |
| 2. | Director/Deputy Secretaries | 4 Members |
| 3. | Under Secretaries | 6 Members |
| 4. | Senior Analyst | 4 Members |
| 5. | Junior Analyst | 1 Member |
| 6. | Senior Librarian | 1 Member |
| 7. | Deputy Director (O.L.) | Member-Secretary |
-

[English]

safeguarded ?

Policy on Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings

6094. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of the Government regarding disinvestment of public sector undertakings;

(b) whether the Government are likely to lose control over these undertakings as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure that the interest of the employees is

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). As announced through the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1991, "in the case of selected enterprises, part of Government holdings in the equity share capital of these enterprises will be disinvested in order to provide further market discipline to the performance of public enterprises". There is no proposal with the Government to disinvest shares to the extent as to lose control over the public undertakings.

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

Small Power Projects

6095. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to Karnataka for setting up of small power projects by the Union Government during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(b) the details of the amount sanctioned by the Planning Commission for the implementation of above projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Central Government has been normally providing block Plan assistance to the States for their Plans according to formula approved by National Development Council. The assistance is not provided for specific sectors/projects/schemes, unless specified and allocated under the criterion Special Problems indicated by the States.

(b) The details of approved Plan outlays for 1993-94 and 1994-95 for small power projects (more than 2 MW and upto 15 MW) are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Project (Capacity in MW)	Approved Outlay	
	1993-94	1994-95
1. Mallapur HEP (2 × 4.5)	280	72
2. Brindavan Small Hydel (2 × 6)	330	920
3. Bhadra RBC Addl. Unit (1 × 6)	280	200

Green Land for Commercial Purposes

6096. MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has been allotting "Green land" for various commercial purposes including petrol pumps;

(b) whether the allotment of green

land is adding to environmental degradation;

(c) if so, whether the Government have investigated the matter; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the action taken to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d). The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Shifting of Officers' Academy from Madras

6097. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have finally decided to shift Officers' Training Academy (OTA) from Madras to Dehradun;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State Government have expressed resent over shifting of OTA out of Madras;

(d) if so, the details of their view point; and

(e) the Union Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ministry of Defence has not received any communication from the Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Training to Unemployed Graduates

6098. SHRI K.T. VANDAYAR : Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to train the unemployed graduates for self-employment under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana; and

(b) the number of unemployed trained so far under the scheme state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) the following steps have been taken by the Central Government to facilitate the training of educated unemployed youth for self-employment under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana :

(i) Guidelines have been sent to States/UTs for imparting training to the PMRY beneficiaries after the loan is sanctioned.

(ii) a model outline for conducting training was prepared in English and Hindi and circulated to States/UTs for uniformity in approach.

(iii) Funds amounting to Rs. 308.48 lakhs were released towards training expenses to the States/UTs during 1993-94.

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

Application for Compensation before MRTD Commission

6099. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of fresh statutory compensation applications filed before the MRTP commission in the months of January, February and March, 1994;

(b) whether all these cases have since been registered;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof.

(d) the prevailing procedure for registration of new cases;

(e) whether it is in accordance with the provisions of the MRTP Act, Rules/Regulations; and

(f) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). Details of Statutory Compensation Applications filed and registered are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) All Compensation Applications

submitted under Section 12B of the MRTP Act, whether presented by the affected party directly or through advocates, are first scrutinised by the Technical Wing of the Commission in order to ascertain whether they conform with the MRTPC Regulations, 1991. Simultaneously, letters are also issued to the Respondents to submit their comments to facilitate an early decision on these applications.

Applications which are submitted through lawyers are placed before the Commission for appropriate orders within eight weeks without awaiting the reply/comments of the respondents. The other application are placed before the Commission for appropriate direction expeditiously with the comments/reply of the respondents, if received within the reasonable time.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

COMPENSATION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1994 TO 31ST MARCH, 1994

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Name of the Respondent	Present Position
1	2	3	4
JANUARY, 1994			
1.	Dr. N.C. Singhal	ASK ME DNA Tele INF Services Ltd., N. Delhi	Comments awaited
2.	Shri Khan Chand	M/s H. Chowdhary Estates Pvt. Ltd., Delhi	Since Registered No. 50/94
3.	Shri Darshan Marwah	M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company.	Comments awaited
4.	Shri Mukesh Gupta	M/s Sipani Automobiles Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore.	Since Registered No. 23/94
5.	Ms. Anuradha Aggarwal	M/s Pushpa Builders Ltd. New Delhi	Since Registered No. 62/94
6.	Shri Jagat Singh	M/s Expo Machinery. New Delhi	Applicant has yet to remove the deficiencies.

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Name of the Respondent	Present Position
1	2	3	4
7.	Sh. Tej Kishan Raina	M/s Technology Park Ltd. New Delhi	Comments awaited
8.	Shri D.C. Bhandari	Rajasthan Housing Board	-do-
9.	Hindustan Engg. Textile Udyog.	-do- No. 46/94	Since Registered
10.	Shri Praveen Kalra	Ghaziabad Development Authority.	Comments awaited
FEBRUARY 1994			
1.	Sh. G.S. Khapanda	M/s Sipani Automobiles Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	Since Registered No. 36/94
2.	Ms. Sharda Sharma	-do-	Since Registered No. 38/94
3.	Shri Shyam Kumar	M/s Skipper Construction Co. Ltd., New Delhi	Since Registered No. 39/94
4.	Ms. Jagwati	M/s Sipani Automobiles Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	Applicant has yet to remove the deficiencies.

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Name of the Respondent	Present Position
1	2	3	4
5.	M/s Galaxy Organics	M/s Aegis Chemicals Industries Ltd.	The applicant has since requested that his application may be clubbed with main RTP Enquiry.
6.	Shri B.D. Tiwari	M/s H. Chowdhary EStates Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	Applicant has not yet removed the deficiencies.
7.	Shri Prakash Chand	-do-	-do-
8.	Shri Deep Kumar	-do-	-do-
9.	Shri A.S. Bhatia	M/s Voltas Ltd. New Delhi	Comments awaited
10.	Shri A.K. Khanna	New Okhla Industrial Dev. Authority, Ghaziabad.	Comments since received
11.	Smt. Ratna Chattopadhyay	M/s Skipper Builders (Regd.), New Delhi	Since Registered No. 57/94
12.	Sunder Dass Charitable Trust	M/s Eskay Engineering Industries, Noida	Comments awaited
13.	Mini Circuits Div. of Sanmar Electronic.	M/s G.M.L. Chip Companies Ltd., Hyderabad.	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Name of the Respondent	Present Position
1	2	3	4
14.	M/s Rajendra's	Delhi Development Authority	-do-
15.	Shri S.K. Arora	Everest Cement Limited	-do-
16.	Smt. Vimla Bhandari	Rajasthan Housing Board	Since Registered No. 48/94
17.	Sh. Sohan Chand Jain	-do-	Since Registered No. 44/94
18.	Smt. Krishna Kumari	-do-	Since Registered No. 45/94
19.	Shri Hardit Singh	M/s All Seasons Foods Ltd.	Comments awaited
20.	Shri Kanwarjit Manipal	M/s Sampat Associates	-do-
21.	Shri Karlar Chand Sharma	M/s Bharat Pipes & Fittings Ltd.	-do-
22.	Shri Harish Gangwani	M/s Aashi Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-do-
23.	M/s Kostumb Investment (P) Ltd.	M/s Reliance Industries Ltd.	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Name of the Respondent	Present Position
1	2	3	4
24.	Shri Raghubir Chand Chopra	M/s Aashi Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-do-
25.	Shri A.B. Bhattacharya	M/s Ericson India Ltd.	-do-
26.	Shri S.K. Gianchandani	Ghaziabad Dev. Authority	-do-
27.	M/s Vikram Overseas (P) Ltd.	Punjab National Bank	-do-
MARCH 1994			
1.	Smt. Sushma Mahendra	M/s Regency Industries Ltd., New Delhi.	Comments awaited
2.	Shri O.P. Kohli	M/s United Land & Housing Limited, New Delhi	-do-
3.	Smt. Niti Kapoor	M/s Intron Services, New Delhi	Comments since received.
4.	Ms. Kanta Saxena	M/s Sipani Automobiles Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	Since Registered No. 54/94
5.	Ms. Deena Banerjee	M/s Mahalaxmi Land & Finance Co., New Delhi	Comments awaited

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Name of the Respondent	Present Position
1	2	3	4
6.	Shri Beni Ram Bansal	M/s S.R.F. Finance Ltd., New Delhi.	-do-
7.	Shri Vinod Kumar	M/s Sipani Automobiles Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	Since Registered No. 59/94
8.	Shri Puram Singh	-do-	Since Registered No. 58/94
9.	Prof. P.K. Pani	M/s Ansal Housing & Const ruction Ltd, New Delhi	Comments No. 58/94
10.	Shri Sandeep	M/s Skipper Builders (Regd.), new Delhi.	-do-
11.	Shri Harjinder	M/s Capital Builders (Regd.), Delhi	Application not in accordance with MRTTP Act, 1959 Applicant advised to file a fresh application.
12.	Ms. Chander Kanta	Ansal Properties & Industries Ltd. New Delhi	Comments awaited
13.	Shri Rajiv Satija	-do-	-do-
14.	M/s SBI Mutual Management	M/s Woolsworth (India) Ltd.	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Name of the Respondent	Present Position
1	2	3	4
15.	Shri Narendra Pal	D.E.S.U.	-do-
16.	Ms. Shabnam Joshi	M/s Aashi Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-do-
17.	Shri H.L. Advani	Delhi Development Authority	-do-
18.	Ms. Ekta Sachdeva	M/s Herdillia Unimers Ltd.	-do-
19.	Shri S.c. Batra	M/s Maruti Udyog Limited	-do-

[Translation]

with the grounds of such transfers ?

**Transfer of Civil Servants to home
Cadres**

6100. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances under which the officers of the Indian Administrative Service are transferred to their home-cadres indicating the relevant rules in this regard; and

(b) the details of the officers who have been transferred to their home cadres during the last ten years together

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCE AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Inter-cadre transfers of IAS officers are governed by Rule 5. (2) of I.A.S. (Cadre) Rule, 1954. According to the existing policy, inter-cadre transfers to home states are not allowed but approved only in the most exceptional circumstances.

(b) A statement indicating the relevant details is at Annexure.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name	From	To	Grounds
1984				
1.	N. Gopal Krishnan (RR : 62)	Meghalaya	Andhra Pradesh	Medical
1985				
2.	Brij Raj Sharma (RR : 84)	West Bengal	J & K	Public Interest
1986				
3.	Amitabh Mukherjee (RR : 83)	Gujarat	West Bengal	Marriage
4.	Ramesh Inder Singh (RR : 74)	West Bengal	Punjab	Public Interest
1990				
5.	Sanjeev Kaushal (RR : 86)	Tamil Nadu	Haryana	Tribunal's orders
6.	Narendra Kumar (RR : 88)	Assam-Meghalaya	AGMUT	Tribunal's orders
7.	S.K. Sandhu (RR : 87)	J & K	Punjab	Tribunal's orders
8.	Ravneet Kaur (RR : 88)	Assam-Meghalaya	Punjab	Tribunal's orders

S.No.	Name	From	To	Grounds
1991				
9.	Kusumjeet Sindhu (RR : 79)	Nagaland	Punjab	North-East Policy
10.	I. Rani Kumudini (RR : 88)	J & K	Andhra Pradesh	Medical
1992				
11.	S.A. Tagade (RR : 91)	Kerala	Maharashtra	Compassionate
1993				
12.	Anita Bhatnagar (RR : 85)	Gujarat	Uttar Pradesh	Compassionate

[English]

Plan Investment

6101. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the State which are major defaulters in plan investments;

(b) the main reasons for not utilising the plan investments as per the allocation;

(c) the position of Maharashtra and Gujarat in this context;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Planning Commission against the States which have been major defaulters in 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(e) the extent to which their plan outlay has been reduced for 1993-94 and 1994-95 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (e). A

statement indicating approved annual plan outlays and revised outlays for all the States, including Maharashtra and Gujarat, for 1992-93 and 1992-94 as well as approved outlay for 1994-95, is enclosed.

After the Annual Plan outlay of a State is approved, in consultation with the State Government, it may be revised subsequently for various reasons including shortfall in resources. Several States had to seek revision in their plan outlays in these two years on account of shortfall in their own resource contribution to plan funding and lower utilisation of external aid for projects.

The Planning Commission has impressed, time and again, upon the States the need to make more contribution towards plan financing by way of additional resource mobilisation, improvement in the working of State level public enterprises, economy in expenditure, improved collection of small savings, etc.

Variation in plan outlays for 1994-95 will be known at the time of consideration of revision proposals which have to be sent to the Commission by the end of this calendar year.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLANS - 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95 - APPROVED/REVISED OUTLAYS - STATES

Sl. No.	States	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95	
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1660.00	1675.00	1851.00	1851.00	2130.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	245.00	235.35	290.00	263.91	335.00	
3.	Assam	960.00	700.00	1027.00	872.00	1051.00	
4.	Bihar	2202.73	1100.00	2300.00	750.00	2400.00	
5.	Goa	152.50	153.42	170.00	144.50	182.00	
6.	Gujarat	1875.00	1875.00	2137.00	1900.00	2240.00	
7.	Haryana	830.00	804.57	920.00	839.08	1025.00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	486.00	490.50	560.00	562.82	650.00	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	820.00	623.00	880.00	684.00	950.00	

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95	
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
10.	Karnataka	1915.00	1915.00	3025.00	3025.00	3275.00	
11.	Kerala	913.00	750.00	1000.00	1019.77	1260.00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2400.00	1792.00	2400.00	2018.21	2750.00	
13.	Maharashtra	3160.00	3208.80	3804.00	3832.80	4400.00	
14.	Manipur	210.00	171.30	230.00	174.84	240.00	
15.	Meghalaya	241.00	241.00	281.00	281.00	281.00	
16.	Mizoram	160.00	165.18	185.00	181.90	207.66	
17.	Nagaland	185.00	110.19	203.50	168.41	220.00	
18.	Orissa	1405.00	1055.00	1450.00	1095.19	1951.00	
19.	Punjab	1150.00	856.50	1250.00	1140.00	1450.00	
20.	Rajasthan	1400.00	1410.00	1700.00	1704.76	2450.00	
21.	Sikkim	110.00	110.00	120.00	100.12	135.00	
22.	Tamil Nadu	1751.00	1766.75	2101.00	2102.21	2750.00	
23.	Tripura	282.00	240.00	310.00	220.03	310.00	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3853.00	3149.99	4050.00	2800.00	4561.73	
25.	West Bengal	1501.00	703.50	1550.00	1020.94	1706.00	

I.R.B.M. Technology

6102. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether project targets for the development of 'Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles' (IRBM) have been accomplished with the recent successful test firing of Agni;

(b) whether the Government propose to carry forward the corps. technology for the development of Inter continental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM) ;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to develop and bid for a share in the expending commercial satellites market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and funds earmarked therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) the Agni is not an Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile, but only a technology demonstration vehicle to establish re-entry technology.

(b) and (c). Govt. are examining the situation consequent to the successful Test flights of Agni.

(d) Yes, sir.

(e) Government has set up Antrix Corporation under the Department of Space to look after, among other things, the commercial exploitation of space

products and services. Government has provided some money initially as share capital to help the Corporation to start the activities.

[Translation]

Hindu Adoption Law

6103. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR :
SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(FEROZEPUR) :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) Whether the Government have decided to bring amendment in the Hindu Adoption law;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHRDWAJ) : (a) to (c). No proposal for the amendment of the Hindu Adoptions and maintenance Act, 1956 is under consideration of the Government at present.

Life Saving Drugs

6104. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :

Will the MINISTER of Chemicals and Fertilizers be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of various life saving drugs are likely to go up in India in the event of accepting "GATT Agreement";

(b) if so, whether the Government have formulated any scheme to keep a check on the prices of life saving drugs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No Sir. There is no likelihood of increase of prices of drugs, which are currently in the market, on account of acceptance of the GATT agreement.

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

Investment by Hong Kong

6106. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :
SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN :
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR DEEPA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level delegation from Hong Kong has recently visited India ;

(b) if so, whether this delegation has made some proposals regarding investment in India;

(c) if so, the areas in which Hong Kong has shown interest in making investment; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY. (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). Yes Sir. A Business Delegation sponsored by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce visited India from March 20-27, 1994.

Some Delegation Members made preliminary enquiries regarding investment possibilities in India. Some others also seemed interested for investment in Power Sector, Gems and Jewellery Sector in Offshore Banking etc.

[English]

U.S. Investment

6107. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether USA has offered to increase its investment in India;

(b) if so, areas in which increase in investment has been offered; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). Government have approved proposals from USA firms involving foreign

direct investment of Rs. 3461.88 crores in 1993 as against Rs. 1231.50 crores in 1992 and Rs. 185.85 crores in 1991.

The areas of investment are computer software, data communication and net work, software IBM printers, Engg. adhesives and sealants, industrial water and process treatment chemicals, electronic connections and telecommunication equipments, food processing industries etc.

Cabinet Committee on Foreign Investment

6108. SHRI. RAM KAPSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the projects which have been referred to the Cabinet Committee on Foreign Investment for review for the second time during the last one year;

(b) the reasons therefor and the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) the details of the projects which have come to the said Committee for review during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). M/s. Enron Power Development Corporation, USA had been given approval in February, 1993 for setting up a natural gas fired combined cycle power station at Dabhol in Maharashtra. For obtaining approval to certain revised parameters of the project as also guidelines on policy issues concerning power

projects, the matter was again taken to the Cabinet Committee on Foreign Investment.

Revival of Central Projects

*6109. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH :
SHRISULTANSALAHUDDIN
OWAISI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether those projects under public sector undertakings which have been delayed in implementation are likely to be offered to the Private Sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of such projects proposed to be offered to the Private Sector for implementation;

(d) whether any Reviving Committee has been set up in this regard;

(e) if so, the suggestions made by the Committee to revive these projects;

(f) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The projects which have not been able to make progress due to funds constraints and other factors are

to be kept in the category of low priority projects so that other projects could be funded fully and completed in time.

(c) to (g). The Group of Ministers set up by the Prime Minister has submitted its Report.

Foreign Loans to Public Sector Undertakings

6110. DR. K.D. JESWANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects of various public sector undertakings financed through foreign loans taken from I.M.F. and the World Bank during the last five years; and

(b) the details of such projects in which cost and time over-run has taken place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid in the Table of the House.

Communication Network for National Stock Exchange

6111. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering a tie-up of Hindustan Cables Limited with GTE Spacenet of the US to set up a satellite based communication

network for the National Stock Exchanges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Poverty Eradication Programmes

6112. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of the people as on January 31, 1994 living in urban areas and rural areas who are living below poverty line;

(b) the various factors determining the criteria for poverty line;

(c) whether poverty eradication programmes of the Government have not proved to be successful; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) the Planning Commission estimates number of persons below poverty line at National and State level on the basis of quinquennial survey on household consumption.

tion expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (HSSO). The latest estimates of poverty are based on the quinquennial survey held in 1987-88. As such, the estimates of State-wise poverty as on 31st January, 1994 are not available.

(b) The factors determining the criteria for poverty line are the calorie requirements and the consumption pattern of the population.

(c) and (d). The percentage of people living below the poverty line in the country, as per the Planning Commission estimates had declined from 51.5 per cent in 1972-73 to 29.9 per cent in 1987-88. As per the Expert Group constituted by the planning Commission, the percentage of people below poverty line has come down from 54.9 per cent in 1973-74 to 39.34 per cent in 1987-88.

Budgetary Support to Sick Public Sector Undertakings

6113. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI TARA SINGH :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to withdraw the budgetary Support to the sick public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the public sector undertakings likely to be affected by such a decision;

(d) whether wasteful expenditure in the various public sector undertakings could not be curbed by the Government;

(e) if so, the reasons therefore;

(f) whether the Government propose to formulate any policy for sick public sector undertakings; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Wasteful expenditure is curbed.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g). The SICA Act 1985 was amended in 1991 to enable the Central PSUs also come under its purview. Based on the performance upto the period ending 31.3.1993, 44 Central Public Sector Enterprise have been registered with BIFR for formulation of revival/rehabilitation package.

[English]

Investment by Private Sector

6114. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have ever assessed the quantum of investment made by private sector units in the

industrial sector of the country;

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

(c) the guidelines issued if any, by the Government to the private sector in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) the Plan document make an over-all assessment of investment in the private sector on the basis of the Industrial Approvals granted, consents given by the erstwhile Controller of Capital Issues, assistance sanctioned by the All India Financial Institutions etc.

(b) According to the 8th Five Year Plan document, sectorial investment in private sector during 8th Plan in the industrial sector would be :-

Sectorial Investment during 8th Plan

(1992 -93 to 1996-97)

<i>(Rs. crores)</i> <i>Sector</i>	<i>(at 1991-92 prices)</i> <i>Private Sector</i>
Mining and quarrying	11100
Manufacturing	141300

(c) Distribution of investment between public and private sectors at the sectorial level is based on the proposed reorientation in the relative roles of the private and public sectors. The broad industrial groups where private sector is

expected to have a much larger share than hitherto are electricity, communications, mining and quarrying particularly oil, large industries in manufacturing sector (Petro-chemicals, Metals, Fertilizers and Heavy capital goods) and the organised segment of commercial services.

[Translation]

Transport Subsidy Scheme

6115. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Transport Subsidy Scheme beyond March 31, 1995 to promote industries in remote and inaccessible areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The Transport Subsidy Scheme is valid upto 31.3.95. The question of extension of the Scheme is, at present, not under consideration of the Government.

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

NCC in Educational Institutions

6116. SHRI MANJAY LAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action plan is

being formulated to extend programme of National Cadet Corps in higher secondary schools and colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of students being trained presently under N.C.C. every year and the number of students likely to be covered under this programme after implementation of the new action Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The enrolled strength of NCC cadets is 10.66 lakhs. An additional cadet strength of 50,000 at the rate of 10,000 cadets per year with effect from 1991-92 to 1995-96 has been approved by Government for extending the NCC coverage to new educational institutions.

Funds for Poverty Eradication Programmes

6117. SHRIMATI SHEELA
 GAUTAM : *

SHRIMATI BHAVNA
 CHIKHLIA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the funds provided to each State/Union Territories for the poverty eradication programmes during the last three years; and

(b) the funds spent during the said period by each State/Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The requisite information on the three major rural poverty eradication programmes viz. (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) ; (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY); (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the urban poverty eradication programme viz. Nehru Rozgar Yojana, is enclosed in the appended statements I II and III.

STATEMENT

The Financial allocation and utilisation of funds under IRDP (Statewise/UTs) for Years 1991-92; 1992-93; 1993-94.

		IRDP							(Rs. in lakhs)
		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94			
State/UT		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation (Upto Feb '94)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5177.52	6548.98	4880.00	5411.42	8416.00	6824.08		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	469.44	294.47	416.00	426.52	885.00	249.49	(upto Dec '93)	
3.	Assam	1414.06	1587.04	1332.00	1584.46	3770.00	1567.88	(upto Jan '86)	
4.	Bihar	10361.80	8384.64	9778.00	7726.73	16974.00	8535.73		
5.	Goa	97.80	87.30	86.00	53.54	142.00	132.52		
6.	Gujarat	2132.11	2307.69	2010.00	2210.50	3090.00	2866.63		
7.	Haryana	510.19	756.84	480.00	796.25	742.00	832.11		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	182.66	352.47	172.00	291.88	242.00	245.09		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	255.10	421.07	240.00	385.47	462.00	292.52	(upto Jan '94)	

State/UT	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation (Upto Feb'94)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Karnataka	3240.68	2782.63	3054.00	2611.68	6660.00	2883.48
11. Kerala	1760.48	1784.84	1660.00	1647.95	2066.00	1743.99
12. Madhya Pradesh	5865.67	9353.08	6472.00	7336.37	10664.00	7021.28
13. Maharashtra	5546.00	5633.70	5228.00	5332.16	9174.00	5314.42
14. Manipur	40.94	163.20	38.00	86.42	200.00	137.09
15. Meghalaya	122.82	162.62	116.00	173.80	192.00	123.95
16. Mizoram	195.60	169.72	174.00	212.29	288.00	170.42
17. Nagaland	205.38	299.16	182.00	236.84	300.00	199.89 (upto Nov '93)
18. Orissa	3391.85	3671.71	3198.00	3373.97	6826.00	3377.81
19. Punjab	431.45	858.45	406.00	935.95	528.00	877.42
20. Rajasthan	3306.82	4079.89	3118.00	3258.25	4430.00	3643.11
21. Sikkim	39.12	47.39	34.00	39.71	56.00	40.93
22. Tamil Nadu	4648.44	4627.72	4382.00	4436.01	7608.00	5961.68

State/UT	2	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		3	4	5	6	7	Utilisation (Upto Feb '94)
1	2						
23.	Tripura	144.87	397.81	136.00	414.47	618.00	230.08
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13867.12	16226.71	13062.00	14395.38	20508.00	16970.37
25.	West Bengal	5791.65	6317.73	5460.00	5758.60	542.00	1540.24
26.	A & N Island	48.90	38.06	43.00	39.34	71.00	17.61 (upto Jan 94)
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	9.78	8.57	9.00	10.41	15.00	12.10
29.	Delhi	48.90	22.57	-	-	-	-
30.	Daman & Diu	19.66	11.28	17.00	16.30	28.00	17.95
31.	Lakshadweep	5.00	7.60	4.00	8.60	7.00	6.76
32.	Pondicherry	39.12	33.66	36.00	43.47	58.00	29.60
All India		70360.74	77308.78	66222.00	69313.64	109343.00	71926.54

Statement - II

Statewise Total Allocation and Utilisation Under JRY (JRY and IJRY) and EAS During 1991-92 to 1993-94

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Allocation			Utilisation			Intensified JRY (9394)		EAS (1993-94)	
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Allocation Utilisation (Centre + State)	Released Utilisation	Released Utilisation	
1	2										
1	Andhra Pradesh	19166.20	23132.28	24620.09	19065.78	19866.06	17980.72	6243.75	1862.91	4500.00	2566.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	330.68	322.51	322.51	221.17	234.80	145.96	0.00	-	300.00	31.84
3.	Assam	5114.59	6420.76	8104.85	5000.44	4034.49	7911.51*	0.00	-	2587.50	963.09
4.	Bihar	38466.78	47934.30	48291.40	37580.16	41257.59	60445.49	17231.25	8078.50	5887.50	1608.36
5.	Goa	357.28	421.93	348.46	364.56	340.36	327.22	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	8090.71	9611.93	9037.55	10039.31	8327.77	10533.51	3887.50	1182.44	606.25	146.21
7.	Haryana	1926.83	2291.06	2170.94	2353.04	2012.13	2164.35	0.00	-	1650.00	993.85
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1135.28	1254.69	1107.26	1186.15	1049.73	1289.31	0.00	-	43.75	2.47
9.	J & K	1611.51	1818.63	1571.74	2046.35	1635.94	579.92	853.75	147.50	900.00	133.75
10.	Karnataka	12059.70	14377.71	16531.33	11082.63	12533.91	17567.06	4715.00	1690.62	3525.00	678.26

Sl.No.	State/UT	Allocation			Utilisation			Intensified JRY (9394)		EAS (1993-94)	
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Allocation Utilisation (Centre + State)	Released Utilisation	Released Utilisation	Released Utilisation
1	2										
11.	Kerala	6396.19	7659.26	6238.34	7252.79	6843.94	7788.38	0.00	-	725.00	171.20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	26402.50	31473.50	31197.24	31681.83	29328.16	36260.38	15243.75	1032.53	7118.75	1182.75
13.	Maharashtra	20424.85	25815.64	26839.28	18124.11	18648.24	15680.73	10217.50	633.14	3306.25	344.83
14.	Manipur	423.83	623.25	413.36	206.77	292.23	301.82	0.00	-	825.00	34.46
15.	Meghalaya	495.91	703.58	483.68	481.47	413.10	283.39	0.00	-	200.00	Nil
16.	Mizoram	208.90	244.43	203.75	260.51	213.27	210.48	0.00	-	750.00	82.60
17.	Nagaland	531.58	627.76	518.46	733.84	637.21	353.25	0.00	-	1050.00	200
18.	Orissa	13094.93	16036.90	19972.66	14044.59	13067.13	19582.43	7143.75	1604.88	5335.00	1063.71
19.	Punjab	1675.65	1982.54	1634.30	1053.97	2590.84	1922.31	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	12805.28	15172.01	12961.33	13206.41	1246.06	11743.34	4568.75	851.56	4575.00	473.66
21.	Sikkim	193.54	231.98	188.76	328.62	303.56	273.07	0.00	-	145.00	20.56
22.	Tamil Nadu	17223.66	20550.48	22256.18	21134.07	20094.35	21355.81	3255.00	124.36	1318.75	182.60
23.	Tripura	550.49	653.83	536.90	602.99	485.40	838.66	0.00	-	762.50	659.35

Sl.No.	State/UT	Allocation			Utilisation			Intensified JRY (9394)		EAS (1993-94)	
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Allocation Utilisation (Centre + State)		Released Utilisation	
1	2										
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51093.28	61016.78	59998.40	48146.83	52257.00	69531.24	8335.00	90.05	3507.81	598.69
25.	West Bengal	21786.94	25923.84	22063.20	19342.16	21412.74	18175.07	6125.00	1066.65	5068.75	414.40
26.	A & N Islands	156.56	152.70	152.70	86.73	67.50	69.08	0.00	-	10.00	2.41
27.	D & N Haveli	84.99	91.02	82.89	103.31	76.31	51.57	0.00	-	5.00	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	50.07	48.83	48.83	27.23	5.33	25.94	0.00	—	5.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	78.49	78.58	76.55	49.15	61.66	65.62	0.00	-	25.00	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	153.25	232.38	149.47	193.27	139.39	109.70	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
Total		262090.45	316905.02	318122.39	1265989.24	270476.20	323567.32	87820.00	18365.14	54732.01	12556.07

STATEMENT - III

The funds released under NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA and utilisation of these funds during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Funds Released Under Nehru Rozgar Yojana				Nehru Rozgar Yojana Amount Utilised			(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1991-92		1992-93		1991-92		1992-93		
		2	3	4	5	6	7			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	794.80	527.40	679.53	985.34	467.89	790.38			
2.	Bihar	670.05	457.35	359.30	548.07	652.66	432.62			
3.	Gujarat	291.15	198.45	212.52	497.80	253.04	341.09			
4.	Haryana	163.70	111.90	123.29	207.75	220.44	200.02			
5.	Karnataka	793.50	510.20	440.17	1086.96	412.66	398.41			
6.	Kerala	318.80	225.90	234.82	528.36	419.27	561.99			
7.	Madhya Pradesh	797.80	550.40	684.48	1060.67	550.89	1797.04			
8.	Maharashtra	1018.10	700.50	669.60	1000.02	796.08	163.76			
9.	Orissa	281.70	191.60	219.80	415.26	345.60	190.01			
10.	Punjab	270.80	192.90	216.47	289.76	270.12	346.57			
11.	Rajasthan	561.10	309.40	379.60	817.91	366.30	745.76			

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Funds Released Under Nehru Rozgar Yojana				Nehru Rozgar Yojana Amount Utilised			
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
1		2	3	4		5	6	7	
12.	Tamil Nadu	892.90	587.00	765.58		1173.43	1149.76		760.93
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2092.90	1426.20	1711.54		2628.25	1500.22		3024.19
14.	West Bengal	561.10	481.20	259.00		691.99	147.39		260.57
15.	Goa	37.90	19.70	17.85		19.43	-		32.15
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.50	16.60	19.75		-	-		6.88
17.	Assam	187.50	156.20	89.49		260.48	43.91		40.49
18.	Himachal Pradesh	70.90	64.30	56.19		56.37	27.36		7.39
19.	J & K	91.10	86.50	87.48		13.57	192.19		91.45
20.	Manipur	49.50	40.90	43.33		68.26	27.76		148.49
21.	Meghalaya	47.20	37.45	24.10		.28	36.54		1.61
22.	Mizoram	34.60	24.30	21.74		6.27	24.00		51.49
23.	Nagaland	38.20	19.20	15.70					
24.	Sikkim	27.90	34.20	29.68		30.68	5.16		42.03

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Funds Released Under Nehru Rozgar Yojana			Nehru Rozgar Yojana Amount Utilised		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Tripura	34.50	25.20	25.60	31.52	32.35	18.87
26.	A N Island	11.90	9.20	13.53	2.54	2.66	18.71
27.	Chandigarh	21.70	12.20	13.86	1.99	7.94	7.58
28.	D & N Haveli	10.80	8.40	11.05	0.75	3.40	6.18
29.	Daman & Diu	18.70	15.10	18.25	2.26	2.18	1.89
30.	Pondicherry	17.70	17.90	11.70	7.31	12.76	6.59
31.	Delhi	40.00	22.00	22.00	25.00	5.95	65.58
	Total	10280.00	7079.75	7477.00	12459.28	*.48	10560.72

Fertilizer Plants

6118. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the fertilizer
plants operating in the country under the
public sector;

(b) the annual production of each
of these plants;

(c) the extent of production in-
creased in each of these plants during
1993-94 vis-a-vis 1992-93;

(d) the quantity of fertilizer being
imported at present;

(e) whether the Government pro-
pose to set up some more fertilizer
plants; and

(f) if so, the allocations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a)
to (c). Details of fertilizer plants in the
public sector and production in these
plants during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are
given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The imports of major phos-
phatic and potassic fertilizers have been
decanalised. Among the nitrogenous fer-
tilizers, urea is imported as a canalised
item on Government account.

The following quantities of fertiliz-
ers are reported to have been imported
during 1993-94 :-

<i>Name of the Fertilizer</i>		<i>Approximate quantities imported (in lakh tonnes)</i>
Urea	-	27.83
Di-Ammonium Phosphate	-	15.69
Muriate of Potash	-	14.28

It would not be in public interest to
disclose in advance the details of likely
imports of canalised fertilizers during
1994-95.

(e) and (f). National Fertilizers Ltd.
(NEL) and Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-
operative Ltd. (IFFCO) have taken up
projects for the doubling of the capacity

of their gas-based plants at Vijaipur
(M.P.) and Aonla (U.P.), respectively. Gas
allocation has also been indicated for
one medium sized gas-based ammonia-
urea plant based on gas from Krishna-
Godavan Basin in Andhra Pradesh. Be-
sides, Madras Fertilizers Ltd. has taken
up a revamp project to augment its
existing capacity. Fertilizers And Chemi-

cals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) has also tpd Ammonia plant at Udyogamandal taken up a project for setting up a 900 (Kerala).

STATEMENT

Details of public sector fertilizer plants and production of fertilizers (therein in terms of nutrients).

Name of the Plant	('000 Mt of Nutrients) Production during		%age
	1992-93	1993-94	Growth
NITROGEN :			
(I) PUBLIC SECTOR :			
F.C.I.			
Sindri	135.8	112.2	- 17.4%
Gorakhpur	0.0	0.0	---
Ramagundam	58.0	88.8	53.1%
Talcher	<u>41.4</u>	<u>57.3</u>	<u>38.4%</u>
TOTAL FCI :	235.2	258.3	9.8%

H.F.C.

Namrup-I	0.2	0.0	- 100.0%
Namrup-II	23.2	3.3	- 85.8%
Namrup-III	113.4	84.0	- 25.9%
Durgapur	34.2	18.8	- 45.0%
Barauni	<u>48.4</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>- 79.1%</u>
TOTAL HFC :	219.4	116.2	- 47.0%

Name of the Plant	('000 Mt of Nutrients) Production during		%age
	1992-93	1993-94	Growth
N.F.L.			
Nangal-I	58.1	66.5	14.5%
Nanga-II	163.1	161.5	- 1.0%
Bhatinda	225.4	235.3	4.4%
Panipat	200.0	237.5	18.8%
Vijaipur	<u>387.4</u>	<u>404.0</u>	<u>4.3%</u>
TOTAL NFL :	1034.0	1104	6.8%
F.A.C.T.			
Udyogmandal	62.9	61.4	- 2.4%
Cochin-I	67.5	111.5	65.2%
Cochin-II	<u>107.4</u>	<u>89.3</u>	<u>- 16.9%</u>
TOTAL FACT :	237.8	262.2	10.3%
R.C.F.			
Trombay	81.6	83.8	2.7%
Trombay-IV	60.1	55.3	- 8.0%
Trombay-V	128.9	143.7	11.5%
Thal	<u>652.5</u>	<u>617.3</u>	<u>- 5.4%</u>
TOTAL RCF :	923.1	900.1	- 2.5%

Name of the Plant	('00 MT Nutrients) Production during		%age Growth
	1992-93	1993-94	
MEL : Madras	145.8	99.0	- 32.1%
SAIL : Rourkela	54.8	59.9	9.3%
NLC : Neyveli	50.0	51.1	2.2%
PPL : Paradeep	94.1	69.3	- 26.4%
By-product	<u>27.6</u>	<u>26.4</u>	<u>- 4.3%</u>
TOTAL	<u>3021.8</u>	<u>2947.3</u>	<u>- 2.5%</u>

PHOSPHATE :**PUBLIC SECTOR :****FACT :**

Udyogmandal	30.0	23.5	- 22.2%
Cochin-II	<u>113.4</u>	<u>89.3</u>	<u>- 21.3%</u>
TOTAL FACT :	143.6	112.8	- 21.4%

R.C.F.

Trombay	52.7	45.5	- 13.7%
Trombay-IV	<u>60.1</u>	<u>55.3</u>	<u>- 8.0%</u>
TOTAL RCF	112.8	100.8	- 10.6%

MFL : Madras	117.4	82.2	- 30.0%
PPL : Paradeep	240.4	177.1	- 26.3%
HCL : Khetri	8.6	2.3	- 73.3%

Name of the Pant	('00 MT Nutrients) Production during		%age
	1992-93	1993-94	Growth
PPCL : Amjhore	28.4	20.6	- 27.6%
SSP Units	5.2	4.6	- 12.8%
TOTAL	656.4	500.3	- 23.8%

Medicinal Plants

6119. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are
contemplating to encourage farmers to
develop drug farms for making available
more medicinal plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to develop and
encourage Indian system of medicines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTI-
LIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS
AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DE-
VELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO
FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of
Health and Family Welfare have imple-
mented a scheme w.e.f. 1990-91 viz.,
'Central Scheme for Development and
Cultivation of Medicinal Plants' under
which central assistance is provided to
Govt./Semi-Government organisations for
cultivation and development of medicinal
plants.

In accordance with the National
Health Policy, various measures have
been taken including setting up of Re-
search Institutes, National Institutes of
Ayurveda and Homoeopathy etc. to en-
able each of the systems of Indian
Medicine to develop in accordance with
its genius.

[English]

D.P.A.P in Bihar

6120. SHRITEJNARAYANSINGH:
SHRI BRAHMANAND
MANDAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts and
blocks covered/to be covered under the
Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
particularly in Bihar;

(b) the extent to which adverse a
fect of drought on crops and livestock
has been minimized during the last three
years; and

(c) the funds utilised during the
last three years and targets fixed for the

Eighth Five Year Plan, year and state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) At present, 627 blocks of 96 districts in 13 states of the country are covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme. Out of the total, 54 blocks are in 7 districts of Bihar.

The number of districts and blocks to be covered under the programme as per the recommendation of the Technical Committee on Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP), under the Chairmanship of Pro. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Ex-Member Planning Commission, has not been decided.

(b) There has not been any specific study to assess the impact of works taken up during last three years under DPAP on minimising adverse effects of drought on crops and livestock. However, the Ministry of Rural Development had commissioned an evaluation Study on DPAP executed during Seventh Five

Year Plan in the States of Orissa, Gujarat and Rajasthan through JPS Associates, New Delhi. The Evaluation Report has held that the water table has risen considerably because of soil and moisture conservation works. The afforestation works has been classified from very good to poor. Vegetative cover and bio-mass generation has improved because of afforestation. Meanwhile, the programme continues to lay stress on planning & implementation on micro watershed basis and execution of the works in the three core sectors namely, Land Resources Development, Water Resources Development and Afforestation and Pasture Development, which when taken-up in an integrated manner are capable of producing the desired impact in the long-run.

(c) Tentative allocation for the Eighth Five Year Plan, including 50% as States share in Rs. 1000 crores. Year-wise and State-wise allocation is made on the basis of funds approved annually by the Planning commission and the Ministry of Finance. Funds allocated and utilised during last three year i.e. since 1991-92 to 1993-94, year-wise and state-wise allocation made for 1994-95 are as given in Statement.

STATEMENT

Drought Prone Areas Programme (APAP) Allocation & Expenditure since 1991-92 to 1993-94 & Allocation for 1994-95

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Allo.	Exp.	Allo.	Exp.	Allo.	Exp.	Allo.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1203.00	1324.51	1203.00	1479.47	1804.50	1548.69	1993.00	
2.	Bihar	828.00	565.45	828.00	579.51	1242.00	629.38	1380.00	
3.	Gujarat	746.00	736.37	746.00	787.68	1119.00	1187.74	1236.00	
4.	Haryana	135.00	141.36	135.00	142.14	202.50	203.75	225.00	
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	214.50	331.23	214.50	332.29	321.75	94.09	357.50	
6.	Karnataka	1249.00	1197.40	1249.00	1272.39	1873.50	1608.81	2068.00	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	809.00	953.01	809.00	685.34	1213.50	858.57	1345.00	
8.	Maharashtra	1343.00	1284.23	1343.00	1247.66	2014.50	1826.06	2218.00	
9.	Orissa	621.00	726.29	621.00	563.41	931.50	741.00	1033.00	

Sl.No.	State	1991-92				1992-93				1993-94		1994-95
		Allo.	Exp.	Allo.	Exp.	Allo.	Exp.	Allo.	Exp. (Provisional)	Allo.	Exp.	Allo.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
10.	Rajasthan	514.00	485.09	514.00	635.70	771.00	729.92	853.00				
11.	Tamil Nadu	657.00	670.92	657.00	660.34	985.50	1074.30	1095.00				
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1386.00	1363.54	1386.00	1271.36	2079.00	1943.94	2307.00				
13.	West Bengal	517.50	307.19	517.50	296.73	776.25	229.55	862.50				
Total		10223.00	10086.59	10223.00	9954.02	15334.50	12675.80	16973.00				

Allo. = Allocation.

Exp. = Expenditure.

Expenditure is upto January, 1994 for Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and upto February, 1994 for Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, J & K and Orissa rest upto March, 1994.

Assistance to Gujarat

6121. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of
Gujarat has requested for Central assis-
tance for economic development in the
State :

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of Central assis-
tance given for the purpose so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). The
entire annual plan outlay of a State is
meant for its economic development.
The annual plan outlay for Gujarat for
1994-95 is Rs. 2240 crores of which Rs.
260.50 crores is being provided as net
Central Assistance. The annual plan
outlay of the State was decided in the
Annual Plan discussions held between
the Deputy chairman, Planning Commis-
sion and the Chief Minister of Gujarat on
10th December, 1993. The details of
sector wise allocation of plan outlay for
1994-95 are given in the statement en-
closed.

STATEMENT

Approved outlay 1994-95 - Gujarat

(Rs.lakhs)

<i>Major heads of Department</i>	<i>Approved Outlay</i>
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	13330
2. Rural Development	8196
3. Special Area Programme	—
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	59683
5. Energy	49890
6. Industry & Minerals	12597
7. Transport	10217
8. Communication	165
9. Science & Technology	105
10. General Eco. Services	4367

*Major heads of Department**Approved Outlay*

11. Social Services	65382
12. General Services	68
TOTAL	224000

[Translation]

Imbalanced Development

6122. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been imbalanced development of various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to chalk out any action plan to ensure balanced development of all the parts in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Per capita Net State Domestic Product varies across States as shown in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). The responsibility for development of a particular region rests primarily with the State Government concerned. In this the Central Government helps the States through the mechanism of transfer of resources under a formula based Central assistance which gives a higher weightage to the States having lower per capita income. Special Area Programmes and devolution of non-Plan resources by the Finance Commission. Plans for the development of States are implemented by State Governments. These Plans include programmes for development of agriculture, industry, transport, energy, provision of social infrastructure, namely health, education, etc. and programme for alleviation of poverty.

STATEMENT

*Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices
(New Series)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Estimates for 1991-92 (in Rupees)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5570

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Estimates for 1991-92 (in Rupees)</i>
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5551
3.	Assam	4230
4.	Bihar	2904
5.	Delhi	—
6.	Goa	8096
7.	Gujarat	6425
8.	Haryana	8690
9.	Himachi Pradesh	5355
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4051
11.	Karnataka	5555
12.	Kerala	4618
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4077
14.	Maharashtra	8180
15.	Manipur	4180
16.	Meghalaya	4458
17.	Mizoram	—
18.	Nagaland	5810
19.	Orissa	4068
20.	Punjab	9643
21.	Rajasthan	4361
22.	Sikkim	5416

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Estimates for 1991-92 (in Rupees)</i>
23.	Tamil Nadu	5078
24.	Tripurs	—
25.	Uttar pradesh	4012
26.	West Bengal	5383

Note: 1. These figures are Quick estimates.

2. The table has been taken from Economic Survey, 1993-94

Small and Cottage Industries

6123. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether development of small and cottage industries in the country has not taken place as expected;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity of goods produced by small and cottage industries during the last three years and the number of people got employment through them, State-wise; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government for development of these industries in various States and the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years, state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

AND DEPARTMENT OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The small scale sector continued to maintain growth as the number of SSI units is estimated to have gone up from 20.82 lakh in 1991-92 to 22.35 lakh in 1992-93 showing the increase of 7.3%. During the same period, production at 1990-91 prices have gone up from Rs. 160000 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 168960 crores in 1992-93 registering a growth of 5.6%. Similarly, employment in small scale sector has gone up from 129.08 lakh persons in 1991-92 to 134.06 lakh persons in 1992-93 showing a growth of 3.9%.

The khadi and village industries sector has shown a rise in production from Rs. 259279.37 lakhs in 1991-92 to Rs. 287694.11 lakhs in 1992-93, registering a growth of 10.92%. In this sector employment have gone up from 50.11 lakh persons in 1991-92 to 52.42 lakh persons in 1992-93 a growth of 4.6%

(b) Does not arise.

(c) the state-wise information on

quantity of goods produced and employment in small scale sector coming under the purview of Small Industry Development Organisation is not available for the last three years. However, state-wise information as per results of second All India Census of Small Scale Industrial Units conducted by the office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) during 1989-91 for the reference year 1987-88 is given in statement -I.

The state-wise details on production and employment of khadi and village industries sector is given in statement-II and III respectively.

(d) The government of India through Small Industries Development Organisation is implementing a number of plan schemes for the development and promotion of small scale industries across the country. These schemes are : Tools rooms and Training centre, sub-contracting exchanges, export promotion, Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana, etc. Besides, number of facilities are provided by the Union Government to the small scale industries under various schemes of incentives, promotion and infrastructure support. Some of the main facilities

are :

- (i) an excise exemption/concession for Small Scale Industries with turnover over Rs. 200 lakh.
- (ii) Credit lending to Small Scale Sector is given under priority sector lending by Bank.
- (iii) Term loans.
- (iv) Working capital loan upto Rs 2 lakhs at concessional rate of interest.
- (v) 836 items are reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector.
- (vi) Price and purchase preference is accorded to Small Scale Units in Government purchase programmes.
- (vii) Technology improvement support.

The state-wise funds allocated for development of Village and small Industries sector is being collected.

STATEMENT - I

State-wise value of goods produced and No. of people employed as on 31.3.1988 (2nd All India Census of SSI Units)

Sl. No.	State	Production 1987-88 value (Rs. in lakh)	Employment in Nos.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	369404	276127
2.	Assam	30235	34475
3.	Bihar	87782	181781
4.	Gujarat	358624	276955
5.	Haryana	176391	105656
6.	Himachal Pradesh	24517	25536
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	30309	40655
8.	Karnataka	252686	244039
9.	Kerala	113691	169309
10.	Madhya Pradesh	196736	158808

Sl. No.	State	Production 1987-88 value (Rs. in lakh)		Employment in Nos.	
		1	2	3	4
11.	Maharashtra			751179	355900
12.	Manipur			2988	10216
13.	Meghalaya			2700	3780
14.	Nagaland			11247	3059
15.	Orissa			65734	69305
16.	Punjab			277639	206209
17.	Rajasthan			146076	122550
18.	Tamil Nadu			451302	536381
19.	Tripura			2957	10069
20.	Uttar Pradesh			372704	348908
21.	West Bengal			253003	311838
22.	Sikkim			1155	1033
23.	Andaman & Nicobar			897	1672

Sl. No.	State	Production 1987-88 value (Rs. in lakh)	Employment in Nos.	
1	2	3	4	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2624	2771	
25.	Chandigarh	13138	10579	
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6034	2115	
27.	Delhi	253063	121972	
28.	Goa	19875	19935	
29.	Mizoram	1470	4223	
30.	Pondicherry	17998	8721	
31.	Daman & Diu	3045	1233	
	All India	4297201	3665810	

STATEMENT - II

State-wise value of goods produced by Khadi and Village Industries Sector

S.No.	State/U.T.	Production (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12792.67	14541.20	16221.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.78	0.11	1.38
3.	Assam	1924.92	2176.40	2251.42
4.	Bihar	11972.92	12884.04	13858.06
5.	Goa	379.37	404.59	474.26
6.	Gujarat	8226.65	10032.92	10358.47
7.	Haryana	4925.22	5628.80	6420.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4124.58	4070.84	4495.40
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5175.35	5675.14	5829.66
10.	Karnataka	12323.53	13599.48	14572.01
11.	Kerala	8094.00	9465.03	9926.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5867.23	5775.03	8055.26
13.	Maharashtra	34902.24	41128.52	46846.62

S.No.	State/U. T.	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
14.	Manipur	1646.97	1926.89	2224.41
15.	Meghalaya	578.91	636.24	739.65
16.	Mizoram	486.13	571.39	689.22
17.	Nagaland	261.74	257.11	314.91
18.	Orissa	2448.53	2616.72	3657.32
19.	Punjab	9822.00	10645.53	11553.75
20.	Rajasthan	18041.63	19524.51	21267.84
21.	Sikkim	157.75	219.64	228.49
22.	Tamil Nadu	33756.78	38597.38	42007.69
23.	Tripura	1614.65	1584.56	1768.49
24.	Uttar Pradesh	37026.56	44806.79	49372.00
25.	West Bengal	9193.86	9022.42	11895.99
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.00	45.85	115.15
27.	Chandigarh	396.07	427.00	452.61
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.64	0.64	0.82

S.No.	State/U.T.	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
29.	Delhi	1549.84	1502.03	1730.14
30.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	288.24	322.57	365.13
	All India	228001.76	259279.37	287694.11

STATEMENT - III

State-wise Employment Generated in Khadi and Village Industries Sector

S.No.	State/UT	Employment (lakh persons)		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.09	3.27	3.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	-
3.	Assam	1.02	1.02	1.02
4.	Bihar	3.27	3.38	3.59
5.	Goa	0.03	0.05	0.05
6.	Gujarat	0.86	0.90	0.91
7.	Haryana	0.73	0.78	0.84
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.54	0.60	0.60
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.73	0.82	0.82
10.	Karnataka	1.59	1.64	1.74
11.	Kerala	1.99	2.05	1.98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.88	0.78	0.92
13.	Maharashtra	4.04	4.43	4.62

S.No.	State/UT	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
14.	Manipur	0.34	0.38	0.38
15.	Meghalaya	0.08	0.10	0.10
16.	Mizoram	0.04	0.04	0.06
17.	Nagaland	0.05	0.04	0.05
18.	Orissa	1.70	1.30	1.63
19.	Punjab	1.39	1.42	1.53
20.	Rajasthan	3.80	4.02	3.91
21.	Sikkim	0.03	0.04	0.06
22.	Tamil Nadu	9.43	9.53	9.98
23.	Tripura	0.42	0.44	0.41
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9.57	10.04	10.73
25.	West Bengal	2.67	2.83	2.95
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.01	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.01	0.01
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-

S.No.	State/UT	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
29.	Delhi	0.15	0.15	0.15
30.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	0.05	0.04	0.04
	All India	48.55	50.11	52.42

[English]

Production of Fireworks Items

6124. SHRI C. SHREENIVASAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of fireworks items manufactured in the country annually, particularly in Sivakasi Fire-works Factories and exported;

(b) whether this industry is able to

export only 10% of the total demand from foreign countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Almost the entire production of fire-works in the country is confined in and around Sivakasi. The Yearwise value of production and exports are as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>value of production (in crores)</i>	<i>value of exports (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
90-91	153	9.44
91-92	84	15.34
92-93	145	34.42
93-94	154	74.5

(b) No Sir. As against the Export orders of 123 MT, orders worth 94 MT have been executed upto 31.394 which comes out to 76%.

(c) and (d). As per the Current Exim Policy RE March, '94 export of fireworks to all permissible destinations can be made without any export Licenising formalities, subject, however, to explosive Act/Rules.

sanitation programmes have been successful;

(b) whether there are any supervisory bodies in the Ministry of Rural Development to assess such schemes; and

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to ensure that such schemes are properly implemented in rural areas ?

Rural Sanitation Programme

6125. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the rural

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Rural Sanitation Programme is being successfully implemented in some of the States. while it is gaining

momentum in a number of other States. In the remaining few States/Union Territories, the programme is still in its infancy.

(b) No Sir. However, a small cell is functioning in the Ministry of Rural Development for framing of overall policy guidelines and monitoring of the scheme. The supervision is exercised at the senior departmental officers level.

(c) the following measures are undertaken to ensure that such schemes are properly implemented :-

- (i) Monitoring through monthly progress reports, release procedures and intensive inspections and corrective follow up action.
- (ii) Review and monitoring by committees, group of officers, Secretaries, Commissioners etc.
- (iii) Meeting at Delhi of Secretaries, Chief Engineers to review progress and secure feedback.
- (iv) Rationalisation of unit cost of construction of individual household sanitary latrines.
- (v) It has been decided to formulate guidelines for involvement of Voluntary organisations and preparation of technical guidelines for area specific models/technical options.
- (vi) Review of Secretary and Minister levels in the Central Govt, and Chief Secretary and Chief Minister in the States, wherever necessary.

District Industry Centres in Maharashtra

6126. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up district industry centres in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the districts where such centres have not been set up and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to set up such centres in these districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). As reported by the Government of Maharashtra, 29 District Industry Centres covering 29 Districts have been set up out of 31 districts. Detailed list of the DIC in the districts is given in the statement attached. The office of the Joint Director of Industries (BMR) is performing the functions of DIC for districts of Greater Bombay & Bombay suburban District i.e. for the remaining two districts.

(d) The scheme has been transferred to the State Government. It is for the State Government to set up District Industry Centres in districts which does not have D.I.C.s at present.

STATEMENT	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>
1.	Ahmednagar
2.	Aurangabad
3.	Beed
4.	Buldhana
5.	Bhandara
6.	Chandrapur
7.	Dhule
8.	Jalgaon
9.	Osmanabad
10.	Nanded
11.	Parbhani
12.	Raigad
13.	Ratnagiri
14.	Wardha
15.	Yavatmal
16.	Akola
17.	Amravati
18.	Kolhapur
19.	Nagapur
20.	Nashik
21.	Pune

22.	Sangli
23.	Satara
24.	Solapur
25.	Thane
26.	Sindhudurg
27.	Jalna
28.	Gadchiroli
29.	Latur

[*Translation*]

H.M.T. Watches

6127. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of H.M.T. Watches manufactured and sold during the last two years;

(b) whether the demand of these watches has increased;

(c) if so, the percentage of increase in their demand during the last two years;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to popularise these watches; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUS-

TRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) watches for the last two years are as follows :-
The production and sales of HMT

	Nos. in lakhs	
	1992-93	1993-94 (Estimated)
Production	57.68	32.54
Sales	54.52	24.65

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) and (e). During the last 2 years HMT has formulated various schemes for consumers, retailers, Cantten Stores Department and re-distribution stockists. They have also introduced several new ranges in the Quartz watches with appropriate advertisement support to cater to different segments.

[English]

Public Sector undertakings in West Bengal

6128. SHRIMATI. MALINI BHATTACHARYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of sick Central Public Sector Undertakings in West Bengal which are suffering due to lack of working capital;

(b) the total deficit of working capi-

tal in each such undertaking;

(c) whether the Government, as promoters, are making any efforts to arrange the working capital for each such undertaking; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). On the basis of performance upto 31.3.1993, 15 Central PSEs having their registered Office in the State of West Bengal have been identified sick as per provision contained in SICA 1985 as amended. Name of these PSEs have been given in the Statement attached. The sick PSEs have been referred to BIFR for formulation of revival/rehabilitation package. BIFR have registered them and have appointed operating agency for each PSE. The revival rehabilitation package to be considered by BIFR include working capital requirement on the assessment of which is enterprises specific.

Statement

Name of Central Sick Public Sector Enterprises in West Bengal

-
1. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
 2. Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
 3. Bharat Precess & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
 4. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
 5. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.
 6. Weighbird India Ltd.
 7. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
 8. Biecco Lawrise & Values Ltd
 9. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.
 10. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
 11. National Jute Manufacturers corpn. Ltd.
 12. Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd.
 13. National Instruments Ltd.
 14. NTC(West Bengal) Ltd.
 15. Bengal Immunity Ltd.
-

Investment by Foreign Companies

6129. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign companies have made investment in the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, details of such proposals over 50 crores, the quantum of foreign investment in each case, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to ask Government of Sikkim to prepare some development proposals in which foreign companies can invest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-
MENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUS-
TRY) (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI) : (a)
and (b). Yes, Sir. Details of proposals

approved with foreign investment of over
Rs. 50 crores from foreign companies in
the country during the years 1992 and
1993 are given in the attached state-
ment. State/Union Territory-wise details
are not maintained.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is
under consideration of my Ministry.

STATEMENT

List of Major Projects approved with foreign investment during the post policy period (i.e. August, 1991 to June - 93)

Sl. No.	Foreign Collaborator	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Foreign equity (Rs. in crores)	Percentage
1.	Dr. Dadi Balsara (NRI) Singapore	Mount Everest Dadi Resorts & Motels Ltd., Meghalaya.	Mineral Water Hotel & Restaurants	74.88 184.60	71% 71%
2.	C.Itochu Co. Ltd., Japan	Reliance Industries Ltd., Bombay	Oil Refinery	234.00	26%
3.	S.T. Power Systems Inc. USA	Neyveli Lignite Corpn Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	Implement the Zero Unit of NLC	82.00	55%
4.	Mission Energy USA	Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras.	Power Plant	357.00	51%
5.	C.Itechu Co. Ltd., Japan	Reliance Industries Ltd., Bombay	Base Oil Lubricating refinery	89.30	35%
6.	International Petroleum SA Switzerland	-	Crude Oil Refinery	600.00	100%

Sl. No.	Foreign Collaborator	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Foreign equity (Rs. in crores)	Percentage
7.	Lexmark International Inc. Australia	Dr. Kailash C Joshi New Delhi	Mfg. & Mktg of Lexmark products etc.	60.76	100%
8.	M/s ABB Kraftwerk AG Germany	M/s Asea brown Boveri Ltd., New Delhi.	Steam/Gas Turbines	50.80	63.50%
9.	M/s Chandaria Group, Geneva, Switzerland	Essar Investments Ltd, Bombay	To set up and operate an Oil Refinery.	262.00	25%
10.	M/s C.P. Aquaculture Business Group, Thailand.	Processed Shrimps	Shrimp Feed Mill,	366.00	100%
11.	NRI	Shri Vikram R. Tikoo, New Delhi	Beer	54.00	100%
12.	M/s Earon Power Dev. Corporation, Texas USA	project	To set up a Power	1464.00	60%
13.	USA Based Company	M/s Spectrum Power Generation Ltd., AP	Set up, own and operate a natural gas based combined cycle gas-based power plant.	119.80	60%
14.	NRI	GVK Industries Ltd., Hyderabad	To set up, own and operate a 200 MW Mixed fuel, combined	70.00	84.57%

Sl. No.	Foreign Collaborator	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Foreign equity (Rs. in crores)	Percentage
15.	M/s Cogentrix Development Corporation USA		cycle gas-based power plant		
			To set up own and operate pulverized station	274.50	56.25%
16.	M/s Caparo Group Ltd., UK (Dr. Swaraj Paul)		Hot Rolled Coils, Pig Iron.	270.00	16.88%
17.	M/s Automobile Peugeot, France	M/s Premier Automobiles Ltd., New Delhi	Passenger Cars	120.00	50%
18.	M/s Ispat Mexicaa S.A. de C.V. Francisco, Mexico	M/s Nippon Dendro Ispat Ltd., Calcutta	To set up an integrated Steel plant	150.00	25%
19.	M/s G.E.C. USA	M/s G.E. Capital Corpn.	To set up a 100% own subsidiary	315.90	100%
20.	M/s Coco Cola South Asia Holdings Inc., USA		The beverage assemblage of coco cola & Beverage bases for fanta etc.	60.00	100%
21.	M/s Petron International Inc. USA.	M/s Petron International (India) Pvt. Ltd., Pune	Sugar, Industrial Alcohol, Non-ethylene Glycol etc.	50.00	30%
22.	M/s Gruma S.A. DEC. V., Mexico		Manufacture of Chapatis, Tortillas and Tortilla Chips	78.98	100%

Sl. No.	Foreign Collaborator	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Foreign equity (Rs. in crores)	Percentage
23.	M/s GCC Airport Hotel (Bombay) Ltd., U.K.	M/s Indian Hotels Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Setting up joint venture for construction of a five star hotel in New Bombay International Airport etc.	61.65	70%
24.	M/s Van Ommeren Tank Terminals Netherlands	-	To establish a 100% owned subsidiary in India to provide a series of tank storage terminal.	136.93	100%
25.	M/s Procter & Gamble Co.,	-	Detergents	72.03	91.40%
26.	Sh. R.K. Bagri (NRI)	M/s Metdist Ltd., UK	To set up copper smelter & Refinery projects	240.00	60%
27.	M/s Vostin Internasia Pacific, Japan	M/s Asian Consolidated Industries Ltd., New Delhi	Setting up of a five star hotel	100.00	40%
28.	M/s Computer Corp., USA	-	Computer Software	315.90	100%
29.	M/s Oman Oil Co. Ltd., Oman	M/s Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd., Bombay	Petroleum Products	195.00	26%
30.	M/s Oman Oil Co. Ltd., Oman	M/s Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd., Bombay.	-do-	347.75	26%

Sl. No.	Foreign Collaborator	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Foreign equity (Rs. in crores)	Percentage
31.	M/s Gold Star Investment Ltd., UAE	M/s Orient Steels Ltd. Orissa	To establish an integrated Iron & Steel Unit	400.00	24.24%
32.	M/s KFC (A subsidiary of Pepsico Ind.), Hongkong		To set up a wholly owned subsidiary in India for setting up KFC restaurant	63.18	100%
33.	M/s Deltic Management Ltd. Ireland	M/s Chateau Intl. Inn Pvt. Ltd., N. Delhi	To set up & Operate Five/Sever star hotel cum commercial complex	163.84	715
34.	NRI (M/s Indus Ind Holdings Ltd. Mauritius)	M/s Indus Ind holdings Ltd., Bombay	Commercial Banking, Financial Services, Housing, Media Companies, Insurance	315.90	51%
35.	M/s International Finance Corpn. Ltd., USA	M/s Credit Capital Finance Co., Bombay	For establishment of a mutual fund	83.50	63.60

Central Investment in Gujarat

6130. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be
pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a decline in
Central investment in Gujarat State dur-
ing the year 1992-93 as compared to
1990-91;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the ratio of Central investment
in the State during the last three years;
and

(d) the remedial steps proposed to
be taken by the Government to increase
the Central investment in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). the
Central plan investment is made for the
country as a whole keeping the national
priorities in view. It is neither planned
nor accounted State-wise.

(d) Keeping in view the priorities
laid down for the Eighth Plan, the pro-
posal of Government of Gujarat in this
regard, as and when, received will be
considered on merits and the priorities of
the state.

**Out of Turn allotment of Govern-
ment Accommodation.**

6131. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI :
SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI
THAKORE :

Will the Minister of URBAN DE-

VELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the Criteria fixed for allotment
of out-of turn allotment of Government
accommodation to the Government em-
ployees;

(b) whether there is any percent-
age fixed for such allotments;

(c) the number of out-of-turn allot-
ment of Government accommodation
sanctioned during the last three years,
type-wise;

(d) the number of Government
accommodation out of this sanctioned to
SC/ST employees, type-wise;

(e) whether the reservation policy
is observed at the time of such sanction;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Details are
given in the statement-I

(b) Endeavor is made to generally
restrict out of turn allotment to 20% of
total number of vacancies.

(c) Details are given in the state-
ment-II

(d) No separate data is main-
tained.

(e) to (g). The out-of-turn allot-
ments are made in relaxation of rules by
the competent authority and as such the

question of observation of reservation policy does not arise.

ceased Government employees.

Statement-I

The out of turn allotment of Government accommodation may be sanctioned on the following groups :

I. The personal staff of the Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of the Planning Commission.

II. The wards of retiring/de-

III. On medical grounds such as T.B., Cancer and heart problem and to the physically handicapped employees.

IV. To the key personnel of the P.M.'s Office.

The competent authority may sanction out of turn allotment on compassionate grounds in relaxation of rules.

Statement-II

The number of out-of-turn allotments made during 1991, 1992 and 1992, type-wise :

Types	1991	1992	1993
A	297	290	203
B	825	1078	1002
C	262	471	417
D	213	267	244
D.II	74	101	101
D.I	29	22	30
C.II	19	26	55

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

Neharu Rozgar Yojana during the each of last three years, State-wise; and

6132. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to the state :

(a) the amount released under the

(b) the number of beneficiaries assisted under the Yojana during the said period, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Information

is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Information is given in the enclosed statement-II.

STATEMENT - I

Funds Released Under Nehru Rozgar Yojana

1991-92 to 1993-94

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State/UT	1991-92	1992-93	199-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	794.80	527.40	679.53
2.	Bihar	670.05	457.35	359.30
3.	Gujarat	291.15	198.45	212.52
4.	Haryana	163.70	111.90	123.29
5.	Karnataka	793.50	510.20	440.17
6.	Kerala	318.80	225.90	234.82
7.	Madhya Pradesh	797.80	550.40	684.48
8.	Maharashtra	1018.10	700.50	669.60
9.	Orissa	281.70	191.60	219.80
10.	Punjab	270.80	192.90	216.47

S.No.	Name of State/UT	1991-92	1992-93	199-94
11.	Rajasthan	561.10	309.40	379.60
12.	Tamil Nadu	892.90	587.00	765.58
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2092.90	1426.20	1711.54
14.	West Bengal	561.10	481.20	259.00
15.	Goa	37.90	19.70	17.85
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.50	16.60	19.75
17.	Assam	187.50	156.20	89.49
18.	Himachal Pradesh	70.90	64.30	56.19
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	91.10	86.50	87.48
20.	Manipur	49.50	40.90	43.33
21.	Meghalaya	47.20	37.45	24.10
22.	Mizoram	34.60	24.30	21.74
23.	Nagaland	38.20	19.20	15.70
24.	Sikkim	27.90	34.20	29.68
25.	Tripura	34.50	25.20	25.60

S.No.	Name of State/UT	1991-92	1992-93	199-94
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	11.90	9.20	13.53
27.	Chandigarh	21.70	12.20	13.86
28.	D & N Haveli	10.80	8.40	11.05
29.	Daman & Diu	18.70	15.10	18.25
30.	Pondicherry	17.70	17.90	11.70
31.	Delhi		40.00	22.00
	Total	10280.00	7079.75	7477.00

STATEMENT - II

Nehru Rozgar Yojana - Achievements

S.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of beneficiaries assisted			No. of mandays of work generated (in lakhs)		
		91-92	92-93	93-94	91-92	92-93	93-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13366	9982	12949	6.32	12.50	11.53
2.	Bihar	2962	2161	2577	1.57	19.11	7.04
3.	Gujarat	2949	2129	2122	6.95	1.79	1.38
4.	Haryana	4317	4219	1804	1.11	0.83	1.66
5.	Karnataka	8801	5822	-	9.63	16.81	13.12
6.	Kerala	8152	2384	5179	4.32	8.89	26.74
7.	Madhya Pradesh	12724	23533	35151	8.16	6.91	11.66
8.	Maharashtra	14150	5727	4432	19.18	4.31	-
9.	Orissa	6257	2599	1466	5.33	2.58	2.02
10.	Punjab	5993	1957	3961	1.07	1.44	1.59
11.	Rajasthan	5678	2682	12617	8.51	2.11	2.06
12.	Tamil Nadu	13014	6554	19190	11.59	17.41	14.08

S.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of beneficiaries assisted			No. of mandays of work generated (in lakhs)		
		91-92	92-93	93-94	91-92	92-93	93-94
13.	Uttar Pradesh	40768	36213	37286	28.59	28.14	28.48
14.	West Bengal	12623	9983	8760	-	-	-
15.	Goa	-	-	440	0.34	-	-
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Assam	-	474	425	2.46	1.49	0.05
18.	Himachal Pradesh	2266	95	-	0.03	-	-16
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	198	1137	91	-	1.04	0.35
20.	Manipur	-	-	2745	1.34	-	1.88
21.	Meghalaya	18	65	186	0.01	0.65	-
22.	Mizoram	-	756	-	-	2.67	0.01
23.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Sikkim	449	148	16	-	-70	0.03
25.	Tripura	222	330	137	0.34	0.82	0.05

S.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of beneficiaries assisted			No. of mandays of work generated (in lakhs)		
		91-92	92-93	93-94	91-92	92-93	93-94
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	177	0.08	0.01	0.11
27.	Chandigarh	-	205	-	-	0.16	0.04
28.	D & N Haveli	5	22	53	-	0.01	0.03
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	0.84	-	0.07
30.	Pondicherry	444	131	196	0.07	0.03	0.77
31.	Delhi	-	692	641	-	-	-
Total		155354	120000	152701	117.84	130.41	124.73

Height of Buildings

6133. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has submitted any proposal to the Union Government to allow additions in the existing permissible height of buildings in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The Central Government has not received any proposal to allow additions above the previous existing permissible height of buildings in Delhi.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Compulsory Military Training

6134. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government for compulsory military training for eligible youths in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINIS-

TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Small Scale Industries in Uttar Pradesh

6135. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey on the functioning of small scale units in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of small scale units in the State have been closed during the last two years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government propose to restart production in these closed units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE AND AGRO RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM.): (a) Yes Sir. Office of the Development Commissioner (SSI) during 1989-91 conducted 2nd All India Census of Small Scale Industrial Units falling under the purview of Small Scale Development Organisation (SIDO) and registered with various State/UT Directorate of Industries upto 31.3.1988 including the State of Uttar Pradesh and have collected detailed information at State/District/Product level from 5.82 lakh

working units. The reference year for the survey was 1987-88. State-wise reports including for the State of Uttar Pradesh have been brought out.

(b) The details of the findings of the Second All India Census of Small Scale registered units for the State of Uttar Pradesh are given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). Any specific study to find out the number of units found

closed in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years have not been conducted. However, the results of the Second All India Census of SSI Units revealed that 41,150 units were found closed or untraceable over a span of 15 years i.e. during 1.1.1973 to 31.3.1988 for various reasons.

(e) There is no proposal for the Government to start production in closed units. However, the entrepreneurs in these closed units can seek assistance from Banks for revival.

STATEMENT

Important parameters of registered small scale industries in the State of Uttar Pradesh

1.	Units registered as on 31.3.88 and covered in frame	95285
2.	Working Units	53370
3.	Working units for which data tabulated	53282
4.	Employment (Nos.)	348908
5.	Fixed investment (Rs. lakh)	98096
6.	Investment in P & M (Rs. lakh) (Original value)	49590
7.	Production (1987-88) (Rs. lakh)	372713
8.	Capacity (Rs. in lakh)	766204
9.	Capacity utilisation	48.64%
10.	Units located in rural area	32.26%
11.	Units located in Urban area	61.79%
12.	Units registered under Fact Act	5.46%
13.	Number of reserved items manufactured.	448

Source : 2nd All India Census of Small Scale Industries.

Housing Problem

6136. SHRI RAM KRIPAL VADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether HUDCO has formulated any scheme to solve the housing problem in the cities of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). HUDCO does not formulate and execute housing schemes directly, but, provides a loan assistance to the State agencies, cooperatives, etc. for execution of housing and urban development projects.

HUDCO, since its inception in 1970 and as on 31.3.1994, has sanctioned 139 projects to various agencies in Bihar with loan assistance of Rs. 174 crores. These projects, on completion, will provide 1,75,351 residential units, 3,699 non-residential buildings and 5868 developed plots in the State of Bihar. These projects include 2 schemes for urban infrastructure.

Growth Centre in Darbhanga

6137. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since received and reviewed the report of the growth centre at Darbhanga;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount released by the Union Government and the data on which it was released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). The State Government of Bihar has submitted revised financial projections for growth centre project at Darbhanga. These are under appraisal with the Lead Agency. Central assistance is released after approval of the project reports.

[English]

Tarapur Nuclear Reactor

6138. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether USA and India have worked out all the issues relating to the Tarapur reactor controversy;

(b) if so, whether the controversy has been solved to the mutual satisfaction of both the parties; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c). The 30 years period Bilateral Cooperation Agreement with the Government of USA for setting up Tarapur Atomic

Power Station (TAPS) expired on 24.10.1993. With the expire of this agreement the rights and obligations of both the parties have also expired. the Government made a voluntary offer to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for application of safeguards on the nuclear material in TAPS. Accordingly, a bilateral Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA came into effect on 1.3.1994.

Development of Towns

6139. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO :
DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS
PATEL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Governments of Orissa and Gujarat have submitted any proposal for the development of towns with the World Bank/foreign assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, town-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) A proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa for Urban Development Project with World Bank assistance. A World Bank aided Urban Development Project (GUDP-I) is already under implementation in Gujarat. A second project proposal sent by the Government of Gujarat for urban Development on 20.1.1994 (GUDP-II) is at preliminary stage.

(b) The details are as in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

PROPOSED ORISSA URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT :

Proposed Towns :

-
1. Cuttack
 2. Bhubaneshwar
 3. Puri
 4. Rourkela
 5. Sambalpur
 6. Paradip
 7. Behampur
 8. Talcher/Angul
 9. Balasore
 10. Dhenkanal.
-

Proposed project Components :

Municipal Urban Development Fund, Technical Assistance, Traffic and Transport, Slum Improvement, Shelter, sites and Services, Upgradation of Sites, Guided Development, Price Contingencies.

Requirement of Funds as per State Govt. : Rs. 437.80 crores
Project Report

Stage of Proposal : In the midst of World Bank Pre-Appraisal process.

GUJARAT URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-I**Towns included :**

1. Ahmedabad
2. Surat
3. Vadodara
4. Rajkot
5. Jamnagar
6. Anand
7. Bhavnagar

Project Components :

Solid Waste Management, Priority Infrastructure, East Ahmedabad (Water Supply & Sewerage), Low Cost Sanitation, Slum Upgradation, Area Development, Institutional Strengthening, Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board, New Investment in Left Out Works.

Project Cost : Rs. 176.98 crores.

GUJARAT URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-II

The proposal is at the preliminary stage of examination. The proposed cost of the Project is Rs. 794 crores.

The cities proposed to be covered include Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar.

Proposed Project Components/ Objectives :

The most immediate objectives of the project are :

- (i) to reduce the serious deficits in Urban water Supply, Sewerage and Storm drainage.
- (ii) to increase the coverage of areas under Water Supply, sewerage and Sanitation.
- (iii) 100% coverage of Slum population under Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation, Low Cost Sanitation.
- (iv) maximum coverage of urban poor under civic services.
- (v) reduce health hazards and improve overall public health and provide comforts to citizens.
- (vi) introduction of full cost recovery from beneficiaries.
- (vii) strengthening administration, planning, financial management, overall efficiency in engineering works within local bodies/ Governments.

Lok Adalats

6140. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any in-depth study had been undertaken by the Government to

assess the impact of the experiment of the Lok Adalats on the overall judicial system of the country;.

(b) If so, the details thereof and the conclusions arrived at; and

(c) if not, whether such a study is likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). No in-depth study has been undertaken. However, the impact of the Legal Aid Schemes for the poor is continuously reviewed by the Legal Aid Schemes for the poor is continuously reviewed by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes on the basis of Inflow of Information from the State Governments and Union Territories. The number of cases settled at the Lok Adalats certainly helps in reducing the pendency of cases. Lok Adalats play a complementary role to the existing judicial system.

Chairman of Public Enterprises Selection Board

6141. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the post of Chairman of Public Enterprises Selection Board has been lying vacant for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken for filling up all the vacancies of the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The post of Chairman, Public Enterprises Selection Board has been lying vacant from 1.11. 1993.

(b) and (c). Action is being taken to fill up the vacant post of Chairman of the Board.

German Investment

6142. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have urged the industrial, commercial and financial establishments of Germany to invest in Indian Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the response from the Germany has been encouraging; and

(d) if so, the facilities created by the Government to attract German investments in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). During the XIth Session of the Indo-FRG Joint Commission for industrial and Economic Cooperation, held in New Delhi on 6th and 7th April, 1994 the Indian side suggested that

Germany should take advantage of the new opportunities offered by India for additional projects in the areas of Computer Software, Casting and forging, industrial chemicals, drugs, machine tools, textile machinery and leather goods.

(c) and (d). There is a positive development of Cooperation between the German and Indian Companies.

Investment approved by the Government of India during 1993 was Rs. 1759.3 million as against Rs. 862.7 million in 1992 and Rs. 418.0 million in 1991.

In addition to the New Industrial Licensing policy, Indo-German Joint Commission, Indo-German Fast Track mechanism, Indo-German Consultative Group and Exchange of visits at Industry as well as at Government level are some of the measures taken, to attract greater flow of German Investment into India.

[Translation]

Rural Development Programme in Uttar Pradesh

6143. DR. P.R. GANGWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) whether any Committee has been constituted by the Union Government to properly monitor and utilisation of amount allocated under the Rural Development Programme for Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far by this Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Identification of backward Areas

6144. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether backward areas have been identified in the rural India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the plan of action for investment in those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (c). Yes Sir. 120 backward districts have been identified in various States where there is concentration of unemployment and under employment. For the purpose of identification of backward districts, 50% weightage is given to SC/ST population and 50% to the inverse of Agricultural labour productivity. In these 120 backward districts, the intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented. A list of 120 backward districts is given in the statement attached.

During 1993-04, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 68830 lakh has been released for implementing intensified JRY in these backward districts.

Statement

Andhra Pradesh

1. Adilabad
2. Mahbubnagar
3. Warangal
4. Khammam
5. E. Godavari
6. Nalgonda
7. Prakasam
8. Annantapur
9. Kurnool

Bihar

10. Palamu
11. W. Singhbhum
12. Gumla
13. Ranchi
14. Dumka
15. Gaya
16. Hazaribagh
17. Sahibganj
18. Gardish
19. Girdih

Karnataka

41. Gulbarga
42. Kolar
43. Dharwar
44. Bijapur
45. Tumkur
46. Chitradurga
47. Bellary
48. Bidar

Madhya Pradesh

49. Baster
50. Bilaspur
51. Jhabua
52. W. Nimar
53. Surguja
54. Raipur
55. Mandla
56. Raigarh
57. Dhar
58. Shahdol

20. Saharsa
21. Munger
22. Vasishali
23. Muzaffarpur
24. Dharbhanga
25. Supul
26. Chapra
27. Jamui
28. Godda
29. Madhepura
30. Bhagalpur
31. Bhabhua
32. Nawada

Gujarat

33. Panchmahal
34. Valsad
35. Surat
36. Vadodara
37. Amreli
38. Surendranagar

59. Seoni
60. Sidhi
61. E. Nimar
62. Jabalpur
63. Betul
64. Rajnandgaon
65. Durg

Maharashtra

66. Dhule
67. Nasik
68. Thane
69. Yavatamul
70. Amravati
71. Nanded
72. Bhandara
73. Chandrapur
74. Buldana
75. Akola
76. Pune
77. Ahmednagar
78. Sangli

Jammu & Kashmir

39. Doda

40. Udhampur

Orissa

82. Koraput

83. Mayurbhanj

84. Cuttack

85. Sambalpur

86. Sundergarh

87. Kalahandi

88. Keonjhar

89. Ganjam

90. Phulbani

112. Almora

113. Banda

114. Bahraich

Rajasthan

91. Udaipur

92. Banaswara

93. Dungarpur

94. Sawai Madhopur

95. Ajmer

79.

Solapur

80.

Beed

81.

Aurangabad

Uttar Pradesh

103.

Allahabad

104.

Sitapur

105.

Ghazipur

106.

Haddoi

107.

Sonbhadra

108.

Balua

109.

Mirzapur

110.

Pithoragarh

111.

Pauri Garhwal

112.

Almora

113.

Banda

114.

Bahraich

West Bengal

115.

Medinipur

116.

Kooch Bihar

117.

Bardhaman

118.

Bankura

119.

Purulia

Tamil Nadu

120.

Birbhum

97. South Arcot

98. Changelpattu

99. Thanjavur

100. Dharmapuri

101. Chidambaram

102. Ramanathapuram

Extension to Retiring Government Officials

6145. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the grounds on which the Government give extension in service to employees beyond the date of superannuation; and

(b) the number of officers in Class I category given such extension of services during 1993-94, with Department-wise break-up thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI. MARGARET ALVA) : (a) According to the existing instructions extension in service beyond the age superannuation should be resorted to rarely and in exceptional circumstances purely in public interest. In addition one of the following conditions should be

satisfied

(i) that other officers are not ripe enough to take over the job; or

(ii) that the retiring officer is of Outstanding merit.

(b) This information is not being monitored centrally.

Manpower Planning and Employment Councils

6146. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the District Manpower Planning and Employment Councils have been set up in all the districts of the country;

(b) if not, the names of the districts in which these councils have not been set up so far; and

(c) the progress made by such Councils so far in achieving their objec-

tives ?

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) The setting up of District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils, for which a suggestion was made in the Sixth Plan document is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments. Since it is not a Central sector/Centrally Sponsored Scheme, there is no system of obtaining regular information on this subject from the State/UT Governments.

[Translation]

Assistance to Maharashtra

6147. SHRIVILASRAO NAGNATH-
RAO GUNDEWAR :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has made any request to the Union Government to increase the Central assistance for its schemes during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

Funds to Madhya Pradesh for Small Scale Industries

6148. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for more allocation of funds to Madhya Pradesh to develop small scale industries in that State;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated for the Purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan vis-a-vis Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for allocation of more funds for development of small scale industries.

(c) The Eighth Plan approved outlay for village and small scale industries sector of Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 105.87 crores as against the Seventh Plan's outlay of Rs. 108.69 crores.

[English]

Sale of Price Controlled Drugs

6149. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of companies are selling price controlled drugs at higher prices than the notified prices or prices fixed by the Government;

(b) if so, the names of these companies, their products; and

(c) the fixed price or notified price of each drug and the price being charged by each company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). Prices of specified drugs and formulations thereof are regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 issued under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Any contravention of the provisions are liable for punishment in accordance with the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. To the extent information is available, the State Drug controller of Maharashtra has filed cases against nine traders and manufacturers in the Courts and State Drug Controller, Gujarat has initiated action against three units on account of overcharging.

Induction of Agni

6150. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL
PATIL :
SHRI R. ANBARASU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be

pleased to state :

(a) the main specifications of the 'Agni' Missile and the expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(b) whether the Government propose to induct it in the Army;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) AGNI is not a missile system. It is a technology demonstration vehicle to establish manoeuvrable trajectory, re-entry and guidance technologies. About Rs. 55 crores have been spent on this project.

(b) to (d). Government are examining the situation consequent to the successful test flight of Agni.

Assistance to Kerala

6151. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government for increase in Central assistance for its projects during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Sale of Outdated Equipments

6152. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Government have invited global tenders to dispose of discarded Air Force equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain items and equipments listed for sale through unused yet sensitive and disposal of which is likely to entail violation of policy regarding export of missile technology; and

(d) if so, the reasons for selling of such equipments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Only surplus, unserviceable and obsolete Air Force equipments are offered for disposal. Disposal is only

through the Special Surplus stores Disposal Committee set up by the Ministry of Defence. The missiles which have been offered for disposal are obsolete with out-dated technology. All sales of such Defence equipment to other countries is regulated as per laid down policy of the Government.

CBI Enquiry into Supply of Sub-standard Grease

6153. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s Krishna Grease Manufacturing Company, Calcutta, had supplied a huge quantity of substandard grease SG-240 and LG-280 to Ministry of Defence in 1988 and the matter was referred to CBI;

(b) if so, whether CBI has since finalised the enquiry and submitted the report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). CBI has submitted a charge sheet for prosecution of eight officials working in the Directorate General of Quality Assurance and three in the Directorate General of Supplies and

Disposals.

Privatisation of BHEL

6154. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering partial Privatisation of BHEL to make it nationally and internationally competitive;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) There is no proposal at present for Privatisation of BHEL.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) BHEL is competitive both at home and also internationally.

HUDCO Assistance to Private Builders

6155. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) proposes to finance private builders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Private builders are eligible for project-linked loan assistance from HUDCO for housing projects for the benefit of general public, subject to various conditions as per HUDCO guidelines. HUDCO will finance upto 50% of the total estimated cost, including cost of land development and building construction, but excluding capitalised interest on investment, supervision charges, etc. The total loan per dwelling unit should not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs. HUDCO's loan is given at 18.5% (gross) rate of interest for house construction and 19.5% (gross) rate of interest for land acquisition. The entire loan has to be repaid within 5 years from the date of release of first installment.

Foetus Transplantation Centre

6156. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any proposal to seek financial assistance for setting up of Foetus Transplantation Centre in Veterinary College, Anjora (Durg); and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCI-

ENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, the proposal received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for establishing embryo transfer Centre is under peer review.

Schemes for Rural Development

6157. SHRI PROBIN DEKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated to the State of Assam for implementing rural employment, rural water supply and sanitation and special programmes for rural development during the last three years:

(b) whether the Government have completed the review of those programmes during the said period:

(c) If so, outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) The funds allocated and utilised by the State of Assam for implementing major Rural Development Programmes viz. (i) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) including special Programme of Employment Assurance Scheme (ESA) (ii) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation and (iii) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during the last three years are as follows :

Programme	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Alloca- tion	Utilisa- tion	Alloca- tion	Utilisa- tion	Alloca- tion	Utilisa- tion
JRY	5114.59	5000.44	6420.76	4034.49	8104.85	7911.51
ESA	(Scheme commenced in 1993-94)				2587.50	963.09
R.W.S.	1370.00	1762.00	1370.00	700.00	1370.00	1811.96
Sanitation	71.13	0.00	38.25	0.00	57.47	7.85
		
IRDP	1414.06	1587.04	1332.00	1584.46	2770.00	1844.78 (Upto Feb.94)

(*) Programmes could not be proved by Central Govt.

(**) Releases were made on 30th March, 1993.

(b) to (d). Yes, the above programmes are reviewed from time to time through periodical reports, Meeting/workshops of state/Central officials, field visits by area officers and concurrent evaluation studies. Based on the findings of the review reports, necessary corrective measures are taken up to improve the implementation of these programmes.

[Translation]

Bhopal Gas Victims

6158. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total relief given to the Bhopal gas victims so far;

(b) the progress made in the implementation of various schemes for rehabilitation of these victims; and

(c) the details of the schemes initiated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and approved by the Union Government during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) About Rs. 656 crores.

(b) The progress of expenditure on the various rehabilitation schemes as on 28.2.94 under the Action Plan is as follows :-

Medical Rehabilitation	- Rs. 39.52 crores.
Economic Rehabilitation	- Rs. 8.69 crores.
Social Rehabilitation	- Rs. 24.87 crores.
Environmental Rehabilitation	- Rs. 18.08 crores.
Miscellaneous	- Rs. 4.94 crores.

[English]

(c) No new schemes for the rehabilitation of the Bhopal Gas victims have been approved by the Union Government during the last six months.

Judicial Transfer Policy

6159. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be

pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need to review the present policy of judicial transfer;

(b) whether the present policy is likely to be proved counter productive; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to review the policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Promotion of A.Es. in DDA.

6160. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on February 23, 1994 to USQ No. 317 and state :

(a) whether the chart shown by D.D.A. 11 officers from the general category in 1991, 7 officers from the SC and 2 from ST categories in 1992, 6 from SC and 1 from ST category in 1993 were promoted which means that a total of only 27 officers were promoted; and

(b) if so, the places at which the remaining 5 persons were promoted as Executive Engineers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). In the reply given on February 23, 1994 to USQ No. 317 the number of Assistant Engineers (Civil) promoted under the roaster system in the DDA during the last 3 years i.e. 1991, 1992 and 1993 was shown as 32. The detailed position was shown as under :-

Year	Gen.	S.C.	S.T.
1991	11	—	—
1992	07	02	—
1993	06	01	—
	24	03	—

D.D.A. has reported that the details of 5 other Assistant Engineers (Civil) of General Category promoted during 1991 was, however, not shown as orders of promotion of these Assistant Engineers (Civil) to the post of Executive Engineers (Civil) was issued in 1991 against the vacancies of 1987 based on review D.P.C. held on 16.4.1991.

Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad

6161. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the objectives of the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad have been achieved; and

(b) the details of achievements of the above Institute during the last three years, particularly in the field of the research work carried out regarding the coal mines of B.C.C Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) The Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) has been continuously working to fulfil its mandate and objectives.

(b) The significant achievements of CFRI with respect to Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) Coal mines during the last three years are :-

(i) identification of Low ash prime coking coal parabatpur and Gouri Blocks and in upper seams of Monidih in Jharia Coalfield and good quality high volatile medium coking coal in Kalyanpur area (Mohjda) Jharia coal fields.

(ii) Washing of 1200 tonnes of coking coals in Pilot Plants and carry out trials to use the product in the ovens at the Bokaro Steel Plant. This has established that the cleans obtained from such coals can provide quality coke as good in property as that obtained from blends in which imported coals are used.

(iii) Production of coke by carbonization in CFRI design improved beehive coke ovens (Kumbraj) from 200 tonnes of low volatile coals of Muradiah

Colliery.

(iv) Beneficiation and carbonization studies on Jeenagora coals.

(v) Improvement of floatation circuit of Chasnala Washery.

(vi) Testing of slurry for the proposed froth floatation plant at Patherdih washery.

(vii) Load test of 10 tph oil-agglomeration plant at patherdih washery.

(viii) Development and demonstration of an Inert Gas Generator for combating raging mine fires.

[English]

Newsprint Factory at Velloor

6162. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newsprint factory at Velloor is in crisis due to the huge stock of accumulated newsprint; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken to dispose of this stock ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The newsprint factory at Mavellor had a stock of 5595 MT of newsprint as on 31.3.94. This had resulted in financial strain on the company. The company is giving discount and

credit to newsprint users to reduce their stocks.

Legislation Council Bill, 1990

6163. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Legislative Council Bill, 1990 for creation of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council as passed by the Rajya Sabha is yet to be considered by Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in introducing the Bill in the Lok Sabha; and

(c) the number of bills for creation of State Legislative Councils, pending for consideration by the Lok Sabha ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Legislative Council Bill, 1990 had lapsed with the dissolution of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

(c) Nil.

Categorisation of Cities

6164. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the Criteria followed in categorising big cities as 'A' and 'B' class;

(b) the cities which have been including in the above categories during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(c) whether the Government provided financial assistance to the States for the development of the cities of 'A' class;

(d) if so, the details thereof, city-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to bring more cities under the categories 'A' and 'B' class; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). The Census document 1991 classifies the towns by size class of towns. The urban units have been categorised into the six population size, class of towns as under :-

<i>Size Class</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>No. of Towns</i>
I	1,00,000 & above	300
II	50,000 - 99,999	345
III	20,000 - 49,999	947
IV	10,000 - 19,999	1167

V	5,000 - 9,999	740
VI	Less than 5,000	197
		3696

Urban agglomerations with a population of 10 lakhs and above are referred to as Metropolitan Cities.

(c) and (d). Urban Development is a State subject and the Planning Commission requires that all urban development projects should form part of the State Plan. However, keeping in view the persistent demands of the State Governments for Central assistance to tackle specific problems of certain metro-cities

and the recommendations of the National Commission of Urbanisation, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for intra-structure development of Mega Cities has been introduced during 93-94. This applies to cities with a population of 4 million and above as per 1991 Census viz., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore. Central assistance released during 93-94 was as under :

Bombay	- Rs. 20.10 crores
Calcutta	- Rs. 20.10 crores
Madras	- Rs. 15.10 crores
Hyderabad	- Rs. 15.10 crores
Bangalore	- Rs. 0.10 crores

(e) As mentioned as reply to (a) above there is no categorisation in Census as 'A' and 'B'. There is no proposal to indicate more cities under the mega city project.

(f) Does not arise.

Intercorporate Investment

6165. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that some of the large industrial houses and companies are indulging in inter-corporate investments beyond the legal limits laid down in the Companies Act;

(b) if so, the names of these companies; and

(c) the action taken or likely to be taken against them for violation of the parameters envisaged in the above Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R.
BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). Public Limited
Companies and Private Limited Compa-
nies which are susidiaries of public com-
panies are required to obtain prior ap-
proval of the Central Government under
Section 372 (4) of the Companies

Act, 1956 for making investment in the
shares of other bodies corporate in
excess of the limits prescribed under the
said Section. A statement showing the
contravention of the said Section com-
mitted by the Companies during the
period from 1-4-1992 to 31-3-1994, as
per available information, is given in the
statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Action taken/to be taken
1.	M/s. Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited.	Legal action initiated.
2.	M/s. Findex Machines Limited	Warning issued
3.	M/s. Trimbak Leasing & Finance Ltd..	Legal action initiated.
4.	M/s. Western Fruits & Vegetables Limited.	-do-
5.	M/s. Fly Up Fashions Limited.	-do-
6.	M/s. Liberty Fertilizers Limited.	-do-
7.	M/s. Sarover Trade Associates Limited	-do-
8.	M/s. Mode Creazon India Limited	-do-
9.	M/s. M.S. International Limited	-do-
10.	M/s. Mazda Industries & Leasing Ltd..	-do-
11.	M/s. Fairgrowth Agencies Limited.	-do-
12.	M/s. Fairgrowth Home Finance Limited.	-do-
13.	M/s Fairgrowth Financial Services Ltd.	-do-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Action taken/to be taken</i>
14.	M/s. Lime Chemicals Limited.	The report from the Registrar of Companies, Bombay has been called for to ascertain the contravention and to take necessary action.
15.	M/s. Videocon VCR Limited.	The company has made an application under Section 621-A of the Act before the Regional Director, Bombay for compounding of offences.
16.	M/s. BHP Engineers Limited	The Regional Director, Kanpur has compounded the offences under Section 621-A of the Act.
17.	M/s. Keventer Agro Limited.	The report from the Regional Director, Calcutta has been called for in respect of these cases of contravention to consider further course of action.
18.	M/s. Unitech Limited.	The report from the Registrar of Companies, Delhi & Haryana has been called for to consider further course of action.
19.	M/s. BPL Limited.	The matter has been taken up with the company to ascertain contravention and to consider further course of action.
20.	M/s. U.K. Paints (India) Ltd.,	Warning issued.

Per Capita Income

6166. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN . Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated rise or fall in the per capita income of the country during 1993-94, at 1980-81 constant prices and mid-year estimate of the population, as compared to 1992-93;

(b) whether the corresponding data in respect of States and Union Territories have been worked out; and

(c) if so, the rise or fall of per capita income during 1993-94, in respect of States/Union Territories for which it has been computed, as compared to 1992-93 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The estimated rise in the per capita income of the country at constant (1980-81) prices based on estimated mid-year population for the year 1993-94 over 1992-93 was 1.8 per cent.

(b) and (c). Information has become available only from Kerala and Rajasthan, the per capita income shows a rise of 6.2 per cent in respect of

Kerala and a decline of 8.9 per cent in respect of Rajasthan.

'Akash Gamini'

6167. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :
SHRISULTANSALAHUDDIN
OWAISI :
SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have started an ambitious Rural Drinking Water Project named 'Akash Gamini' for the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh :

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time bound programme has been chalked out for the completion of the project;

(d) if so, the progress made in this regard; and

(e) the number of the people and the names of the areas to be benefited by the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Allocations to Gujarat under Minimum Needs Programme

6168. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) funds allocated to Gujarat under Minimum Needs Programme during the last three years; and

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Outlay	109.99	166.76	233.24
Expenditure	107.16	181.19	58.93

[English]

Atomic Power Plants

6169. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the atomic power plants in the country in which the fast breeder technology based on plutonium has been adopted;

(b) the kind of technology likely to be used in the upcoming/future atomic power plants;

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the existing atomic power plants do not pose any radiation hazards on their closure; and

(d) the approximate cost of seal-

(b) funds released/utilised during the aforesaid period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The outlay and expenditure under the Minimum Needs Programme in Gujarat during 1991-92 to 1993-94 (upto September, 1993) are as follows :

ing/decommissioning of such plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) The Fast Breeder Technology based on Plutonium is in the experimental stage in our country and is almost on the verge of the development phase and it is yet to be adopted in the power plants.

(b) The current generation of 220 MWe power reactors in operation in the country except TAPS 1&2 are based on Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology which has been chosen for the first phase of our nuclear power programme. The next generation

of PHWRs that are to be set up in the immediate future are scaled up version of the existing system adopting state-of-art technology.

(c) It has been demonstrated in other countries that the decommissioning of the reactors that are shut down would be carried out safely without any major environmental impact. This could be achieved by following a safe systematic approach which consists of the following steps :

(i) safe removal of as much sources of radiation as possible such as fuel, coolant, to farther safe sites for safe processing/storage.

(ii) use of remote tools' techniques for dismantling system, minimising the radiation exposures to the personnel.

(iii) containment of residual activity and permitting it to decay by sealing the decoupled/dismantled system.

(iv) continuous surveillance of sites.

Thus the whole operation can be carried out systematically and the handling of radioactivity is meticulously controlled and is contained totally. Because of that they do not pose any radiation hazards.

(d) The cost estimates for decommissioning vary widely from country to country depending upon the option chosen for decommissioning and manpower costs. Literature on estimated cost of decommissioning in the world indicates that it will range from 10% to 15% of the capital cost of the setting up the

plant (both costs taken at the same reference year base). The recent experience in USA of decommissioning of one of its PWR at Shipping Port indicates it could be around 0.1 cent per kilowatt/hour and the actual cost was 10% less than the estimated cost. The site has been declared safe by the safety authorities. In the Indian context, the method for financing the decommissioning is by way of provision of two paise per kilowatt/hour in the tariff for sale of electricity.

Growth in Capital Formation

6170. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre for monitoring Indian Economy (CMIC) stated that the statistics provided by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on gross capital formation during 1992-93 are incorrect;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the precise position regarding growth in Real fixed capital formation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimates of gross capital formation published by CSO are based on the methodology spelt out in this regard in CSO publications National Accounts Statistics : Sources & Methods

(1989) and National Account Statistics (1991).

(c) The estimates of real fixed capital formation at 1980-81 prices for the year 1992-93 is Rs. 49342 crores as against Rs. 48514 crores for the year 1991-92 showing a growth of 1.7 per cent.

[Translation]

Generation of wind Energy in Uttar Pradesh

6171. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some experiments have been made in some districts of Uttar Pradesh to generate wind energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any scheme to the Union Government for sanction in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(e) the funds provided/proposed to be provided by the Union Government for the current/next financial year for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. (SHRI S. KRISHNA

KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Water pumping wind mills, mainly in the plains, and wind battery chargers and stand alone aero generators have been installed, mainly in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, for demonstration and field trials.

(c) to (e). A proposal has recently been received from the State Government for setting up a 1.3 MW wind farm project at Ransi in Pauri Garhwal District of the State. Central assistance will be subject to the guidelines and norms for such projects, technical feasibility and availability of funds.

[English]

National Quality Council

6172. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since set up the National Quality Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). The proposal regarding setting up of a National Quality Council is under consideration of the Government.

**Flouride Affected Areas of
Rajasthan**

6173. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has submitted schemes for flouride affected areas of the State to the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are contemplating to approve the scheme; and

(c) if so, the time by which the clearance of the scheme is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Project for providing safe drinking water to salinity and flouride affected villages in Ajmer district has approved and Rs. 617.66 lakhs was released to the State Government of Rajasthan in 1993-94. The Project for 178 flouride affected villages of Tehsil Chaksu, district Jaipur at an estimated cost of Rs. 672.50 lakhs has been received on 26th April, 1994 only and is being scrutinised.

[*Translation*]

Industrial Growth rate of Bihar

6174. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be

pleased to state :

(a) the industrial growth rate of Bihar as compared to that of other States during 1992-93; and

(b) the target fixed for industrial growth rate for 1993-94, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Industrial production comprises three major sub sectors viz. mining & quarrying, manufacturing and electricity generation. The index of industrial production is compiled annually taking into account the value of output in these three sub-sectors. In the case of manufacturing sector this includes both registered as well as unregistered units. However, this compilation is done only on all India basis and State-wise statistics of industrial production are not compiled.

(b) the target for industrial growth is not fixed Statewise.

[*English*]

**Deployment of Indian Soldiers in
Somalia**

6175. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.)
BHUVAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI :
SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of the Indian Army troops deployed in Somalia under the

U.N. Peace Keeping Mission and the date of its deployment there;

(b) the details of the recent casualties, including the causes of death or injury amongst the Indian troops since its deployment there;

(c) whether any compensation has been given to the families of the deceased by U.N.O. or by the Indian Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Indian contingent is likely to come back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Indian Contingent at UNOSOM II Somalia has a strength of 4976 personnel (all ranks). Its deployment was completed between 28th August to 22 October, 1993.

(b) There have been four cases of death two on account of accidents and two due to ambush my militants. Besides, there have been 25 cases of injuries.

(c) and (d). Cases of death, injury or illness during the UN Peace Keeping Operations are being treated as battle casualties and covered under liberalised pensionary awards. A statement giving details is attached.

(e) The Contingent is deployed for a period of one year, initially, as per Govt sanction, and the mandate of UN.

Statement

1. The Liberalised Special Family Pension is equal to the reckonable emoluments last drawn, both for the officers and the personnel below officer rank. No children allowance or children education allowance will be payable in addition. Liberalised Special Family pension at this rate is admissible to the widow in the case of officers and to the nominated heir in the case of personnel below officer rank until death or disqualification.

2. If the Government servant is not survived by widow/but is survived by child/children only, all children together shall be eligible for family pension rates ranging from 30% to 50% of reckonable emoluments depending on the reckonable emoluments drawn by the deceased subject to some prescribed minimum and maximum ceilings. In addition, children allowance at prescribed rates is also admissible.

3. Family Gratuity at the specified rates ranging from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 19,000/- for officers and Rs. 450/- to Rs. 1600/- for JCOs and OR will be admissible,

depending on their rank. Besides, Death Gratuity is also payable in such cases as under :-

(i) Less than one year service -

2 times reckonable emoluments.

(ii) Between 1-5 years service -

6 times of reckonable emoluments.

(iii) Over 5 years but below 20 years - 12 times of reckonable emoluments.

(iv) 20 years or more service -

One month's reckonable emoluments for every completed year of service subject to maximum of 33 months of reckonable emoluments or Rs. 1 lakh whichever is less.

Weightage of five years is added to actual service for calculation.

4. Army Group Insurance Benefits.

to death benefits from Army Group Insurance at the following scale :-

The families would also be entitled

Officers	- Rs. 3,85,000/-	w.e.f. 1st Dec. 1993
JCOs	- Rs. 1,65,000/-	

5. In addition to the above, in general terms, family dependents of personnel killed in action received the following benefits :-

Rs. 20,000/- is given to the widow of the officer.

Foreign Contracts of BHEL

(a) Army Wives Welfare Association Fund.

6176. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY ; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

A one time grant of Rs. 5,000/- Rs. 4,000/- and Rs. 3,000/- is given to the widow of officers, JCOs and Jawans, respectively, Education Scholarship for two children for two years for Class V upwards upto graduation is also given.

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has recently bagged a contract for setting up of a 900 MW power plant in Iran;

(b) Disabled Army Personnel, widow and orphans Fund (DAPWD).

(b) If so, the details of the contract indicating the value, location and period of completion;

A one time grant of Rs. 2,000/-, Rs. 1,500/- and Rs. 1,000/- is given to the widows of officers, JCO and OR respectively.

(c) the details of the other contracts bagged by BHEL in foreign countries during the last two years;

(c) Army officers Benevolent Fund.

(d) whether there are any proposals of BHEL's tie-up with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for exporting oil

drilling equipment to the West Asian countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of electrical equipments and projects exported by BHEL during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) BHEL has bagged following major contracts in foreign countries during the last two years :-

(i) Supply of 2 x 30 MW Steam Generator package to Egypt.

(ii) Supply, erection and commissioning of 4 Gas based power generating sets to Malaysia.

(iii) Supply of Transformers to Malaysia, Jordan & Greece.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) During the last three years, BHEL has successfully executed following prestigious export contracts :-

(i) Supply, erection and commissioning of 2 x 60 MW Thermal sets each at Malta & Cyprus.

(ii) Supply, erection and commissioning of 4 Gas based power generat-

ing sets at Malaysia.

In addition, Electrical equipments like Transformers, Insulators have been exported to Malaysia, Jordan and U.K.

Pending Cases in Karnataka High Court/Supreme Court

6177. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending before the Karnataka High Court and the Supreme Court by the end of June, 1993;

(b) out of which, how many cases have been filed for Second Appeal for revision, to Division Bench etc., in the High Court and the Supreme Court; and

(c) whether Government propose to allow only one right of appeal and second appeal only substantial question of law to avoid pendency of cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). As per the information furnished by the Registry of the Karnataka High Court, 1,30,053 cases were pending before the High Court as on 30.6.1993. The break-up of these cases was as follows :-

(i) Second Appeals (Civil) - 4002 cases

(ii) Revision Petitions (Civil) - 12554 cases

(iii) Revision Petitions (Criminal) -

603 cases

(iv) Division Bench Matters :

Civil - 10,865 cases

Criminal - 725 cases

(v) Others - 1,01,304 cases

Information in respect of the Supreme Court is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices conference held on 4th December, 1993, resolved that abolition of the Letters patent Appeals, except in respect of orders of a single judge made in exercise of the original jurisdiction of the High Court, as also Division Bench Appeals presently available against judgment of a single judge of a High Court, could go a long way towards lessening the burden of High Courts. The resolutions passed in the said conference have been forwarded to all the State Governments/UT Administrations and High Courts for necessary action.

Disinvestment of Public Sector undertakings

6178. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are formulating any strategy for disinvestment of shares of public sector undertakings during the current fiscal year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount likely to be mobilised therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). For the present the government have decided to disinvest shares of selected PSUs through auction method. As announced in the budget speech of the Finance Minister for 1994-95 Rs. 4000 crores is to be mobilised through disinvestment of PSU shares.

Training to Foreign Nationals

6179. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of foreign nationals availed of the training facilities in Indian Defence Institutions during 1993-94, countrywise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : The number of foreign nationals trained in Indian Defence Training Institutions during 1993-94 are given below :-

1. Bangladesh	34
2. Nigeria	12
3. Korea	2
4. Australia	1
5. France	1
6. Zambia	7
7. UAE	2
8. USA	5

9.	Malaysia	22
10.	UK	2
11.	Ghana	45
12.	Phillipines	3
13.	Sir Lanka	402
14.	Nepal	127
15.	Vietnam	1
16.	Kenya	25
17.	Saudi Arabia	1
18.	Oman	13
19.	Singapore	16
20.	Tanania	13
21.	Bhutan	145
22.	Maldives	24
23.	Seychelles	11
24.	Namibia	4
25.	ANC	32
26.	Mauritius	61
27.	Guyana	1.
28.	Jamaica	2
29.	Laos	5
30.	Botswana	35
31.	Canda	1
32.	Thailand	1

Addition of New Items in Kendriya Bhandar

6180. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new items introduced in the Kendriya Bhandar in Grocery, Toilet and Consumer departments during the last one year, month-wise;

(b)the reasons for introducing the new items when items of established companies were in sale in Kendriya Bhandar already;

(c) the value of the goods purchased and sold in each of the last twelve months of these newly added items;

(d) whether the inventory of these items are higher than the sales in the Kendriya Bhandar as per the inventory norms fixed therefor;

(e) if so, the details of the inventory month-wise and the reasons for higher inventory thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to bring down the inventory in the Kendriya Bhandar as per fixed norms indicating the details of the inventory norms fixed theretor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI. MARGARET ALVA) : (a) A list of new items introduced during last one year, month-wise is given in the enclosed statements i and II.

(b) Kendriya Bhandar has to keep pace with the changes and demands in the market. Kendriya Bhandar management also considers it important to make available new products at competitive rates to their consumers.

(c) Details of value of the items purchased during the period has been given in the Statement I and II. Information regarding figures of sales of these goods, items-wise, are not available with the Kendriya Bhandar management.

(d) and (e). The Kendriya Bhandar management has fixed no norms for the level of inventory of different items,

However, before placement of any order, stock position in the godown and the likely demand for the next 15 days is ascertained and examined. Special care is taken while placing order for items introduced recently. In view of this, the question of keeping higher inventory of any item does not arise.

(f) Doesn't arise, as no norms are fixed for the level of inventory of different items. With a view to keep ratio of inventory to sales at the minimum, the Kendriya Bhandar management takes certain steps such as monitoring of stock position on regular basis, movement of products, store inspections by officers, etc.

STATEMENT - I

List of new items introduced in Kendriya Bhandar during the last 12 months with regard to Grocery Department

Month of introduction	Items	Manufacturer/Supplier	Total Purchase till date (Rs. approx.)
April, 93	Farishta Washing Soap	M/s Mittal Enterprises	Rs. 5,26,000
May, 93	Rangoli Soya Refined Oil.	M/s M.P. State Coop. Oil Seed Grower's Federation.	Rs. 7,48,347
October, 93	Prime Life Sunflower Refined Oil.	M/s Ballarpur Industries Ltd.	Rs. 2,34,457
November, 93	Kanodia Mirti Brand Mustard Oil.	M/s Kanodia Oil Mills Pvt Ltd	Rs. 72,623
	M.D.H. Spices.	M/s Dashaant Sales.	Rs. 1,51,784/-
March, 94	Sarv Priya Salt (ISI)	M/s. N.C.C.F.	Rs. 10,500

STATEMENT - II

List of new items introduced in Kendriya Bhandar during the last 12 months with regard to Consumer Department

Month of Introduction	Items	Manufacturer Supplier	Total Purchase till date (Rs. (approx.))
April '93	Farishta Cake/ Detergent Powder	M/s Mittal Enterprises	Rs. 3,60,400
July '93	Top Ramen Noodles	M/s Brooke Bond India Limited	Rs. 2,54,985
	Hospital Brand Phenyle	M/s Shaily Enterprises	Rs. 27,623
August '93	Willman Shaving Cream	M/s Asian Cables	Rs. 4,278
October '93	Goldpick Cornflakes	M/s Shree Ram Oil and General Mills	Rs. 1,48,500
December '93	Novino Cell	M/s Emaclays	Rs. 47,850
	Tata Tetley Tea Tata Red Tea Brahmputra Tea	M/s Vardhman Chemicals Ltd.	Rs. 2,05,314
	Cibaca Tooth Brushes (Deluxe)	M/s S.C. Talwar and Co.	Rs. 22,784
	Panchranga Pickle	M/s R.N. Chadha and Co.	Rs. 1,08,285
January '94	Yule Red Tea	M/s Stag Agencies	Rs. 1,63,824

Month of Introduction	Items	Manufacturer Supplier	Total Purchase till date (Rs. (approx.))
February '94	Lipton Yellow Label Tea.	M/s New Bhagat Sugar Depot.	2,73,700
	Hit Sprayer	M/s Eagle Traders	Rs. 40,069
	Golden Honey	M/s Honey Bee Natural Products.	Rs. 6,291
March '94	Natraj Tea	M/s Image India Ltd.	Rs. 40,500
	Uncle Chips	M/s V.M. Enterprises	Rs. 41,080
	Chapati Wraps	M/s Essar Foils	Rs. 4,700
	Parle Biscuits	L.V.S. Mittal Enterprises	Rs. 39,000

Report of Research Foundation for Science

6181. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any report has recently been submitted by the research foundation for science, technology and natural resources policy to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have since examined the report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) (a) to (d). Reports titled "Protection of Plants, People and Intellectual Rights" and "Intellectual Piracy and the Neem Patents" have recently been brought out by "The Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Natural Resource Policy", a Non-governmental Organisation (NGO), based at Dehradun. These publications have been brought out for the purpose of public education and have been disseminated by the Foundation.

It is the practice of the Government to take note of such reports.

Unemployment Problem

6182. SHRI LALLBABU RAI :
SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA
MUNDA :
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to solve the unemployment problem prevailing in the country, particularly in Bihar;

(b) if so, the programme formulated and launched by the Government to provide employment during the current year; and

(c) the funds being provided for these programme during the Eighth five Plan. State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). the employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). Accordingly, a growth strategy for accelerated employment generation through faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas with relatively high employment potential is envisaged. Employment in any State including Bihar depends on the pace and pattern of development in the State for which the State Government is mainly responsible. The Central Government supplement the efforts of the State Governments, including Government of Bihar in creation of employment opportunities through Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector special employment programmes. the important

among these are the ongoing Centrally sponsored schemes, namely Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and the Central Sector Special Employment Scheme for Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEU). A new Employment Assurance Scheme (ESS) covering 1755 Blocks of which 157 Blocks are in Bihar, has been launched recently. The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) also launched recently all over the country seeks to promote self-employment among the educated youth.

State-wise allocation of Central funds for these special programmes are made only in the Annual Plans.

Panchayati Raj

6183. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Chandigarh administration so far to upgrade Panchayati Raj institutions, in accordance with the Constitutional requirements; and

(b) the assistance provided to different Village Panchayats of Chandigarh during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Basic Drug Units in Orissa

6184. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up a basic drug unit in Orissa;

(b) if so, the location identified for such unit;

(c) whether the Indian Petro-Chemicals Limited has undertaken the task to set up that unit; and

(d) if so, the steps in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIOR) :

(a) No Sir.

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

[Translation]

'Vivek Darpan' Programme

6185. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) names of the States where 'Vivek Darpan' Programme is being launched;

(b) the number of persons benefited by the programme so far;

(c) whether the Government contemplate to extend this programme to other areas also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) The 'Vivek Darpan' pilot projects have been initiated in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Tripura.

(b) About 6500 persons are being benefited in this programme per day.

(c) and (d). the "Vivek Darpan" is an experimental project and its extension to other areas will depend upon the success of the existing pilot projects.

Assistance for Small Power Projects

6186. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :
SHRIMATI. DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have requested to the Union Government to provide assistance for setting up of their proposed small power projects during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Central Government has been normally providing block Plan assistance to the States for their Plans according to formula approved by National Development Council. The assistance is not provided for specific sectors/projects/schemes unless specified and allocated under the criterion Special Problems indicated by the States. However Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) provides capital subsidy for setting up small hydel projects (upto 3 MW).

(b) MNES has sanctioned the Karanjwan SHP (1 * 3 MW) Project under capital subsidy scheme of the Ministry during 1993-94. No proposal for MNES subsidy has been received from Gujarat so far.

Committee on Central Projects

6187. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a six-member Ministerial Committee headed by the Commerce Ministry for suggesting ways and means for timely implementation, execution and completion of Central Projects has submitted its report recently;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Group of Minister has submitted the report to the Prime Minister.

[English]

Closure of Public Sector Undertakings

6188. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA :
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to handover sick public sector undertakings under his Ministry to private sector;

(b) if so, the details of each such undertakings, the amount invested and number of employees working in each such undertaking;

(c) the comments of BIFR on each of these undertakings;

(d) whether the Government have lost all the hopes to revive these undertakings;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any new Committee has been constituted to consider all the as-

pects of these undertakings; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :
(a) to (g). There is no proposal to hand over sick PSUs under the Ministry to private sector. The revival package for the IDPL has been approved while the revival packages consideration with the BIFR. The Government have constituted a Group of Ministers recently to review the position relating to sick public sector enterprises.

Industrial Growth Rate

6189. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA :
PROF. PREM DHUMAL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the industrial growth rate achieved, percentage/year-wise even since economic reforms have been introduced;

(b) whether there is an impressive 22% increase in capital formations;

(c) if so, whether the industrial growth rate is in commensurate with the capital formations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) The industrial growth rate was Nil in 1991-92, 1.3% in 1992-93 and 2.4% during April-December 1993.

(b) The Capital formation as per cent of GDF at market prices was 24.2 per cent in 1991-92 (provisional) and 24.5 per cent (quick estimate) in 1992-93.

(c) and (d). Since capital formation shows up in the output after a time lag, a year-to-year relationship cannot be established between the growth rate of output and capital formation. The rate of capital formation in 1991-92 and 1992-93 has been higher than 24 per cent. In these years growth in GDP of agriculture, Forestry and fishing sector and transport, storage and communication sector has been better than the growth in the manufacturing sector.

Profitability of Public Sector undertakings

6190. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether profitability of Public Sector Undertakings in terms of ratio of gross margin and gross profits vis-a-vis capital employed have not improved over the last ten years;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which these Public Sector Undertakings are proposed to be made more competitive in view of

the present atmosphere of liberalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI. KRISHNAN SAHI) : (a) and (b). The gross margin, gross profit and net profit of Central Public Sector Enterprises in absolute term have been increasing during the last ten years. The percentages of gross margin and gross profit to capital employed have been varying only at 6.3% and 10% on the maximum at macro level. The fluctuations conditions, multi-dimensional objectives, locational disadvantages, new projects with higher cost and gestation, new technology overtake in Central field etc.

(c) The liberalisation announced through the Industrial Policy Statement of July 1991 aims at improving the performance of PSUs and the profitability position of PSUs shows an increasing trend.

[Transaltion]

Funds for Poverty Programmes

6191. SHRI. GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to make plan allocation for the economic sectors with the anti-poverty programmes in the rural areas by allowing the diversion of anti-poverty fund for sectoral programmes :

(b) if so, the direction given to the concerned Ministry in that regard and

their response so far; and

(c) the details of the proposal of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) There is no proposal to make plan allocations for the economic sectors by diversion of anti-poverty funds. Under the JRY funds are used for creation of productive assets in rural areas, with employment generation as the primary objective. The assets created are in several sectors, including social forestry, minor irrigation, and flood protection, soil conservation works, land development, construction of rural roads, construction of school building among other works.

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

Claims of Bhopal Gas Victims

6192. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of claims of Bhopal gas victims lying pending in various courts for hearing;

(b) the number of claims disposed of so far;

(c) the amount of compensation given to them; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to dispose of the remaining claims expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTI-

LIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FLAÉIRO) : (a) Claims pending as on 31.3.94 were 5,71,189.

(b) 46,783 claims disposed of till 31.3.94.

(c) Rs. 155.91 crores awarded as compensation till 31.3.94.

(d) The Government has been continuously interacting with the Welfare Commissioner for augmenting the infrastructure so that the pace of settlement of compensation schemes can be speeded up. Also, the Government has set up a High Level Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice N.M. Kasiwal, a retired judge of the Supreme Court, to look into and advise in the matter of expeditious disposal of pending claims.

[English]

Non-Governmental Organisations

6193. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of non-Governmental organisation which are getting Government aid and engaged in public welfare works in various States-State-wise;

(b) the total Government aid given to them during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have made any review of their work; and

(d) if so, the details of achievements made by these organisations during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) (a) and (b). The State-wise details of number of projects sanctioned, number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) assisted, amount sanctioned and amount released during the last three years by Council for Advancement of people's Action and Rural Technology (APART) for rural development works are given in the attached statement I, II and III.

(c) and (d). CAPART sanctions projects under various schemes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar

Yojana (JRY), Accelerated Rural Water Supply (ARWSP), Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRS), Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB), Advancement of Rural Technology Schemes (ARTS) and Public Cooperation (PC). CAPART reviews the working of NGOs to ensure proper implementation of projects. CAPART has a system of monitoring the projects through Monitors empanelled for the purpose. After sanction of the projects, funds are released in suitable instalments after obtaining progress Reports in the Prescribed Proforma. On completion of the project the NGO submits final Progress Report Audited Statement of Accounts and Utilisation Certificate. The working of CAPART is also reviewed through regular meeting of its Executive Committee and General Body.

STATEMENT - I

1991-92

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of States	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	300	78	4.72	3.55
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.01	0.01
Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-
Assam	27	6	0.62	0.16
Bihar	237	46	4.35	2.45
Delhi	38	10	0.41	0.39
Gujarat	68	3	2.57	1.89
Haryana	48	9	0.97	0.86
Kerala	98	30	2.30	0.85
Madhya Pradesh	61	24	0.82	0.69
Maharashtra	74	27	0.09	1.53
Manipur	62	7	1.10	1.00
Nagaland	-	-	-	0.03
Orissa	102	20	2.01	1.37
Punjab	5	1	0.10	0.10
Rajasthan	100	24	1.74	1.30
Tamil Nadu	139	37	2.81	2.03
Tripura	3	3	0.11	-

1991-92				
Name of States	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Uttar Pradesh	580	102	6.11	4.62
West Bengal	467	61	7.34	4.91
Mizoram	1	1	0.10	0.02
Chandigarh	1	1	0.04	0.04
Meghalaya	1	1	0.07	0.19
Pondicherry	1	1	-	-
Goa Daman	-	-	-	-
Total	2540	520	47.29	28.48

STATEMENT - II

(Rs. in Crores)

1992-93

Name of States	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	208	50	4.18	3.90
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.04	-
Andaman & Nicobar	2	2	-	0.04
Assam	11	6	0.15	0.74
Bihar	351	48	5.15	4.70
Delhi	64	11	1.25	0.60
Gujarat	56	10	2.21	2.70
Haryana	35	5	0.59	0.39
Himachal Pradesh	29	6	0.71	0.30
Jammu & Kashmir	6	6	0.13	0.60
Karnataka	81	16	1.68	1.13
Kerala	71	34	1.80	1.40
Madhya Pradesh	41	15	0.53	0.90

1992-93

Name of States	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Maharashtra	46	10	1.39	1.90
Manipur	67	14	1.63	1.41
Nagaland	3	3	0.11	0.01
Orissa	91	18	2.05	1.58
Punjab	7	7	0.11	0.17
Rajasthan	14	8	0.63	0.68
Tamil Nadu	154	32	3.82	2.00
Tripura	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	543	74	8.17	5.25
West Bengal	422	55	8.23	5.58
Mizoram	13	7	0.93	0.66
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	0.36
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-
Goa Daman	-	-	-	-
Total	2316	428	45.49	36.04

STATEMENT - III

1993-94 (Till 31.1.1994)

(Rs. in Crores,

Name of States	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	131	111	3.38	3.48
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.03	0.02
Andaman & Nicobar	3	1	0.10	0.23
Assam	8	7	0.20	0.17
Bihar	246	171	6.16	4.29
Delhi	36	27	0.86	0.67
Gujarat	33	15	2.90	2.23
Haryana	26	18	0.98	0.98
Himachal Pradesh	16	10	0.60	0.78
Jammu & Kashmir	5	3	0.25	0.20
Karnataka	34	33	1.34	1.33
Kerala	28	24	0.97	0.91

1993-94 (Till 31.1.1994)

Name of States	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Madhya Pradesh	28	21	0.83	0.45
Maharashtra	34	29	1.40	0.88
Manipur	60	47	2.42	2.08
Nagaland	5	6	0.27	0.22
Orissa	43	40	1.44	1.59
Punjab	1	1	0.01	0.15
Rajasthan	33	26	1.04	0.98
Tamil Nadu	81	69	2.56	1.73
Tripura	1	1	0.10	0.05
Uttar Pradesh	272	214	6.94	6.44
West Bengal	170	133	5.41	6.37
Mizoram	8	6	0.71	0.59
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	0.01
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-
Goa Daman	1	1	0.05	0.02
Total	1306	1016	41.03	36.80

[*Translation*]

New Drug Policy

6194. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA :
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA :

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

(a) whether the pharmaceutical industry of the country has been adversely affected due to non declaration of new drug policy;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :
(a) to (c). The exercise of review of the provisions of the Drug Policy, 1986, has now reached the final stage of decision making.

[*English*]

Equity Holding in Small Scale Sector

6195. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are likely to increase the equity holding of Non-Resident Indians in small scale sector to hundred per cent from the existing twenty four per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to become effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Equity participation upto 24% is allowed by other industrial undertakings, whether domestic or foreign, in the small scale units. There is no such restriction, however, on individuals who are not owners/proprietors of other industrial undertakings and who are not Directors in any other industrial undertaking.

There is no proposal to separately increase the permissible equity holding of Non-Resident Indians in the small scale sector to hundred per cent.

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

[*Translation*]

Restructuring of Public Sector Undertakings

6196. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the measures taken by the Government with the assistance from World Bank to restructure the Instrumentation limited, the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited and the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : Restructuring study has already been completed in respect of HMT Limited with assistance from World Bank by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and enterprise level actions like reduction of inventories, re-organisation of various business groups, reduction in sundry debtors, etc. have already been initiated. Government have also cleared a proposal of the Company for converting individual business groups into Joint Venture Companies with international partners.

As regards Heavy Engineering Corporation, a proposal seeking assistance from World Bank for its restructuring study has already been sent to the World Bank.

For Instrumentation Limited, Kota, there is no proposal at present for World Bank assistance for its restructuring.

[English]

Employment Assurance Scheme

6197. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of funds released by the Government to States under the Employment Assurance Scheme for 1993-94, State-wise;

(b) the number of districts in which

the scheme is under implementation, State-wise;

(c) the names of the districts in Bihar; and

(d) the quantitative target for the country as a whole, and State-wise for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) The Statewise funds released by the Government of India to the States under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) during 1993-94 is given in Statement-I

(b) The Statewise number of districts where the EAS is under implementation given in Statement-II.

(c) The districts in Bihar covered under EAS are Bhabhua, Dumka, Garwah, Godda, Gumla, Jamul, Lohardagga, Nawada, Palamau, Ranchi, Rohtas, Sahebganj and Singhbhum.

(d) The EAS aims at providing 100 days of assured employment during the lean agricultural season to all able bodied adults in rural areas who are in need and who are desirous of doing manual work and seeking it. The assurance extends to men and women who are above 18 years and below 60 years of age. Since the implementation of the scheme depends on the demand, no quantitative targets are fixed either Statewise or for the country as a whole.

STATEMENT - I*Funds released by Centre under EAS during 1993-94*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3600.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	240.00
3.	Assam	2070.00
4.	Bihar	4710.00
5.	Goa	Scheme not being implemented
6.	Gujarat	485.00
7.	Haryana	1320.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	720.00
10.	Karnataka	2620.00
11.	Kerala	580.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5695.00
13.	Maharashtra	2645.00
14.	Manipur	660.00
15.	Meghalaya	160.00
16.	Mizoram	600.00
17.	Nagaland	840.00
18.	Orissa	4268.00
19.	Punjab	Scheme not being implemented
20.	Rajasthan	3660.00

21.	Sikkim	116.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1055.00
23.	Tripura	610.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2806.25
25.	West Bengal	4055.00
26.	A & N Haveli	10.00
27.	D & N Haveli	5.00
28.	Daman & Diu	5.00
29.	Lakshadweep	25.00
30.	Pondicherry	
Total		43795.25

Statement - II

No. of districts covered under EAS

S. No.	State/UT	No. of districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
3.	Assam	15
4.	Bihar	13
5.	Goa	Scheme not being implemented
6.	Gujarat	17
7.	Haryana	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3

369	Written Answers	VAISAKHA 14, 1916 (SAKA)	Written Answers	370
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		4	
10.	Karnataka		14	
11.	Kerala		7	
12.	Madhya Pradesh		23	
13.	Maharashtra		20	
14.	Manipur		5	
15.	Meghalaya		5	
16.	Mizoram		3	
17.	Nagaland		7	
18.	Orissa		10	
19.	Punjab	Scheme not being implemented		
20.	Rajasthan		22	
21.	Sikkim		4	
22.	Tamil Nadu		12	
23.	Tripura		3	
24.	Uttar Pradesh		20	
25.	West Bengal		13	
26.	A & N Islands		1	
27.	D & N Haveli		1	
28.	Daman & Diu		1	
29.	Lakshadweep		1	
30.	Pondicherry		-	
Total			257	

[Translation]

Rural Road Projects

6198. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few Rural Road Projects of Uttar Pradesh are lying pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (A) As per information available, no rural road project of Uttar Pradesh is lying pending in the Ministry of Rural Development.

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

[English]

National Housing Policy

6199. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Housing Policy has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the suggestions made by the State Governments in regard thereto; and

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom to various State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Housing Policy was laid on the Table of both Houses in Parliament on 9.7.92. The main features of National Housing Policy are :-

(i) The Policy aims to assist people in particular the houseless, inadequately housed and vulnerable sections, to secure for themselves affordable shelter through access to developed land, appropriate building materials, cost effective building technology and increased infrastructure facilities, etc.

(ii) The policy envisages a major shift in the role of Govt. at different levels from that of a direct builder of houses to facilitator of housing activities with responsibility for creating an enabling environment by eliminating constraints and by developing an efficient system for the delivery of various housing inputs.

(iii) At the same time, Govt. will continue to be responsible for providing assistance to disadvantaged groups like EWS, SC/ST, physically handicapped, households affected by natural calamities, poor widows, and single women, in securing affordable shelter.

(iv) The role of non-Govt. agencies, viz. private, cooperative and individual in increasing the output of housing has been duly recognised.

(c) The National Housing Policy was finalised after extensive discussions with State Govts. Voluntary agencies,

NGOs and prominent housing experts etc. and to the extent possible, their suggestion were incorporated in the Policy document.

(d) The policy provides necessary guidance to State to achieve the goal of reduction of houselessness and improvement of the housing condition in the country by creating an enabling environment for increased housing activity.

Loss Making Public Sector Undertakings

6200. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
SHRI TARA SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently taken a decision to handover the loss making public sector undertakings under the administrative jurisdiction of Department of Heavy Industry to the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BIFR has given its consent in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Scooters India Limited

6201. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for the rehabilitation of the Scooters India Limited has been drawn up;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has considered this scheme; and

(d) if so, the final decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). As per directions of BIFR, Scooters India Ltd. have drawn up a rehabilitation scheme envisaging restructuring of liabilities, reduction of manpower and augmentation of production of three wheelers.

(c) and (d). The revival scheme is under consideration of Industrial Development Bank of India, the Operating Agency, and the final decision shall be taken by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

H.F.C. Namrup

6202. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :
SHRISULTANSALAHUDDIN
OWAISI :

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to close down the first and second unit of Namrup fertilizer plant of the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation;

(b) if so, the main reasons for their closure;

(c) whether over 1,400 workers of this plant are likely to be rendered jobless;

(d) the manner in which these employees are proposed to be rehabilitated;

(e) whether the Government propose to set up a new plant in place of Namrup second unit; and

(f) if so, the place where the new unit will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :
(a) No decision has been taken in this regard.

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

[Translation]

Construction of Government Quarters

6203. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MÜNDA :
SHRI PROBIN DEKA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to construct Government quarters in some State Particularly in Union Territory of Delhi during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise and categorywise; and

(c) the funds proposed to be provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed programme of construction for 1994-95 is still under finalisation.

(c) Allocation of Rupees fifty crores has been provided for construction of General Pool Residential Accommodation in various cities during the year 1994-95.

[English]

TRYSEM

6204. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of TRYSEM;

(b) the number of persons, Statewise and particularly in the State of Maharashtra given training so far;

(c) the details of the programmes

for providing employment to the unemployed at village level after completion of their training; and

(d) the expenditure incurred thereon and the number of persons who have been provided employment after training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for self Employment) was started as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August, 1979 with the objective of providing basic technical and managerial skills to rural youth from families below the poverty line to enable them to take up income generating activities. The participants are paid a stipend for the duration of the training which varies between Rs. 150-300/-. Atleast 50% of the youth trained under this scheme have to be from the SC/ST. out of the total number of beneficiaries at least 40% should be women. 3% of the benefits are earmarked for physically handicapped persons. The beneficiaries should be in the age group of 18-35. However, the

upper age limit is relaxable in the case of widows, freed bonded labourers, freed convicts, persons displaced due to large development projects, cured leprosy patients and liberated scavengers.

(b) The total number of youth trained under TRYSEM during the VI Plan (1980-85), VII Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1990-91 is 22,48,832. The financial provision for TRYSEM training was delinked from that of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) from 1991-92 with a view to streamline training under TRYSEM. the number of youth imparted training under TRYSEM, Statewise, from 1991-92 to 1993-94 (upto Feb., 1994) is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). On successful completion of training under TRYSEM, the trained rural youth can avail of subsidy and institutional credit under Integrated Rural Development Programme for acquisition of income generating assets. The total number of youth who have got employment from 1980-81 upto 1993-94 (upto Feb., 1994) after training is 17,34,932.

Statement

Number of Youth Trained Under TRYSEM

State/UT	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1. Andhra Pradesh	18106	17340	10704
2. Arunachal Pradesh	221	487	631
3. Assam	9152	8026	4773
4. Bihar	32598	32649	19586
5. Goa	2578	2552	275

379	<i>Written Answers</i>	MAY 4, 1994	<i>Written Answers</i>	380
6.	Gujarat	24192	11209	8856
7.	Haryana	4402	7067	4341
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1973	1581	572
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2053	855	129
10.	Karnataka	12956	13407	6218
11.	Kerala	7362	7919	4789
12.	Madhya Pradesh	28921	22156	29624
13.	Maharashtra	17587	21418	13047
14.	Manipur	1438	218	336
15.	Meghalaya	155	316	151
16.	Mizoram	1713	1186	1183
17.	Nagaland	738	247	567
18.	Orissa	25194	15595	9446
19.	Punjab	5003	4237	1235
20.	Rajasthan	9908	12549	6255
21.	Sikkim	359	161	42
22.	Tamil Nadu	9233	18985	9880
23.	Tripura	1185	2502	1230
24.	Uttar Pradesh	70430	57645	39549
25.	West Bengal	17828	15223	8729
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	338	361	152
27.	Daman & Diu	123	00	30
28.	D & N Haveli	43	74	25

381	Written Answers	VAISAKHA 14, 1916 (SAKA)	Written Answers	382
29. Lakshadweep	38	28	4	
30. Pondicherry	383	0	173	
31. Delhi	834	-	-	
All India Total	397044	275993	182532	

*Provisional

Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956

6205. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since changed its Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 as announced in the Parliament; and

(b) if so, the major changes made in the aforesaid policy and the basis on which these changes have been affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) and (b). The objectives of the New Industrial Policy announced by the Government on 24th July, 1991 are to build on the gains already made, correct the distortions or weakness that may have crept in, maintain a sustained growth in productivity and gainful employment and attain international competitiveness. These

objectives are in consonance with the objectives of Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956.

Development of Small and Medium Towns

6206. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the scheme-wise amount provided for the development of small and medium towns during 1993-94 and each of preceeding three years, State-wise and town-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), Statewise and townwise details of Central assistance released during 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

State & Town-wise release of Central Assistance under DSMT during 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94. (Rs. in lakhs)

S	State	Total Release of Central Assistance				
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH						
1.	Nalgonda	-	-	19.215	-	19.215
2.	Thadipalligudem	27.500	-	-	15.000	42.500
3.	Tadpatri	20.000	-	-	7.790	27.790
4.	Kamareddy	10.000	-	-	15.000	25.000
5.	Narsaraopet	27.500	-	-	-	27.500
6.	Tanuku	-	20.000	-	-	20.000
7.	Dharmavaram	-	20.000	-	-	20.000
8.	Ramachandrapuram-I	-	15.000	-	-	15.000
9.	Tandur	-	15.000	-	-	15.000
10.	Soddipet-I	-	10.000	-	-	10.000
11.	Wanaparthy	-	-	10.000	-	10.000

S.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance			
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94
No.					Total
12.	Kakinada	-	-	15,000	-
13.	Jaggayyapeta	-	-	25,000	-
14.	Kurnool	-	-	20,000	-
15.	Cuddapah	-	-	-	40,000
16.	Nidadavolu	-	-	-	20,000
17.	Madanapalle	-	-	-	30,000
18.	Chirala	-	-	-	20,000
19.	Rāpalle	-	-	-	18,000
20.	Ponnur	-	-	-	40,000
21.	Narayanpet	-	-	-	24,000
22.	Jagitial	-	-	-	36,000
23.	Shrikalahasti	-	-	-	40,000
24.	Nizamabad	-	-	-	60,000
25.	Anantapur	-	-	-	48,000
26.	Vikarabad	-	-	-	24,000

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance			
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94
27.	Chilakaluripet	-	-	-	26,000
28.	Amalapuram	-	-	-	23,000
	Total	85,000	80,000	89,215	486,790
ARUNACHAL PRADESH					
1.	Tawang	-	20,000	-	15,000
	Total	-	20,000	-	15,000
ASSAM					
1.	Dipu	-	20,000	-	20,000
2.	Karimganj	-	3,000	-	3,000
3.	Nagaon	-	12,000	-	12,000
4.	Bongaogaon	-	15,000	-	15,000
5.	Sibsagar	25,000	-	-	25,000
6.	Dhubri	25,000	-	-	25,000
7.	Goleghat	15,000	-	-	15,000

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
8.	North Lakhimpur	-	15,000	-	-	15,000
	Total	65,000	65,000	-	-	130,000
BIHAR						
1.	Jahanabad	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
2.	Sahibganj	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
3.	Banka	-	15,000	-	-	15,000
	Total	47,500	15,000	-	-	62,500
GOA						
1.	Ponda	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
2.	Mapusa	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
3.	Curchorem	-	-	-	12,000	12,000
	Total	10,000	20,000	-	12,000	42,000
GUJARAT						
1.	Patan North	4,520	-	-	-	4,520
2.	Palanpur	8,060	-	-	-	8,060

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
3.	Mahuva	-	15,000	-	3,000	18,000
4.	Billimora	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
5.	Visnagar	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
6.	Surendranagar	27,500	-	-	10,000	37,500
7.	Botad	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
8.	Morbi	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
9.	Sidhpur	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
10.	Viramgam	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
11.	Keshod	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
12.	Wadhwan	-	-	-	24,000	24,000
13.	Bharuch	-	-	-	24,000	24,000
14.	Nadiad	-	-	-	7,240	57,240
Total		80,080	75,000	-	131,240	286,320

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
1.	Mandi	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
2.	Hamirpur	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
	Total	-	20,000	25,000	-	45,000
JAMMU AND KASHMIR						
1.	Leh	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
2.	Doda	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
3.	Samba	-	-	-	19,000	19,000
4.	Sopore	-	-	-	19,000	19,000
	Total	42,500	-	-	38,000	80,500
KARNATAKA						
1.	Chikkaballapur	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
2.	Sirsi	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
3.	Basavakalyan	15,000	-	-	-	15,000

S.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	Total
4.	Kolar	18,000	-	-	-	18,000
5.	Udupi	17,500	-	-	-	17,500
6.	Shikaripur	18,000	-	-	-	18,000
7.	Malavalli	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
8.	Rabakavi Banahatti-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
9.	Dandeli	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
10.	Chintamani	-	20,000	20,000	-	40,000
11.	Chikmagalur	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
12.	Tiptur	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
13.	Gowribidhunur	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
14.	Badami	-	-	18,000	-	18,000
15.	Guruntakal	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
16.	Soundatti	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
17.	Byadgi	-	-	12,000	-	12,000
18.	Karwar	-	-	20,000	-	20,000

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
19.	Bidar	-	-	-	17,000	
20.	Haveri	-	-	-	14,000	14,000
21.	Bellary	-	-	-	35,000	35,000
22.	Madhugiri	-	-	-	12,000	12,000
23.	K.R. Nagar	-	-	-	11,000	11,000
24.	Ilkal	-	-	-	22,000	22,000
25.	Nippant	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
26.	Doddhaballapur	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
27.	Bailhongal	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
28.	Mudalgi	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
29.	Mulbagal	-	-	-	22,000	22,000
30.	Lingasur	-	-	-	22,000	22,000
Total		68,500	105,000	140,000	260,000	573,500

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
KERALA						
1.	Guruvayoor	0.810	-	-	-	0.810
2.	Kasargod	25.000	-	-	-	25.000
3.	Muvattupuzha	15.000	-	-	-	15.000
4.	Punalur	6.500	-	-	-	6.500
5.	Kalpatta	7.000	-	-	-	7.000
6.	Neyyathangara	1.500	-	-	-	1.500
7.	Shornur	-	6.500	-	-	6.500
8.	Chavakkad	-	20.000	-	-	20.000
9.	Pathanamthitta	-	10.000	-	-	10.000
10.	Alapuzha	-	-	25.000	-	25.000
11.	Kollam	-	-	-	40.000	40.000
Total			55.810	36.500	25.000	40.000
						157.310

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
MADHYA PRADESH						
1	Betul	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
2	Obedulagiaganj	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
3	Neemuch	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
4	Bhind	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
5	Damoh	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
6	Sehore	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
7	Vidisha	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
8	Panna	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
9	Raigarh	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
10	Datta	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
11	Khargaon	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
12	Shivpun	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
13	Sagar	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
14	Mandsour	-	-	15,000	-	15,000

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance			
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94
15.	Tikamgarh	-	-	20,000	-
16.	Mandla	-	-	-	24,000
17.	Mulaj	-	-	-	11,000
Total		185,000	75,000	60,000	35,000
MAHARASHTRA					
1.	Parlivaijnath	0.500	-	-	-
2.	Kamptee	6.310	-	-	-
3.	Kinwat	13,000	-	-	-
4.	Pandharpur	5,000	-	2,000	-
5.	Chiplun	-	-	12,000	-
6.	Wardha	-	12,960	-	-
7.	Igatupri	-	10,000	-	-
8.	Karad	1,000	-	-	-
9.	Beed	-	-	21,155	-
10.	Gadchipli	27,500	-	-	-
Total		185,000	75,000	60,000	35,000

MAHARASHTRA

1. Parlivaijnath

2. Kamptee

3. Kinwat

4. Pandharpur

5. Chiplun

6. Wardha

7. Igatupri

8. Karad

9. Beed

10. Gadchipli

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
11.	Gondia	22,000	-	-	-	22,000
12.	Chopda	15,000	-	25,000	-	40,000
13.	Khamgon	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
14.	Narkhed	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
15.	Malhapur	27,500	-	-	15,000	42,500
16.	Nandurbar	27,500	-	-	15,000	42,500
17.	Paihan	18,000	-	-	-	18,000
18.	Achalpur	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
19.	Buldana	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
20.	Chalisgaon	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
21.	Hingoli	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
22.	Nandep	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
23.	Savner	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
24.	Jalgaon	-	-	40,000	-	40,000
25.	Shirampur	-	-	35,000	-	35,000

S	State/ No. Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
26.	Shripur (Warwade)	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
27.	Wani	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
28.	Ambad	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
29.	Ahmednagar	-	-	35,000	-	35,000
30.	Kopergaon	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
31.	Latur	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
32.	Phaltan	-	-	16,132	-	16,132
33.	Sangamner	-	-	-	22,000	22,000
34.	Sangli	-	-	-	40,000	40,000
35.	Dhule	-	-	-	40,000	40,000
36.	Mukhed	-	-	-	12,000	12,000
37.	Pachora	-	-	-	24,000	24,000
38.	Warora	-	-	-	24,000	24,000
39.	Bhusawal	-	-	-	53,000	53,000
40.	Deglu	-	-	-	24,000	24,000

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance			
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94
41.	Gandhiglaiz	-	-	-	23,000
42.	Parthur	-	-	-	24,000
	Total	218,310	147,960	276,287	316,000
958,557					
MANIPUR					
1.	Jiribum	2,920	-	-	2,920
2.	Kachaching	2,000	-	-	2,000
3.	Lamlai	11,000	-	-	11,000
4.	Bishnupur	11,000	-	19,580	30,580
5.	Imphal	27,500	-	12,500	40,000
6.	Lamsang	-	15,000	-	15,000
7.	Sekmai	-	-	25,000	25,000
8.	Thoubal	-	-	30,000	30,000
9.	Nambol	-	-	16,000	16,000
	Total	54,420	15,000	13,080	172,500

S.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	Total
MEGHALAYA						
1.	Tura	4 600	-	-	-	4 600
2.	Shora	20 000	-	-	-	20 000
3.	Baghmara	-	15 000	-	-	15 000
Total		24 600	15 000	-	-	39 600
MIZORAM						
1.	Lunglei	-	-	-	20 000	20 000
2.	Serchhip	-	-	-	11 000	11 000
Total		-	-	-	31 000	31 000
NAGALAND						
1.	Kohima	1 200	-	-	-	1 200
2.	Tuensang	-	9 990	-	-	9 990
3.	Mokokchung	-	15 000	-	-	15 000
4.	Zunheboto	25 000	-	-	-	25 000

Total

MEGHALAYA

1. Tura

2. Shora

3. Baghmara

Total

MIZORAM

1. Lunglei

2. Serchhip

Total

NAGALAND

1. Kohima

2. Tuensang

3. Mokokchung

4. Zunheboto

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
5.	Mon	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
	Total	26,200	44,990	-	-	71,190

ORISSA

1.	Keonjhar	8,000	-	-	-	8,000
2.	Bolangir	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
3.	Paradeep	18,000	-	-	-	18,000
4.	Koraput	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
5.	Bhawanipatna	11,250	-	-	-	11,250
6.	Kendrapada	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
7.	Angul	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
8.	Jaipur Road	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
9.	Bargarh	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
10.	Rayagada	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
11.	Gopalpur	20,000	-	-	20,000	40,000
12.	Bhadrak	-	20,000	-	-	20,000

S. No	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance			
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94
13.	Sundergarh	-	20 000	-	-
14.	Jagatsinghpur	-	20 000	-	-
15.	Jaipur	-	-	20 000	-
16.	Basudevpur	-	-	25 000	-
17.	Athagarh	-	-	10 000	-
18.	Jarsuguda	-	-	35 000	-
19.	Dipahandi	-	-	-	12 000
Total		178 250	60 000	90 000	32 000

360 250

PUNJAB

1.	Gurudaspur	-	8 620	-	-
2.	Ropar	-	20 000	-	-
3.	Ferozpur	-	20 000	-	-
4.	Rajpura	-	-	-	24 000
5.	Malerkotla	-	-	-	11 000

8 620

20 000

20 000

24 000

11 000

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance			
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94
6.	Faridkot	-	-	-	11,000
	Total	-	48,620	-	94,620
RAJASTHAN					
1.	Bharatpur	-	15,000	-	1,250
2.	Nagaur	27,500	-	-	-
3.	Pushkar	27,500	-	-	18,500
4.	Kishnagar	27,500	15,000	-	3,500
5.	Dausa	-	20,000	-	20,000
6.	Dholpur	-	25,000	-	21,000
7.	Swaimadhapur	-	25,000	-	-
8.	Nimbahera	-	-	25,000	-
9.	Rajsamand	-	-	20,000	-
10.	Jhunjhunu	-	-	30,000	-
11.	Ratangarh	-	-	20,000	-
12.	Deoli	-	-	10,000	-

S.	State/ No. Town	Total Release of Central Assistance			
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94
13.	Vijainagar	-	-	-	15,000
14.	Chaksu	-	-	-	18,000
15.	Deogarn	-	-	-	9,000
16.	Fatehnagar	-	-	-	8,000
	Total	82,500	100,000	105,000	114,250
					401,750
SIKKIM					
1.	Rangpo	-	-	-	12,000
	Total	-	-	-	12,000
TAMIL NADU					
1.	Arakkonam	2,340	-	-	2,340
2.	Madhurantakkam	-	5,025	-	5,025
3.	Andipatti	-	7,780	-	7,780
4.	Pattukottai	-	2,380	-	2,380
5.	Aruppukottai	-	6,000	-	6,000
6.	Arantangi	-	-	-	7,060

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	Total
7.	Ramanathapuram	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
8.	Rameshwaram	20,000	-	4,408	-	24,408
9.	Ariyalur	24,000	-	1,000	-	25,000
10.	Sathyamangalam	-	3,040	-	-	3,040
11.	Tuticorin	20,000	2,000	-	-	22,000
12.	Thiruvodipuram	18,000	-	-	-	18,000
13.	Paramakudi	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
14.	Punjai-Palliam patii	27,500	-	18,500	-	46,000
15.	Thirupathur	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
16.	Rasipuram	27,500	-	18,500	-	46,000
17.	Mamallapuram	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
18.	Tindivanam	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
19.	Virudhachalam	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
20.	Perambalur	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
21.	Kanchipuram	-	20,000	-	-	20,000

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
22.	Krishnagiri	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
23.	Villupuram	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
24.	Tiruttani	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
25.	Bargur	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
26.	Idappadi	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
27.	Tenkasi	-	-	30,000	-	30,000
28.	Cuddalur	-	-	35,000	-	35,000
29.	Bhavani	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
30.	Komarapalayam	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
31.	Kuruchi	-	-	17,000	-	17,000
32.	Thiruthangal	-	-	15,000	-	15,000
33.	Avinasi	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
34.	Adhirampatinam	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
35.	Sulur	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
35.	Sathuvachari	-	-	-	10,000	10,000

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
37.	Usilampatti	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
38.	Manmadurai	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
39.	Kothagiri	-	-	-	6,000	6,000
40.	Thiruvallur	-	-	-	9,000	9,000
41.	Ponneri	-	-	-	8,000	8,000
42.	Pakkadam	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
Total		279,340	126,225	229,408	110,060	745,033
TRIPURA						
1.	Amarpur	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
2.	Belunia	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
3.	Khowai	-	-	-	9,000	9,000
Total		20,000	20,000	-	9,000	49,000
UTTAR PRADESH						
1.	Barabanki	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
2.	Shamli	-	-	16,000	-	16,000

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
3.	Etawah	24,000	-	-	-	24,000
4.	Lakhimpur	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
5.	Sikandararao	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
6.	Konch	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
7.	Kairana	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
8.	Modinagar	25,000	-	-	15,000	40,000
9.	Jalesar	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
10.	Auraiya	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
11.	Roorkee	18,000	-	-	-	18,000
12.	Gonda	19,000	-	-	-	19,000
13.	Mawana	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
14.	Koshikalan	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
15.	Sikandarabad	-	15,000	-	-	15,000
16.	Bilaspur	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
17.	Mauranipur	-	20,000	-	-	20,000

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	Total
18.	Chunar	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
19.	Muzzaffarnagar	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
20.	Pilkhua	-	-	-	40,000	40,000
21.	Thana Bhawan	-	-	-	16,000	16,000
22.	Kotdwar	-	-	-	14,000	14,000
23.	Kandhala	-	-	-	12,000	12,000
24.	Sirsaganj	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
Total		198,500	135,000	16,000	112,000	461,500
WEST BENGAL						
1.	Kharagpur	3,460	-	-	-	3,460
2.	Midnapur	3,130	-	-	-	3,130
3.	Suri	4,250	-	-	-	4,250
4.	Raiganj	3,390	-	-	-	3,390
5.	Kontai	-	-	-	16,660	16,660
6.	Habra	-	-	1,010	-	1,010

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
7.	Jhargram	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
8.	Kalna	26,500	-	-	-	26,500
9.	Jangipur	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
10.	Alipurdwar	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
11.	Raghunathpur	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
12.	Ghatal	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
13.	Islampur	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
14.	Santipur	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
15.	Murshidabad	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
16.	Kurseong	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
17.	Jhalda	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
18.	Mal	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
19.	Mirik	-	-	-	6,000	6,000
20.	Chakda	-	-	-	8,000	8,000
21.	Rampurhat	-	-	-	12,000	12,000

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
22.	Diamond Harbour	-	-	-	6,000	6,000
23.	Nabadeep	-	-	-	9,000	9,000
24.	Tamiluk	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
25.	Sonamukhi	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
26.	Mathabhanga	-	-	-	7,000	7,000
27.	A.Ngr.-Kalyangarh	-	-	-	11,000	11,000
28.	Old Malda	-	-	-	7,000	7,000
Total		135,730	100,000	1,010	99,660	336,400
LAKSHDWEET						
1.	Kawarati	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
Total		25,000	-	-	-	25,000
PONDICHERRY						
1.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	20,000	20,000
2.	Yanam	28,000	-	-	-	28,000

S. No.	State/ Town	Total Release of Central Assistance				Total
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	
3.	Villanur	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
4.	Ariyankuppam	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
	Total	28,000	20,000	-	50,000	98,000
	.					
	ALL INDIA	1910.240	1344.295	1160.000	1950.000	6364.535

Shortage of Raw Material in Drugs and Chemicals Units

6207. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drugs and chemicals manufacturing units in the country are facing acute shortage of some important raw materials viz. nitric acid, industrial alcohols, acetic anhydride etc.; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to protect them from this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). There are no reports of acute shortage of raw materials for manufacturing units in the drugs and chemicals sector.

In order to make it easier for manufacturing units to obtain their requirements of feedstock, duty on industrial alcohol has been reduced to 10% from 105%.

[Translation]

Scheme for Educated Unemployed

6208. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new schemes

proposed to be launched by the Government for educated unemployed during 1994-95; and

(b) the number of educated unemployed likely to get employment as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A new scheme Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana has been launched by Government with effect from 2nd October, 1993 for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth. During 1993-94, the scheme has been implemented in urban areas only. During 1994-95, the scheme is being implemented in all areas, urban as well as rural. The details of the scheme are given in the statement attached.

(b) Scheme envisages setting up of 2,20,000 enterprises during 1994-95. On an average each enterprise is likely to generate employment for two persons.

Statement

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) is being implemented with effect from 2nd Oct., 1993 with a view to provide self employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth in the country.

The PMRY has been designed to provide employment to more than a million persons by setting up of 7 lakh micro enterprises during VIIIth five year plan through industry, service and business. The scheme also seeks to associate reputed non-governmental

organisations in implementation of PMRY scheme especially in the selection, training of entrepreneurs and preparation of project profiles. The scheme was operative in urban areas only during 1993-94 and has been extended for the whole of the country from 1994-95. The existing self employment scheme for educated unemployed youth (SEEUY) has also been subsumed in PMRY.

Any unemployed educated person living in any part of the country rural or urban, within 18-35 years of age, matric (passed or failed) or ITI passed or having undergone Government sponsored technical courses for minimum duration of 6 months, being a permanent resident of the area for at least 3 years, having family income not exceeding Rs. 24,000 per annum, and not being a defaulter to any nationalised bank/financial institution/cooperative bank, is eligible for assistance under the scheme. The scheme envisages 22.5% reservation for SC/ST and 27% for Other Backward Classes. Out of the target allocated, not more than 30% enterprises should be from business sector.

Projects upto Rs. 1 lakh are covered under the scheme in case of individuals. If two or more eligible persons join together in a partnership, the project with higher costs would also be covered, provided that the share of each person in the project cost is Rs. 1 lakh or less. The entrepreneur is required to contribute 5% of the project cost as margin money in cash. The loan would not require any collateral guarantee. Apart from personal guarantee, assets created under the scheme would be hypothecated/mortgaged/pledged to the banks. Government of India would provide a subsidy 15% of the project cost, subject to the

ceiling of Rs. 7,500/- per entrepreneur. The scheme envisages training for entrepreneur after the loan is sanctioned.

[English]

Tariff Mechanism in Drug Policy

6209. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether tariff mechanism provided under the Drug Policy, 1986 proved to be total failure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of bulk drugs where production has been shifted to basic stage or prices have been reduced after applications of tariff mechanism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :
(a) and (b). Tariff mechanism has been evolved in accordance with general policy guidelines as enunciated in the Finance bills from time to time and not through the Drug Policy, 1986 which has recognised the complimentary role of fiscal policies in achieving the desired objectives.

(c) In case of scheduled bulk drugs listed in Category-I and II of DPCO, 1987, whose cost cum technical studies have been conducted by the BICP, the prices are revised from time to time after taking into account the stage of manu-

facture and current tariff rates applicable to that stage of manufacture. After the announcement of custom duty reduction announced in the Budget for the year 1993-94, the Government reduced the prices of 35 scheduled bulk drugs w.e.f. 17.6.1993. Similarly, the prices of formulations based on these 35 bulk drugs and 40 other bulk drugs which are wholly or substantially imported were also revised in June, 1993 after taking into account the revised notified prices/revised weighted average landed cost.

NRIs' Investment in Kerala

6210. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the investment made by NRIs in Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) the sectors in which investment has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Since the New Industrial Policy, 1991 till February 1994, 11 proposals from NRIs involving an investment of Rs. 495.78 lakhs have been approved by the Government for setting up of industries in the State of Kerala. Implementation of the projects is monitored by the State Government.

(b) the proposals are in the area of Printing, Export of poultry, Spices, Oil etc., seasoned rubber wood components and marine products.

Employment to Ex-servicemen

6211. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-servicemen still to be rehabilitated in Maharashtra;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure gainful employment to these ex-servicemen;

(c) whether complaints of non-cooperation between the State and the Central Agencies have come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) As per available information, as on 31st December, 1993, there were 17,092 ex-servicemen registered for employment assistance with the Zila Sainik Boards in Maharashtra.

(b) Government have taken various steps to provide gainful employment opportunities to the ex-servicemen. these *inter alia* comprise reservation of posts in the Central and the State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks and relaxation in the prescribed maximum age limits and educational qualifications for appointment of ex-servicemen. A variety of training programmes are conducted for ex-servicemen to improve their employment potential. Several scheme are also in operation to provide assistance to the ex-

servicemen in self-employment ventures.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Appointments on Recommendations of Mandal Commission

6212. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any appointments have been made on the basis of reservations made in pursuance of Mandal Commission's recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by UPSC for making suitable changes in the application forms of examinations in accordance with the relaxations given to OBCs and also indicating such relaxations in its advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). An appointment has been made in the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation of an OBC candidate. The information from other Ministries/Departments/Offices is not available.

(c) No relaxation or concession has

been given to OBCs. The question of Union Public Service Commission making suitable changes in the application form for providing relaxation does not therefore arise.

Fertilizer Units in Assam

6213. SHRI PROBIN DEKA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fertilizer units located in Assam are not producing fertilizers as per their installed capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to increase the production in these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :

(a) and (b). There are three major fertilizer production units in the central public sector in Assam, all located at Namrup. These units have been operating at low capacity utilisation on account of frequent breakdowns, equipment/design deficiencies, ageing of plants and non availability of raw materials and other inputs due to fund constraints.

(c) The Government has been providing budgetary support, to the extent possible to HFC to carry out repairs, renewals/replacements of the plants and to partly meet the working capital require-

ments. However, the company has been declared sick by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). Any further action with regard to these units would depend upon the outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial authority.

Funding of Research Projects in Karnataka and A.P.

6214. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK

: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total outlay on research projects in Science and Technology funded by the Government during each of the last two years;

(b) the names of research institutions and universities in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka engaged in these research projects during 1993-94; and

(c) the areas of scientific research identified for financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Packing of Urea in Jute Bags

6215. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Science and Technology has submitted any report for packing of Urea, Sugar and Seeds in Jute bags; and

(b) if so, the details of the observations made therein and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b) The Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), an autonomous body funded by the Department of Science and Technology, has brought out a report in January, 1992 on Packaging Technologies (High Density Poly Ethylene (HDPE) bags versus Jute Bags).

The report contained certain observations covering, *inter alia*, the following :

Jute Research Institute may concentrate more on development of diversified jute products, promotion and demonstration of new jute products through participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, increased packaging share for poly jute bags for packing of cement, urea and fertilizers, 100% of foodgrains, sugar and oilseeds to be packed in jute bags, and further studies along these lines.

The report has been duly disseminated.

[Translation]

Million Wells Scheme

6216. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received complaints of irregularities pertaining to the Million Wells Scheme from any State Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to conduct any inquiry in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have received suggestions from any State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Governments of Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh approached for permission to take up bore wells under Million Wells Scheme (MWS). The Government of India has given this permission subject to 60 : 40 ratio being maintained between wage and material components under JRY and subject to excess material component if any being met by dovetailing funds from other resources.

Suggestions were also received from many State Governments to enhance the coverage under MWS beyond the target group of SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers. Accordingly, from 1993-94 onwards, coverage has been extended to non SC/ST rural poor and the earmarking has been increased from 20% to 30% of the JRY allocation at the national level, subject to the condition that financial benefits to non SC/ST beneficiaries do not exceed 10% of the total allocation.

Contract Labour System

6217. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether labour related work in various offices under the Ministry of Industry is still being done through contract labour system;

(b) whether the Government propose to liberate these labourers working under this system:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d) No labour related work in any office under the Ministry of Industry is being done through contract labour system.

DDA Shops to SCs/STs

6218. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the terms and conditions on which Delhi Development Authority has allotted 703 shops on priority basis to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and handicapped persons during the year 1990-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : The detailed terms and conditions issued by the Delhi Development Authority during the Years 1990-93 for allotment of shops on priority basis to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and handicapped persons are as per Statement I and II respectively.

Statement - I

Delhi Development Authority

Terms and Conditions for the allotment by the Delhi Development Authority of built up shops/stalls etc. on lease hold rights basis under the DDA (Management and Disposal of Housing Estate) Regulations 1968 to the persons, of SC/ST.

A. Allottee

1. Any person, who is not a minor, a competent to contract and belonging to SC/ST category, may apply to the DDA for the allotment of a shop/stall/kiosk/platform provided he/she or any member of his/her family has not been allotted any shop/stall kiosk etc. already by DDA.

He/she will have to attach a certificate from the Dy. Commissioner/Distt. Magistrate/competent authority concerned in support of his/her being member of SC/ST.

2. No change in the name of intending allottee shall be allowed under any circumstances.

3. The applicant must be a residence of Union Territory of Delhi. Documentary proof in support of his residence in Delhi shall have to be attached.

4. The applicant can give upto three preferences for allotment of shop/stall etc. The choice of locality has only to be given. The exact No. of shop/stall etc. would be decided by the draw of lots. No application wherein choice of locality has not been indicated, shall be entertained.

5. The allotment would be made in the name of husband and wife in case married persons.

B. Submission of Application Forms

1. Applications shall be submitted only on the prescribed application forms. Application received otherwise shall not be entertained.

2. The application shall be accompanied by a demand draft for Rs. 2000/- in favour of Delhi Development Authority as earnest money, a certificate of SC/ST, an attested photo copy of the ration card and other relevant documents.

3. The allotment to the members of SC/ST is to be made at current fixed price. If the number of application in respect of a particular scheme/shopping

centre are more than the number of shops/stalls available the eligibility would be decided only draw of lot.

4. The amount of earnest money would be adjusted against the price of shop/stall to be allotted in the case of successful applicant but would be refunded to unsuccessful applicants. No claim for interest on earnest money deposited would be entertained nor any interest shall be payable to the successful/or unsuccessful applicants. No change in allotment, if any made, shall be allowed under any circumstances.

5. Applicants shall have to indicate the source through which he/she shall arrange payment and also file an affidavit to this effect alongwith documentary evidence at the time of taking over of possession of the allotted premises.

C. Acceptance of Application Forms for Allotment of Shops/Stalls etc.

6. The allotment will be made on the basis of draw of lots in the locality mentioned by the applicant in order of preference. This however, is not a guarantee that allotment, if finally, made will be only as per preferences indicated.

7. After confirmation of the result of draw of lots by the VC, DDA or such other officer as may be authorised by the VC, DDA in this behalf the successful applicants shall be informed in writing about the shops/stalls etc. allotted to them. A demand letter shall be issued to the successful applicants who will be required to pay the 25% of the premium of the shop within 60 days from the date of issue of demand letter either in cash or through bank draft in favour of DDA in Central Bank of India/State Bank of

India. The demand letter shall also communicate the balance amount recoverable in 24 equal instalments together with the interest at the rate of 6% per annum. The amount of monthly instalment will be indicated in the demand letter and shall be payable by 10th of every month.

8. In case the applicant fails to pay the balance 75% of the reserve price on monthly instalments as may be fixed within the time permitted the allotment will be cancelled and the amount deposited would be forfeited. After such cancellation VC/DDA shall be competent to made allotment of the cancelled premises to any person.

9. In case the allotment is sought to be surrendered by a successful allottee, the earnest money shall stand forfeited. No change in allotment, if any made will be allowed under any circumstances.

10. In case the successful allottee accepts the allotment and pays 25% of the premium in response to the demand letter but surrenders the allotted shop thereafter, the earnest money shall stand forfeited. In addition a sum equivalent to 10% of the amount already deposited with DDA shall be levied as surrender charges.

11. As per DDA policy, an allottee who does not take the possession of the shops/stalls kiosks within 3 months from the date of issue of possession letter shall be liable to the following penalties:-

For Shops Rs. 1,000/- p.m.

For Stalls/kiosks Rs. 500/- p.m.

12. As per DDA policy, in case an

allottee do not commence business in the allotted shops/stalls/kiosks within 3 months from the date of issue of possession letter, the following penalties shall be charged :-

For Shops Rs. 1,000 p.m.

For Kiosks/Stalls Rs. 500/- p.m.

D. Ground Rent

13. In addition to the premium for the space the allottees shall pay yearly ground rent of the space allotted to him @ Rs.....per annum w.e.f. the date of taking over the possession. The Allottee is also liable to pay the maintenance charges equal to the amount of ground rent till the services of the shopping centre are handed over to the MCD/NDMC. The amount of ground rent and maintenance charges is payable in advance every year.

14. The rate of ground rent shall be subject to enhancement to such rate as may be decided by lessor after the period of thirty years.

15. An interest of 10% per annum or such other rate as the DDA/Lessor may in its absolute discretion decide from time to time, without prejudice to the right of re-entry under the lease shall be charged on all delayed payments. Such interest will be calculated for full fortnight or month as the case may be and not for fraction thereof.

E. Lease Deed and other Conditions of Lease

16. The terms and conditions of conveyance-cum-lease deed are contained in the form of the perpetual lease/

conveyance deed. The allottee shall be deemed to have agreed to all the terms and conditions contained herewith. The allottee shall execute the lease deed in the said form when called upon to do so.

17. The over all control and superintendence of the said leased premises shall remain vested in the Lessor/DDA whose officials shall at all reasonable hours be entitled to inspect the said space.

18. The lessee will not change the trade of the leased premises which has been prescribed in layout plan of the shopping centre without the prior approval of the competent authority.

19. The shop/stall etc. will be used only for the use specified and not for any other use.

20. The leased premises shall be used by the allottee himself/herself exclusive. The allottee shall be prohibited to sell/transfer, assign or part with possession of the whole or any part of the allotted space for a period of 10 years and transfer thereafter will be permissible only to the members of the SC/ST with prior permission in writing of the lessor/DDA and on payment of unearned increase according to the policy guidelines prevalent on the date of transfer.

21. However, the Allottee may with the prior consent in writing of the Lessor of mortgage or charge the leased premises to nationalised banks as may be approved by the lessor in its absolute discretion.

22. The allottee shall return the lease deed duly stamped from the collector of stamps within the period of 15

days from the date of delivery of the lease deed papers to him

23. That the allottee shall not cause or permit to be caused any damage to the leased premises including joint walls. Under no circumstances the allottee shall make any addition or alteration to the existing structures nor shall any structure be constructed, on the leased premises.

24. That the allottee shall not keep animals or conveyance in or outside the said premises.

25. That the allottee shall faithfully follow and abide by all the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, Delhi Development Act, Bye-Laws or rules and regulations made there under and the provisions of the Delhi Shop and Establishment Act or any other Law for the time being in force.

26. That the allottee shall not do anything in or outside the leased premises which cause nuisance or annoyance to the neighbours or to the passersby.

27. That the allottee shall keep the lease premises neat and clean and shall not employ or permit to be employed or allow or to enter into or remain in the said leased premises any person suffering from any contagious, loathsome or infectious disease.

28. The allottee shall be liable to pay rates and taxes, charged and assessments of every description in respect of the leased premises whether assessed, charged or imposed on the space or in respect thereof.

29. If there is any breach of the

conditions therein stated lease shall be determined and the possession of the space will be taken over the DDA/Lessor and the allottee shall not be entitled to obtain any compensation thereof.

30. All dues payable to the Lessor/DDA in respect of the leased premises shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

31. If the lease of the shops is obtained by misrepresentation/mis-statement or fraud or if there is any breach of the conditions herein stated lease will be forfeited and the possession of the shop will be taken over by the DDA/Lessor and allottee will not be entitled to claim any compensation thereof.

32. The varandah in front of the shop is meant for public circulation and the lessee shall not encroach upon or other-wise use the varandah.

33. The display boards shall be hung only on appointed place and nowhereelse.

34. No change/alterations/additions shall be made without prior approval of the DDA. Shutters shall not be permitted to be shifted from their present place in any circumstances.

F. Cost and Transfer Duties

35. The cost and expenses of preparation stamping and registering lease deed and its copies and all other incidental expenses will be paid by the allottee. The allottee shall also pay the duty on transfer of immovable property levied by the MCD or any other duty or charge that may be levied by any other authority.

We/I accept the above terms & conditions.

Govt. Agencies in Union Territory of Delhi.

Signature of the Applicant(s)

2. Submission of Application

Place :-

Date :-

• Statement - II

Delhi Development Authority

Terms and conditions for the allotment of perpetual Lease Hold Rights of built up Shops/Stalls by the Delhi Development Authority to Physically Handicapped Persons Under DDA (Management and Disposal of Housing Estate) Regulations, 1968.

1. Eligibility

- (i) Allotment shall be made at annual basis after inviting applications.
- (ii) The applicant must be a bonafide resident of Delhi atleast for 5 years.
- (iii) Extent of physical disability must be 50% and above.
- (iv) The Applicant must submit a Certificate from Govt. Hospital in respect of Physical Disability.
- (v) Allotment of shops should not exceed 20 Sq. Mtrs. in L.S.C./ C.S.C. etc.
- (vi) The Applicant shall furnish an affidavit that he/she has not obtained allotment of a shop in this category from any of the

- (i) The applicant shall Deposit an earnest money of Rs. 5,000/- by Bank draft in favour of DDA alongwith the application. Attested copy of Ration Card, Copy of Certificate issued from Govt. Hospital regarding Physically Handicapped.

- (ii) Last date of submission of Application will be till.

3. Allotment of Shop/Stall

- (i) Allotment of a shop/stall among eligible persons will be made by draw of lots.
- (ii) The allotment to the extent possible, will be made in the same zone as Residence subject to availability of shops. No change of location will be permitted, if the allotment is not made in the same zone on account of non availability of adequate number of shops.
- (iii) After the draw has been completed, detailed verification of the particulars contained in the application of successful applicants, will be made.
- (iv) The allotment shall be subject to the confirmation by the competent authority.
- (v) After the allotment has been confirmed by the competent authority and after detailed veri-

fication of the particulars contained in the application of successful applicant, the successful applicant will be informed in writing of the shop allotted to him/her. A demand letter shall be issued to him/her indicating the premium of the shop, which will be payable through bank draft in favour of Delhi Development Authority within 30 days from the issue of demand letter.

- (vi) Extension of time for making payment the premium of the shop will be allowed under any circumstances. The total premium is payable in lump. Sum and no request for instalments will be entertained.
- (vii) The allottee shall be deemed to have agreed to all the terms and conditions of the Lease Deed as also the terms and conditions of allotment.
- (viii) In case of Default in payment, or breach of or non-compliance with any of the terms and conditions of allotment, or if the allotment is obtained by misrepresentation or concealment of facts, the allotment is liable to be cancelled and earnest money forfeited. The Decision of V.C., D.D.A. in this regard shall be final and shall not be called in question in any proceeding.
- (ix) In case the shop allotted under this category is not acceptable to the successful applicant, he/she may surrender the shop. Wherever such surrender is made, the earnest money shall

be forfeited. In case the allotment of the shop is sought to be surrendered after payment of the premium of the shop, a penalty equivalent of 10% of the premium of the shop shall further more be deducted and balance amount refunded without any interest.

- (x) No change of allotment on any ground whatsoever shall be allowed.
- (xi) Four copies of the proposed conveyance-cum-lease deed alongwith copy of the site plan will be supplied to the allottee alongwith demand letter to get the conveyance-cum-lease deed paper stamped from the collector of stamps. The possession of the shop will be given only after submission of the conveyance-cum-lease deed papers duly stamped from the office of Collector of Stamps.
- (xii) After payment of the full premium of the shop and submission of conveyance-cum-lease deed papers, duly stamped and other documents, the possession letter indicating the time and date on which possession of the allotted shop will be handed over at the site, will be issued. In case the possession of the shop is not taken over as per directions contained in the possession letter the following penalty is chargeable :

For shop Rs. 1,000/- P.M.

For stall/kiosk Rs. 500/- P.M.

- (xiii) The allottee shall open the shop within three months of the date of possession, failing which the following penalty will be chargeable, in addition to the allotment being liable to be cancelled:

For Shop Rs. 1,000/- P.M.

For Stall/kiosk Rs. 500/- P.M.

Where the applicant is not successful in the draw for allotment, his earnest money shall be refunded forthwith without any interest.

[English]

Promotion of Science and Technology

6219. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 16, 1994 to Starred Question No. 279 and state :

(a) the break-up of the Eighth Plan outlay for Bihar scheme-wise;

(b) the actual expenditure in Bihar under each scheme since the inception

of the Eighth Plan upto March 31, 1994;

(c) the proposed outlay for Bihar for 1994-95 with scheme-wise break-up; and

(d) the Central share in the proposed outlay for Eighth Plan for Bihar, the actual expenditure upto 1993-94 and the proposed Central allocation for 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c) A statement showing S & T outlay/expenditure for the State of Bihar during Eighth Plan period is enclosed.

(d) In addition, funds are also provided for their S & T secretariat towards S & T manpower, support staff and related office expenses. A sum of Rs. 7.30 lakhs and Rs. 8.15 lakhs have been provided for 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. For 1994-95, a provision of Rs. 8.50 lakhs has been made.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	8th Plan 1992-97 outlay	Actual expenditure upto 31.3.94	1994-95 proposed
1.	Bihar S & T Council	50.00		10.00
2.	Remote Sensing Centre	66.00		20.00
3.	Appropriate Technology Centre	100.00		15.50

4.	Support for R & D	108.00		10.00
5.	Computer Services	30.00		14.00
6.	Indira Gandhi Science & Planetarium complex	250.00	119.00	33.00
7.	District Science Centre	70.00		10.00
8.	Science Popularisation	26.00		09.00
9.	Coordination with user Dept. and Resource orgn.	18.00		02.50
10.	Entrepreneurship Development	34.00		05.00
11.	Shri Krishna Science Centre	30.00		10.00
Grand Total		782.00	119.00	139.00

[Translation]

Growth Rate of Gujarat

6220. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which economic growth rate of Gujarat is less or more as compared to the Growth rate of other States; and

(b) the total growth rate of the various States during the last three finan-

cial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) The growth rate of Net State Domestic Product of Gujarat as compared to the other States during the years 1990-93 for which the information is available is given in the Statement attached. The average growth for these three years in respect of Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya and West Bengal is more than that of Gujarat.

STATEMENT

Average Annual Growth Rate (1990-93)

	State	Growth Rate (%)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.67
2.	Assam	5.72
3.	Bihar	1.45
4.	Goa	3.73
5.	Gujarat	3.84
6.	Haryana	5.31
7.	Karnataka	4.82
8.	Kerala	7.18
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4.78
10.	Maharashtra	3.56
11.	Meghalaya	-0.21
12.	Orissa	10.60
13.	Punjab	3.59
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2.68
15.	West Bengal	4.56

Note : The information with respect to Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Delhi are not available.

Assistance to Uttar Pradesh

6221. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has requested the Union Government to provide additional Cen-

tral assistance for the economic development of the State during the current year

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard;

(c) the amount of additional assistance sought for by the State Government during the last three years and the assistance provided by the Union Government;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to provide additional assistance to Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The issue of assistance for hill areas development of backward districts, of the State and other issues raised in the request were considered at the time of finalisation of 1994-95 Annual Plan of the State and Central assistance was allocated to the State on the basis of approved formulae and availability of funds. The allocation of formula based gross Central assistance to the State has been Rs. 1081.57 crores in 1991-92. Rs. 1142.71 crores for 1992-93 and Rs. 1192.80 crores for 1993-94. The allocation for the year 1994-95 is Rs. 1292.80 crores.

Allotment of Part of Land of GIP Kerala to Government of Bihar

6222. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to allot a portion of land of Government of India Press Kerala to Bihar Government for industrial development in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal has been received in this regard.

Surplus Land Under Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

6223. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage of land declared surplus so far under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the acreage of land actually possessed by the Government; and

(c) the plan of the Government for the construction of houses for the poor on the land possessed during the next three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) As per the informations furnished by the Government of Madhya Pradesh 35,217 acres of land has been declared surplus so far under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

(b) 3,637.92 acres of land has been actually possessed by the State Government.

(c) The Central Government does not compile such information as the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act is being implemented by the State Governments/UTs.

[English]

BEL's joint venture with GE Medical Systems of USA

6224. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) propose to expand its activities and business in the field of medical electronics;

(b) if so, the details of the capacity utilisation, actual production, turnover and profits of X-ray tubes related equipment in the Bharat Electronics Limited unit at Pune during the last three years

and the target of estimated production for 1994-95;

(c) whether BEL also propose to enter into a joint venture with the GE Medical Systems of the USA;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the objectives to be achieved by setting up the joint venture with GE Medical Systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (Rs. in lakhs)

	<i>Production</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Profit</i>
1991-92	383	470	36
1992-93	639	759	44
1993-94 (provisional)	611	748	43
1994-95 (planned)	539	822	54

L.

The capacity utilisation in the last three years has been 80 to 85%.

(c) to (e). BEL is negotiating a contract with M/s General Electric Medical Systems (GEMS), U.S.A. for the supply of X-ray tubes and other parts. Discussions of a preliminary nature have also been held to explore the possibility of forming a joint venture.

Water Supply in Rajasthan

6225. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received the Project Report for water supply to Saline belt of Jhunjhunu, Churu, and Ganga Nagar from the Gov-

ernment of Rajasthan:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project covered 11 towns and 956 villages. The Project was forwarded to the Department of Economic Affairs for posing it for German Assistance. As a result of the appraisal of the Project by the German Mission, phase I of the Project will cover 113 villages in Ganganagar and 212 villages of Churu district and 2 towns of Sardarshahar and Taranagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 253 crores.

(c) The Project agreement is likely to be finalised shortly.

Employment Opportunity

6226. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to World Bank study, agriculture growth in India will be insufficient to absorb all potential new entrants to the labour market;

(b) if so, whether growth of employment opportunities in industrial sector would have to be a key priority for poverty reduction in the future;

(c) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d) It is true that agricultural growth alone will not be sufficient to absorb all new entrants to the labour market and faster growth of employment opportunities in the non agricultural, industry and service sectors will be necessary for tackling the problems of unemployment and poverty. Accordingly, it is estimated that of the 4.3 million additional employment opportunities expected to be generated during the Eighth Plan period, about 26 million will be in the non-agricultural sector, mainly in services, manufacturing and construction sectors. Government has initiated a number of measures of deregulation and liberalisation in the industrial trade and other sectors of the economy during the last three years to accelerate growth in these sectors.

Rural Poor

6227. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the study report undertaken by the Government more than 90% of the rural poor below poverty line live in 10 major States;

(b) if so, the other points revealed in the study report; and

(c) the action being taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR)

(a) Yes, Sir. The programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission had conducted in 1991-92 a Quick Study of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in 10 major States. In this study a mention has been made that 90% of the rural poor, below the poverty line, live in 10 major States. The poverty figures are, however, based on the results of the 43rd round (1987-88) of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

(b) The other points revealed in this Quick Study are given in attached Statement-I

(c) Keeping in view the findings of such studies and the need to provide more employment opportunities in areas where there is a concentration of unemployed and underemployed persons, the JRY has been intensified in 120 backward districts of the country, which have been identified in consultation with the Planning Commission. Certain other changes have also been made with regard to the utilisation of funds and for effective functioning of the JRY during the Eighth Plan, the details of which are given in the attached Statement-II.

Statement - I

Poir revealed in the Quick Study on JRY conducted by the P.E.O. of the Planning Commission.

1. The proportion of mandays of employment of SCs and STs to total mandays of employment generated was more than 50 per cent.

2. The Women's share in employment generation was 22 to 25% upto the district level. However, at the selected Gram Panchayat level, it was 15 to 18% only.

3. More than 50% of the available funds are being utilised only during the last quarter and major works are being taken up during the terminal quarter, which goes against the spirit of JRY.

4. Of the 40 selected Gram Panchayats, 2 in 1989-90 and 6 in 1990-91 did not utilise the funds at all. In the first half of 1991-92, 19 Gram Panchayats did not report any utilisation of funds.

5. The Gram Panchayats which had utilised the funds could provide employment, to a person, only for an average number of 11.44 and 15.68 days during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

6. The quality of assets created was not upto the mark in 56% of the Gram Panchayats.

7. 89% of the selected beneficiaries had expressed that assets created were useful.

8. No adequate attention was given to the maintenance of assets by the selected States/Districts and the Gram Panchayats.

9. 30% each of the selected States reported that the prescribed wage material ratio in respect of pucca works was

not workable and that the supervision and monitoring was inadequate.

10. 40% of the selected States have been facing the problem of inadequacy of technical staff at the Block level

Statement - II

The following major changes have been made with regards to the utilisation of funds and effective functioning of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), with effect from 1993-94:-

(i) Seventy five percent of the funds allocated under JRY in a year, subject to a minimum of Rs. 2546 crores, which was the revised budget allocation for JRY for the year 1992-93, will be utilised for the implementation of JRY throughout the country broadly on the guidelines now prescribed.

(ii) The funds under JRY will be continued to be allocated to the States/UT on the basis of proportion of rural poor in the State/UT to the total rural poor in the country from the latest available poverty estimates based on the results of latest National Sample Survey Organisation's Survey in this regard. From the State to the district, the allocation of funds, would, however, be made on the index of backwardness formulated on the basis of equal weightage to the proportion of SC/ST population in a district to the total SC/ST population in the State and in verse of per capita production of agricultural workers.

(iii) The sub-schemes of JRY viz.

Million Wells Scheme (MWS), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) would continue. However, earmarking of funds for MWS will be in-

creased from existing 20% to 30% and its coverage extended to non-SC/ST poor, small and marginal farmers subject to the condition that, benefits in financial terms to the non SC/ST do not exceed 10% in the total allocation under JRY. Similarly, earmarking of funds at the National level for construction of houses under IAY will be increased from 6% to 10% and its coverage will be extended to non SC/ST poor people subject to the condition that financial assistance provided to non-SC/ST poor people (excluding freed bonded labourers) does not exceed 4% of the total allocation.

(iv) Twenty per cent of the funds under JRY subject to a minimum of Rs. 700 crores will be used to implement an intensified JRY in 120 backward districts in different States of the country where there is concentration of unemployment and under-employment. For this purpose, funds will be placed at the disposal of the concerned District Rural Development Agency (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads (ZPs) who may identify the pockets of unemployment and under-employment within the districts for implementing intensified JRY in these pockets.

(v) 5% of the JRY funds subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 crores will be earmarked for taking up special and innovative projects such as those aimed at prevention of migration of labour, enhancing women's employment, special programmes through voluntary organisations aimed at drought proofings as well as watershed development/wastelands development resulting in sustained employment.

(vi) Expenditure on wage and non-wage component have been kept at the existing 60 : 40 ratio but the wages paid

to the skilled labourers are allowed to be included under the wage component subject to the limit of 10% of the total wage.

Khadi and Village Industries Board

6228. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the programmes undertaken by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Chandigarh, during each of the last three

years; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on these programmes during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The performance of Chandigarh KVI Board during the last three years is as under:-

	Year		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Production :			
(Rs. in crores)			
V.I.	3.85	4.25	4.51
Employment :			
(Lakh Nos.)			
V.I.	0.01	0.01	0.01

However, there is no Khadi Programme under the Chandigarh KVI Board.

(b) Disbursement made to Chandigarh KVI Board by KVIC during the last three years in respect of Village Industries is as under :-

	Year		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Disbursement			
(Rs. in lakhs)			
V.I.			
Grant	0.07		
Loan	6.08	9.47	10.80

Mega City Development Programme

6229. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has sought a matching contribution of Rs. 20 crores for the implementation of projects under the Mega City Development Programme in Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Karnataka Government has proposed the Bangalore Mega City Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 805 crores to be implemented during 8th and 9th Plan periods. Out of the total Central outlay of Rs. 75 crores for Mega City Projects during 1994-95, Rs. 20 crores is proposed for Bangalore Project. However, the actual release will depend on the final shape and requirements of the project that may be taken for implementation during 1994-95.

Modernisation Fund for Small Scale Sector

6230. SHRI SOBHANA DREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Small Industry Modernisation Fund for modernisation and upgradation of Small Scale Sector

has since been set-up; and
(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) No Sir, No such fund for modernisation for small scale industry has been set up by Government of India. However, Small Industries Development Bank of India i.e. SIDBI and same other banks like state Bank of India have taken up programmes for modernisation of small industries.

Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission

6231. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for providing safe and adequate drinking water in the villages of Uttar Pradesh under the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two Water Supply schemes for Pauri district and 9 schemes for Pithoragarh district were approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 16 lakhs and Rs. 185 lakhs respectively. 5 schemes for

Tehri district, 2 schemes for Pauri District and 1 scheme for Chamoli district were returned to U.P. Jal Nigam for technical clearance under powers delegated to the State Government. A Project to provide safe drinking water supply in 616 villages of Unnao district effected with excess fluoride has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 3170.70 lakhs of which Rs. 1585.30 lakhs has been released to the State Govt. Proposals for revised cost of the mini Mission Project in Agra, Sultanpur and Unnao districts were approved and a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs, Rs. 40 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs respectively have been released in 1993-94.

(c) No Project is pending for technical clearance by the Central Government.

Joint Ventures in Maharashtra

6232. PROF. RAM KAPSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some agreements were signed with foreign countries during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 for establish-

ment of joint ventures in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made till date in commissioning these joint ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) Details of agreements approved with firms of foreign countries for establishment of Joint Ventures in the State of Maharashtra during 1991-92 and 1992-93 were not maintained. However, details of the Joint Venture proposals approved during 1993-94 (Upto Feb. 94) vizital. Name of the Indian Company, Name of the Foreign Collaborator, Item of Manufacture and Amount of foreign investment approved are given in the Statement attached.

(c) These projects are at different stages of implementation depending upon their gestation period which varies from project to project.

STATEMENT

List of Foreign Direct Investment Collaboration Cases Approved from April 1993 to February 1994

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
India-Australia			
1.	Malpani Nursing Home Bombay	Sydney IVF PTY Limited 187 Nacquare Street Sydney NSW 2000	8.00 (40.00%)
Item Description : To set up a joint venture in India to provide			
2.	Precision Folds Pvt. Ltd. 9 Bombay Mutual Bldg P.M. Road, Bombay.	Micro Packaging Engr. PTY. Ltd. 3 East Street Lidcombe M S W 2141 Australia	20.00 (0.00%)
Item Description : Metallurgical Industry			
At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)			
India-Austria			
3.	Hoerbiger India Pvt. Ltd. RPG Industries, 463. DR. A.B. Road, Bombay.	Hoerbiger Ventilmerke AG, Austri	179.80 (0.00%)
Item Description : Electrical Equipment.			
At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)			

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
		India-Bahrain	
4.	Alpic Finance Ltd.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait BSC Bahrain	90.00 (30.00%)
		Item Description : To set up a joint venture for providing non-banking.	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)
		India-Belgium	
5.	V.B. Equipment Limited Venkateshwara House 114/A/2 Sirhagad Road Pune 411030	M/s. Roxell N.V. Belgium Industrialaan, 13, 9990 Maldegea, Belgium	67.50
		Item Description : Automatic Feed Convetors (Bridomat) & (Minimax)	At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)
		India-Finland	
6	Finlandia Cutlery P Ltd Aryabhushan Bhavan 915/2, Fergusson Coll Road Pune 411004	M/s Fiskars OY AB, Finland 235,00101 Helsinki Finland	12.00
		Item Description : Knives	At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
India-France			
7	Premier Automobiles Limited 1st Floor Jeevan Deep Building Parliament Street New Delhi	M/s Automobiles Pengeot France.	12000.00 (50.00%)
Item Description : Passenger Cars			
8	Mafatlal Lubricants Limited 3rd Floor Mafatlal Centre Nariman Point Bombay 400021	Motul S.A., 119 Boulevard Felix Faure 93303 Aubervilliers	120.00 (30.00%)
At Location : Thane (Maharashtra)			
9	Mulve Engineering & Consultancy Sumali 49/A/4/Eranda Pune	RER Company Limited Espace at RUE YON LUG 69310 Pierre Benite	2.00 (0.00%)
Item Description : Automotive and Industrial Lubricating oils Greases			
At Location : Thane (Maharashtra)			
Item Description : Industrial Machinery			
At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)			
India-Germany			
10.	Pearl Engineering Polymers Limited	M/s Metalgesellschaft AG, Germany	800.00

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
	603, Rohit House 3, Tolstoy Marg New Delhi 110001	Reuterwegd 14 6000 Frankfurt A.N. Germany.	(24.00%)
	Item Description : Polyethylene Terephthalate		
	At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)		
11	Ketar Dalal C-o Arvind P Dalal & Associates 91-C, Mittar Tower Nariman Point	Barmag AG Leverkuser Strasse 6 D 5630 Renscheid-Len Germany.	500.00 (100.00%)
	Item Description : Viscose Pumps used in Viscose Filament Spinning		
	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)		
12.	Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. L.K. Road, Khadki, Pune.	Dev12-Motor Industriemotoren, GE	0.50 (0.00%)
	Item Description : Trading for Exports.		
	At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)		
13.		SMS-Schloehann Siekag AG Germany Schweisforth 8 57271 Hilchenbach Germany	254.68 (0.00%)
	Item Description : Industrial Machinery		
	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)		
14.	Pramod Lath	Henschel exports GMBH	47.50

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
	Flat No.1, Bldg No. 1 Navroji Mansion 31, Mode House Road Colaba	Germany	(10.00%)
	Item Description : Dehydrated Onion		
15.	Schlafmors Marketing Company Lt Mafatlal Centre, 8th Nariman Point, Bombay 400021	M/s Reiners Verwaltungsgesellsc Blumenberger Str. 14. D-41061 Nonchengladbach At Location : Nasik (Maharashtra)	20.00 (33.33%)
	Item Description : To Provide Technical and Marketing Skills and Rela		
16	Padmatex Engineering Limited Mafatlal Centre 8th Nariman Point Bombay 400021	Reiners Verwaltungsgesellschaft Blumenberger Str. 143 D-41061 Nonchengladbach Germany At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	53.40 (56.51%)
	Item Description : Textile Machineries Viz. Automatic Cone Winding Ka		
17	Neuhag SCB India Private Limited SCB Complex, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East) Bombay 400063	Neuhag Neuaunstersche Maschinen- Christian Strabe 169 2350 Neuaunster Germany At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	5.00 (50.00%)
	Item Description : For providing technical consultancy/services and		
		At Location Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
18	Hoechst India Ltd. Hoechst House Nariman Point Backbay Reclamation Bombay 400021	Hoechst AG Germany	129.00 (51.00%)
19	Item Description : Bulk Drugs and Formulations Helk India Pvt. Limited 72/72, 7th Floor, Free Press House, Narimanpoint Bombay 400021	At Location: Greater Bombay (Maharashtra) Helm Ag Norokanal Strasse D 20097, Hamburg Germany	1.02 (51.00%)
20	Item Description : Induction of Foreign Equity in the Indian Company Hydac-Hycorn (India) Pvt. Ltd. 114 Mahavir Indl. Es Andheri (E) Bombay	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra) Buy Beteiligungs & Verwal Tungs I Postfach 1126 66272, Sulzbach/Saar Germany	7.65 (0.00%)
21	Item Description : Industrial Machinery Demag Kirloskar Compressor Pvt. Madapsar Indl. Estat Pune	At Location : Maharashtra Mannesmann Demag AG Postfach 10 15 07 D-47015 Duisburg	24.50 (0.00%)
	Item Description : Industrial Machinery	At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
22	Shri R.H. Patil Industrial Developme Bank of India Bombay	M/s ACP Holdings Hongkong	1000.00 (50.00%)
23	Item Description : Financial Services ITC Classic Finance Limited World Trade Centre Centre-1, 18th Floor Cuffe Parade Bombay 400005	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra) Peregrine Capital Ltd. 23rd Floor New World Tower 16-18 Queen's Road	160.00 (5.30%)
24	Item Description : Financial Services Ceramet Consultants Private Limit 204, Neelam Sea Face Road, Worli Bombay 400018	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra) India-Hungary M/s K.P. Intersilicate Engineer Monostori u.23 H-1031 Budapest Hungary.	1.47 (49.00%)
25	Item Description : Providing Technical know-how Marketing, Product De Chateau International Inn Pvt. Ltd. F/48, Bhagat Singh Ha	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra) India-Ireland Deltic Management Ltd. 9 Clare Street	16384.00 (71.00%)

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
	New Delhi 110001	Dublin 2 Ireland.	
	Item Description : To set up and operate five/seven star hotel cum co		
		At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	
		India-Israel	
26	Manish Kumar Kejriwal Prabhat Building, Top Floor 'B' Road, Churchgate Bombay 400020	Hadar Nurseries Israel	139.50 (75.00%)
	Item Description : Planning Materials and Foliage : Carnation Flowers		
		At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)	
		India-Italy	
27	Utnsli Diamantali C-o Profitech 3, Shivalik A, Marathe Marg Prabhadevi, Bombay-2	M/s. S.E.A. Utensili di amantati	12.00 (100.00%)
	Item Description : Diamond Tools		
		At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	
28		Rathond International SRL, Italy VIA XXV Aprile 32, 20027. Rescaldina, Milan. Italy.	112.36 (0.00%)
	Item Description : Industrial Machinery		
		At Location : Thane (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
29	Ganesh Valley Food Limited 5-Bhaskar Mansion 310Sittladevi Temple Mahim, Bombay-400016	Impianti Brevetti Servizi - S.R. Italy	192.00 (16.00%)
Item Description : Seasonal Fresh Fruits, Juice/Pulp Concentrates of			
30	Dumec India Pvt. Ltd. 19-20, Renukanagri Pune-Satara Road Pune	Dumec, SMC VIA Dante, II 52025 Motevarchi, Arezzo Italy	49.94 (0.00%)
Item Description : Transportation			
31	Patspin India Ltd., 3rd Floor, Patel Towers, Ravipuram, M.G. Road Kochi-682016	India-Japan M/s Itochu Corporation Japan.	406.00 (19.00%)
Item Description : Cotton Yarn			
32	Puneet Resins Pvt. Ltd 65, Atlanta Nariman Point Bombay 400021	M/s Seidai Kasei Corporation 1600 Tamegai Azuma Samagun Gunma Japan	155.00 (25.80%)
Item Description : Rubber Parts			
		At Location : Nasik (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
33	Advanced Bio Chemicals Ltd. 106, Mahalaxmi Indus. Estate, Old Agra Road Thane	M/s Higushi Inc. Japan Takarawa Empire Buil Takanawa Minoto Ku, Tokyo	100.33 (12.30%)
	Item Description : Catalysts.	At Location : Nasik (Maharashtra)	
34	Rays Transmission Ltd. 58 SCA ST (S B Path) II floor, Near GPO, Bombay	Dynasty Group, Asia Ltd S-3 Midori-1 Chome, Sunida-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	104.87 (0.00%)
	Item Description : Electrical Equipment	At Location: Thane (Maharashtra)	
35		Sunitomo Corporation, Japan 2-2 Hitotsubashi 1-Chome Chiyoda-Ku Tokyo, Japan	5.78 (0.00%)
	Item Description : Chemicals	At Location : Kolaba (Raigad) (Maharashtra)	
		India-Korea (South)	
36	Cuplo Rubbers Ltd 22 Krishna Niwas, 1500 Dilbadavi Road Bombay 400002	Green Mate Corporation, Korea and Hero Corporation, Ko	180.00 (30.00%)
	Item Description : Rubber Prophylactics (Condoms)	At Location Nasik (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
India-Mauritius			
37	Ind Global Financial Trust Ltd. 1573 Baker Chambers Nariman Point, Bombay 400021	Marlin Partners Investment Mauritius	50.00 (10.00%)
Item Description : Merchant Banking Services			
38		At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	
		Pangborn Mauritius Ltd., Mauritius Les Jamalacs DE 799 Vieux Conseil Street Port Louis	76.00 (0.00%)
Item Description : Industrial Machinery			
39	Sinar Mas Pulp & Paper (I) Ltd S-525, G. Kailash - II New Delhi	Simarmas Holdings (Mauritius) Ltd Port Louis, Mauritius (0.00%)	11185.82
Item Description : Paper & Pulp Product			
India-Mexico			
40	Nippon Denro Ispat Limited Park Plaza, 1st Floor 71 Park Street, Calcutta 700016	M/s Ispat Mexicana S.A. de C.V. Francisco J. Mujica (25.00%) CD Lazaro Cardenas, CP 60950, Mexico.	15000.00
Item Description : Hot Rolled Steel in Low Carbon, Medium Carbon, HSLA			
		At Location : Kolaba (Raigad) (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
India-NRI			
41	J.R. Singhji Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Rajesh Mansion. 140 Maharshi Karve Road Bombay 400020	NRI	25.14 (15.22%)
Item Description : Yarn and Cloth			
42	Western India Enterprises Ltd., Sahyadri Sadan Tilak Road, Pune 430127	NRI At Location : Sholapur (Maharashtra)	400.00 (39.00%)
Item Description : Construction Engg. Field Services.			
43	Jet Airways (India) Pvt. Ltd. 41/42, Maker Chambers Nariman Point Bombay 400021	NRI (Shri Nareish Goyal) At Location : Satara (Maharashtra)	500.00 (100.00%)
Item Description : Air Taxi Operations.			
44	Slab Properties Pvt. Ltd. 10159, Padam Singh Road Karol Bagh New Delhi. 110005	NRI At Location: Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	534.24 (20.00%)
Item Description : 100% Cotton Yarn and Knitted Fabrics			
		At Location : Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
45	Suprapti Plastics Ltd. W-7, MIDC Tarapur Indl. Area, Po Boisar Dist Thane Bombay 401506	NRI	105.00 (89.00%)
	Item Description : Articles for the Conveyance or Packing of Goods At Location : Thane (Maharashtra)		
46	Samudra Magnetics Private Limited 333/16, Mira Society Maveli Pune 411037 Maharashtra	NRI (Mr. Hukumat Kalwani) 70.00 03-33, Peninsula Pla 111 North Bridge Road Singapore 0617	(70.00%)
	Item Description : Video (Y-0) Cassettes At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)		
47	S B International Ltd. P.O. Box 1728 Postal Coe 111 Muscat Sultanate of Oman	NRI	1760.00 (100.00%)
	Item Description : Beer At Location : Rathnagiri (Maharashtra)		
48	CRB Capital Markets Limited DBS House, 31 Marzba Road, Fort, Bombay 400001	NRI	165.00 (7.50%)
	Item Description : Equipment Leasing, Merchant Banking, Investments, At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)		

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
49	Amrex Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. 7a/31, WEA Karol Bagh New Delhi 110005	NRI	20.00 (50.00%)
	Item Description : Deep Sea Fishing	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	
50	Datapro Information (Technology) Ltd. 201 Embassy Centre Nariman Point Bombay 400021	NRI	300.00 (23.80%)
	Item Description : Electronic Mail/EDI Services (A Network Project)	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	
51	Chakar Agro Industries Ltd. 24/6, Sumangal Apartment Shivejinagar Pune 411005 Maharashtra	NRI	(25.00%)
	Item Description :	At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)	
52	New-Tech Paper Converters (Ind) 8 Mirza Street Bombay 400003 Maharashtra	Mr. Ramesh V Kapur, NRI 20, Hall Street Medford Mass 02155	98.73 (89.80%)
	Item Description : Art Paper 1650 TPA, Chromo Paper 1350 TPA	At Location : Thane (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
53	Food Services India Pvt. Ltd. 33 Nathalal Parekh Bombay	Shri Kantilal Jamnadas, NRI (M's Dancake (Portu S.A.	556.00 (49.00%)
	Item Description : Cakes, Swill Rolls, Cup Cakes and Rusks		
	At Location : New Bombay (Maharashtra)		
54	Shreyas Shipping Private Limited 97 Jolly Maker Chambers 11, Nariman Point Bombay 400001	Shri S. Ramakrishnan & Smt. S.R. Cyprus.	2000.00 (57.00%)
	Item Description : To Operate the only Indian Container Ship on A		
	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)		
55	Kanthara Textiles Ltd. 7/21, Grants Building Arthon Bunder Road Bombay 400005	NRI	800.00 (40.00%)
	Item Description : Terry Towel		
	At Location : Kolhapur (Maharashtra)		
56	Farnden India Limited Rainbow Chambers 11A Sarojini Naidu St. Calcutta 700017	NRI	697.00 (19.00%)
	Item Description : Process House for Fabric Dyeing & Finishing of Wool		
	At Location : Nagpur (Maharashtra)		

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
57	M/s Ruchi Soya Industries Limited 214, Tulstani Chambers Nariman Point Bombay 452001	NRI	150.00 (12.00%)
	Item Description : Soya De-oiled Cake		
	At Location : Sangli (Maharashtra)		
58	Greenland Warehousing Limited Jalaram Nagar No. 2 Vallabh Baug Lane Ghatkopar (East) Bombay 400077	NRI	120.00 (9.60%)
	Item Description : Setting up a Modern Warehousing Complex		
	At Location : Kolaba (Raigad) (Maharashtra)		
	India-Netherlands		
59	Farntex Agro Exports Ltd. 6-3-345/3A, Road No Banjara Hills Hyderabad - 500034 Andhra Pradesh	AEN BY Netherlands	152.33 (19.00%)
	Item Description : Mushroom Growing and Processing		
	At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)		
60	VAM Onneren Tank Terminals Asia Westerlaan 10 3016 CX Rotterdam		23692.50 (100.00%)

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
		The Netherlands.	
	Item Description : To Establish a 100% owned Subsidiary in India to		At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)
61	Freeholy Agroindustries Limited 19, National Housing Society, Pune.	Balsem Yegiap Netherlands	120.70 (0.00%)
	Item Description : Mushrooms		At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)
62	Rubna Major Biotech Ltd. 201 Marine Chambers New Marine Lines Bombay 400020	Moerheik Roses and Trading Dorpssstraat, 11A, 11 BG Quderkerk Holland	17.75 (4.61%)
	Item Description : Cut Flowers (Fresh)		At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)
63	Neha International Limited 43.C, Road No. 71 Jubilee Hills Phase Hyderabad 500033 Andhra Pradesh	Moereth Roses Trading B.V. Netherland	17.00 (3.00%)
	Item Description : Cut Flowers (Roses)		At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
India-Norway			
64	Speciality Gas Company (P) Ltd. D-273, ITC Indl. Area MIDC, Turine, New Bombay 400705	M/s Hydrogas A.S. Norway. Haroline. Kristian Seas Vei. 8, Oslo 6 Norway	1.69 (60.00%)
Item Description : Calibration gas mixtures & diffusion RS Regulators			
At Location : Thane (Maharashtra)			
India-Oman			
65	Hindustan Petroleum corpn. Ltd. 17, Jamshedji Tata Road Post Box No. 11041 Bombay 400020	Oman Oil Company Ltd.	19500.00 (26.00%)
Item Description : Petroleum Products			
At Location : Maharashtra			
India-Saudi Arabia			
66	Samaha India Trading Company Pvt. India House No. 2 Kemp's Corner Bombay 400036	M/s. Samaha Holding, Dallah, Dallah, Tower Building Pelestine Jeddah, P.O. Box. 430	285.00 (95.00%)
Item Description : Export of Indian Merchandise and Goods			
At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)			

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
		India-Singapore	
67	Dhanlaxmi Fabrics Ltd. 285, Princess Street C.J. House 2nd Floor Bombay 400002	Modelux Fashions Pte Ltd. 10, Anson Road 28-08 International Singapore	100.00 (16.00%)
	Item Description : Textile Process House for Processing of Cotton	At Location : Thane (Maharashtra)	
68	DCM Home Products Ltd. Nirmal 19th Floor Nariman Point Bombay 400021 Maharashtra	Asia Pacific Ventures Ltd. 4 Shenton Way 21-03, Shing Kwan Singapore 0106	200.00 (19.68%)
	Item Description : Refined Iodised Salt and Whole Wheat Flour	At Location : Kulaba (Raigad) (Maharashtra)	
69		British Gas 583, Orchard Road 07-02 Forum Singapore 0923	1893.00 (35.00%)
	Item Description : Distribution of Natural Gas	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	
		India-Switzerland	
70	SGS India Ltd. C/o Y.A. Phadke & Co Krishna Mahal 4th Floor, D-Road Marine Drive	SGS Insubco S.A. Case Postale 898 CH-1211 Geneva 1	0.88 (51.00%)
	Item Description : Providing Traditional Inspection and Other Special	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
71	K-Tron Indiana Pvt. Ltd Hingorani House, Dr. A. Besant Road, Worli, Bombay	K-Tron Soder AG CH-5702, Niederlemz. Switzerland.	20.37 (0.00%)
	Item Description : Industrial Machinery	At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)	
72	Inco Schottle Auto Parts Private 105/1, Erandwana Muk AP Sunderrao Rege MA Pune 411004	Balzars Holding Aktiengesellscha Hofwiesentrasse 135 Zurich Switzerland	260.00 (65.00%)
	Item Description : Coating of High Speed Steel Cutters, Reamers, Hobs	At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)	
		India-Taiwan	
73	Indo-Pacific Poly-Fibres Private World Trade Centre 10th Floor, Cuffe Parade Bombay 400005	Chung Fen Plastic Fibres Ind. Co. Taiwan R.O.C.	315.00 (18.94%)
	Item Description : Polyethylene Coverings	At Location : Kulaba (Raigad) (Maharashtra)	
		India-Thailand	
74	Geepee Shipping Ltd. 1003, Dalakal House 206, Nariman Point Bombay 400021	Great Circle Shipping Agency Ltd. Cathay House 8 North Sathorn Road Bangkok 10500	200.00 (40.00%)
	Item Description : To Own and Operate Ships	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
75	Indo Rama Synthetics (India) Ltd. 903, Mohandey 13, Tolstoy Marg New Delhi-110001	Shri M.L. Lohia & Shri A.P. Lohia Thailand	183.28 (59.22%)
Item Description : Polyester Filament Yarn, Draw Texturised Yarn, At Location : Nagpur (Maharashtra)			
76	Indus Air-Conditioning Pvt. Ltd. 371, Cadel Road, Prabhadevi Bombay-400028 Maharashtra	Thai Heat Exchange Co. Ltd. 1342, Ramkhakhaeng Road Klongton, Bangkok Thailand	109.85 (49.00%)
Item Description : Airconditioning & Heating Systems & Components At Location : Kulaba (Raigad) (Maharashtra)			
India-U.A.E.			
77	M/s Conwood Food Industries Ltd. Conwood House Yashodham Gen. A.K. Vaidya Goregaon, East Bombay	M/s Emirates Trading Agency L.L.C. U.A.E. P.O. Box No. 5239 Dubai, U.A.E.	300.00 (25.00%)
Item Description : Lactose, Casein, Humanised Baby Food and other Dai At Location : Maharashtra			
78	Seaspan Shipping Ltd. 1st Floor Elphinstone Building 10 Veernarin	M/s Marine Maintenance and Offs P.O. Box No. 8686 (51.00%) Dubai	42.79 (25.00%)

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
	Rod, Bombay 400023	U.A.E.	
	Item Description : Acquisition of Tugs/Anchor Handling Tugs/Supply		
		At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	
		India-U.K.	
79	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. 4 & 6 Currimbhoy Road Ballard Estate Bombay 400038	M/s Shell Overseas Investments Sheel Centre, London SE1, U.K.	1657.00 (51.00%)
	Item Description : Lubricating Oils and Greases Including Brake Fluid		
		At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	
80	United Distillers Plc. Asia Pacific, Landmark House, Hammersmith Bridge R London W690P	M/s United Distillers Plc. Asia Pacific Landmark House, Hammersmith Bridge R	600.00 (50.00%)
	Item Description : Superior Quality blended Whisky		
		At Location : Maharashtra	
81	Minex Injection Pvt. Ltd. 301, Rajguru Apartments New Nagardas Road Andheri (E) Bombay	Welding Alloys Ltd. Green Lane, Fowler, Royston, Hertfordshi U.K.	15.14 (50.00%)
	Item Description : Ferrey Alloy Metallurgical Cored Wire		
		At Location : Nagpur (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
82	Indian Motels Co. Ltd. Wellington Mews 33 Nathalal Parekh Bombay 400039	GCC Airport Hotel (Bombay) 14 new Street st. Peter Port Gurnsey	6165.11 (140.00%)
	Item Description : Setting up of Joint Ventures for		
		At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	
83		The Hiran Walker Group Ltd. Kilver Street Shepton Hallet Somerset	500.00 (50.00%)
	Item Description : Scotch Whisky and Superior Blended Whisky		
		At Location : Maharashtra	
84	Saunders Valves (I) Ltd. Alfa Laval Premises, Bombay - Pune Road Pune.	Saunders Valve Co. Ltd., U.K. Grauge Road Gombrau, Gwent, U.K.	90.23 (51.00%)
	Item Description : Industrial valves		
		At Location : Satara (Maharashtra)	
85	Castrol India Limited White House 91 Valkeshwar Road Bombay 400006	Castrol Limited, Buraah Castrol house Pipers Way Swindon	353.79 (51.00%)
	Item Description : Blending, Producing and Marketing of Lubricating		
		At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
86	Hindustan Thompson Associated Ltd. Lakshmi Building Sir Pherozehan Meht Road, P.O. Box 541 Bombay 400001	J Walter Thompson Company (Part of WPP Group P U K	631.80 (49.00%)
Item Description : Advertising, Market Research, Public Relation, Social			
		At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	
87	Howdea Dastur Reinsurance Broker Cambata Buildg. 42, N.H. Road Bombay 20	Alexander Howdon Group 8, Devonshire Square London EC 2M 4PL	4.00 (40.00%)
Item Description : To carry on Insurance and International Re-Insurance			
		At Location : Maharashtra	
88	EPC Irrigation Ltd. 461, Kakad Chambers 1 Dr A.B. Road, Bombay Hampden Wick S KT140	Richfield Springs Limited 1, Backett Whare Lower Teddington Road	85.50 (0.00%)
Item Description : Earth Moving Machinery			
		At Location : Nasik (Maharashtra)	
89	Ugland Maritime Services Private Limited 15th Floor, 31 Earnest House Nariman Point	Ugland brothers Ltd. Castle Hill bishops gate Road Englefield	8.12 (51.00%)
Item Description : Crew Manning, Ship Repair Services Etc.			
		At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
India - U.S.A.			
90	General Insurance Corpn Of India Suraksha 120, J Tata Road, Churchgate, Bombay 400020	M/s Soros Fund Management, U.S. 888, Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10106 U.S.A.	165.00 (33.00%)
Item Description : To set up an Asset Management Company.			
91	Deep C Anand 1, Sri Aurbindo Marg Hauz Khas New Delhi	M/s Dana Corporatin, U.S.A. 4500 Dorr St. Toledo Ohio - 43615 U.S.A.	2485.00 (71.00%)
Item Description : Drivetrain Components Viz. Propeller Shafts, Axles			
92	Chaitra Leo Burnett Private Limited 9/11, M.S. Patkar Marg A.B. Godrej Chowk Bombay 400036	M/s Leo Burnett Worldwide Inc., 35, West Wacker Driv Chicago, U.S.A.	2.90 (24.00%)
Item Description : Advertising and Marketing Services			
93	AT & T Fibre Optics Cables (I) Pvt. 204, Tolstoy House, 15 Tolstoy Marg New Delhi. 110001	AT & T International Inc., U.S.A. 22, Loockeiman Sq. D Delaware	1335.83 (51.00%)
Item Description : Optical Fibre Cable			
	Optical Fibre Cable	At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
94	HTE Infitech (India) Ltd. 12A, Chandivali Ind Saki Vihar Road Bombay 400072	HTE Inc. U.S.A.	7.65 (51.00%)
	Item Description : Computer Software	At Location : Maharashtra	
95	Coca Cola South Asia Holdings Inc. P.O. Drawer 1734 Atlanta, Ga-30301 U.S.A.	M/s Coca Cola South Asia Holdings P.O. Drawer 1734 Atlanta, GA 30301 U.S.A.	6000.00 (100.00%)
	Item Description : Beverage Essence and Beverage bases	At Location : Maharashtra	
96	Credence Sound and Vision Limited 204, Doctor Centre 135, August Kranti Marg Kemp Corner Bombay 400026	M/s Lyon Capital Inc., 310, N. San Vicente Suite 202, Los Angels California 90048	1240.00 (66.84%)
	Item Description : Video Software Recorded Video Cassettes	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	
97	Sohan M Shah 13, Sonawala Building 67, Marine Drive Bombay 400020	International Network of USA	9.00 (60.00%)
	Item Description : Medical Consultancy Services	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs lakhs) (Equity)
98	20th Century Finance Corporation 1201, Rahela Centre Nariman Point Bombay 400021	Kemper Corporation Kemper Drive Long Grove Illinois	166.60 (33.32%)
Item Description : To set up an Asset Management Company which will			
		At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	
99	Chiral Organics Pvt. Ltd. 3, Veneziana Prof. Almedia Road Bandra Bombay 400050	Mr. Salvatore Garcia 32, Spruce Road North Reading, M.A U.S.A.	5.64 (39.90%)
Item Description : Aamoxycilin and Aminovit			
		At Location : Thane (Maharashtra)	
100	Demech-Fel-Pro Pvt. Ltd. 1107-A, Harekrishna Mandir Road, Pune 41	Fel-Pro-Chemical Products L.P. 7450 North McCormick Blvd, P.O. Box 1103 Skokie Illinois	30.00 (50.00%)
Item Description : Synthetic Resins Compounds & Formulations			
		At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)	
101	Onward network Technologies Pvt Krislon House Sakhivihar Road Bombay	Novell Inc., U.S.A. 122 East 1700 South Provo, Utah 84606 U.S.A.	0.59 (0.00%)
Item Description : Computer Software			
		At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
102	Advanced Computing Systems Company 101-A, Shreegita Society-8 Shivadarshan, Pune 4 Maharashtra	M/s Advanced Computing Systems U.S.A.	6.00 (100.00%)
103	Item Description : Computer Software Vulcan Foamcast Limited Layalaxmi Industrial Premises, Khetani Te Hill Compound Bazar Marg, Kurla (W)	At Location : Pune (Maharashtra) Vulcam Engineering Company Welema Industrial Box 307 AL 35080	1020.00 (30.91%)
104	Item Description : Castings, & Forgings, Other cast Articles of Iron & Aqua Bearings Ltd. 603, Jagatamba Compl. Link Road Malad (W) Bombay	At Location : Kurla (Raigad) (Maharashtra) Eastern Industries Inc., U.S.A. 6824, Bay Line Drive Panama City, Florida U.S.A.	57.53 (0.00%)
105	Item Description : Transportation Chicago Pneumatic India Ltd. 301/302 L B S Marg Mulund (West) Bombay	At Location : Nasik (Maharashtra) Chicago Pneumatic International 2200 Blocker Street Ulrica, New York 1350 U.S.A.	398.53 (0.00%)
	Item Description : Machine Tools	At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
106	Chemtex Engineering of India Ltd Nirlon House 2548 Dr. A. B Road Worli Bombay 400025	Chemtex International Inc. USA	0.73 (98.00%)
Item Description : Engineering Consultancy Services Like, Design, Con			
107	Muller and Phipps (India) Limited Queen's mansion Amri Keshav Naik Marg. For Bombay 400001	Getz International Inc. 150 Post Street Suite 500 San Francisco	17.01 (51.63%)
Item Description : Manufacturing, Marketing & Distribution of Cosmetic			
108	Credit Capital Finance Co. Brady House Veer Marg Road. Bombay 400001	International Finance Corpn., Washington USA	8350.00 (63.60%)
Item Description : For Establishment of a Mutual Fund			
109	Credit Capital Asset Management Allahabad Bank Building Apollo Street Bombay 400023	International Finance Corporation Washington USA	200.00 (40.00%)
Item Description : To Establish an Asset Management Company			
		At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs.) (Equity)
110	Continental Grain Company C/o Mathur Andersen 66 Maker Towers Cuffe Parade Bombay 400005	Continental Grain Company 277, Park Avenue New York, N.Y. 10172 U.S.A.	631.80 (100.00%)
	Item Description : To Establish a wholly owned Subsidiary in India for At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)		
111	SKM Interdriil (India) Ltd. 514 Arunachal Building Barakhamba Road New Delhi. 110001	Interdriil Services Inc. U.S.A.	217.60 (34.00%)
	Item Description : heavy Weight Drill Pipe, Etc. At Location : Kulaba (Raigad) (Maharashtra)		
112		Banka America International Finance 3rd Floor 555, California San Francisco CA	1500.00 (75.00)
	Item Description : Financial, Investment, Cadital Markets & Merchant At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)		
113	South Asia Tyres Limited 505 New Delhi House 27 Barakhamba Road New Delhi 110001	The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company 1144, East Market St Arkon Ohio 44310-000 USA	1237.00 (26.00%)
	Item Description : Motor car Tyres, Bus & Lorry Tyres. off the road At Location : Aurangabad (Maharashtra)		

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
114	Ashok Goyal 1008, 10th Floor Hemkunt Tower Nehru Place, New Delhi 110019	Federal Paper Board Inc. Montvale, New Jersey USA	488.00 (38.00%)
Item Description : Laminated Paper Containers - Small Size. At Location : Thane (Maharashtra)			
115	Modi Federal Ltd. C/o Dr. B.K. Modi 36, Amrita Shergill New Delhi. 110003	Federal Paper Board Co. Inc. U.S.A.	488.00 (38.00%)
Item Description : Small Size Paper Containers (Laminated) At Location : New Bombay (Maharashtra)			
116	Praj Industries Limited 1216/6 Road, Pune 411004 USA	Amcarne International Inc. 240 East Plato Boule St. Paul Minnesota	25.00 (50.00%)
Item Description : Machinery For Sugar Manufacturing At Location : Pune (Maharashtra)			
117	20th Century Mutual Fund 583, Center, Jehangir 107, Woodhouse Road, Colaba, Bombay 400005	International Finance Corporation Washington USA	750.00 (15.00%)
Item Description : Setting up of Consortium Quantum Growth Fund. At Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)			

Sl. No	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Equity)
	India-Unindicated Country		
118	AI Financial Services Ltd. 171, Dr. Ambedkar Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 400018	Amas Group IN Europe, The Americas And ASI	126.20 (40.00%)
	Item Description : Financial Services Viz. Asset Management, Project AI Location : Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)		

[Translation]

Financial Institutions in Housing Sector

6233. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial institutions are working under the Social Housing Scheme;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the areas of their operation; and

(c) the Statewise details of places where houses have been built by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) A number of housing finance companies set up by nationalised banks, LIC, GIC and other are functioning in various parts of the country. The National Housing Bank has so far granted recognition to 19 of them. A list of these Housing Finance Companies is given in the attached Statement - I. These institutions provide finance for the construction of houses to eligible housing agencies, cooperative societies and individuals. The actual construction is undertaken by the said agencies/societies/individuals. The area of operation of these housing finance institutions varies depending upon the spread of their branches in the country. While some of these institutions, like HUDCO, HDFC, LIC Housing Finance, GIC Grih Villa Nigam, etc. operate throughout the country, others like Gujarat Rural Housing Finance Corporation and SBI Home Finance and Development Ltd., have their

area of operations limited to a specific region.

Only one of the 19 recognised housing financial institutions, namely, HUDCO comes under the purview of the Ministry of Urban Development. As on 31.3.94, it has sanctioned a total of 10253 housing projects consisting of over 56 lakh dwelling units. The Statewise break up is given in the attached Statement - II.

Statement - I

List of Housing Finance Institutions Recognised by National Housing Bank

1. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
2. Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.
3. Can Fin Homes Ltd.
4. Dewan Housing Development Finance Ltd.
5. LIC Housing Finance Ltd.
6. India Housing Finance & Development Ltd.
7. Gujarat Rural Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.
8. PNB Housing Finance Ltd.
9. SBI Home Finance Ltd.
10. A.B. Homes Finance Ltd.
11. Ind Bank Housing Ltd.
12. Fairgrowth Home Finance Ltd.

549	Written Answers	VAISAKHA 14, 1916 (SAKA)	Written Answers	550
13.	Saya Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.	17.	Apna Ghar Vitta Nigam Ltd. (Central Bank)	
14.	Akshaya Awas Nirman Vitta Ltd. (Bank of Baroda)	18.	Parshwanath Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.	
15.	GIC Grih Vitta Ltd.	19.	Peerless Abasan Finance Ltd.	
16.	Vysya Bank Housing Finance Ltd.			

Statement - II

Statewise Number of Dwelling Units Sanctioned by HUDCO

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Dwellings Sanctioned for construction/upgradation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	827357
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	410
3.	Assam	29596
4.	Bihar	179050
5.	Goa	1441
6.	Gujarat	515989
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9600
8.	Haryana	84861
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	16107
10.	Kerala	701614
11.	Karnataka	643185
12.	Meghalaya	7283
13.	Maharashtra	384006
14.	Manipur	6819

15.	Madhya Pradesh	183124
16.	Mizoram	4673
17.	Nagaland	9581
18.	Orissa	138396
19.	Punjab	115290
20.	Rajasthan	198860
21.	Sikkim	1695
22.	Tamil Nadu	714273
23.	Tripura	4134
24.	Uttar Pradesh	685152
25.	West Bengal	142612
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	725
2.	Chandigarh	27035
3.	Delhi	16207
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	87
5.	Pondicherry	5542
Total all States/UTs.		5662629

Recommendations of Patel Commission

6234. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any perceptible change in the situation in the

Eastern U.P. as a result of action taken on the various recommendations/suggestions made by the Patel Ayog in 1964;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether the Ayog had recommended to locate heavy industries in Eastern U.P. like machine tools, machine tools accessories, tool bits units, tractor

manufacturing units and even ordinance factories;

(d) if so, the reasons for not acting upon these recommendations of the Ayog so far; and

(e) the steps taken in this regard;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) The Joint Study Team under the Chairmanship of Shri B.P. Patel (the Patel Commission) in its report submitted in 1964 had suggested various measures for the socio-economic development of the 4 Eastern Districts of U.P. namely Azamgarh, Deoria, Ghazipur and Jaunpur. As a result of the implementation of the various recommendations of the Patel Commission and also due to the overall development efforts there is a perceptible change in the various development indicators in these districts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) While most of the recommendations have been implemented with respect to agriculture, rural development etc. the Commission's recommendations regarding setting up of heavy industries in these districts could not be implemented due to overall resource constraints and on considerations of financial viability.

[Translation]

Per Capita Assistance to Orissa

6235. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

be pleased to state :

(a) whether the per capita assistance given to Orissa each year is far less than that of other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The per capita central Plan assistance to the State of Orissa has been much higher than the average per capita plan assistance allocated to non-Special Category States, to which the State of Orissa belongs. In 1994-95 per capita plan assistance to the State (based on 1991 population census) is about 30 per cent higher than the average allocation to the 15 non-Special Category States and it is higher than per capita allocation to all States in this comparable group except Goa and Kerala.

[English]

Godavari Fertilizers and Chemicals Plant, Kakinada

6236. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Godavari Fertilizers and Chemicals plant, Kakinada has been running in losses;

(b) if so, the total production during each of the last three years and the target fixed for 1994-95;

(c) whether the Government have taken any remedial steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) No, Sir. The Godavari Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited, Kakinada made profits during the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93. The accounts for the year 1993-94 have not yet been finalized.

(b) The total production during each of the last 3 years and the target fixed for 1994-95 are as under :

Year	Production (in '000)
1991-92	342.9
1992-93	345.3
1993-94	222.8
1994-95 (target)	350.0

(c) and (d) In view of the above, no remedial steps are required.

[Translation]

Public Sector Pharmaceutical Companies

6237. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the public sector pharmaceutical companies are incurring losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete measures taken by the Government to improve the working of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) and (b) Four Central Public Sector Undertakings and three joint sector undertakings in the Pharmaceutical Industry Sector have been incurring losses over the years. Out of these six undertakings namely, IDPL, BIL, BCPL, SSPL, UPDPL, and ODCI, have been formally declared sick by the BIFR. the accumulated losses of these companies upto 31/3/93 are indicated below :

(Rs./Crores)

Name of the Company	Accumulated Loss
I.D.P.L.	627.91
B.I.L.	51.46
B.C.P.L.	92.58

S.S.P.L.	30.96
U.P.D.P.L.	5.76
O.D.C.L.	2.85
R.D.P.L.	0.65

(c) The revival package for IDPL has been approved by the BIFR and the plan for its revival has been put into operation. The revival packages for other five cases are at various stages of preparation/consideration. In accordance with the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, the revival or otherwise of these sick companies will depend upon the orders of the BIFR, the statutory authority set up under the Law.

[English]

Wells for Irrigation Purpose

6238. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any scheme for open irrigation wells for Kerala during 1994-95 under the Million Wells Scheme;

(b) if so, the allocation of funds proposed for the purpose; and

(c) the areas/districts identified for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1588.83 lakhs have been allocated as central share for the implementation of Million Wells Scheme (MWS) in Kerala during 1994-95.

(c) The MWS is being implemented in the rural areas of all the districts of the State.

Space Technology

6239. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian scientists working in the field of space technology;

(b) the number of space technology laboratories functioning in the country at present;

(c) the type of invention being made by them; and

(d) the facilities being provided to them by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPART-

MENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) About 6000 Indian Scientists are working in the field of Space Technology.

(b) 13 Space Technology Centres/ Units/Laboratories function in the country.

(c) These Space Centres/Units/Laboratories have indigenously developed most of the technology/materials/processes in building satellites, launch vehicles as well as application of satellites in the areas of communication, remote sensing and space science. Indigenous development of Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) and Indian National Satellite (INSAT) which are operational and their applications in the areas of long distance communication, Meteorology and Management of Natural Resources are the major achievements. Also, indigenous development of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) to launch 1000 kg. IRS class satellites is another significant achievement. Successfully conducting scientific experiments using sounding rockets and extensive work done through scientific payloads in the exploration of space science, particularly in the fields of planetary atmosphere and aeronomy, astronomy, astrophysics and solar system are notable contribution of these laboratories. Indigenous development of technologies and methodologies has revolutionised long distance communication, TV broadcasting, disaster warning as well as survey and management of natural resources in our country. Over 200 technologies/processes invented by ISRO Centres/Units/Laboratories have been transferred to Indian industry for productionisation.

(d) Scientists working in space technology are given on-the-job training and professional guidance besides being provided with all infrastructural facilities needed for their work, such as a conducive working atmosphere, well equipped state-of-the art laboratories, library and welfare facilities such as housing, medical services, canteen, transport etc. Other facilities that are available for Central Government employees are also provided to them.

Meteorological Centre

6240. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Regional Meteorological Centre at Guwahati exclusively for North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has also been mooted for instituting any research organisations/research projects with the new set up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, it is proposed to upgrade the existing Meteorological Centre at Guwahati to a Regional Meteorological Centre with full administrative and technical control of the

meteorological units in different States in North-Eastern India. All meteorological requirements of NE Region in the fields of aviation, hydrometeorological input for flood forecasting, agromet services, warning against adverse weather, climatological information and other related services will be provided by this Centre at Guwahati.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, it is also proposed to set up a research unit in the proposed Regional Meteorological Centre, Guwahati. This unit will identify and take up the Meteorological problems with special reference to the NE region.

Development of NCES in Kerala

6241. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the Government of Kerala for development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, till date:

(b) the number of proposals accorded approval;

(c) the number of proposals still pending for approval: and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) In addition to the on-going extension programmes on Biogas, Improved Chulha and Solar Cookers, 12 numbers of pro-

posals were received from the Government of Kerala for installation of Wind Power demonstration projects, Small Hydro Power Projects, Biomass gasifier systems, Solar thermal systems, Solar Photovoltaic systems and Urjagram & district level energy planning projects during 1993-94.

(b) to (d) Seven Proposals for the installation of various non-conventional energy systems have been sanctioned during 1993-94. A part of the Biomass gasifier proposal consisting of three systems has been sanctioned. Two Urjagram proposals have been cleared and formal approval is pending for want of certain clarifications from the State Government Nodal Agency. Two proposals on Small Hydro Power were received recently and further documents are awaited before they can be considered.

Bio-Gas Smokless Chulhas

6242. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bio-gas plants and smokeless chulhas set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka during the last three years, district wise: and

(b) the amount of subsidy/grants-in-aid given for setting up of biogas plants and smokeless chulhas and the details of the procedures for granting subsidy/grant in aid to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a)

District-wise number of family type biogas plants and Improved Chulhas installed under National Project on Biogas Development and National Programme on Improved Chulhas in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka respectively during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-

93 are given in Statements-I and II.

(b) Funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka towards subsidy and other financial incentives for biogas plants and improved chulhas during the above years is given as under :-

(Rs. in crores)

States	Funds released for	
	Family type Biogas Plants	Improved Chulha
Andhra Pradesh	8.41	3.29
Karnataka	4.35	2.72

Under the above programmes funds are released in advance to the State Government nodal departments/agencies in two instalments based on the annual target finalised for each State/UT

physical progress during the year and status of settlement of Accounts for previous years. Final Settlement of advances is made on submission of utilisation certificates and statements of expenditure by the States/U.T.

STATEMENT - I

District-wise Number of Family type biogas plants and improved chulhas installed in the State of Andhra Pradesh under National Project on biogas development & national programme on improved chulhas during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Family Type Plants (Nos)	Improved Chulhas (Nos.)
1.	Adilabad	1029	15519
2.	Anantapur	649	23455
3.	Chittoor	1253	17821
4.	Cuddapah	391	5081
5.	East Godavari	1548	5028
6.	Guntur	2860	29286
7.	Karimnagar	2429	16492
8.	Khammam	4143	17008
9.	Krishna	3051	20271
10.	Kurnool	410	43829
11.	Mahbubnagar	394	16368

131

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Family Type Plants (Nos.)	Improved Chulhas (Nos.)
12.	Medak	462	13129
13.	Nalgonda	3534	35873
14.	Nellore	1255	17313
15.	Nizamabad	1525	18705
16.	Prakasam	1072	26240
17.	Rangareddi	717	10186
18.	Srikakulam	2475	18500
19.	Vishakhapatnam	1270	21377
20.	Vizianagaram	632	17646
21	Warangal	1775	15617
22.	West Godavari	1449	19606
	Total	34823	424955

STATEMENT - II

District-wise number of family type biogas plants and improved chulhas installed in the state of Karnataka under national project of biogas development & national programme on improved chulhas during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Family Type Biogas Plants (Nos.)	Improved Chulhas (Nos.)
1.	Bangalore (R)	941	19509
2.	Bangalore (U)	509	9942
3.	Belgaum	7883	16847
4.	Bellary	335	19122
5.	Bidar	157	12085
6.	Bijapur	274	18389
7.	Chickmagalur	1039	14723
8.	Chitradurga	283	18961
9.	Dakshina Kannada	1605	21776
10.	Dharwad	2602	19995
11.	Gulbarga	133	22766
12.	Hassan	1730	16689

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Family Type Biogas Plants (Nos.)	Improved Chulhas (Nos.)
13.	Kodagu	337	5783
14.	Kolar	943	17453
15.	Mandya	639	17241
16.	Mysore	1126	22606
17.	Raichur	796	13424
18.	Shimoga	7447	20430
19.	Tumkur	453	20048
20.	Uttar Kannada	2627	16514
Total		25859	344303

Allocation for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

6243. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have submitted a plan to the Union Government for the construction of school buildings and maintenance of assets, requiring an allocation of Rs. 27.36 crores under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

(b) whether the Union Government have considered the plan by now; and

(c) if so, the time by which decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) Government of Rajasthan had submitted during 1993-94 a proposal for construction of 2301 primary school buildings under JRY with a Central assistance of Rs. 20.00 crores in 29 districts of the State and for maintenance of assets created under JRY with Central assistance of Rs. 7.36 crores. Government of Madhya Pradesh had also submitted a proposal for maintenance of assets created under JRY in rural areas with Central assistance of Rs. 18.80 crores.

(b) and (c) The required Central assistance was released to the State Governments concerned during 1993-94 itself.

German Investment

6244. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of German investment proposals received in response to his visit to that country during February, 1994, sector wise; and

(b) the quantum of foreign exchange involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) During his official visit to Germany from February 2-5, 1994, Prime Minister met representatives of German Business and Industry with a view to invite them to look at India as a trade and investment partner. The visit created a favourable atmosphere and generated increased interest among potential investors. Receipt and consideration of proposals from German investors is a continuous process. Approvals have already been accorded to 205 proposals for foreign direct investment by German firms in Indian companies in the post policy period i.e. from August, 1991 to March, 1994 involving foreign investment of Rs. 339.09 crores. 15 proposals of foreign direct investment approved during February - March, 1994 envisaging investment by German companies is of the order of Rs. 52.2 crores in sectors such as polymer based products, Homeopathic and herbal medicines, leather wallets, metallurgical industry, industrial machinery, air brake systems for Railway Vehicles, computer software, electric power tools, trading, prime movers.

Transfer of Technologies

6245. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI :
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the technologies for new products and processes transferred to industries during the last two years by the Department of Space;

(b) the type of industries which have utilized these technologies;

(c) the details of patents obtained during the period; and

(d) the total amount spent on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) Thirty five technologies were transferred to industries during the last two years, in the following areas:

1. Electronics and Computer systems
2. Electro-optical systems
3. Communication systems
4. Electro-mechanical systems
5. Electroplating.

(b) Large, Medium and Small scale industries, both in the Public and Private Sectors, engaged in the fields of Electronics and Communications, Computers, Chemicals and Materials and Electro Mechanical, have utilised these technologies.

(c) Patents have been obtained for eight technologies in the area of electroplating.

(d) Amount spent on development of these technologies is about Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

[Translation]

Solar Power Plants in Gujarat

6246. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some solar power plants in Gujarat, particularly in tribal areas during the Eight Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of places selected for this purpose; and

(c) the time by which these plants are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Presently there is no proposal for setting up of a solar power plant in Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Power From Bagasse

6247. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several sugar mills located in Uttar Pradesh have sent any proposal to the Union Government regarding power generation from their bagasse;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these sugar mills have offered to supply their surplus power to the State Government on subsidised rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Two sugar mills located in Uttar Pradesh have expressed interest in setting up bagasse based cogeneration projects for generation of power. Schemes are yet to be finalised by the mills.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Assistance from World Bank for Poverty Alleviation Programme

6248. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has sent any scheme to the Union Government for financial assistance from the World Bank for poverty alleviation programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred on the schemes; and

(c) the action taken thereon by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir. The Government of Bihar has not sent any scheme to the Union Government for financial assistance from the World Bank for poverty alleviation programme.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Solid Waste Management System

6249. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the local bodies which have adopted Solid Waste Management System, State wise; and

(b) the progress made in the direction of utilization thereof and the estimated expenditure involved on the installing of Solid Waste Management System/Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Solid Waste Management is normally

undertaken by all municipalities and urban local bodies in the country for maintaining cleanliness, preventing pollution and mitigating health hazard. The system of collection, transportation and disposal varies from place to place depending upon the quantity, type of waste generated, technology, expertise, finance, manpower and equipment available.

Since this is a State subject, the physical progress and expenditure incurred, Statewise, is not monitored by this Ministry.

[English]

Functioning of Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee

6250. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working of the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC) has been adversely commented upon by the Parliamentary Committee on fertilizer prices as well as by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India;

(b) if so, the details of the observations made by them;

(c) whether the Government have commissioned the Marketing Development Research Associates (MDRA) to conduct a study and examine the working of FICC as a result thereof;

(d) if so, whether the recommendations of MRDA have since been received;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken to streamline the functioning of FICC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (f) The Report (1 of 1992) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India made certain observations about subsidy calculation in a few cases and verification of cost data.

However, it did not make any adverse comments on the working of FICC. The Joint Parliamentary Committee on Fertilizer Pricing had, however, recommended, *inter alia*, that the working of the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC) should be examined by a Committee of Experts. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, M/s Marketing and Development Research Associates (MDRA), New Delhi, were entrusted with a study on the working of the Office of the FICC. Their report has been received recently on 21.4.1994.

Security Measures in Radio-Active Sources

6251. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :
SHRI GEORGE FERMANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board is re-examining and

tightening security measures in all radioactive sources of industrial and medical sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Board has also ordered a US company to suspend all oil well logging operations involving the use of radio active sources in India following the theft of a sensitive radio-active device from the company's Madras office;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to check such thefts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b) Radiological safety surveillance is a continuing process. In the case of oil well-logging operations, a comprehensive document entitled "Safety Retirements in the Programme Strategy, Transport, use and Disposal of Radioactive Sources in well-logging and their Studies" has been prepared by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). AERB has also set up the Directorate of Regulatory Inspection and Enforcement (DRI&E) from 1.1.1994. DRI&E is responsible for carrying out periodic inspections to ensure radiation safety in all radiation installations.

(c) and (d) AERB had directed on 5th October 1993 M/s. Halliburton Off-shore Services inc., a US Company to suspend all operations involving the handling and use of radioactive sources

and withdraw all such sources from use and to keep them under safe and secure custody in their authorised storage facilities. This directive was complied with. Subsequently on 16th December 1993, AERB permitted the US company to resume well-logging operations involving the handling and use of radioactive sources at all their sites, subject to compliance with AERB's stipulations. The US Company has complied with these stipulations.

(e) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and its sub-contractors have signed an undertaking jointly stating that they will ensure the physical security of all radioactive sources and also that they will follow all the safety stipulations of the document. "Safety Requirements in the Programme strategy, Transport, Use and Disposal of Radioactive Sources in well-logging and their studies".

AERB is closely monitoring the safe handling of the radioactive sources and their physical security. AERB is reviewing the overall safety status of each type of radiation installation to ensure that safety provisions are being strictly complied by all installations.

Border Area Development Programme

6252. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per provisions of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Border Area Development Programme has to start with revised coverage with more emphasis on social service sector, in the State

of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the allocation of funds is yet to be made for the State by the Union Government;

— (c) whether the Union Government would provide plan allocations to the State Government soon, keeping in view the backwardness of the State; and

(d) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d) Border Area Development Programme (BADP) has been revamped and reoriented from 1993-94 to give a sharper focus for tackling special problems which arise in areas contiguous to the international border. Area specific schemes which are designed to take care of problems typical to the border areas are to be taken up under the Programme. While the choice of schemes is left to the States concerned, development of community centres to cater to social and cultural needs of the people, including provision of library facilities and production of package programme for use in television and radio specially targeted for border areas, can be considered.

The total allocation for BADP for 1993-94 was Rs. 140 crores. Out of this amount Rs. 19.06 crore was allocated to Rajasthan for tackling area specific problems of border blocks as decided by State Government and this amount has been released to the State Government. In addition, Rs. 52 crore had also been released in 1993-94 to Rajasthan for the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project out of BADP

funds, as a special case to enable them to complete the Project quickly.

Growth Centres

6253. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Growth Centres sanctioned in the State of Karnataka so far;

(b) the details of work done in each of these Centres so far; and

(c) the number of such Centres proposed to be sanctioned during the Eighth Plan in Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) : (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c) Under the Growth Centre Scheme - 1988, three centres have been approved in Karnataka. These are one each in the districts of Dharwad, Hassan and Raichur. Central assistance of Rs. 7.00 crores has been released towards these centres. The scheme is to be implemented during the VIII Five Plan period by the State Government.

Awarding of Contracts without Tenders.

6255. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on November 20, 1991 and May 6, 1992 regarding awarding of contracts without tenders and tenders for DDA projects and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the information is likely to be collected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d) Information in respect of U.S.Q. No. 115 dated November, 20, 1991 has already been laid on the Table of the Sabha on April 22, 1994.

The information in respect of assurance given to U.S.Q. No. 9266 dated May 6, 1992 has been received from the DDA and is under examination.

Computer Professionals in National Informatics Centre

6256. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of computer professionals working in the National Informatic Centre during the last three years;

(b) the number of professionals out of them who left NIC during each of the last three years;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) :

(a)	Year	No. of computer professionals working
-----	------	---------------------------------------

	1991	2207
--	------	------

	1992	2432
--	------	------

	1993	2579
--	------	------

(b)	Year	No. of professionals resigned
-----	------	-------------------------------

	1991	60
--	------	----

	1992	72
--	------	----

	1993	66
--	------	----

(c) and (d) As Compared to the average of 10% annual turn out by resignations in the entire computer/informatics organisations, NIC's figure of less than 3% turn over by resignations is creditably low. This low figure is achieved by giving to its employees congenial working conditions, latest technological environment and adequate promotion prospects through a flexible Complementing System of merit promotion. These facilities are proposed to be strengthened further to keep up the congenial working conditions.

Improvement of Urban Slums

6257. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala has been identified for provision of social services in conjunctions with physical amenities scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums under the Urban Basic Services for Poor for 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The Scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) is being implemented in 17 towns of Kerala State. The State Government has informed that the Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, which is an item under 20 Point Programme, is being implemented there under Special Component Plan in the Urban Local Bodies in convergence with

the Poverty Alleviation Programmes including UBSP. A provision of Rs. 110.00 lakhs is provided in the Current Year's Budget of the State for E.I.U.S. A tentative provision of Rs. 49.80 lakhs has been earmarked as Central Share for the State under the Scheme of UBSP and the State share works out to Rs. 33.20 lakhs for the year 1994-95.

Panchayati Raj

6258. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have enacted Panchayati Raj legislation by March 31, 1994;

(b) whether these States have announced dates for Panchayati elections; and

(c) the steps being considered by the Government to ensure that the other States do enact the legislation and hold Panchayati elections at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) to (c) All the States/Union Territories where the provisions of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 are applicable, have enacted/amended legislations on Panchayati Raj within the stipulated period i.e. 23rd April, 1994. As per the provision of Article 243 E of the

Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 all the States/Union Territories are to hold elections every five years to Panchayats.

Fake Claimants of Bhopal Gas Victims

6259. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Computer Maintenance Corporation and the Electronics Corporation of India Limited have submitted to the Government their indigenous programmes based on finger print software system to weed out fake claimants of the victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :

(a) and (b) The CMC and ECL have offered to Government to set up on a turnkey basis a fingerprint identification system to detect and eliminate duplicate claims. The systems recognise patterns, encode, store and match fingerprints.

Meteorological Radar Near Tirupati

6260. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian scientists have installed meteorological Radar near

Tirupati;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether this Radar can forecast drought or rain in any part of the country well in advance; and

(d) if so, the time by which such facility is likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) The radar which has been commissioned near Tirupati is the Mesosphere, Stratosphere, Troposphere (MST) Radar and not a meteorological radar.

(b) An amount of Rs. 8.77 crores has been spent for the development, installation and testing of the radar.

(c) The basic studies which are to be carried out using MST radar, will help improving the understanding of atmospheric phenomena particularly related to the wind fields, waves and turbulence. It is also expected that a better understanding of these atmospheric processes may provide additional inputs to the present system of weather forecasting which uses data from ground based, balloon and satellite sensors.

(d) The MST radar has been installed and is already available for interested/user scientists from different research institutions/universities in the country.

Nutritional Intake

6261. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of people living below poverty line in urban areas Statewise as per study made by the Asian Development Bank and by the Government's independent survey; and

(b) the steps being taken to bring these people above the poverty line during the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A study on

the state of India's Urban Poverty conducted in the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) and discussed at draft stage at the Asian Development Bank Headquarters has quoted estimates of urban poor from earlier studies. The estimates quoted by the NIPFP study alongwith the estimates made in the Planning Commission as also the estimates made by an Expert Group set up by the Planning Commission are shown in the statement enclosed.

(b) A number of steps are being taken in order to improve the quality of life of the urban poor during the Eighth Plan. These include programmes for raising income and generating employment such as the Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for educated unemployed youth.

STATEMENT

Statewise Estimates of Urban Poverty in India (1987-88)

States	Estimates of Planning Commission	Estimates by the Expert Group set up by the Planning Commission	Estimates quoted by NIPFP Study *
Andhra Pradesh	26.10	44.63	40.0
Assam	9.40	17.34	11.4
Bihar	30.00	57.71	56.7
Gujarat	12.90	39.63	38.8
Haryana	11.70	17.79	18.3
Himachal Pradesh	2.40	6.18	3.3
Jammu & Kashmir	8.40	14.82	11.0
Karnataka	24.20	49.06	45.0
Kerala	19.30	43.36	44.5
Madhya Pradesh	21.30	48.17	46.0

States	Estimates of Planning Commission	Estimates by the Expert Group set up by the Planning Commission	Estimates quoted by NIPFP Study *
Maharashtra	17.00	38.99	35.6
Orissa	24.10	44.11	44.5
Punjab	7.20	12.91	11.2
Rajasthan	19.40	38.99	41.5
Tamil Nadu	20.50	43.88	39.2
Uttar Pradesh	27.20	45.22	41.9
West Bengal	20.70	32.84	30.6
All India	20.10	40.12	36.5

* These estimates are from a paper by Shri B.S. Minhas, Shri L.R. Jain and Shri S.D. Tendulkar.

Exports by Public Sector Undertakings

6262. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI :
 SHRIMATI SHEELA
 GAUTAM :
 SHRIMATI BHAVNA
 CHIKHALIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of exports made by various undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industry during the last three years;

(b) the value and nature of these exports; and

(c) the names of top five undertakings which have made the maximum exports during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) The quantum of exports made by various undertakings of the Department of Heavy Industry during the last three years is given in the statement at Annexure.

The major items of exports are :

Power Generating Equipments, like Gas Turbines, Generators, Boilers and other Auxillary equipments, Machine Tools, Watches, Cranes, Railway Wagons, Tea, Control & Instrumentation equipments, cine/x-ray film, cement, equipment for process plant High Pressure Industrial Gas Cylinders etc.

(c) The five undertakings which have made maximum exports are :

Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., HMT Ltd., Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd., Burn Standard Co. Ltd. and Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.

Statement

Department of Heavy Industry

(Rs. crores)

S.No.	Unit Name	Export (Physical + Deemed)		
		1990-91 (Actual)	1991-92 (Actual)	1992-93 (Actual)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andrew Yule & Company Limited	0.80	2.33	4.07
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	490.00	634.00	786.00
3.	Burn Standard Company Limited	21.32	12.64	15.71

599	Written Answers	MAY 4, 1994	Written Answers	600
4.	Jessop & Company Limited	2.75	1.80	0.37
5.	Braithwaite & Company Limited	10.63	6.49	6.29
6.	Lagan Jute Company Limited	0.45	0.02	0.40
7.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Wessels Ltd.	4.27	5.36	-
8.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	4.00	0.06	6.42
9.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	2.17	2.17	2.23
10.	Triveni Structurals Limited	6.37	9.63	0.45
11.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	4.10	2.77	-
12.	Hindustan Cables Limited	11.61	5.72	-
13.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	20.54	0.50	-
14.	HMT Limited	47.64	46.42	72.15
15.	Praga Tools Limited	5.18	0.82	1.12
16.	Instrumentation Limited, Kota	7.85	1.09	10.23
17.	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited	2.85	2.87	1.73
18.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Limited	18.59	11.46	8.68
19.	National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited	0.38	0.12	0.07
20.	National Instruments Ltd.	0.03	0.02	-
21.	Scooters India Limited	1.29	2.64	1.70
22.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	-	-	-
23.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	0.33	0.21	1.15
24.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-	-	-
25.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing			

601	Written Answers	VAISAKHA 14, 1916 (SAKA)	Written Answers	602
	Company Limited	0.58	1.00	-
26.	Hindustan Salts Limited	1.64	1.50	0.59
27.	Sambhar Salts Limited	0.74	0.81	-
28.	Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Limited	0.32	-	-
29.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	0.36	0.34	1.31
30.	Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd.	-	-	0.13
31.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	2.43	2.90	-
32.	National Industrial Development Corporation Limited	0.08	0.10	0.27
33.	Bridge & Roof Limited	9.78	0.86	2.05
	Total	679.08	751.29	923.12

[Translation]

Development of Agriculture in Bihar

6263. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Bihar for the development of agriculture during 1991-92 and 1993-94;

(b) whether the Government of Bihar has sought an additional amount for the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Under the Annual Plans for the State of Bihar, the Commission had agreed to an outlay of Rs. 148.30 crores in 1991-92 and Rs. 158.02 crores in 1993-94 for Agriculture and Allied Activities Sector.

(b) to (d) The Commission has not received any proposal for additional allocation for the Agriculture Sector during the current year.

[English]

Revival of Sick Urea Plants

6264. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government pro-

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF

pose to revive coal based sick urea plants at Ramagundam and Talcher on the basis of revised plan submitted by the workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI), which owns the urea producing coal based fertilizer units at Ramagundam and Talcher, was declared a sick company by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in November, 1992. The BIFR in its hearing of 31.12.93, directed the Government to prepare a unitwise agreed revival plan for FCI in consultation with the workers unions/officers associations, banks and concerned State Governments. These consultations were held in February, 1994. The revised revival plans submitted by workers unions/officers associations have been found to be *PRIMA-FACIE* under estimated and techno economically unviable and without adequate provision for renewals/replacements of certain critical sections of these plants.

Meanwhile BIFR on 16.3.94 appointed Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI) as the Operating Agency for FCI. As per these orders the Government is required to submit its revival plan for FCI to the Operating Agency which in turn will sub-

mit a revival plan to BIFR, within 3 months of the said order. Any final decision on revival/rehabilitation of FCI, including Ramagundam and Talcher units is, therefore, dependent upon the outcome of proceedings pending before BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial authority.

Urban Amenities

6265. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S. Agency for International Development has signed any agreement with two Indian Urban Development Finance Agencies to provide basic amenities to urban population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any concrete proposals in this regard have been worked out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Agreement has been signed for a USAID supported Project, viz. the Financial Institutions Reforms and Expansion (FIRE) between the Government of India and the USAID in September, 1993. The Project is planned to be implemented during 1994-98 and is intended to assist the Government of India in the development of Indian Debt and equity markets and also to facilitate the financ-

ing of commercially viable urban infrastructure Projects for the benefit of the below median income households. The project consists of two categories of support viz. direct assistance as USAID contribution of \$ 20 million and Housing Guarantee Fund of \$ 125 million. The Housing Guarantee Funds are proposed to be channelised through the Housing & Urban Development Corporation and the Infrastructure Leasing and Finance Services (IL&FS). These funds will help the financing of urban infrastructure projects to promote increased private sector funding of commercially viable infrastructure projects.

(c) and (d) Concrete proposals have not been finalised by the concerned agencies viz. the Housing & Urban Development Corporation, National Institute of Urban Affairs, Infrastructure Leasing and Finance Services, SEBI and the USAID.

Malpractices in Public Sector Fertilizer Undertakings

6266. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since received CBI enquiry reports regarding malpractices and corruption by the top executives of public sector fertilizer units;

(b) if so, the details of investigations probed in and the findings of CBI:

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) whether all these officials have been reappointed to the same position in

respective organisations without obtaining clearance from CBI and vigilance; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) Government received four CBI inquiry reports regarding malpractices and corruption by top executives of Public Sector Fertilizer units. The details of the cases, findings of the CBI and action taken by the Government so far, are as follows :-

(i) The case relating to payment of brokerage to a private party for deposit of Rs. 20 crores in the CANBANK Financial Services Limited : The allegation is that the Chairman & Managing Director, Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers (RCF) conspired with certain officials of CANBANK Financial Services in respect of the fixed deposit of Rs. 20 crores and a brokerage of one per cent was allowed to a private party and thus he abused his official position and caused loss to the RCF. CBI recommended regular departmental action for major penalty against CMD, RCF and also his suspension. The officer has been suspended and regular departmental action for major penalty initiated against him.

(ii) The case relating to award of painting contract to a private firm: The allegation is that the CMD and some other officers of RCF, entered into criminal conspiracy with a private firm, with a view to favouring the said firm, in the matter

of awarding painting contract for painting of plants and machinery of RCF. CBI have recommended initiation of regular departmental action for major penalty against CMD, RCF and three other officers of RCF involved and also their suspension. All these officers have been placed under suspension and regular departmental action initiated against them.

(iii) The case relating to purchase of substandard extruded packing material : The allegation is that the CMD and some other officers of RCF entered into a criminal conspiracy with a private firm in the purchase of substandard extruded packing material at exorbitant rates from the firm, thus causing a loss to the tune of Rs. 3 crores to RCF. The CBI have recommended initiation of regular departmental action for major penalty against CMD, RCF and four other officers of RCF and also their suspension. CMD, RCF has since been suspended and regular departmental action for major penalty initiated against him and the other officers of RCF.

(iv) The case relating to purchase of jute and HDPE bags through the Central Purchase Committee (CPC) at exorbitant rates involving CMD, RCF Managing Director, National Fertilisers Ltd. (NFL) (since retired) and Managing Director, Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) (since retired) : The allegations are that the Members of the Central Purchase Committee were responsible for negligence in estimating the fixed factor rates and negotiating the price with the suppliers and also for fixing the freight charges towards higher side. The CBI have recommended initiation of regular departmental action for major penalty against CMD, RCF and

another officer of RCF and such action as deemed fit against the then MD, NFL and the then MD, KRIBHCO. Regular departmental action for major penalty has been initiated against CMD, RCF.

(v) The case relating to purchase of FAX machines: The CBI has recommended regular departmental action against the CMD of RCF and 4 others for certain irregularities in the purchase of FAX machines. In view of paucity of evidence against CMD, RCF, it has been decided not to proceed against him. Departmental action has been initiated against the other officers involved in the case.

(d) and (e) In the case relating to purchase of jute and HDPE bags through CPC, the Government, following receipt of preliminary report of the CBI, placed CMD, RCF, MD, NFL (since retired) and MD, KRIBHCO (since retired) under suspension. On review, the orders for suspension of all the three Chief Executives were revoked by the Government. CMD, RCF was, however, again placed under suspension by the Government in another case relating to award of contract for painting work of RCF. Regular departmental action for major penalty has been initiated against CMD, RCF and other officers as recommended by CBI.

Government Accommodation

6267. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministries/Departments of Government of India have their own accommodation for their staff in urban areas other than General Pool Ac-

accommodation; and

(b) if so, the names of such Ministries/Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Some of the Departments of Government of India have their own accommodation for their staff.

(b) No such statistics is maintained by this Ministry.

Expenditure on Aircraft Carrier

6268. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.)
BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General in its Audit Report ended March 31, 1992 has observed that an infructuous expenditure of Rs. 5.25 crore was incurred on consultancy services for design and construction of a Sea Control Ship;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the above infructuous expenditure has since been regularised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINIS-

TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a replacement for the ageing aircraft carriers of Indian Navy, a proposal to construct a Sea Control Ship was under examination in the Ministry of Defence in 1987. At that time, as a first stage, it was considered necessary to have a consultancy with a suitable foreign yard for designing the Sea Control Ship at Cochin Shipyard Ltd (CSL). Accordingly, it was decided to assign the concept design for establishing the fundamentals of design and shipyard audit for carrying out an indepth analysis of the capabilities of CSL for identifying areas where augmentation would be required, to a foreign consultancy at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 crores in Foreign Exchange. Consultancy contract for concept design and shipyard audit was awarded to M/s. DCN of France who have completed the study.

But on account of the changed position regarding the availability of funds and present resource crunch, construction of Sea Control Ship could not be taken.

(c) and (d) This expenditure does not require regularisation as the same has been sanctioned by the competent authority for the purpose of consultancy only.

Civil Service Examination, 1993

6269. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates appeared in the Civil Services Examination, 1993;

(b) the number of successful candidates;

(c) the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Weaker Sections who have been recommended for appointment;

(d) whether reservation to OBC as recommended by the Mandal Commission had been adhered to by the Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c) The interviews for candidates of CSE 1993 which is part of CS (Main) Exam. are yet to commence. Since the examination process is not yet over it will not be possible to give the details sought at this stage.

(d) and (e) In so far as CSE is concerned the orders extending 27% of vacancies in favour of OBCs will be available only from CSE 1994. Provisions for reservation for O.B.Cs. extended by O.M. dated 8.9.1993 could not be made applicable in the case of CSE, 93 as the Notification for CSE, 93 was issued in December, 92 and CS (Pr.) Examination held during June, 93.

[Translation]

Small Scale Industries in Gujarat

6270. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small scale industries in Gujarat, as on February 1994;

(b) the number of persons working in these industries;

(c) the details of the arrangements made for marketing their product;

(d) whether some of these industries are becoming sick; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The number of small scale industries in Gujarat as on February, 1994 is not available. However, as per the information furnished by the Industry Commissioner, Government of Gujarat, there were 94879 small scale units coming under the purview of Small Industry Development Organisation registered on permanent basis as on 31.12.1992.

(b) The information as available from the 2nd All India Census of SSI units conducted by the Office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries during 1989-91 for the reference year 1987-88 reveals that 2,76,955 persons were employed by 55,000 registered working units in Gujarat State.

(c) Marketing is primarily an entrepreneurial function. However, considering the weak base of the Small Scale Industries, the Government has reserved 409 items for exclusive purchase under the Government's Stores Purchase Programme and has allowed the follow-

ing specific facilities to SSI Units registered with NSIC under the single Point Registration Scheme:-

(i) Issue of Tender sets free of cost.

(ii) Exemption from payment of earnest money.

(iii) Waiver of security deposit upto the monetary limit for which the unit is registered.

(iv) Price preference upto 15% over the quotations of large scale units on merits.

State Governments including the State of Gujarat under their policy measures helps small scale units for marketing their products under State Purchase Programme.

(d) As reported by Reserve Bank of India, there were 6581 sick small scale units in Gujarat as on 31.3.1992.

(e) Measures for the rehabilitation of viable sick units are being taken on regular basis through State Level Inter Institutional Committee and State Level Rehabilitation Committee. Banks are also helping to rehabilitate viable sick units on regular basis. Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick SSI Units from the National Equity Fund. In order to tackle the problem of sickness among the SSI Units expeditiously, RBI had advised banks that they should set up cells at important regional centres to deal with sick indus-

trial units and provide experts including technical personnel.

[English]

Performance of HUDCO

6271. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) with regard to the construction of dwelling units, sanitation units etc. in various regions of the country during the last three years, region-wise;

(b) the details of the projects undertaken and completed during the period;

(c) the amount spent on various projects during the foresaid period;

(d) the details of the on-going projects and the estimated expenditure thereon;

(e) whether HUDCO has any plans to introduce fixed Deposit and Public Issue Schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof indicating *inter alia* the amount proposed to be mopped up and the objectives thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Housing Corporation for Government Employees

6272. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Central Government employees working in the various Central Government Offices in the country;

(b) whether there is any financial corporation to provide loans for house building exclusively to the Central Government employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The total number of Central Government employees (civilian) as on 31st March, 1990 was about 37.74 lakhs.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government is already providing House Building Advance to the Central Government Employees, subject to certain conditions.

Acquisition of Agricultural Land

6273. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have decided to permit settlement or acquisition of agricultural land in relaxation of the ceiling law if intended to be used for establishing a food processing unit;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the area of land so settled or acquired by December 31, 1993;

(c) the exact terms on which the food processing unit is to be established in particular; and

(d) whether the unit has to be related to the agricultural produce of the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) Recently a proposal was received from the Government of Maharashtra which envisaged permitting an individual or a firm, trust, company or cooperative society for the purpose of cultivation of horticulture produce, or the Agro-processing Unit to hold beyond ceiling limit cultivable land on lease from the farmers for a period not exceeding 35 years or uncultivable land being wasteland, fallow land, Khajan or Khar land on ownership or on lease from a farmer or both combined. The State Government has been advised to reconsider their proposal in the light of the Guidelines on Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings drawn up on the basis of the conclusions arrived at in the Chief Ministers' Conference held in July, 1972.

(c) and (d) Since the State Government has been advised to reconsider the

proposal, the question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Bisalpur Drinking Water Project

6274. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have fixed any target regarding testing work of Bisalpur Drinking Water Project in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above target is likely to be achieved by the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Urban Water Supply Scheme are planned, designed and executed by the State PHE Deptt./Boards with State Plan funds. Therefore, the Union Government has not fixed any target date for testing of the Bisalpur Water Supply Project from Bisalpur Dam in Rajasthan.

(c) and (d) Based on the revised estimates of the aforesaid Project at a cost of Rs. 154.12 crores which was sent to the Govt. in December, 1992 was approved and cleared from the technical angle with an estimated cost of Rs. 153.00 crores in January, 1993. However, as informed by the State Govt., it is expected that testing of pipeline is likely to start by the end of July, 1994 and the

remaining works which are mainly concerned with the distribution system are proposed to be completed by 1994-95.

[*English*]

Foreign Space Communication

6275. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India played a very active role in the UNESCO, the ITU and the UN Committee for outer space when these bodies considered the scope of TV systems of the developed countries in the context of the space satellite facilities;

(b) if so, the India's stand in the deliberations of the aforesaid bodies; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government to protect its citizens against the onslaught of space communication system like the Star TV?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c) The United Nations General Assembly has adopted a resolution in 1982 which stipulates that a State which intends to establish international direct broadcasting satellite services shall notify the proposed receiving States and shall promptly enter into consultation with any of those States which so requests. This UN resolution is not backed up by its own detailed procedures and

rules, but is to be governed by the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunications Convention and its Radio Regulations. The stand of India is consistent with the UN resolution.

The ITU Radio Regulations (RR) and the detailed procedures for coordination, notification and registration of orbital positions and frequency assignments of satellite systems with International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) of ITU are mainly based on technical considerations of harmful interference that may be caused by one system to another. The procedures are mainly oriented towards protection of already registered or planned satellite systems from radio frequency interference point of view. Apart from regulations required for these procedures, the ITU RR generally do not impose restriction either on coverage by satellite or on use of orbital positions. Therefore, a country cannot object to a satellite system only on the basis that the satellite antenna beam covers its territories.

Two exceptions for the above are the restrictions on service areas for broadcasting Satellite Service (BSS) and restrictions on the use of two Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) frequency bands governed by ITU orbit frequency Plans. The frequency bands of ASIASAT which beams STAR TV programme, are such that it does not fall under the exception category.

National Commission of Urbanisation

6276. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the major recommendations

made by the National Commission of Urbanisation;

(b) the details of the recommendations implemented by the Government as on date;

(c) the broad expenditure incurred on their implementation; and

(d) the schemes implemented through these recommendations, State-wise and benefits accrued therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) National Commission on Urbanisation had made the following major recommendations :-

1. Consolidating, strengthening and expanding the economic and physical base of the 329 identified urban centres falling into 49 Spatial Priority Urbanisation Regions.

2. Increasing the current share of 4% to 8% for the urban sector in the total Plan allocation.

3. Encouraging self-employment of urban poor by an appropriate credit support programme supervised by an Urban Smalls Business Development Bank.

4. Setting up of 4 major banking institutions to augment inflow of institutional finance for urban development.

5. Increasing the supply of serviced land and low-cost shelter, improving the upgrading slums and conserving the existing housing stock.

6. Amendment of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 in order to bring larger supply of land into market.

7. Amendment of existing Rent Control Legislation to limit tenancy protection to the poor and existing tenancies and to provide annual revision of rents.

8. Re-organisation of the existing Municipal structure and improving the fi-

nancial position of the Local Bodies.

9. Setting up of State Government Finance Commissions for adequate devolution of resources from the State Governments to local bodies.

(b) As given in statement-I.

(c) and (d) A statement is given below :

Name of the scheme	Expenditure incurred (in crores)
1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of MEGA Cities.	70.00
2. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme.	207.27
3. Nehru Rozgar Yojana.	505.77
4. Urban Basic Services for the Poor.	79.00
5. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme.	11.71

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON URBANISATION WHICH HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED.

1. National Housing Bank has been set up under the Reserve Bank of India to mobilise savings and increase availability of funds for Housing.

2. A separate division has been opened in HUDCO for providing funds for infrastructural development by various local bodies/state agencies.

3. Recasting of Nehru Rozgar Yojana as a measure of generation of urban employment and poverty alleviation.

4. Expansion of on-going scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns to cover the GEMs Towns (Generator of Economic Momentum) identified by the National Commission on Urbanisation.

5. Formulation of Housing Policy with specific reference to the needs of poor.

6. On the basis of the recommendations of National Commission on Urbanisation, Model Rent Control Legislation has been framed.

7. The working Group on Urban Development which was constituted by the Planning Commission in the context of the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan has taken into consideration the major recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation while preparing Urban strategies for the said Plan.

Women Participation in Work

6277. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the role played by Indian

women in participation of work opportunities; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the women participation in work as well as the per capita income indicating the economic status of the women in the country, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) As per 1991 Census, the female work participation rate for All-India (excluding Jammu & Kashmir) is 22.25. There are significant variations among States - the lowest of 4.40 is in Punjab and the highest of 43.52 in Mizoram. The State-wise details are given in the Statement attached. The estimates of per capita income are not prepared gender wise.

Statement

Statement showing Female Work Force participation Rates
in the Country - State-wise : 1991 - Census

S. No.	India/State/UT	Female Work Force Participation Rate
	All India (excluding J & K)	22.25
STATES :		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.49
3.	Assam	21.61
4.	Bihar	14.86
5.	Goa	20.52
6.	Gujarat	25.96

7.	Haryana	10.76
8.	Karnataka	29.39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	34.81
10.	Kerala	15.85
11.	Madhya Pradesh	32.68
12.	Maharashtra	33.11
13.	Manipur	38.96
14.	Meghalaya	34.93
15.	Mizoram	43.52
16.	Nagaland	37.96
17.	Orissa	20.79
18.	Punjab	4.40
19.	Rajasthan	27.40
20.	Sikkim	30.41
21.	Tamil Nadu	29.89
22.	Tripura	13.76
23.	Uttar Pradesh	12.32
24.	West Bengal	11.25
UNION TERRITORIES		
1.	A & N Islands	13.13
2.	Chandigarh	10.39
3.	D & N Haveli	48.79
4.	Daman & Diu	23.17

5.	Delhi	7.36
6.	Lakhadweep	7.60
7.	Pondicherry	15.24

**Purchase of Weapons by Army
Officers**

6278. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) whether the Government are
aware that a large number of Military
Officers have been purchasing Non-Standard
Pattern (NSP) Weapons such as
pistols and shotguns from the Army at
nominal rates and selling them in the
market for a huge profit;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has
ever been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and
action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINIS-
TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) During Janu-
ary 1984-August 1993, 638 Non-Standard
Pattern (NSP) weapons were allotted to
Defence/civilian Government employees
on payment as per the rates approved
by the Government. A few cases of
selling of weapons by the Military Offi-
cers to non-entitled persons have come to
the notice of the Government and nec-
essary administrative action against these
officers has been initiated.

**Regional/Field Testing Centre in
Andhra Pradesh**

6279. SHRI . DATTATRAYA
BANDARU : Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Government pro-
pose to set up any regional/field testing
centre in Andhra Pradesh for certifying
hosiery and other products of the Small
Scale Industrial Units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-
MENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES
AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES)
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b)
No, Sir.

(c) At present there is no scheme
to set up any Regional/Field Testing
Centre. Government set up such centres
on receipt of request from State Govern-
ment and further agreeing to the fact that
building and other infrastructure facilities
will be provided from state fund. Govern-
ment is encouraging to establish such
centres under the management of Indus-
tries Associations or Non-Government
Organisations. No request from any of
these agencies has been received for
consideration, for certifying hosiery and
other products of small scale units, from
the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Urea Plants in Iran and Qatar

6280. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up urea plants in Iran and Qatar;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions laid down by those countries for setting up of such plants; and

(c) the expected time of establishment and commercial production of urea in those plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) On 6th March, 1994 IFFCO and KRIBHCO signed a memorandum of understanding with Qushm Free Area Authority of Iran for mutual cooperation to explore the possibility of establishing a gas-based ammonia-urea plant in Qushm Island (Iran) on a joint venture basis. Only preliminary discussions regarding project parameters have been held.

IFFCO is also exploring possibilities for setting up a joint venture project for manufacture of nitrogeneous fertilizers in Qatar. However, no memorandum of understanding has been signed so far in this regard.

Misuse of Nitrogenous Fertilisers

6281. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the firecracker units are taking advantage of the nitrogenous fertilisers subsidy intended to benefit the farmers;

(b) if so, whether the Government made any inquiry in this regard ?

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to check the misuse of the subsidy by the firecracker units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No specific and verifiable case of misuse of nitrogenous fertilisers has come to the notice of the Government of India.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

(d) To avoid misuse of nitrogenous fertilisers for industrial purpose, specific provisions have been made in the Fertilisers, (Control) Order, 1985, prohibiting the sale and use of Fertilisers, except by authorised industrial dealers or with prior permission of Central Government, for purposes other than for

fertilisation of soil and increasing productivity of crops. State Governments are empowered to take penal action against the offenders and to guard against diversion of such fertilisers for industrial use in violation of the provisions of the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985.

Projects by Indo-Gulf Fertilizer and Chemical Corporation

6282. SHRISULTANSALAHUDDIN
OWAISI :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH :

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

(a) whether the Indo-Gulf Fertilizer and Chemical Corporation has identified and finalised four projects recently;

(b) if so, whether the detailed financial plan of these has since been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed;

(d) whether the Indo-Gulf Fertilizer and Chemical Corporation also proposes to set up facilities for the manufacture of new generation technical grade pesticides;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether marginal expansion of the existing urea plant is also being considered by IG FCC; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :
(a) to (g) Indo-Gulf Fertilizers and Chemicals Corporation (IGFCC) have reported that they have identified the following four projects :

(i) Marginal expansion of ammonia/urea capacity of their Jagdishpur (U.P.) plant for additional production of 1.21 lakh tonnes of urea per annum.

(ii) manufacture of new generation environmentally friendly pesticides.

(iii) Paper-cum-Sugar Project

(iv) Copper Smelter Project

Some of these projects could be implemented either as part of Indo-Gulf or by floating a separate company jointly with other group companies. The Company has reported that alternate financial plans for these projects have been drawn up.

Each of these projects is likely to have a gestation period of 24 to 36 months.

[Translation]

Electoral Rolls of Gujarat

6283. SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether electoral rolls of Gujarat

have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) The electoral rolls of Gujarat were summarily revised with reference to 1.1.1994 as the qualifying date and the rolls have been finally published on 12.3.1994.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Border Area Development Programme

6284. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) has been drawn;

(b) if so, the States covered under the programme;

(c) the details of development projects contemplated thereunder; and

(d) the targets fixed for the Eighth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d) Border Area Development Programme (BADP), under implementation since 1986-87 has been revamped and reoriented from the year 1993-94. All the States on Pakistan and Bangladesh borders are now covered namely :-

- (1) Jammu and Kashmir
- (2) Punjab
- (3) Rajasthan
- (4) Gujarat
- (5) West Bengal
- (6) Assam
- (7) Meghalaya
- (8) Mizoram, and
- (9) Tripura

The Programme has been reoriented to give a sharper focus for tackling special problems which arise in areas contiguous to the international border. Under this Programme, area specific schemes which are designed to take care of problems typical to the border areas, are being taken up by the concerned State Governments. The main objective of the programme is balanced development of remote, inaccessible areas situated near the border, ensuring effective administration in these areas and involving people in strengthening their resilience. While choice of schemes, keeping these objectives in view, is left to the State Governments concerned, an outlay of Rs. 640 crore (at 1991-92 prices) is envisaged during the Eighth Five year Plan period.

Wasteland Growth Scheme

6285. SHRISULTANSALAHUDDIN
OWAISI :
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether wasteland growth scheme for Andhra Pradesh have been started;

(b) if so, whether schemes for afforestation in barren land or hills and reclamation of saline and alkaline soils have also been prepared;

(c) if so, the names of districts selected for implementation of these schemes;

(d) the total acres likely to be covered under these schemes;

(e) the time by which these schemes are likely to be implemented; and

(f) the number of people to be benefited therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI PETER G MARBANIANG (SHILLONG) : Sir, Uayudoot flights have

been suspended in the North-Eastern Region. As we know, these flights are very irregular. Now, we do not know the reason as to why all the Vayudoot flight services have been suspended.

Sir, on 24th March, when we are the Civil Aviation and Tourism Minister, Government of India, in Shillong, he promised that four new aircrafts will be made available and will be operating from second week of April in the North-Eastern Region with Guwahati as the centre. The second week of April has passed and now we are in the first week of May and nothing has been done. The flights that we have, have been suspended without any reason. So, Sir, I would like to have a commitment from the Government. Why is it happening like this? Why does the North-East always not have the facilities and is always kept in the background? Sir, I want your protection. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I expect the Government to make a statement on this point please. (*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, last month Uttar Pradesh suffered a heavy hailstorm in which 25 persons were killed 14 persons were killed in Agra district itself, Police had shot down a man named Khitab Singh only because he,

with other people, was taking part in a demonstration for getting assistance for the damage suffered by them.

The second thing I would like to say that the affected persons were in need of relief which was not given to them. I contacted Shri Jhakar and asked him for the assessment of the amount of damage due to this hailstorm to provide relief to the affected people. Partiality is being done in providing relief and there is resentment among the villagers on this issue. So I request you to make arrangement for giving assistance on adhoc basis under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana so that the persons who have lost their crop, could get employment. Relief should be given to the persons, who have suffered damage. You quantify the loss and do not provide relief to those persons, who have suffered loss upto 41 per cent. I would like to say that provision should be made to provide relief to all the farmers who have suffered a loss upto 30 per cent and above and a rule should be framed in accordance with it. Along with that all the Government recoveries should be stopped. At present the peons and officials from cooperative sector, who has given loans to villagers, are going to arrest those people. Sir, through you I would like to request the Government to pay attention towards it especially towards areas like Agra and parts of Western Uttar Pradesh where crops have been damaged by hailstorm.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituency and district has also been affected of hailstorm for many years continuously but no assistance is being given by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not do so.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an important issue. You and this House may be remembering that Postal staff had gone on strike in December last year. At that time the hon. Minister had made a statement in the Parliament to withdraw the strike, and the following assurances were given by the Hon. Minister :

[English]

- (1) Upgradation of ten per cent HSG-II posts to HSG-I.
- (2) Placing postmen and mail guards in BCR in the Pay scale of Rs. 1200-1800.
- (3) Upgradation of 238 posts of ASPOs/ASRMs to PSS Gr. B.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very sad that in spite of the statement made by the Hon. Minister and assurances given by him, so far nothing has been done in this regard. They are not given any facility. Assurance was given to set up a commission on the problems of Extra Departmental employees, but it has also not been done. These employees are sitting on a hunger strike in front of the 'Dak Bhawan' since 2nd of the May but the hon. Minister is not available. You had also commented on this issue Sir, through you I would like to say that indefinite hunger strike is going on.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : With all fairness to the Minister, I must say that he had some personal work also which could not be postponed.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL : I have no objection in it. I request you to give your directives to the department that problems of the employees would be solved so that the strike would be withdrawn otherwise whole postal system would be disrupted.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I have also given a notice on this. They are on hunger strike since day before yesterday(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : He has done your work.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Where it has been done ?

[English]

Please allow me to have my say, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't allow you the pleasure of repeating things which have already been said. Please sit down.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I am not repeating.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What has been said by him and what you are saying is

one and the same.

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Speaker Sir, the US AID and the Government of India signed an agreement on 30.9.1992 to launch the HIV AIDS Prevention Project in Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Health neglected to obtain the approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee of the Cabinet. On 8.6.1993, the US AID expressed concern over the delay and indicated that they would withdraw the committed funds if the Government of India delays further. In December 1993, the Health Ministry got the approval of the Finance Ministry. A condition was imposed that the money must go through the Health Department of the State and the Central Budget. In January 1994, US AID objected to it and warned that it would withdraw from the project of ten million US dollar grant. Then the new Health Minister came. He started objecting. He quoted that the Tamil Nadu Government was insisting that the money must flow through the Tamil Nadu Budget to which he objected. But the Tamil Nadu Government wrote to the Central Government that they had no objection to allot the fund to voluntary health services through the Central Budget. In spite of the letter of the Tamil Nadu Government the Health Ministry has not cleared this project though the Finance Ministry wants to utilise the fund immediately.

Thus, about 19 months delay was caused by the Health Ministry. The ten million US dollar grant is not utilised so far because of inter-ministerial procedural wrangles. I do not know as to why the Health Minister is so adamant on this. Because of the health Ministry's inaction

and negligence, our country and the State of Tamil Nadu in particular is going to lose a grant of ten million US dollars which is equivalent to Rs. 300 crore. So, I urge upon the Health Minister to clear this project immediately without any further delay in the interest of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : On this also, I expect a statement from the Government. Please note, that I have said that some statements would be made by the Government. But we have not received any. Please inform the Ministries and get the statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : We will do that.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Shohar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a financial issue. 'Videsh Seva Sanchar Nigam, has issued "Euro-issues" which were withdrawn by the Government last moment. It left a deep impact on our share market. Rates of shares declined in Delhi and Bombay. It has been said that this problem arose due to a secret circular issued by Videsh Seva Sanchar Nigam which told that this share is over valued and thus the circular affected the Europe and other markets of the world adversely. I would like to know the name of the official who issued this circular. How this secret circular was reached in financial markets of Europe. I would like to know that whether it is correct that the country suffered this

heavy loss in financial markets of Europe because of a tussle between two brokers. Prime Minister is likely going to America, where he will talk to businessmen of that country. I would like to know whether it was due to the tussle and competition between two brokers companies or due to competition and differences between the officials and the minister heading the Department under which Videsh Sanchar Seva Nigam is functioning. Thorough inquiry should be conducted into the matter. It is also essential because Indian Companies from Public sector like Indian Oil Corporation, Telephone Corporation and Bhartiya Petroleum are going to issue much more valuable Euro shares during the current year and in the coming year. I would like to say that the Government should clarify that who has issued the circular, how it was leaked. Was it because of those brokers or the Government officials are involved in this conspiracy.

[English]

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government also to the disturbed situation in Sikkim. About a lakh of people came out in the streets yesterday to protest against the divide and rule policy of the Government. Somehow, this news was blacked out in the Government as well as private media, I do not know whether it was done under the instruction of the Government.

Since the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1994, People of Sikkim have been agitating and on different dates several bandhs were held. People cutting across party line or ethnic consideration have joined hands to protest the refrious

step of the Government to divide people of Sikkim by leaving out one of the three ethnic communities including Scheduled Caste from the provisions of the Bill. It is very rare that the people of Sikkim agitate like this. By and large people of Sikkim are peace loving which is evident from the socioeconomic and political stability of the State for almost 20 years. But, the provision in the Bill regarding leaving out one ethnic community, that is Sikkimese of Nepali origin, has touched the nerve centre of plan which was in the process of healing for all these years.

I would like to put on record my thanks to the people of Sikkim who have maintained communal harmony in spite of the greatest propaganda by the Centre itself. The rally which was held yesterday was attended by all sections of the people belonging to all ethnic communities and they demanded the inclusion of Sikkimese of Nepali origin also in the provision of this Bill. I would earnestly request the Finance Minister, through you, to look into this problem and bring out a via media by way of introduction of some amendment which would be conducive in the interest of the people of Sikkim and in the interest of the nation as a whole.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I seek your permission to raise[*Interruptions*]

MR. SPEAKER : No. I have received your notice.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, just one minute. I want only one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not going to do it unless I allow you to do it. I had sent it for the comments and after

I receive the comments, I have to give you the consent to raise it on the floor of the House.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, I just would like to submit only one thing. This Malayalam daily *Madhyamam* had also reported something against other hon. Members of the House[*Interruptions*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ahamed, this is not going on record.

[*Interruptions*]

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not allow the rules.

[*Interruptions*]

SHRI E. AHAMED : I will follow.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given you what you wanted. You should be satisfied and understand that I had said. Please sit down

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan and famine are synonymous. Not a single year passes without famine. Out of total 27 districts of Rajasthan, 25 districts are under the clutches of famine and the condition of 686 villages is critical. The State Government has provided employment to 5 lakh people with its own resources upto April 1994. But the problem of drinking water is grave in the State. The State Government has sent 4 projects to the Central Government worth Rs. 1645 crores for clearance. It is very unfortunate that on the one hand people are pining for drinking water and level of

water has gone down by 500 feet and people are not getting water but on the other hand 4 projects are pending with the Centre Government for sanctioning.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that Rajasthan is drought prone famine stricken backward and poor State. So I request the Centre Government to sanction immediately all the four projects worth Rs. 1645 crore sent by the State Government, so that the problem of drinking water may be solved upto some extent.

[English]

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal Pradesh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the announcement of economic liberalisation in India, people living in all parts of the country including Arunachal Pradesh saw a ray of hope for rapid industrial development. There has been a tremendous response from within the country and abroad whereas, North Eastern States, particularly, Arunachal Pradesh, remained most neglected and ignored both by the public as well as by the private sector with zero growth of industry even after three years of the policy announcement.

Whatever small and medium scale industries based on forest existed before in Arunachal Pradesh they are facing acute financial hardship due to non payment of committed subsidies on capital goods and transport for the last many years. This unnecessary delay has greatly demoralised the entrepreneurs. Hence, even after the announcement of tax concessions by the hon. Finance Minister, industrialists have not come forward.

Therefore, I strongly urge upon the

Central Government to release the subsidies held up on flimsy grounds for the last many years immediately and announce an economic package at the earliest to reduce the growing regional economic imbalances. If this is not done with urgency, the feeling of alienation which is growing very fast in the State will further deteriorate and will be ultimately against the interest of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : I expected you to use a very temperate language.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the postal system in Ajmer

[English]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram) : rose(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chhedi Paswan, I have tolerated your interruptions like this for a long time. Hereafter, I will not tolerate such kinds of interruptions. You please bear in mind.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also give notices, but you do not listen to me. For what purpose we are sitting here. What are we doing here.

MR. SPEAKER : All the members who have given notices could not be given time to speak

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You please leave the House

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, you will leave the House. Otherwise the Marshall will take you out.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : We also give notice but whenever we want to speak** Are we not the members of this House. We always give notice and not allowed to speak?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No I do not appreciate this kind of a thing. You will either leave the House or I shall see that you are taken out.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Continuously I find that you allow the members from both the sides to speak, but whenever we want to say something** Are we not the members of this House?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is very very unseemly for you. I am referring this matter to the Privileges Committee to look into it and find out whether such statements made by the Members are salutary.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : ** (Inter-

ruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, People have sent us here through election. People have elected us to represent them here and put up their issues before the Parliament.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I expect the Committee of Privileges to give a Report and say what kind of punishment should be given to a Member like this. I have tolerated it more than ten times.....

(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER : You are not the only Member. Please sit down. I will first hear him.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : This kind of behaviour is most unbecoming. This behaviour is unpardonable.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not once; this has happened many times.

[Translation]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : I would like to request the hon. Member to tender his apology to the Speaker (Interruptions)

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : ** When we want to speak you ask us to sit down (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am giving time to all the Members.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : You can expunge it if you want but we are representatives of the people. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members should apologise and observe the Parliamentary decorum. I request the hon. member to apologise first and then raise whatever issue he wants to raise. He should not go against the rules and should maintain the dignity of this august house. Therefore, once again, I request him to apologise to you and then you can let the House function as you wish*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Speaker, sir, hon. members want to raise certain issues but it has been a general complaint that some of the hon. members do not get time in spite of their repeated notices. I keep on discussing with the hon. members and they complain to us. Whatever our hon. friend Shri Chhedi Paswan has said was out of excitement. On behalf of my party and myself, I would request him to apologise here.....*(Interruptions)* I admit that your sentiments have been hurt. I express my regrets and also express regrets on his behalf.*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to express here that the hon. members should get time. But all the 545 hon. members cannot be given time in half an hour. I would ask the Committee on Privileges to look into the grievance of the hon. member as to how much time has been given to him in this august House. If his complaint proves to be incorrect he should be punished. If he proves to be right, there is no question of punishing him. I am saying so because

it is against our dignity to behave in the House in a manner befitting of a roadside talk. This point can be brought home to a member once, twice or thrice, but if an hon. member keeps on repeating such behaviour, then it goes against the decorum of the House. Here either the hon. member should tender apology or let the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges to see what punishment it awards to him. Let the ruling come in days time as to whether he is going to be punished by the Committee on Privileges or the august House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sharadji, I have a high regard for you and I will agree to your suggestion. But if you cannot control your party members, let me do so.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not try to make me understand.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not done it myself. I have stated so earlier at the behest of Shri Nitish Kumar*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I had stated so within a second.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : There are many instances where so many members did not get a chance to speak and they got agitated.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down now. We know it very well that mistake can be committed by you as well as by me and also we can set that mistake right also. But no hon. member should be under the impression that he can behave in the manner in the House as he may behave in a street.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : Sir, on behalf of all of us, I request the hon. member to tender apology to yourself and that this kind of behaviour should not be repeated should also be told very categorically.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people have sent us here to express their feelings I had no intention to hurt your sentiments, yet if you have felt hurt I express my regret.

MR. SPEAKER : I respect your feelings. But it does not look good to keep on repeating the same thing. Besides me, the chairman also sit here, and they will also feel hurt. You know it that the hon. Members sitting on the back benches are given the maximum time. As you have expressed your regrets, the matter is therefore closed here. It and it will not be referred to the Committee on Privileges. But I would like to state this also that it should not be repeated in future.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, these days the postal delivery system in Ajmer has deteriorated too much. Letters, registered letters and telegrams do not reach in time and postal articles are not available in the

post offices. Theft has been committed in the General Post Office in Ajmer, and no clue has so far been found. Thousands of money orders sent to the workers (Khadmis) in the name of the famous Dargah of Khawaja Sahab from the devotees inside and outside the country keep on missing. Recently, two racks of money orders forms were recovered from the houses of two postmen whose amount had been withdrawn in collusion with postal staff. Such incidents have taken place earlier also. Moreover, the post of the Post Master General at Rajasthan Eastern Circle Headquarters, Ajmer has been lying vacant for the last three months.

There is also resentment among postal staff against their officers. The Government of India is, therefore, requested in the public interest to improve the postal system of Ajmer at the earliest. Ajmer is a historical, religious and cultural city. Every year lakhs of devotees visit Ajmer to pay their obeisance at the dargah of Khwaja Sahib and to dip in the Pushkar Lake located nearby. The postal system there should, therefore, be improved at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, ever the advanced countries are giving support to farmers when the prices of their goods go deeply down and suppression from the side of some manufacturers takes place. I do not know whether it is an off shoot of this new policy but we have been assured time and again and we believe that agricultural and the farming community will not be in any way affected by the new policy.

It is a matter of great concern as far as more than seven lakh small growers of rubber are concerned. These rubber farmers usually face one difficulty. The manufacturers, who are mainly tyre manufacturers, join together and keep away from the market so that the price goes down. This phenomenon takes places every time whenever enough stuff is available. Unless the Government comes to the rescue, as they have been doing always, the farmers will be finding a great difficulty.

Now it has been reported in the papers that the Government has taken a decision to keep away from the scheme of making a buffer stock of rubber. That means the Government will not further take rubber from the market when the industrialists are keeping away and trying to put pressure on the Government to import this stuff.

So, I earnestly pray and urge upon the Government, on behalf of lakhs and lakhs of farmers as well as agricultural workers not only in Kerala but also in the eight States where rubber is now being grown and the produce is going to ripe by the end of this year, that Government should take a very serious note of this and review the steps, if any, it has taken and that the Government will not enter into the market and enter into the question of keeping the price stability.

If the Government does not come forward to declare the support price of rubber off and on at least once in a year I would submit that the whole farming community will be finding it very difficult.

I once again urge upon the Finance Minister as well as the Government to take a serious note of this.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us take up the other matters tomorrow. Half an hour is over. Now papers to be laid on the Table.

1231 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, NEW DELHI FOR 1992-93 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY IN LAYING THESE PAPERS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEELA KAUL) : I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT - 5838/94]

12.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirty-first Report

[English]

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH (Tumkur) : I beg to present the Thirty-

[Sh. Mallikarjunaiah]

first Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Committee on Private members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.33 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO PROVIDE ELECTRICITY TO VISWESWARIAH IRON AND STEEL PLANT AT CONCESSIONAL RATE AND ALSO EXEMPT IT FROM PAYMENT OF ARREARS IN RESPECT OF ELECTRICITY BILLS

[English]

SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA (Shimoga) : The Visweswariah Iron and Steel Plant in Karnataka was taken over in 1989 by the Steel Authority of India. Consequent upon this takeover there were signs of best improvements in the Plant for the last four years. Now, unfortunately it is not in a position to pay the electricity charges. It is true that the production capacity has increased considerably. The financial transaction has increased from 82 to 220 crores of rupees but at the same time the use of electricity has increased. Due to increasing rates of electricity the payment of electricity bills has become a big burden.

It was agreed that the Plant would be supplied electricity at a concessional rate. Accordingly, it was to pay Rs. 119-28 crore to the Electricity Board. But the Board has said that the plant has to pay this year a total of Rs. 211 crore including Rs. 20 crore as by way of interest. The Centre has to rescue the Plant from this crisis.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to exempt the Plant from payment

of arrears and for another five years, it should get electricity at a concessional rate. A comprehensive plan should be prepared and implemented immediately to make the plant stand on its own legs.

(ii) NEED TO CONVERT NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY LINE FROM NAUPADA TO GUNUPUR IN ORRISA INTO A BROAD GAUGE AND EXTEND IT UPTO RAYAGADA

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur) : The conversion of the narrow gauge railway line between Naupada-Parlakhemundi-Gunupur to broad gauge and extension upto Rayagada on the Vizianagaram Raipur line is a long cherished dream of the local inhabitants, comprising tribals, Harijans and the backward classes of that underdeveloped areas of both Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Last year, a categorical assurance from the Railway Ministry was given that initially, survey work will be taken up. After completion of the survey work, the gauge conversion would be considered. A similar assurance was given by the Planning Commission also. However, no official action has been taken on the same as yet.

This narrow gauge line of 91 kms. distance, was laid by the First Premier of Orissa State, late Shri Krushna Chandra Gajapathi of Parlakhemundi. The local inhabitants have been greatly handicapped with this existing outmoded means of travel and have resorted to peaceful agitations several times in the past, to express their genuine grievances. Apart from much higher passenger fare income, the sizeable freight from the spurt in goods traffic on this shortened route by almost 250 kms. from Nalco, etc., in Western Orissa to Gopalpur and

Paradeep Ports, will automatically ensure this conviction to become a reality.

I request the Union Government that the existing narrow gauge railway line from Naupada to Gunupur be converted to broad gauge and extension upto Rayagada be taken up immediately, without further delay.

(iii) NEED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO RAYACHOTY RURAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED, CUDDAPAH DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

SHRI A. PRATHAP SAI (Rajampet) : Sir, I would like to raise an important issue relating to the Rayachoty Rural Electrification proposal of the Rayachoty Rural Electric Supply Corp. Society Limited, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh. This Society (RESCO) which was registered in 1974, started functioning in 1976 to serve the needs of distribution and maintenance of electricity in Rayachoty and Lakkinnedipalli areas which have a population of 3.4 lakhs covering an area of 2857 sq. kms.

This is one of the few big rural electric supply cooperative societies in the country. The project reports have been sanctioned with an assistance of Rs. 213.17 lakhs by the Rural Electrification Corporation. This facilitated electrification of 109 main villages and 433 hamlets. However 1080 hamlets are yet to be electrified. This is an upland area due to which irrigation projects could be taken up. Consequently lift irrigation by electricity has become successful in the Society area. The Society area is getting supply from 132/33 KV Sub-Station (Surakavandlapelli) Rayachoty through 33/11 KV Sub-Station at Rayachoty,

Lakkinnediapalli. Chakraipeta and Noolivedu, Chinnamandem, Veeraballe and from 220/132 KV S.D. Kalikiri to 33/11 KV Substation, Tusundupalle. The Society has proposed 4.92 kms of link lines, workshop and building improvement works seeking Rs. 2.50 crores as loan from Rural electrification Corporation.

I, therefore, request the Centre. Government to sanction the loan of Rs. 2.50 crores to Rayachoty Rural Electric Supply Cooperative Society Limited early.

(iv) NEED TO DETERMINE THE STATUS OF REFUGEES FROM ERST-WHILE EAST BENGAL, WHO ARE AT PRESENT SETTLED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Sir, after the partition of India, the refugees problem surfaced in Punjab and Bengal in a huge proportion since the punjabi refugees came at a time and they were rehabilitated by the Government of India in a shortest possible time. But the East Bengal refugees who came to India from time to time could not be rehabilitated in proper manner. Sometimes India Pakistan agreements assuring protection to the minorities in Pakistan halted temporarily influx of refugees to India. Unfortunately, all these refugees who have had entered India, have been received by Government of India in various camps and they were subsequently rehabilitated either in agricultural land trade or service and conferred citizenship. As per the Assam accord, the refugees who came to Assam before a cut off date have become automatically citizens of India. But all other displaced persons from the then East Pakistan, presently Bangladesh settled in Uttar Pradesh particularly Nainital, Pilibhit,

[Sh. Manoranjan Bhakta]

Bijnore, Badayun etc., since last 20-25 years are denied their citizenship. Even those people who have cast their votes during the last 3-4 elections, names have been deleted from the electoral roles.

In Nainital District, those who are applying for citizenship certificates are asked to pay a sum of Rs. 68/- individually which is not being charged in any other districts. The displaced persons from East Bengal who were scattered and settled in various parts of India, are facing harassment, denial of rights etc. This is a serious matter. I would, therefore, like to strongly urge upon the Government of India to decide once for all the status of these migrant families who have been rehabilitated/settled in India.

(v) NEED TO REVISE RECRUITMENT RULES OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda) : Sir, the Post and Telegraph services are the backbone of the Communication System in the country. The importance of this system is still more realised with the advance in all the spheres of life.

Government of India has been going ahead with the policy of liberalisation and globalisation. This has opened new avenues for system of communication. New offers and systems are being evolved by many advertising agencies, who attract the masses through communication. The area of stock markets has also advanced manifolds. All these systems can only be kept viable through the communication system of Posts and Telegraphs Department. There has been a very slow pace of advancement and modernisation in this field. The

Postal Department is very rigid about recruiting new staff mainly for the delivery of posts to meet with the present requirements of the society. This has resulted in the backlog of the postal articles causing a lot of hardship to the people.

I urge upon the Government to revise and relax the old rules of recruitment of the delivery staff and increase the number of delivery Postmen in the Post Offices of towns and metropolitan cities of the country.

(vi) NEED TO FORMULATE A CENTRAL SCHEME TO COPE WITH ACUTE DRINKING WATER PROBLEM IN SAURASHTRA-KUTCH REGION OF GUJARAT

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL (Jamnagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present almost all the districts of Saurashtra-Kutch region of Gujarat are facing severe drought conditions due to shortage of water.

Due to acute shortage of water, human beings, animals and birds, all are passing through a critical time. Business has almost come to a standstill.

Since the business has been closed, the problem of unemployment too has come up. People are on the verge of starvation.

The Government should, therefore, formulate a comprehensive scheme for providing drinking water and also augment the irrigation facilities in the area. Due to scanty rainfall in Saurashtra, the famine conditions keep on recurring. I,

therefore, request the Central Government to formulate a suitable scheme for finding a permanent solution to the drinking water problem in Saurashtra Kutch region.

(vii) NEED TO DECLARE PALANI IN DINDIGUL ANNA DISTRICT IN TAMIL NADU AS A TOURIST CENTRE

[English]

SHRI P. KUMARASWAMY (Palani)
: Sir, Palani Murugan Temple is the most important and famous of all the temples of Lord Murugan in Tamil Nadu. This is the temple which attracts largest number of pilgrims throughout the year, next only to Tirupathi in South India. This temple of Karthik, is situated on a hilltop surrounded by lush green shrubs and meadows. Since Lord Murugan is associated with culture of the Tamils from times immemorial, people from all parts of Tamil Nadu visit the temple to worship the Lord and have a glance of the beauty of the hilly terrain reverberating with life. Pilgrims from the neighbouring States of Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh too visit Palani to have *darshan* of the Lord.

The Tamil Nadu Government has taken keen interest to develop Palani and provide amenities to the pilgrims. The inflow of tourists is constantly increasing and because of this, more tourist amenities like lodges, restaurants and transport, need to be provided. Since Palani is located at the centre of four other tourist centres, Nandy, Kodaikanal, Ooty, Madurai and Thanjavur, the tourists visiting these places, invariably visit Palani. Though thousands of pilgrims visit the temple every day, lakhs of pilgrims throng Palani during festivals. The Ministry of

Tourism has recently announced a Rs. 39,000 crore package for promoting tourism in the country in phases. Though more attention needs to be paid for promoting foreign exchange oriented tourism, interests of native tourists should not be ignored. Therefore, I request the Central Government to declare Palani as a tourist centre and allocate necessary funds for providing amenities to the pilgrims visiting Palani temple.

(viii) NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PUCCA BRIDGES ON GAUTAMI AND VAINETIYA GODAVARI RIVERS AT AMALAPURAM IN ANDHRA PRADESH

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram) : Sir, the Gas Authority of India Ltd. is going to construct two foot-path pipe line bridges on river Gautami and Vaineteya Godavari rivers in Amalapuram in andhra Pradesh by investing Rs. 50 crore. My parliamentary constituency, Amalapuram, is almost an island. The people in this area are demanding construction of pucca bridges and not the footpath bridges.

This area is exporting nearly Rs. 1,500 crore worth of paddy, coconut and other commercial crops. In addition to the above agricultural produce, the ONGC and the Gas Authority of India are getting Rs. 200 crore per year from crude and gas, which are available in this area. Already the ONGC has invested more than Rs. 2,000 crore in L.G. project area, particularly in Amalapuram, for drilling operations and got very good results from crude and natural gas from this area. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh is also coming forward for the construction of above bridges by paying some portion of share of the above bridges cost. The people and the market-

[Sh. G. M. C. Balayogi]

ing committees in this area are coming forward to pay donation upto ten to fifteen crores of rupees for the said bridges. I, therefore, request the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas to coordinate with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and the local public and marketing committees and take immediate steps to see that the two bridges should be constructed as pucca bridges instead of footpath bridges.

12.44 hrs

FINANCE BILL, 1994

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up item No. 5 Finance Bill. The hon. Minister may move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : When will voting take place on it?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We have allotted ten hours for this Bill. So, after ten hours, may be tomorrow in the evening, we will have the vote

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Ten hours have been given. We can sit for one or two hours late in the night, if it is necessary, to give time to the Members to speak on this Bill, because this is a reflection of the Budget. We have discussed the Budget, then we have discussed the

Demands. They have been considered by the Standing Committee. Now the proposals given in the Budget Speech are being turned into the Statute. That is all. Ten hours have been given for this. Let us see how it goes.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Voting will take place tomorrow evening or day after tomorrow on Friday at 12.0 clock? At least, Members should have this information.

[English]

If you all agree that for some reason or other if one or two hours should be given out of the Private Members' time also and the Private Members may sit late in the night to make up the time, then we can complete it.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (mandsaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Voting should take place on Friday before lunch.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : For some reason if that is not, I will take it that you agree to that kind of proposal and we will do it on Friday.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, it will be better if the position is made clear.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : With that understanding, then we will do it on Friday.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will be better if all the Members are informed about it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move :*

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration".

Sir, this House is aware that the budget proposals contained many important and far reaching changes in the structure of customs and excise duties. I am encouraged by the strong support voiced by so many hon. Members for the proposals of the Finance Bill. I express my gratitude to the several valuable suggestions made by a number of Hon. Members highlighting the problems of some specific sectors of the industry. Suggestions have also been received from the general public and from trade and industry. I have gone through these suggestions very carefully. I also deputed officers from the Ministry to ascertain the actual difficulties being faced at the ground level by the small scale sector. Whenever there was an immediate need for amendment I have taken action in such cases without any further delay. These changes were announced as part of my reply to the general debate on the budget in this august House. I have made these changes without deviating from the main structure of the budget which is to move towards a simple tax structure that has a wide tax base, moderate tax rates, is well administered,

reduces scope for evasion and litigation and promotes economic efficiency, growth and equity.

In my reply to the budget debate in the House on the 25th April, 1994, I had taken the opportunity to outline the measures I have taken to remove the difficulties faced by certain sections of the small scale industry. I do not want to take up the time of the House by re-counting them. But I would like to once again emphasise that in our endeavour to move towards a broad based, equitable tax system, I have tried to ensure that the genuine problems of the small scale sector are taken care on. I must emphasise that, in general, removal of product-specific exemptions and extension of the general SSI scheme for excise concession gives small scale units a real competitive edge *vis-a-vis* larger units who alone will have to pay duty. Procedures for assessment and payment of excise duty by small scale units has been greatly simplified.

Sir, having regard to the representations received from certain sectors of the small scale industry and the views expressed by many hon. Members, I am persuaded to announce some further duty concessions.

Representations have been received against levy of duty on soap made without the aid of power. Many hon. Members have also stated that it is a labour intensive industry which needs to be encouraged. Accordingly I propose to exempt soap made without the aid of power from duty.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI
CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum) : Thank you very much.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Many hon. Members cutting across party lines have suggested exemption from excise duty on umbrellas. Even though the SSI exemptions cover almost all the units manufacturing umbrellas excepting a few, in deference to the wishes of the Members, I propose to fully exempt umbrellas from excise duty.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Thank you once again.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Corrugated boxes and cartons are manufactured mostly in the unorganised sector. I understand that a number of processes involved in the making of these boxes and cartons have to be done from outside on job work basis. User industries also are not able to avail of MODVAT in many cases. In view of these practical difficulties, I propose to fully exempt corrugated boxes and cartons from excise duty. This should try to reduce the packaging cost.

Excise duty on motor vehicles with Gross Vehicle Weight of less than 2,700 kilograms was prescribed at 40 per cent. I am informed that a number of vehicles satisfying this criterion have been designed by the manufacturers to cater to the needs of rural transport. It has been represented that the high rate of duty of 40 per cent, which is also the rate applicable to cars, would affect the promotion of such vehicles for rural transport use. I, therefore, propose to reduce the duty on such vehicles from 40 to 25 per cent.

In view of administrative difficulties faced by the exempted utensil manufacturers, I propose to exempt the circles used captively in the manufacture of such

utensils.

I am also proposing to extend proforma credit of yarn duty to manufacturers of narrow woven fabrics.

The woollen industry has represented that the increase in excise duty on fabrics and yarn without any MODVAT benefits would have adverse effect on fabric prices. I therefore, propose to extend proforma credit on woollen yarn duty to woollen fabrics as well.

On knitted and crocheted fabrics, I propose a uniform duty of 10 per cent as against of 5 per cent, 10 per cent or 20 per cent depending upon the value.

Sir, the house would recall that I had proposed conversion of duty on air-conditioners from specific to *ad valorem*. It has been represented that the imposition of 60 per cent *ad valorem* duty on split air-conditioners for use in buses has resulted in a sharp increase in incidence of duty. This would be against the interest of promoting tourism. I, therefore, propose to reduce the *ad valorem* duty on such split air-conditioners to 30 per cent.

Sir, I had announced certain changes with regard to customs duty levied on import of medical equipment. I had proposed these changes with a view to rationalizing the complex procedures prescribed for availing of concessions and exemptions provided for charitable hospitals. I had also kept in mind the need to encourage domestic industry for the production of medical equipment. Since then I have received a number of representations from Members of Parliament, medical profession and the industry to make some changes in the proposals

particularly in regard to import of life saving equipment. I have considered all these representations and I propose to enlarge the list of imported life saving medical equipment exempt from the payment of customs duty. The list of goods attracting 15 per cent customs duty is also being enlarged further. Spare parts of such medical equipment which attract 15 per cent plus nil c.v. duty and 40 per cent with c.v. duty will now generally attract a uniform rate of 15 per cent plus c.v. duty. Similarly, the excise duty on medical furniture which in my budget proposal attracts 20 per cent excise duty will be reduced to 5 per cent. It has been represented to me that there is need to enlarge the list of life saving drugs which at present attract nil rate of duty. I will examine this proposal in due course, in consultation with the appropriate technical authorities.

The exemption notification relating to the changes in the indirect taxes will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Sir, I now move to the changes. I propose in the clauses pertaining to direct taxes.

Honourable Members would be glad to learn that the objective of increasing the share of direct taxes as a proportion of total tax revenues and of GDP is being gradually realised. Between the period 1990-91 and 1993-94, the share of direct taxes as a proportion of total tax revenues has increased substantially from 19.2 per cent to 27.6 per cent. Similarly, the share of direct taxes as a proportion of GDP has also increased from 2.32 per cent to 2.94 per cent during the same period.

As a part of the process of simplification and widening the tax base, I had proposed introduction of a new estimated income scheme for truck owners who own upto ten trucks. The proposal in the Finance Bill stipulated estimation of income at Rs. 2,000/- per truck per month (i.e. Rs. 24,000/- per year) for light and medium commercial vehicles and Rs. 2,500/- per truck per month (i.e. Rs. 30,000/- per year) for heavy trucks. The proposed estimated incomes are comprehensive, that is, deduction of depreciation and other business expenses are deemed to have been taken into account and no further deduction will be allowed.

Many representations have been received from transport associations and others, pleading that the estimated figures of income of Rs. 30,000/- per annum for heavy trucks and Rs. 24,000/- per annum for light and medium trucks are too high and need to be revised, especially when a high rate of depreciation of 40 per cent, is admissible on trucks in the normal assessments.

It has been suggested that the estimated income should be so structured as to take into account the age of the truck.

Sir, the estimated income scheme has been introduced with the hope that this will usher in simplicity for truck owners and would reduce the cost of compliance. Normally, for a new truck, depreciation allowance and interest are quite high but there is negligible cost for repair. In subsequent years, depreciation and interest decrease substantially but repair costs increase. The taxable income, thus, remains more or less constant irrespective of the age of the truck.

[Sh. Manoranjan Bhakta]

It is for this reason that the age factor has been ignored in determining the estimated figures of income. As regards the estimated figures themselves, I propose to reduce the estimated income for light and medium commercial vehicles from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 1,800/- per truck per month and for heavy trucks from Rs. 2,500/- to Rs. 2,000 per truck per month. I hope, with these changes, the starting trouble would be over and the estimated income scheme would move in top gear.

The Finance Bill contains a proposal to change the due dates for furnishing of returns in the case of companies from 31st December, at present, to 31st October. In the case of non-corporate taxpayers, who are statutorily required to get their accounts audited or are required to furnish an accountant report in support of claims of certain deductions and in the case of cooperative societies. The due date was proposed to be shifted from 31st October to the 31st August. Representations have been received from the hon. Members of Parliament, representative bodies of chartered accountants, taxpayers, trade and industries, association etc., that the proposed due dates will result in heavy pressure if work on the audit profession. Further, the amendment will create difficulties in the case of non corporate assesseees who claim deduction under section 80 HHC and 30 HHD, since they are allowed to bring in the export proceeds in foreign exchange by 30th September and thereafter, furnish evidence in support of such remittance. Recognising the problems the new dates may create, I propose to fix the due date for filing returns for companies as 30th November instead of the earlier proposed date of 31st October. Likewise, I propose to

restore the existing due date of filing returns for non-corporate assesseees who are statutorily required to get their accounts audited. Their due date will accordingly, continue to be 31st October and it will not be changed to 31st August.

The Finance Bill seeks to exempt from tax the income of members of the Scheduled Tribes, residing in the State of Sikkim. However, after this concession to Scheduled Tribes in Sikkim was introduced in the Finance Bill in accordance with the wishes of the Chief Minister of Sikkim, the latter has now come with a fresh request that not only Scheduled Tribes but all the people residing in Sikkim should be exempted from taxation. I have also received representations from some Members of Parliament and some other persons suggesting modification in the proposal as contained in the Finance Bill. This has raised new issues which require examination *de novo*, and, therefore, I propose to withdraw, for the time being, the proposal in the Finance Bill seeking to exempt, the income of members of the Scheduled Tribes residing in Sikkim.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the proposal made in the Budget for providing a five year tax holiday for new industrial undertakings set up in backward districts of States which are not specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Income-tax Act. This proposal has been widely welcomed. I have now constituted a group which will collect district wise data from the States in order to arrive at a uniform national set of criteria for industrial backwardness and to identify, on the basis of these criteria, districts which are extremely backward. Several hon. Members have recommended inclusion of certain areas

in the list of extremely backward districts to be notified by the Central Government. Letters from the Finance Ministry have been addressed to the State Governments requesting them for making available district wise data on economic and social indicators in order to enable the Group to identify the backward districts within a short time. I hope, the State Governments would respond quickly so that this fiscal incentive can be implemented very soon.

With these words, I commend the Finance Bill to the House and request the hon. Members to give their whole hearted support to it.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year, 1994-95 be taken into consideration."

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Minister increases the income tax exemption limit upto Rs. 50,000, then we will make shorter speeches.

MR. SPEAKER : Ten hours have been allotted for this purpose only.

(Interruptions)

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : I feel, instead of Friday, this voting can take place on Thursday

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Finance

MR. SPEAKER : Ten hours have been allotted for this purpose. You may speak on your turn. Not now, please.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla) : If the income tax exemption limit is raised to Rs. 50,000 then the time allocated for this purpose can further be reduced and this discussion can be completed by today evening*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What Shri Mandal, is saying will not go on record.

Nine hours have been allotted for all the three stages of the Finance Bill, 1994. If the House agrees, we may have six hours for general discussion, two hours for clause by clause consideration, one hour for third reading and one hour for adjustment.

Now the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock

14.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

RE-ELECTION RESULTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

[English]

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will take only one minute. I think, the whole House should congratulate Shri Nelson Mandela for his victory and for the victory of democracy of the South African people. India was in the forefront of this movement because firstly Mahatma Gandhi and after him, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi have fought like anything for the democracy of the South African people.

Today, the victory of Shri Nelson Mandela is not only the victory of Shri Nelson Mandela, but it is the victory of democracy. I think, this is the proper time that this House should unanimously congratulate Shri Nelson Mandela and the people of South Africa. Today, we are thrilled because we have seen their movement; we have seen their fight; and I think, this is our moral duty to congratulate them.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : I am supporting Kumari Mamata Banerjee's suggestion.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not the feeling of any particular Member, instead it is the feeling of the entire House. In fact a new chapter in the History has begun. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the elections in South Africa mark the victory of Democracy there and I feel that it is going to strengthen

our mutual relations. With this, the apartheid has come to an end which is a remarkable achievement. It will be better if we pass a resolution unanimously, passing the event.

[English]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg) : Sir, only one thing I want to add to what Kumari Mamataji said. What I have to say is that Mahatma Gandhi's dream for the independence of South Africa where he had spent a lot of time and where from he had started his *satyagraha*, has been fulfilled. I do not know what to suggest. I think, from the Chair, let it be moved that all the Members of Parliament congratulate them and send a message like that.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, we have to do it. The House should convey this message to the South African people. We are thrilled. This is a new history. They have created a new history.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a new chapter of history has been written and the people all over the World are also expressing their happiness.

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mahatma Gandhi had visited South Africa, much before the start of freedom struggle in India and the spark which he had kindled, there has been shape of fire today and

under the leadership of Shri Mandela. democracy has won over the White Government there. Therefore, it is a historic moment and being the largest democracy of the world, we should unanimously pass a resolution here and send our greetings to Shri Nelson Mandela and the people of South Africa.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : Sir, may I say one thing? Of course, we all share the same sentiments in this House, on the occasion of the celebrations taking place in South Africa on the victory of the African National Congress. I think, it would be befitting if the Government of India invited the representatives of the Indian political parties, at least those which are represented in this House, to go in a delegation to attend those Celebrations. This is the least we can do. At the time when Namibia was celebrating its independence, the then Government which was here, of which Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh was the Prime Minister, sent a delegation including Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The Congress party, the CPI, the CPM, we were all invited to accompany the Prime Minister and to take part in those Celebrations. I am really surprised that no such initiative has come so far from the Prime Minister; and I hope that he will look into this matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, we are happy to note that democracy dawns on South Africa. By this, the political power transfers from White minority to Black majority. With great struggle and sacrifice, the repressive policy of Apartheid has come to an end. It is a happy occasion and

the entire House must congratulate them on this historic event.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I on behalf of my party, want to congratulate the people of South Africa for their great democratic victory after a long stint of struggle. Today, A South African scholar has accepted that Mahatma Gandhi had started the struggle for democracy there. This way Mahatma Gandhi becomes the hero of two democracies, which is a matter of pride for all of us. The people of South Africa have achieved it after a long struggle. Our party wants to share their happiness. I have come to know through newspapers that a delegation is being sent there by the Government of India. But this delegation does not have members from all the parties. I would like to request you that our policies are being recognised in the country as well as all over the world and while sending such a delegation, the Government of India should ensure that the same has a national from and persons having all type of ideology should be included in it.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no doubt, this is a great historic moment for the entire humanity of the world. A new chapter is added to the history of democracy of the world. The struggle that was going on for quite a long time, almost from the time of the Mahatma, has ultimately ended. Now, the people of South Africa will have the real taste of democracy and that way this is indeed a historic moment. On this historic occasion, we greet the heroic people of South

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

Africa, who without caring for the consequences, sacrificed a lot and carried on their struggle to its logical conclusion. We the representatives of the people of India send our greetings to the people of South Africa and to Nelson Mandela who is the leader of this great movement. In a way, he symbolises the entire movement and he is going to head the government in South Africa which is going to be formed very shortly. I request you Sir that this message of our greetings be sent to Nelson Mandela and the people of South Africa on this historic occasion. Thank you Sir.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ (Pudukkottai) : I endorse all the views expressed by hon. Members. I would like to mention here when Mahatma Gandhi was fighting against the apartheid in South Africa, a woman belonging to the Scheduled Caste, by name Thillaivadi Valliammai fought against the apartheid along with the Mahatma. I request the Government through you Sir, to name one of the streets in Delhi after Thillaivadi Valliammai who worked as the lieutenant of the Mahatma in the struggle against the apartheid in South Africa.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the views being expressed in the House and want to submit that this is a unique incident in the history of mankind. The people of South Africa had been oppressed and exploited for hundreds of years. Their dreams are taking shape today. The House should send its greetings to the wouldbe President of South Africa, Shri Nelson Mandela and the people of that country. Mahatma Gandhi

had laid the foundation of freedom struggle there besides doing a number of experiments. This way his dream has taken a concrete shape. Gandhiji, Indians and Blacks of South Africa were ill treated at that time. But at last this historic moment has arrived after a long stint of struggle. Today, the people of the world are bowing before Nelson Mandela and hailing his victory. What I feel is that a greeting message should be sent by the House on this occasion.

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore) : Sir, I am one with the House to convey our heartiest greetings to the people of South Africa. Mahatma Gandhi the father of the nation, started struggle in South Africa to abolish Varna Vaishmya. Einstein, a great scientist and a philosopher the world stated :

"Generations to come would scarcely believe that a man like

Gandhi could have trod on this earth in flesh and blood."

The same cause was carried on by Shri Nelson Mandela under whose leadership the people of South Africa fought and won independence. It is our proud privilege to convey our hearty greetings to the people of South Africa and I support this stand.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim) : Sir, on my behalf and on behalf of my party, Sikkim Sangram Parishad, I associate myself with the feelings expressed by our hon. colleagues on this happiest moment of recent times. The black people of South Africa have ended the apartheid. In this happiest moment, I would like to extend my congratulations to Shri Nelson

Mandela and the whole population of South Africa.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, on behalf of my party I would like to convey our congratulations and greetings to the great people of South Africa who have won, in a very long drawn battle, their democratic right and their independence from white domination.

Shri Nelson Mandela has visited India a few years ago. When he had come to Calcutta, he got the biggest reception - organised by our Left Front Government- anywhere outside the South Africa. The people in Calcutta were overwhelmed. We already knew that democratic rights are coming to the people of South Africa. The chapter has now closed, but, still we should be apprehensive. We should not think that everything has passed. In the continent of Africa, there are many other States and also in South Africa itself there are many States and remote places which have not seen for a long time the benefits of democracy.

Earlier, in this struggle of South Africa against the white domination, India had given a lead by opposing Apartheid in many respects and had got the entire world ultimately to support our policy. We should not give it up. We should still persist in the policy that there is no difference between man and man because of the colour of their skin, as we are also fighting here the difference between man and man on the grounds of caste, religion and birth.

So, I once again convey my congratulations to the people of South Africa.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : I am glad, Sir, that Kumari Mamata Banerjee has raised this point in the House and all sections of the House have joined her in conveying their congratulations to the people of South Africa on the occasion of their glorious victory. We would like to convey our greetings and felicitations to the people of South Africa. Shri Nelson Mandela has become the President of South Africa.

This is a very emotional issue for Indians because India was the first country in the world which raised this matter in the United Nations and other forums available to India.

Then, this fight against apartheid and discrimination on the basis of colour and race was led by India throughout. Ultimately, there emerged a world opinion against the apartheid and this last blot on the dignity of humanity has now been eradicated. So, this is a historical occasion for us. I would propose that an all Party Delegation from our House as well as from the other House should visit South Africa to greet the people there and be present on that historical occasion. So, we will, in consultation with the Hon. Speaker and hon. Chairman of the other House, compose a Delegation and send them to represent our Parliament to the Republic of South Africa so that the solidarity of Indian people with the people of South Africa is properly exhibited and we can start a bond of Parliamentary exchanges with the visit of this Delegation from our country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Fernandes, do you want to say anything?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
(Muzaffarpur) : No.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI
: Sir, I hope, while constituting the Delegation, the hon. Minister would not forget the small Parties also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We, the people of India, feel extremely happy today that the white rule has ended in South Africa and South Africa has now become a democratic nation which is being headed by Mr. Nelson Mandela who underwent imprisonment for more than 27 years. We share the joys with the South African people. We wish them the best days ahead.

We are really very happy that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has made a suggestion that a team of Parliamentarians shall have to visit South Africa at the time of sharing the responsibility by Mr. Nelson Mandela as the Head of the State.

14.23 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1994-CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time allotted for this discussion is nine hours. If we were to allot ten minutes each, then we will be able to cover 80 or 90 Members.

The hon. Members who will be speaking in the initial stages, if they take more time than the subsequent speakers will be very much hardpressed for time. That will lead to injustice.

Therefore, my request is that if all

of you stick to ten minutes each, then I think we will be able to do justice to each and everybody. Then everybody will feel extremely happy.

In the list which is given to me, in this list the names of 80 to 90 Members are there. Of course the time allotted to the respective Parties is very good—Congress (I) two hours and forty minutes, BJP one hour and fourteen minutes, Janata Dal twenty-four minutes, CPI(M) twenty-four minutes, CPI nine minutes, AIADMK eight minutes, Telugu Desam four minutes and so on.

No adjustment of time and cooperation are absolutely essential.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance has announced some reliefs in the morning. He has also made some announcements before this but these have not brought any changes in the basic format of taxation proposals and the Finance Bill. He has announced excise exemption on Umbrellas. I congratulate him. He has given relaxation on hand made soap for which also I congratulate him. By doing so he has done something good. Of course, it took quite a time but it is better late than never. Had he given relaxation in the case of other items also, I would not have risen to criticise the Finance Bill and it would have been the first ever instance when the major opposition party would congratulate him for providing a right economic direction to the country. But I cannot do so because though he has reduced excise on umbrella, the umbrella of budget proposals has many big holes, in spite of Shri Manmohan

Singh's best efforts to patch these holes. But the hands, holding this umbrella will not be able to save the people of this country from getting drenched in the rain. I want to draw your attention towards the harm being caused by these proposals to the people of the country.

He has tried to adopt a new type of process in a stylish way. He has announced imposition of *ad-valorem* tax. Now the excise duty will be calculated on the basis of the value of a product and not on its quantity. He says that he is trying to evolve a new taxation system which paves way for value added taxation, but it is the ultimate result of the pressure from MNCs, the World Bank and GATT which can well be seen in his budget proposals and Financial Bill. Therefore, these proposal will ultimately ruin the economy of the country. I, therefore, want to submit that this is the biggest mistake that Excise Duty has not been reduced in proportionate to the reduction in Custom Duty. there are number of items which if imported attract nominal duty but if these are manufactured in the country will be levied much higher excise duty. I am unable to understand as to what principles of economics he has applied in taking such steps. Sometimes, I feel that the Finance Minister of India forgets that he is working as the Finance Minister of India and not as a representative of some international organisation. No doubt, he has a long experience of working in international financial organisations but he will have to discard that type of thinking and think a fresh on the national lines. This will definitely benefit the country.

Dr. Raja Chelliah, whose recommendations are readily accepted and encouraged by the Finance Minister and

Government of India and who seems to be working as the principal advisor of the Government and who has a great contribution towards determining the finance policies, is of this view that the articles being produced in the small scale units should be dereserved.

It clearly speaks of their veiled intention imposing of excise duty on small scale sector units in the budget proposal and it is a part of this conspiracy to ruin them.

Thereafter, the Government of India will deserve those products which are reserved at present for small scale sector and permit multinational companies to manufacture them. At present, the Government did not dare to do so. Therefore, it has imposed excise duty on these products. After imposing excise duty on them they would no more remain in a competitive position. On the contrary the Finance Minister alleges that even big companies get the products manufactured from SSI units at cheaper rates and thus avail the concessions on that basis. There are 22 lakh SSI units in the country. Their number was 9,87,000 during 1988 but after having a growth of 182 per cent during last 15 years it rose to 22 lakh units. It has an industrial production of 1,50,00,340 and nearly 1 crore 50 lakh people are employed in this sector. The money invested in these units is to the tune of Rs. 2793 crores. 61 per cent of such units have less than 4 employees, 15 per cent have 5 to 9 employees and 87 per cent have more than 9 employees. These industries do not face any labourer problem. Some of them are run by family members. A effort is on to ruin such an ideal system. It is not a healthy practice. An effort is being made to do so through these budget

[Sh. Bhagwan Shankar Rawat]

proposals. I demand that the compulsion of having brand name should be done away with as it is a labourer intensive. Therefore exemptions available to these units should continued. Otherwise big industries will start producing those items and labourers will be rendered jobless. If this is done, it may increase the production but it will ultimately result into an unbalanced economy and people will die of starvation. It will give rise to anarchy, terrorism or Naxalism in the country. It will create a situation in which there will be bumper production but the people will lose their purchasing power and rendered jobless. They will be on the roads.

Secondly, the exemptions withdrawn by the hon. Minister should be restored. I agree with him when he says that there is a long list of as many as 393 exemptions, which is creating problem in their interpretation. If necessary a notification should be issued for this and those exemptions should be restored. He has particularly resorted the exemption being given earlier on the import of medical instruments. I welcome it, but it seems that he is more worried about importing life saving drugs. Everybody's life is valuable. It hardly matters if his life is saved by indigenous drugs or drugs of import. There are two types of India. One type which lives in and around Delhi in India and other one which lives in villages is Bharat. The people of first category can afford imported instruments and imported medicines for their treatment. About 90 per cent of the total population lives in villages. I would have congratulated the Finance Minister and the Government of India had they shown their concern for these people. These poor people live in farflung areas of the country. Had their interests been taken care

of then all the medicines belonging to traditional medical system, be it the Ayurveda, the Unani, the Homeopathy, the Acupuncture or the Naturopathy, would have been exempted from taxation. He has mentioned a point which clearly indicates that he is obsessed by GATT. In ancient times, Charak system was prevalent in India. Even Dhanvantri had written books on Ayurveda. The Minister of Finance says that if the medicines are prepared by using the ancient formula, he will give exemptions but if someone by doing further research makes some changes in the original components of the medicines then he will not be given the benefit of the exemption as GATT puts an embargo on it.

I cite one example. Chyavanprash was invented by a sage named Chyavan. If today Chyavanprash is prepared by using same components which were used in the ancient times then exemption will be given but in the light of present day environmental situation and the food which we eat if one wants to prepare Chyavanprash by adding 'swarn bhasma' to it in order to make it more effective, then he will not get the exemption. I, therefore, want to submit that we should promote such system of medicine as it is cheaper. Every poor person uses these medicines. Whenever he suffers from bad cold he prefers Unani 'Jushanda' to Antibiotics, because he gets it at a very nominal price.

Tax exemption limit for SSIs has been fixed at Rs. 30 lakhs. Considering the ever diminishing of purchasing power of rupee, it is very low. It should be refixed as per the increase in the Price index. Considering all such aspects, it should be at least raised to Rs. 75 lakhs. Thereafter it should be linked with the Price Index. On the one hand we talk of

ad-valorem tax and on the other we want to increase it from the back door so that the Government is exposed. I, therefore, request that price rise should be linked with Price Index. *Ad-valorem* depends on the rate and when there is a price rise then it will pave way for inflation which will be responsible for an increase in the prices. It will ultimately result in increased quantum of tax. I, therefore, would like to submit that it should also be linked with the price Index so that the SSI units do not suffer loss due to price rise.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the time of independence the exchange rate of a dollar was less than Rs. 4 but today it stands at Rs. 32. The prices are rising constantly and the Government is unable to check them. It will, therefore, have to adopt such policies which may control price rise. The implementation of *Ad-valorem* system will be proper only if price rise is under control, otherwise while making a digression, I would like to submit that America controlled inflation in their country by controlling the prices of energy. If the Government of India decides once that it would not increase the prices of energy sources like power, petroleum products, coal etc. to make good the budgetary deficit and keep their prices under control, I am sure, the Government can effectively check the price rise and only then its entire budgetary process will prove to be beneficial to the people.

The taxation system of Government of India is adhoc. It is not known who will be benefited by the Budget. Some people will approach the hon. Finance Minister or other Ministers and ask for some concession in income tax while others will ask concession in custom duty. This adhocism will not do. The main

reason of downfall of our economy is our faulty tax system and taxation policy. Therefore, I would like to say that we should adopt a long term tax policy only then it can be implemented properly. No tax policy can be implemented properly within a period of one year. Not only that it has adverse effects at the national level, it has adverse effects at the international level also. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to formulate a long term tax policy.

In addition to it, so far as individual Income Tax is concerned, I do not want to repeat my submissions regarding price-rise but would like to say that income tax exemption limit raised from Rs. 30,000 to 35,000 is insignificant in view of the price-rise and decreasing purchasing power of rupees. The entire House was expecting some relief from the hon. Finance Minister in this regard. I would request that this income tax limit exemption should be raised to Rs. 50,000 because there is no use of raising it Rs. 35,000 only. I would also like to say that as you make *advalorem* system every year similarly you should link price-index with income tax exemption limit so that with the increase of price index the income tax exemption limit should also be increased.

I would like to submit one thing more, perhaps the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance and the Government has not been drawn towards it. The tax limit for HUF should be the same as fixed minimum tax. It is because it has been observed that the social security system in America is in very bad shape. People in that country have unlimited wealth but in old age the parents do not receive any care and love from their children and grand children. I do have the information, if I am wrong the hon.

[Sh. Bhagwan Shankar Rawat]

Minister of Finance may correct me. An ashram named 'old Age House' is being set up in Haryana for the old people of Japan. The older generation in that country is distressed that they do have excess of wealth and property, but they are deprived of love and affection in old age. After conducting survey all over the world they found that it was only in India that love and affection exist. In old age, they want to come to this country. They feel that the social workers, nurses etc. in this country would give more love and affection to them than their on family members.

My submission is that they want safety in old age and the Indian traditional life system strengthens, it. Therefore the Government should allow the social security system to be privatised. It works successfully in private sector too. The Government should strengthen the system of running widow ashram under HUF instead of Government widow ashrams it will also maintain the traditional style of living, which is economical. If in one family there are four sons and two grand children and all the sons are allocated separate houses, the number of consumers increase if the members live in joint family, perhaps one bed room would be sufficient though they may have the provision of more than the kitchen.

India has been maintaining a long standing social tradition. Sir, you are quite experienced. I think that the Hon. Minister of Finance has also, perhaps reached that stage in life where he must have got the opportunity to become grand father. If he has, he must be aware of the fact that grandson is dearer than son. The love and affection between the grand parents and grand children is not hidden

from anybody. When the parents go out to work, the mother wants her children to be looked after by the grand parents. She does not want to keep her children in nursing homes etc. because the love and affection of grand parents keep her children healthy. Therefore, I would like to submit that such a long standing tradition which binds the grand parents and grand children together must be maintained. This would provide relief to the Government.

The Government is not unaware of the unemployment problem. About more than 3 crore people would remain unemployed even after the Eighth Five Year Plan. A young man tries to get more and more education and his parents spend whatever they have on his education with an aspiration that their child would get a dignified job. But the Government fail to provide employment to him. The position regarding employment is bad. The opportunities in Government jobs are also adding away gradually. Due to the mechanisation being done, the scope of work in factories has also been restricted. The Government should take measures at least to restore the tradition of joint families so that people are restricted from committing suicide in distress. The other family members would have sympathy for unemployed member and would help him to make his both ends meet. The Government should not try to shield it in the name of social protection. Our motto is "Vasudhaev Kutumbakam". Joint Hindu family is the source of the origination of this concept. That is why, I have been reiterating that the tradition of joint family should not be allowed to be broken. The Government have made the provision under which if a single member of the joint family is the tax payer, the family would be deprived of other facili-

ties. The minimum limit of tax for a joint family is the tax payer, the family would be deprived of other facilities. The minimum limit of tax for a joint family has been kept at Rs. 18,000/-. This should be increased and kept at par. Even if an individual of a joint family pays tax but separately its minimum limit should be fixed equal to that of an individual.

The Government have made the provision to waive of the gift tax after death. Tax will not have to be paid if the person dies. It is a very good step. An individual would save it and not waste it. If the property is divided during the life time, it is good. The Government have given an exemption of one lakh rupees in gift tax. Provision to this effect should be made for the family members like son, daughter, wife and all others. The Government should allow to give gifts during the life time. It hardly matters as to what fate does it receive afterwards. The dispute regarding the gift tax should be curbed once for all.

I have gone through the figures. The total amount of realisation is Rs. 4 crores. If the total expenditure regarding salaries, allowances, stationary etc. of the officers and other employees is estimated, the amount exceeds Rs. 4 crores. The Government should seek the blessings of people. It would be better.

The total collection of wealth tax is estimated to Rs. 91 crores. It would be better if the Government provide relief to this effect. Corporation tax, Capital tax, Capital gain tax etc. have been turned in favour of multinational companies. The people of this country should be treated the way foreigners are being treated. It is unfortunate that at present foreigners

are being given priority.. It is correct that we have been known for our hospitality. But the country had to suffer a heavy loss due to it. At the same time hospitality does not mean depriving the people of our country from the benefits they deserve and adopt a generous attitude towards outsiders. The Government should pay attention towards it.

The facilities provided by the Government to NRIs, domestic companies and foreign institution for investment are different. The Government should rather provide similar facilities to all-whether they are NRIs, domestic companies or others. The Government is not providing the facilities to NRIs like those being provided to the investors of foreign institutions. There is no difference between the NRIs and those investors. They are more patriotic and are more inclined to our country. Similar facilities should be provided to the domestic companies also in this regard.

As I have already submitted that the Budget proposals regarding the economy of the country are unrealistic. The Government is convinced that if 6 per cent to 8 per cent industrial growth takes place during the current year the Budget would be successful, otherwise the situation would remain as it was during the last year. In the Budget for the year 1991-92 the Government had made some promises. We had all appreciated the efforts made by the Government to give a new direction to the country. But thereafter, it appears, as if the Government has been receiving non-cooperation from other sides or their efforts are being sabotaged or they have lost their direction. But finally it is the Government that know the internal situation (*Interruptions*) I told inside not in fight. What

[Sh. Bhagwan Shankar Rawat]

is the infighting in their camp they know it better. But my submission is that so far the information I have gathered from the figures collected from the reference section, the total revenue is 10 per cent lesser as compared to the revised estimates. If at all I am wrong anywhere the hon. Minister may please correct me afterwards. But my submission is that the fact that the previous figures have proved wrong make two things evident. First, that the team entrusted the responsibility of preparing the Budget lack proper imagination, they fail to assess what type of trend is going on in the economy. As a result of which they fail to give proper advice. It is due to this reason that the deficit shown in the previous year's Budget was of Rs. 4314/- crore which factually came out at Rs. 9460/- crores giving a difference of 110 per cent. No economist can appreciate a Budget having such a big difference. We the common people may appreciate it but an economist would laugh at such a big difference and unreality in the figures.

The Government had estimated fiscal deficit of Rs. 36,959 crores which came out to be Rs. 58,557 crore showing a difference of 58 per cent, or one and a half times more than the actual estimate. The present economy of the country is in such a situation that 53 per cent revenue earned by the country is spent in paying the interest of loans. Rs. 46000 crore in all is to be paid in this regard during the current year. The only solution to all this is to increase production, whereas the fact is that the Government, policy is to be blamed that stress on more production is not being laid. The Central Government decided to increase excise duty and reduce the customs duty. Therefore my submission is

that the Government should formulate such policy that encourages production, the government should curtail the excise duty and encourage people. Exemption provided to the SSI units earlier should be restored, then only we can think of achieving something.

I would like to speak the last point before I conclude my speech. A parallel economy of three lakh crore rupees is being run in the country. The Government took several measures but achieved marginal success. Therefore, they should formulate a policy which may help in eliminating the parallel economy and the entire money is utilised properly. Therefore I would suggest to invest this black money in Rural labour Intensive Industries so that these industries get work and the landless people are employed. Incentives should be given in this regard. People in India manage to earn more and more money it hardly matters whether it is through wrong practices - and prefer to keep the entire money in Swiss banks but do not cooperate when the Government offer to give them concessions and suggest to legalise their money by paying the tax. This is my personal opinion. Therefore I would reiterate that the Government must take some measures to utilize the unutilized black money that would be in the interest of the country. It would give a new direction to the economy of the country and the Government would be in a position to bring the shattered economy of the country in proper shape.

At present the income tax relaxation given is not adequate. My submission is that the Government have shown negligence regarding savings in the deductions. Consumerism is being given undue importance in the country. Interests of 15 crore people who can afford

to purchase expensive things have been safeguarded. But there are people other than they, and the Government should give equal importance to them. Therefore the facilities with regard to domestic savings should be restored. *

The system that was adopted before that under section 88 during the days when Shri Dandawate was the Minister of Finance should be implemented again, because the percentage of savings is going down. Perhaps the hon. Minister is not aware that it was due to small savings that white Revolution took place in Uttar Pradesh. I am not aware of the situation in Gujarat, but my friend has revealed to me that the same was the origin of white Revolution in Gujarat. Women are confined to houses only. They sell small quality of food grains in intervals to the labourers, and purchase cattle with the money they earn. Earlier, selling milk was considered to be an offence, as it was as bad as selling one's own child. But now the situation has changed, now women believe that it is not bad if milk is sold for bringing up the child. It also helps in improving the financial condition of the family if the income of the earning member is inadequate. Milkmen come quietly, get milk and pay money for it. Thereafter white Revolution came in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. People were convinced that milk trade was easy, and it does not need much capital.

14.57 hrs.

(Shri Tara Singh *in the Chair*)

The percentage of small savings is showing a downward trend, the Government should give incentives in this regard. The States are also suffering loss

due to this, and the developmental process is also being obstructed, as a result of which the Central Government is also suffering loss.

Thirdly, I would like to express my view about presumptive taxation method. The Government have tried to provide relief to truck operators, however. my submission is that regarding presumptive taxation, the methods of taxation valuation, civil construction etc. adopted by Japan and France should be analysed and such a system should be evolved in which the procedure of fixing the income should not be affected. Though the Government pose to stress on the method of recovering the tax by pursuasion but in implementation there is complete lack of it. harshness is there in the recovery of tax. Therefore I would submit to the Government to follow the presumptive taxation method adopted by Japan and France.

Regarding savings I would like to submit that South Korea and Singapore evolved such a system of house savings that strengthened their economy. The Government is impressed by foreign instances quickly, that is why I have quoted the example of foreign countries. If the Government can learn from the examples set with in the country, then they may follow the example of rural women in Uttar Pradesh. I do not have much knowledge of Urdu poetry. But I do remember a couplet of Jaishankar Prasad since I have been a student of Hindi literature.

"Chhil chhil kar chhale phore, mal mal kar mridul charan se,

Ghul ghul kar beh jate, behate karuna ke kan se."

[Sh. Bhagwan Shankar Rawat]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today lakhs of labourers are suffering loss due to the excise policy. My submission is that small sector should be exempted from the excise duty so that they may keep themselves alive. If the hon. Minister understands English quickly I would like to quote Shakespeare:

[English]

"As flies to wanton boys, so we are to Gods; they kill us for their sport."

[Translation]

What I am saying is harsh and I do not want to speak it but thinking that perhaps the hon. Minister may not understand Hindi well I quoted it. They are in great difficulty, they must be provided some relief.

With these words I conclude.

15.00 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : It is with deep anguish that I apprise the House of an unfortunate accident involving train No. 7424 Secunderabad-Tirupati Narayanadri Express and a tractor trailer at about 18.35 hrs. on 2.5.1994 on the Bibinagar-Nadikude B.G. single line section on the Secunderabad Division of South Central Railway. While the train was on run in the block section between Pagidpalli and Valigonda stations and approaching the unmanned level crossing No. 11 at Km. 24/4, a tractor trailer carrying a group of families tried to cross

the level crossing but got dashed by the train engine. As a result of the severe impact of the speeding train and consequent dragging of the trailer vehicle along the track, 31 persons travelling on the tractor trailer vehicle lost their lives and 8 others sustained grievous injuries. There was no injury to either the train crew or train passengers. The injured persons were shifted to Bhongir Civil Hospital and subsequently to the Gandhi Hospital at Secunderabad.

Immediately on receipt of the information about the accident, Medical Relief Train from Secunderabad with a team of railway doctors left for the site. Additional General Manager, South Central Railway alongwith Senior Officers and Divisional Railway Manager, Secunderabad rushed to the site of accident. Member Staff, Railway Board also proceeded to the site to make a first hand assessment and visited the injured in the hospital.

The unmanned level crossing, where the accident occurred, is on a straight track, served by an unmetalled 'kutcha' road and the visibility on either side is clear for nearly 600 metres. The driver of the tractor trailer is reportedly missing and the railway administration has lodged a 'first information report' with the Civil Police.

In an unfortunate accident like this, where no train passenger is killed or injured and the primary responsibility, lies with the road user, generally ex-gratia or compensation is not admissible.[†] However, as a special case ex-gratia payment has been made to the next of kin of the identified dead and injured persons.

I have ordered an inquiry into the

701 *Re. Statement by
Railway Minister*

VAISAKHA 14, 1916 (SAKA)

Statement by 702
Prime Minister

incident by a Committee of Senior Administrative Grade Officers.

All railway workers and I express our heartfelt condolences to the families who lost their relatives due to this unfortunate incident, and also express sincere sympathies to the injured.

I trust the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families. *(Interruptions)*

15.04 hrs.

Re. Statement by Minister of Railways on unmanned level crossing accidents involving 7424 Narayandari Express and a tractor trailer on the Bibinagar-Nadikude BG single line section of South Central Railway on May 2, 1994.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : How much compensation has been paid to the families of the deceased ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will allow you if you speak one by one.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : What compensation are you paying to the relatives of the deceased and injured?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : The Railway Budget is being discussed in the other House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Railways have provided unmanned level crossing and because of that, the accident has taken place. What compensation is going to be paid to the victims ?

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to know as to how much compensation has been paid to the families of the victims. The hon. Minister has left the House without replying to my question and without seeking your permission. This is a contempt of the House. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL (Sewan) : This is a contempt of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) : Is it the way that the Railway Minister should go away like this?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has left the House. It is an insult to the House.

Mr. Chairman, you should call the Railway Minister.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : In my view, the hon. Minister should not have left the House like this.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Please call him back.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now it is over.

I have already told you.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : I am on a point of order. You may recall that when the issue was raised the hon. Minister had brushed it aside by saying that he had sought direction from the Chair whether it was compulsory to make statement. He did not make statement even today. This is a contempt of the august House as well as of Chair. It is all right that we can discuss it under Rule 193, but he could have replied to the question of one or two hon. Members.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal) : We know that according to rule questions are not asked, after the statement is made by the Minister, but on a number of occasions questions have been asked in the past. The hon. Minister, therefore, should have waited for the direction of the Chair. He should have left the House and the Chair not allowed question to be asked on the statement.

[English]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : The hon. Minister read out his statement and left the House abruptly without seeking your permission. I condemn it. The hon. Minister should not have been so indifferent to such a sensitive issue. It is improper both from the Parliamentary procedure as well as human angle.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : After the hon. Minister makes the statement on the floor of the House, no clarifications are sought. Moreover, the discussion on Railway Budget is going on in the House. The hon. Minister has, therefore, to go to the other House immediately.

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : I am on a point of order. The hon. Minister cannot leave the House immediately after delivering his speech as laid down under Rule 349.

As I said earlier, the discussion on the Railway Budget is going on in the other House. As far as this issue is concerned, there is no point of order or displeasure which can arise out of this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah) : The first part of the statement is incomplete. The second part of the statement is in regard to condolence. The hon. Minister has not announced in the House the amount of compensation to be given to the families of the deceased. Without making it clear what is the amount of compensation that the Railway Minister had agreed to give to the families of the deceased, he left the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, there are precedents. On a number of occasions, after the statement was made by the Minister, members were allowed to seek clarifications. This is a human question where 31 poor passengers maybe, they were travelling in a road transport - were killed because of the

negligence of the Railways because they did not provide the manned level-crossing there. The poor passengers were killed. We wanted to know about the amount of compensation that the Railways will pay to the family of the deceased. But he immediately left the House. It is not fair on the part of the Minister to do so. So, I request you to arrange to call him. It will be proper to call him from the Rajya Sabha. Let him come and give clarifications. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to submit that the hon. Minister of Railways had made a statement yesterday as ordered by the Chair. But he has only given the number of he deceased and expressed condolence or them in his statement. This accident took place due to the negligence of the railways because they did not provide the manned level crossing there and a tractor trailer tried to cross it and 34 passengers including women and children lost their lives. The hon. Minister did not announce in the House the amount of compensation for the families of the deceased. This is a question of humanity. I therefore, urge the Government to pay compensation to the families of the deceased. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been the convention of the Parliament that explanatory questions are not asked after an hon. Minister has made a statement in the House So, what is the justification to compel him to reply to such questions? During the discussion yesterday the speaker had given his ruling that

the hon. Minister of Railways would make a statement and he has made the statement accordingly. Then what else clarification do they want? ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not a question of practice and procedure. Soon after the hon. Minister read out his statement all the hon. Opposition Members rose and you allowed them to speak one by one and they did but he left the House contemptuously. I am using this word because he should have sought your leave before leaving the august House. It is right that as a rule no clarification can be asked on his statement, but he could quote rules. But he did not do so. Sir it is the contempt of the Chair and the House and I would like to bring to your notice that I want to raise the issue of breach of privilege against him.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr Chairman, Sir, so far as rules are concerned, after an hon. Minister makes a statement on the floor of the House, clarifications are sought.

However, there are precedents that on a number of occasions, the Chair has allowed to seek clarifications after the statement was made by the Minister and the latter has given clarifications.

This issue relates to an accident. It is a human issue on which the chair allowed the hon. Members to speak one by one. So, it is incumbent upon the hon. Minister to wait for the direction of the Chair. The Chair was entitled to say that no clarification would be allowed. Nobody then would have objected to it. But the abrupt exit of the hon. Minister from the House without seeking the leave of the Chair is a contempt of the House

[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

and the Chair. That is why this serious situation has cropped up. I, therefore, would like to urge the Chair to direct the hon. Minister to be present here and former let the Chair decide whether the clarification should be given by the hon. Minister or not. His presence in the House is essential to maintain the dignity of the Chair and the august House.

DR. S.P. YADAV (Sambhal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is not the sole unmanned level crossing accident. Previously the number of unmanned level crossing was very few and most of them were manned. On the 9th December a jeep collide with a train resulting in the death of three persons in my constituency. But no compensation was paid therefor. In another accident 28 children were killed. Many other similar incidents in its likelihood take place but the hon. Minister comes here and he finishes his task merely by making a statement here. Our submission is that the hon. Minister should be called for giving reply so that such accidents do not recur. With these words I conclude. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the august House to the circumstances under which this accident took place and the hon. Minister came here and made his statement. The Railway Budget is being discussed in the Upper House.....*(Interruptions)* Please take your seat. Please listen to me.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : What is this ? Would you not like to address the Chair or would you rebuke the hon. Member? Please address the Chair.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH

YADAV : I was stating that the Budget was being discussed in the Upper House and since it was an important issue, the hon. Minister had come here and made his statement..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : He had come here under the direction of the Speaker*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Joshi, please take your seat.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV : As a rule, after the hon. Minister has made his statement it is not obligatory for him to reply to the clarifications. The order of the Chair is the final in such matters. The Chair can direct him to do so. The hon. Minister has stated thrice that he was going to the upper House to be present there during the discussion on Budget there. This is the reality. Had he not gone there a question of breach of privilege could have been raised against him in that House. Therefore, in such a circumstance he was under compulsion to make his statement here and leave this august House to attend the Budget discussion there. Therefore, it is not his fault.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Is the discussion in this august House not as important as in the Upper House? How can he leave the House unless he finishes his business here? Therefore, the explanation given by Shri Yadav is not tenable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have expressed your opinion. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV : On the one hand the hon. Member want me to address the Chair and not the Member on the other hand he points his fingers towards me and speaks whatever he likes. It is not proper. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : It seems that the hon. Member is talking in a lighter vein.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, kindly bring the House to order. It seems everything is in disorder.

There are two different types of procedures adopted in relation to certain matters for business to be transacted in both the Houses. So far as the statement made by the Minister is concerned *(Interruptions)* Why are you shouting like this?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : The Minister has insulted the House. We wanted to seek a small query as to how much money has been paid as ex-gratia to the next of kin and kith.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : It was a settled matter. So far as the statement of the Minister is concerned, it was settled that no clarification will be allowed after that.

[*Translation*]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : It is not a procedural matter.

The question is that they have shown disrespect to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already said it, now please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There are instances when it was allowed.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : sometimes, there are exceptions to the general rule, but it cannot always be demanded as a matter of right. The Railway Minister came to this House, said what he had to say and then he went to attend to the business in the other House. Where is his fault? As regards the statement, if they want any further information, if they want even a discussion, there is a different procedure laid down and let them take recourse to those things. There can even be a debate in this House on the statement made by the hon. Minister. There is a procedure for that and it is provided in our Rules of Procedure. They can take the help of that. I believe that the entire time of the House, after the statement made by the Minister, has been wasted. It seems after the initial statement delivered by the hon. Finance Minister on the Finance Bill, probably, they are not having enough material to participate in the debate in this House. I think we can come to that conclusion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this whole incident should be seen from the viewpoint of humanity. On our request. Hon. Speaker had issued direction in this respect yesterday, Therefore, Railway Minister has made a state-

Minister Statement by Prime Minister
 in the House on this incident in which he has assured to provide some ex-gratia payment to the affected persons. 35 persons were killed in this accident, but as this accident took place due to the fault of a tractor driver we asked him that how much amount as ex-gratia was paid. Only this was the query which our hon. members wanted to make that how much amount was paid. Mr. Chairman, Sir, even after 47 years of Independence, today there are several railway crossings in the country, which are unmanned and remain open for 24 hours of the day. I would like to know whether it is not the responsibility of the Ministry of Railways to make arrangements for setting up manned railway crossings in the country. Even then if hon. Minister says that it was because of the mistake by the tractor driver, we would like to know the amount as ex-gratia paid. You have said that we can ask about it turnwise.....*

MR. CHAIRMAN : This will not go on record.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : We wanted to speak with your permission only. *

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I consider that the behaviour and attitude of the hon. Minister was not according to the parliamentary practice and was disrespecting to the dignity of the House and the chair also. So, I request you that the hon. Minister should be called in the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members I would like to say that protest shown by the members of all parties has been recorded and now I will think over about the action to be taken on what is being said here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell my friends that discussion on Railways has consumed a larger portion of time allotted for discussion on the budget. This accident compelled us to raise the issue but now it has become essential that we should come to Finance Bill at once and should not drag the issues regarding Railways anymore.

Finance Bill, 1994 contd.

[English]

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL (Calcutta North West) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill which has been presented by the hon. Finance Minister along with the various amendments which he has introduced today. The Finance Bill is only to give a concrete shape to the budgetary proposals which are already discussed in this House.

The Finance Bill introduces certain measures for the implementation of the economic policy of the Government. In the field of direct taxes there has been a certain policy which has been announced by the hon. Finance Minister. In the field of direct taxes the policy of the Government is to reduce the taxes, to moderate the tax rates, to widen the tax net, so that the participation of a larger section of the people can be had. At the same time if the tax rate is reduced to a moderate level, there shall be a better compliance with the tax laws and the tax evasion which is taking place in this country in such a rampant manner can be to some extent checked. It is with this idea that the hon. Minister has increased the exemption limit from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000. It is a welcome measure by

which the low income and the middle income earners get certain amount of relief. The tax net has been made in such a way that a person earning Rs. 50,000 is not to pay any tax at all. As the Finance Minister has pointed out in this House, even a working woman who is earning Rs. 52,000 is not to pay any tax. That is a welcome relief to the middle income earners. I congratulate the Finance Minister for introducing this relief measure. The tax slabs which have been introduced also to a certain extent reduces the tax burden among the middle income earners. The rate of tax is at 20 per cent between the income level of Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 60,000. Formerly it was upto Rs. 50,000. The second slab is at 30 per cent between the income level from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 1,20,000. Persons whose income is above Rs. 1,20,000, have to pay 40 per cent of their income.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum) : Sir, factually he is not correct. The Finance Minister also has made out such a case saying that for income upto Rs. 50,000 there is no tax. There is a small rider, which neither the present speaker nor the Finance Minister cares to mention. That is, this is applicable only if the standard deduction is taken into account.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL : That is understood.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Do the Finance Minister and Dr. Pal know that standard deduction is not given to everybody, but only to the salary earners?

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL : When it is said that those who are earning sal-

ary income of Rs. 50,000 - if the standard deduction is taken into account, they are not to pay the tax; and those who are not salary earners, but even those who have their business income, they might have a larger deduction. Therefore, those who are fixed income earners - that is what has been pointed out - are not to pay a tax upto Rs. 50,000. This is a welcome measure. It takes into account, particularly the middle income earners who are now to pay a tax at a moderate level. At the same time, the hon. Finance Minister has introduced certain relief measures for the fixed income earners, the salaried people. For example, if the medical expenses are incurred by the employees and if they are reimbursed, then, they will be given relief while determining the perquisites of the employees. This is a welcome measure because in these days, the employees-even if they go to a recognised hospital - have to incur certain medical expenses and the reimbursement now is to be allowed.

In the case of corporate taxation, certain changes have been introduced which will now give impetus to the corporate sector to introduce various developments in the corporate investment. For the individual tax payers, the Finance Minister had given his assurance last year that the surcharge will be withdrawn. Consistent with that assurance, the surcharge of 12 per cent has been withdrawn. In the corporate field of taxation, the rate of tax has been reduced from 45 per cent to 40 per cent, in the case of widely held companies; and in the case of closely held companies from 50 per cent to 40 per cent. In other words, the distinction between closely held companies and widely held companies have now been done away with; and the

[Dr. Debi Prosad Pal

corporate sector has to pay only a tax of 40 per cent; but the surcharge which has been levied could not be withdrawn this year because of certain financial constraints. At the same time, the distinction between closely held companies and widely held companies, which was a long overdue, has been withdrawn. In the corporate sector, there have been various other relief measures which have been introduced in this Finance Bill. I will give only one example. It is an important thing that science and technology is to be improved and encouraged. In order to encourage the development of science and technology, the contributions which are made to the different universities or deemed universities or even the IITs or even the Defence Research Institutes or the Institutes for Electronic Industries, are being allowed. Therefore, such contributions will be given weighted deduction of 125 per cent. This is a very welcome measure because in our country, there is no dearth of technical research; and now our researchers can take keen interest provided they get the proper facilities.

Now, if contributions are made to these institutions, they will get a deduction of 125 per cent.

Similarly, I welcome the measure which gives encouragement to make contribution towards the control of environmental pollution. Pollution control is one of the important requirements in modern times. Therefore, it has been provided in the Bill that if contributions are made to projects for the prevention of environmental pollution, such projects will become eligible project and will fall within Section 35 AC of the Income Tax Act and the entire amount of contribution for the prevention of pollution will be

allowed as a deductible expenditure.

In the case of non-resident Indians also, considerable encouragement is given. The non-residents are encouraged to invest their capital in India and they are given certain benefits with regard to their investment income like dividend income, interest income, etc. Formerly, these were assessed on the basis of the individual slab rate and there used to be a wide divergence depending upon the slab of income of a particular person. Now, the rate of tax is uniform at 20 per cent. This is a very welcome measure. There have been representations from nonresident Indians that for the purpose of Income Tax Act, if they happen to stay in India for a longer duration, their status of nonresident should not be taken away. The hon. Finance Minister has taken into consideration the representations and the present requirement of not more than 141 days in a year has now been increased to 181 days in a year. Under this provision, if the nonresident Indians were to stay in India up to 181 days they do not lose their status as nonresidents with the result that they will be in a position to retain their tax benefits.

There are also important inducements for the development of industry in backward areas. As can be seen from the announcement made by the hon. Finance Minister himself today, a tax holiday has been given for five years to industries which are to be set up in those areas falling within the States enumerated in the Eighth Schedule and also in the backward areas of other States. There have been demands that the tax holiday should be extended not only to those areas which fall within the Eighth Schedule of the Income Tax Act, but also to those areas which are considered to

be backward in other States. As announced by the Finance Minister, a Study Group has been engaged and on the recommendations of the Study Group, not only the States which are in the Eighth Schedule but also areas considered to be backward in the other States will get a tax holiday up to five years. That will be a very significant step for the encouragement of the industries in backward areas, for the purpose of industrial development of this country in order that there will not be lopsided growth of industries only in those areas which are economically advanced.

The Finance Minister has also introduced a very important step. The tax deduction in respect of those new industrial undertakings which are engaged in the manufacture of products in the Eleventh Schedule are also to be extended to large scale industries provided they invest their capital in the backward areas.

These inducements in my opinion will give sufficient boost to the development of industries in the backward areas for which the Government is taking such a great interest.

Another important feature in the direct taxes has been the reduction of the rate of capital gains in the corporate sector. This is a welcome measure because for the purpose of modernisation of industries, for the purpose of development of industries, the corporate sector requires disinvestment of their capital assets which have become sometimes obsolete in the context of modern development of technology and science. If those assets are being disposed of at their present value and if capital gains are made, formerly the rate of tax was 40 per cent but now it has been reduced

to 30 per cent, that will encourage the corporate sector to invest their capital and to dispose of the worn out assets in the context of industrial development.

But, at the same time the differential treatment between the corporate indigenous Indian companies and the financial institutions which are incorporated outside the country for investment, is still maintained in order to encourage the foreign investors to come and invest their capital in this country. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider whether such differential treatment is required to be maintained, particularly when the rate of capital gains tax has been reduced for the corporate sector from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. Now, if the capital gains tax is imposed at 20 per cent at individual level and 30 per cent at the corporate level, undoubtedly the rate of tax is much lower than the ordinary rate of taxation.

But, I think the Government should consider whether the earlier provision of Section 54 (E) of the Income Tax Act requires to be reintroduced. Under Section 54(E), it has been stated that if there is a capital gain from the transfer of capital assets and if the entire sale proceeds or a part of the process is invested in certain specified assets, then there would be no capital gain. This has two important advantages. One is, the entire sale proceed is invested in specified assets like the Unit Trust or the Government Bonds so that the Government has full control over the investment of the fund and at the same time if this amount is invested for a certain period there will be a tendency to effect the transaction on the full consideration and there will be a little chance or a tendency for underhand transactions in the disposal of the capital assets.

[Dr. Debi Prosad Pal

In the field of direct taxation, an effort should be made that there should be a proper attempt for the realisation of the taxes. The machinery of tax collection should not only be streamlined but the problem of tax evasion has to be tackled on an emergency basis. I would suggest and request the Hon. Finance Minister to consider whether the scheme like voluntary disclosures, which was introduced from time to time to mop up the unaccounted money and thereby invest these amounts in productive channels or otherwise, will really be beneficial. I say this because if people have enough unaccounted money, as they have today, there may be proneness to spend the money in luxury and consumer goods for which the prices are bound to shoot up. But, if these monies can be mopped up and invested in productive channels and if the people do not spend money on these consumer and luxury goods at the prohibitive prices, that will be a check on rise in prices.

In the field of indirect taxes, there has been introduction of certain new measures for which I congratulate the Finance Minister.

There has always been a criticism that the indirect taxes are in a state of labyrinth. They are in a jungle. A large number of Notifications are issued from time to time either granting exemptions or withdrawing exemptions and the assessee does not know whether a particular item has been granted exemption or the exemption has been withdrawn after some time. The rates of taxes for different items of commodities are divergent and the classification of the price list is so complicated a process and it leads to enormous litigation with the result that long years pass until the clas-

sification of the items of goods are not even properly adjudicated. This time, on the basis of the recommendation of the Raja Chelliah Committee, the Finance Minister has introduced simplicity in the different rates of indirect taxes. The items which are subject to Central Excise duty, the rate of tax has been reduced from 10 items only. Even in the case of import duty, it has been reduced to 14 items only. In each Chapter of the Central Excise Manual, one rate of tax is being introduced. Therefore, it leads to simplicity in the rationalisation and in the imposition of Central Excise Duties. Not only that, a very important step has been taken with the introduction of *ad valorem* duty and with the introduction of MODVAT. It has been found that the MODVAT system which was introduced in 1986 has been further extended to various other articles. In this year, the MODVAT has been extended to capital goods with the result that there will be a further encouragement for the importation of the capital goods. Last year, one of the reasons why the import duty and excise duty fell was that the importation of capital goods was not at the expected level. Therefore, there was slowness of industrial growth to the extent of 1.4 per cent. Now, as a result of the MODVAT, since the capital goods are required for industrial development of the country, it will give a great boost for the importation of the capital goods. But there is one important thing which I will request the Finance Minister to look into. At present the capital goods that are imported mostly, 30 per cent of them, are done through the Lease Financing companies. If the Lease Financing company imports goods, the manufacturers who take these capital goods on a lease basis are not entitled to get the benefit of the MODVAT with the result that if the capital goods

are to be imported. the lease financing company has to be given the benefit of the MODVAT to the manufacturer who will ultimately take the capital goods by way of lease. I am suggesting that a provision like Section 80 HHC of the Income Tax Act should be introduced by which when the exporter-manufacturer manufactures the goods and exports through the export houses, the benefit of the deduction under 580 HHC is allowed to the manufacturer although he has not been the exporter but he has been exporting through the export houses or the trading houses. Some such device can be introduced as a result of which the manufacturers who are importing these capital goods through the Lease Financing Companies, can get the benefit of MODVAT and thereby the importation of capital goods can be encouraged.

Various other measures were introduced. This import duty has been slashed down. Take the example of machinery capital goods and also various other important articles where import duty has been slashed down. There is a danger which is apprehended by the Indian indigenous that if import duty is slashed down at such a high level, it might open the floodgates for the multinational companies to come into India and affect the growth of Indian industries.

But to allay that misapprehension, countervailing duty has also been imposed in other spheres so that ultimately the Indian industry may not suffer because of the reduction of the import duty. In the case of central excise also. There has been a substantial reduction in excise duty on large number of articles and rationalisation and simplification of the excise duty in various items including

capital goods, air-conditioners, refrigerators and also various consumer goods, which are consumed by the common people.

Now the whole idea is when the excise duty is being reduced, its effect is to be passed on to the consumers, who ultimately are expected to be benefited by the reduction in the excise duty. Experience shows that in the last year even though there has been a reduction in the excise duty, the benefit has not passed to the consumer. Therefore, if the central excise duty is reduced, one of the important reasons is that the consumer may get the benefit; at the same time, the industry may get proper inducement to develop. Therefore, efforts should be made to see that the industries which are getting benefits of reduction in the excise duty, pass on such benefits to the consumer. Otherwise, the entire exercise in the reduction of excise duty will be an illusory one.

Now, these are some of the spheres where drastic innovative measures have been introduced. As a result of this introduction in the central excise duty, innovative measures have been taken. There will be certainly a reduction in the excise duty realisation. As a result of the introduction of the direct tax benefits, the Finance Minister certainly will have a shortfall in the realisation of tax revenue to the extent of Rs. 688 crores. But he has taken a bold decision, namely, that even if the taxes are reduced, if there is a better compliance, if there is a proper payment of tax revenue, it is likely that the exchequer will be benefited by that and it will also give a great inducement to the industry for coming out. It is not always a proper criterion that even if fiscal deficit is there,

[Dr. Debi Prosad Pal

the two alternatives are open to the Government either to reduce the entire expenditure and to reduce the expenditure thereby stultify the growth of economy development or to take a risk to accelerate the growth of economic development and thereby as a result of industrial growth it will be reflected in the better realisation of tax revenue. Therefore, I would welcome the measures in the Finance Bill by which substantial relief has been given in the field of direct taxes and also in the field of indirect taxes even though the tax realisation may be less. But the ultimate effect on the growth of industry, on the economy as a whole will be compensated for the loss which the Government may suffer initially by introducing this reduction in the rate of taxes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) :

Mr. Chairman, sir, the path the Government has chosen for itself will lead to continuous inflation, reduction in capital investment, a question mark on the foreign capital, incomplete realisation of the targets fixed for the country's development, increase in country's imports and reduction in exports. There will be an increased trade imbalance and difficulties in the balance of payments position. In the Finance Bill presented before us, no new resolution, particularly of eradicating black money and checking its growth, is in sight. Money is needed for the State's progress and development and an important point is what are the sources for money realisation? The Government is blind to this fact and as a result of this, the sources earmarked for money realisation dry up. The entire planning formulated for the purpose goes haywire within a year. There has been reduction

in the excise duty revenue estimated for the previous year. There will be more reduction in it during the current year due to the policies we have been adopting. Therefore, the Finance Minister's complaint seems to be right that there has not been the expected capital investment in the country despite giving all the concessions. The Finance Minister of India had complained about this a month ago and now he is presenting figures about foreign investment. There is news that there has been nine times more foreign capital investment in China as compared to our country. Why was it so? It is because China has earned the investor's confidence by their solid and stable policies with regard to capital investment but regarding the stability of your economic policies both Indian and foreign investors are apprehensive. The investor's credibility with regard to the stability of our policies could have been established had the economic policies been formulated on the basis of national consensus in a democratic country like India but the government of India made no efforts in the direction of building that consensus. The result is that there has been less indigenous and foreign investment. Our country's investors are trying to invest in the public sector industries after taking them over and the foreign investors want to invest in the companies of our own old investors after taking over those companies. This has diminished all the chances of setting up new industries and of development of the country. A statement of the Japanese Finance Minister has been published that as compared his country, there are more hurdles in the entry of their commodities into America. Mere opening of the doors for liberalisation does not guarantee the investment both by our own as well as foreign investors. They have their own conditions. The

Government of India has launched its liberal policies without fulfilling those conditions. The Government has not endeavoured for the past 40-45 years to make the private sector of our country stand on its own feet. Now after such a long time you have become liberal by importing technology and reaching agreements. The Government says that they have opened the boundaries and let the investors come forward to invest and our industrial houses be ready to compete with the foreign companies. This is not a matter which can be solved in a day or two. Resources are available in our country but investment has been quite costly here.

16.00 hrs.

In the industrial countries, the banks and other financial institutions provide loans on 7 per cent interest. I had gone abroad month and there was a convention of the confederation of Industries in which the representatives of their automobile industries said that their industries were on the verge of closure because of the higher rate of interest they had to pay to the banks. On this, the Finance Minister there very liberally cut down the rate of interest by one percent and brought the same to 6 per cent. In our country 17-18 to 20-22 per cent interest is charged and at places there is no limit at all. Despite this fact, you claim to have opened the doors and that, our industry can stand up in competition with the world industry. I have already referred the Japanese Finance Minister's statement which clearly means that the Japanese goods are selling like hot cakes and this is the anxiety of America. Similarly once our industry develops skill, our production is increased, scientific and technological

know-how is acquired, our country's goods will also go to every nook and corner of the world. But is very unfortunate that we are steadily doing away with Agriculture, the sector in which we would have made our country stand on its own feet. Two years ago, the hon. President in his Address to the Joint Session of both Houses of the Parliament had stated that we had produced 132 lakh tonnes of sugar and we were the largest producer of sugar in the world. But within two years that window dressing is over and we are going to import 12 lakh tonnes of sugar this year for which we will have to earmark a foreign exchange of Rs. 626 crores. To ensure that the prices of sugar remain stable in the country prior to the coming monsoon, we are going to import sugar for providing the same at genuine prices to the consumers. We are forced to import sugar from small countries like Pakistan and Thailand. We will procure this sugar at the rate of \$ 410 per tonne which without imposing custom duty will ultimately reach India at the rate of Rs. 1310 per quintal. I do not know how will you maintain stability in the prices of sugar ?

16.02 hrs.

(SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG *in the Chair*)

The gap between imports and exports in our trade is increasing. The imports in the month of March have enhanced as compared to the same month last year because of the Government's reduction of customs duty this year to a 65 per cent ratio. We are going to incur a loss of 1.04 million dollars in foreign trade. Does the Government or the hon. Finance Minister have

[Sh. Mohan Singh]

any remedy for balancing it ? There is only one way out, if the Government of India cannot impose new taxes, mobilise new sources of money realisation, put a check on black money, and that is the remedy of austerity but there seems to be no resolve on the part of Government towards this. The Government expenditure is on the increase and there is an unending craze for the foreign goods and our own goods are being relegated to the background. This has adversely affected our economy.

The Government should resolutely ponder over it and launch the austerity drive forthwith so as to stabilize the country's economy. The hon. Finance Minister is not ready to pay any heed to the problems of the Public Sector Undertakings. There has been no production in 50 Public Undertakings for the past two and half years though the workers have been getting the salaries. How long can this go ? There can be no new capital investment in the country if a co-ordinated policy is not formulated in this regard. The Government should think over it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a committee of the Chief Ministers of the States was constituted when the Reserve Bank of India and the Centre put a check on the States resources. Just 15 days ago, such a check was put on the Government of Uttar Pradesh and all its developmental works came to a halt and all its cheques were dishonoured. The State Government is not in a position to provide funds because of wrong accounting. Later, the Finance Minister said that it was a clerical mistake. It is very surprising that the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India of the State Bank of India could not detect a simple clerical mistake as a

result of which payment to the State was stopped. There were no accounts for Rs. 350 crore in it. Thus, the Centre, in the name of resources, is bullying the State Government and these financial institutions. The States have their own economic resources. The Government is acting in an irresponsible manner, to achieve certain political gains. Governments of Haryana and Madhya Pradesh have declared that they have abolished the sales tax. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is also making announcements every day to the same effect. There should be a restrained policy in this regard. The Government constituted a committee of Chief Ministers who declared that they were not in favour of abolishing toll tax though some States have abolished it. Simultaneously, some States have imposed a surcharge on Sales Tax. The Finance Minister should constitute a committee and invite the Chief Ministers and the Finance Ministers of States and enumerate a nation wide uniform sales tax policy. There are different rates of sales tax in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. As a result of this, smuggling is resorted to in different States. This results in unsurprising of other States' resources. The hon. Minister and the Ministry of Finance should seriously ponder over it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, another important question relates to the Credit Deposit Ratio. The banks pursue different policies towards the developed and the backward States and for the later, they claim to have launched the Margret system. The backward States will not benefit from tax holidays alone. The Bank rates should be reduced and should be brought down to 6 to 9 per cent, if industries are to be set up in the backward areas. Then, the banks should have liberal approach,

particularly in backward areas, for facilitating small investors to invest there. There should be a uniform rate in every State of India or there will be regional imbalance and disparity as a result of which the internal conflicts will continue and our efforts for country's integrity will be scuttled.

To these suggestions, I would like to add a few more in brief because Shri George Fernandes too has to speak on behalf of our party.

You have stated about relaunching of the MODVAT in regard to the capital goods, the textiles and petro-chemicals but there is every possibility of its misuse. Last year, when the Government gave relief in excise duty to the automobile industry and to many other sectors and assurance was given by the Government that the benefits of this relief would go to the consumers and in case it is not done so, the Government will have to think of withdrawing this relief. But throughout the last year, the automobile industry kept on increasing the prices of its commodities. The Government did not monitor as to why the consumer is not getting its benefits. The prices of all electronic goods were increased by the companies throughout the year. The Government did not see as to why was the consumer being denied the benefits of excise duty concessions in contravention of the Government assurance. Similarly, under MODVAT you gave concessions on textiles. After the Government's tax proposals, the prices of textiles have increased by 22 per cent in the market and the inflation rate has reached two digit figure from the previous one digit mark. Every time the rate of inflation increases, our Finance Minister says that it is temporary, a seasonal phenomenon.

In the months of March, April and May, the prices of commodities should fall down. That is what I have learnt in Economics. When there is a price hike in the months in which these should have actually fallen then what will happen in July, August, and September - the months of price increase. Where will the prices of sugar shoot up to ? Whether the consumer will get sugar at Rs. 18 per kg.? The price hike in textiles is 22 per cent. Whether the consumer is getting the benefits of the concession given to the petro-chemicals sector ? All your assurances are being considered as hollow assurances by the common people. Have you ever thought of this ?

Similarly, it was said that the customs duty concessions are being given to check smuggling whereas the instances of smuggling are on the increase and gold is being smuggled in silver cases. On asking as to how shall this be contained, the hon. Minister said that drilling machines will be installed to check it but it is a matter of regret that nowhere has a drilling machine been installed. Formerly, the NRIs coming to India had to go through TBR (Tax baggage re-export). At the time of their entry into India, the goods they carried were entered into their passports and at the time of departure concerned officer used to check from their passports whether they were carrying back all their items or not and custom duty used to be imposed on goods left behind. You gave concessions in tax on the assumption that nothing of this sort would happen. This way jewellery and other goods are being brought into the country and there is no method to check whether the same is being re-exported or not. The custom duty is being evaded on such smuggled goods. Therefore, Tax Bag-

[Sh. Mohan Singh]

gage Re-export system should be re-started otherwise the present system will work as a new avenue to smuggling. Similarly, with this new Budget new taxes have been imposed, on small scale industries though some relief has been given subsequently. Tax was imposed on Ayurvedic medicines before the Budget speech was delivered. Later, the hon. Finance Minister gave concession on medicines but the companies which had hiked the prices of their medicines earlier did not reduce them after the announcement of the concessions. The consumer is procuring them on the same hiked prices. *(Interruptions)*

Ours is a country of Gandhiji. According to Gandhiji, our rural and small scale industries called as Tiny Sector Industries have a great potential of giving employment to maximum number of people with minimum investment, of maximum production with minimum electricity consumption. Unfortunately, our Finance Minister has not spared even this sector and has imposed excise duty on it. The Congress Party Members get agitated if any adverse remark is made against Gandhiji by an hon. Member but this Government is doing everything in contravention of Gandhiji's principles and ideology.

Therefore, I would like to say that the Government should reconsider the re-imposition of customs duty on all industries, including rural and handloom, in the tiny sector so that employment may be provided to our future generations and our industry may expand. Only then, peoples' capacity to pay taxes will enhance, the country will progress, there will be more capital generation and investment. With these words, Mr. Chair-

man, Sir, I thank you for granting me time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Shri Amal Datta will speak. Your party's allotted time is 22 minutes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I shall try to finish within 22 minutes.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, he will consume 20 minutes. The second speaker is myself. I will take 40 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This House is not run by you.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : With your cooperation it will be run.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am just telling the time allotted by the B.A.C. Anyway Shri Amal Datta may speak now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, in this Finance Bill the Government is proposing to give a lot of tax reliefs which is consistent with their earlier Finance Bills and earlier promises as to how they are going to conduct the economy. That is in so far as tax reliefs are concerned. They are very consistent. They have been estimating the tax collection in the earlier budgets and they have made a prediction for this budget also. Earlier, in the 1993-94 budget, the prediction was that they will collect Rs. 62,000 crore approximately. I am giving the round figures. The Revised Estimates shows the collection of only Rs. 54,000 crore. If one can go by the earlier precedent of 1992-93 this Revised Estimate will also come

down when the actual is found. But that will be one year later than now.

In this year also the same Budget Estimate, as in 1993-94, has been made in respect of tax collection, that is again Rs. 62,742 crore is shown. It is less by only Rs. 3 crore than what it was estimated in 1993-94.

Theirs is a very gentlemanly government. Therefore, they have got one word and one claim and they go on making the claim all the time. This will mean that they earlier over estimated the tax collection by 15 per cent. This year, after giving the deduction for the reliefs they are giving, they are again estimating that there will be 13.5 per cent increase in tax collection. And every time, the Finance Minister says that the economic activity will go up and that is the avowed purpose of giving the tax relief, namely, that that will leave more money with the entrepreneurs, people who will start business as they get more money in their hands and when they see that there will be more profit because of less tax. Then they will jump into economic activity they will buy plants and machinery and start some industry. Unfortunately, year after year during the last three years, these predictions have turned to be false. But in spite of that, they go on hoping very optimistically that the same thing will come. This is an entirely doctrinaire approach on the part of the Finance Minister and of the Government that if you give tax relief then you will collect more tax. Perhaps, there is no difficulty in collecting more tax in a country like India where we are now concentrating on a very small sector of the economy for collection of tax. The tax paid is very small. But there is no attempt or very inadequate and weak at-

tempt on the part of this Government to widen their tax base although they are speaking in terms of widening the tax base.

Sir, in fact 40 per cent of the GDP comes from the service sector. The service sector is being sought to be taxed this year only a fringe of it, nothing much. But the service sector would yield a lot of tax revenue which the Government is leaving out. But more than that, although year after the Government have been urged to bring the high incomes in the agricultural sector within the tax net, the Government has not made any attempt to do so. Even the agricultural income is accruing in very high figures, in lakhs of rupees. They are not being taxed just on the ground that that income comes from agriculture. If this is the position of the Government, they can never collect more tax by giving tax reliefs. So, they are not being able to see beyond their theories. Then, the other side of the picture is that the Government has not been able to contain the expenditure. In fact, the expenditure has been going up and up. It has gone up by 11 per cent in 1992-93 and in 1993-94 it has gone up by 17.4 per cent. Again, in spite of these two trends visible, the Government expects that the expenditure will only go up by 5.5 per cent which again is very optimistic. I do not know what is the basis for this optimism. There is no objective factor for this except sheer optimism.

So, what is going to happen is the gap - the new terminology which has been coined when the new economic policy was enunciated in 1991 - would widen. The fiscal deficit is something which the IMF told us to contain, to bring it down to a level of below five per cent

[Amal Datta]

of the GDP and that was the watch word of the economic policy which was enunciated in the Budget of 1991. But, unfortunately we are not attaining that five per cent at all. We are going up and up. We have gone now. I think, to seven per cent in 1993-94 and this year also we are likely to exceed seven per cent. So, the Government has no programme of containing its own expenditure just as they have no programme for widening the tax base. Similarly, they have no programme of containing its own expenditure by redeploying people. They can redeploy people in sectors where they will be gainfully employed, productively employed. They are not doing that.

They are just letting things to drift.

As I said, apart from the services and agriculture, there is also informal sector which can also contribute a lot. Although, I shall be later pleading on behalf of the small industry sector, but the small industry sector which also includes tiny sector and cottage sector, is also out of the direct tax net or for that matter, some of them are also outside the excise duty net. They have been sought to be brought in this time but more or less, they still remain largely untapped. The Government has to really work hard doing its own home work to see where the money is available and to be able to tax it properly.

The tax relief is also a kind which does not encourage saving. For the lower slab, the lower tax rate, the tendency will be to spend the money which they get by way of tax relief. When the imperative of the economy is to have more savings, although our savings are higher than that of the Western countries-it is

something like 22 per cent-but still it could be higher. In fact, all the Asian countries which have shown remarkable and miraculous results have the savings as high as 29 per cent to 30 per cent, for instance in Korea and Japan. We can aim for that. For doing that, we should have higher tax rate and the slab should be higher. But we can give deductions for savings. In specified savings, if money is put, then that money can be allowed for deductions from the tax. That is how, we can give incentives to people to save more. That will come to the use of the Government as well as to the whole economy.

As I said, the Government is not able to contain its expenditure which is as high as 5.5% in the coming year. One of the reasons, I am told, is that the employment under the Government is going to go up by 40 per cent in the year 1994-95. There is no special austerity programme and there is also inflation which is going up. I am told, already the inflation has reached double digit. I do not know how they are going to contain it. But I must say this Government is extremely lucky that in the last three years, there has been no failure of monsoon. There has been very good weather and the food production has been very good although it is stagnating. It is because of Government's own failure to direct the most vital sector of the economy to the path of sustained growth.

What kind of position we have gone into because of the fiscal irresponsibility of the Government, proved fiscal irresponsibility of the Government, in spite of the platitudes they have been uttering during the last three years? Their conduct shows otherwise than what they are uttering.

What has happened is, national debt-internal and external together-has gone up. At the current exchange value, it comes to Rs. 6,30,284 crores.

That will be the total liability, according to the Economic Survey and the Government's own assets valuation will keep nearly 44 per cent of this total debt uncovered. The Government has no security to the extent of 44 per cent of this debt. The other side of it is we are borrowing to pay the interest, for the entire interest we have to borrow and we have to borrow for whatever principal the Government is repaying.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : You are not speaking of the other kind of assets like the Finance Minister etc.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Government is extremely lucky regarding the non-failure of monsoon during last year. But apart from that, there have been no external factors also. In 1990-91, an uncertain situation developed and kept on for four to five months. It developed in August and went on till well after January, 1990-91. During these four uncertain months, the prices shot up, the petrol prices mostly. But apart from that the remittances from abroad failed negligibly or were rather nil. In fact, the country has to spend for the expatriates to bring them home and to look after them. That situation is totally reversed. The situation today is, the expatriates have more or less all gone back nearly 100 per cent. They are remitting money. We have that advantage. That is why, this Government has extremely been lucky that there is no external factor. Oil prices are also low. Half of our imports consist of oil prices. This again can go wrong any time if

something happens for the oil prices to rise. The Government has to blame itself for the negative factor which has made it possible for the inflationary trend to be there.

Coupled with the recession in demand in the economy, in fact, much of the Government's effort now seems to be to encourage investment in plant and machinery and they blame the lack of production by plant and machinery as the main factor while the Government's own showing of the economy has not been up to the expectation. But that is because the Government fails to see that there is a constraint on the demand side without which the plant and machinery in the factories remain idle. Much of the idle capacity cannot be utilised because of lack of demand for that product. But Government has also not been able to utilise the increase in exports which has taken place because of its failure to see that the exports do not become import intensive. There is a policy failure on the part of the Government, maybe to satisfy certain interests. That is what people tell me so that they are not giving the credit to suppliers. To those who are exporting, it is supposed to be deemed export without a considerable harassment and whatever they are giving by way of special import facility is negligible and it cannot act as an incentive for these people. If that policy is adopted to give proper incentive to the suppliers of exporters, then perhaps this can be remedied to a certain extent and the increase of imports can be arrested.

Again, the political side of it giving concessions to some people who are close to the Government is seen by the virtual banning of plastic scraps like scraps of HDPE, LDPE, PVC etc. be-

[Amal Datta]

cause they happen to hurt the Reliance Industries. It is a news to me because I find that the Finance Minister who is not supposed to be a supporter of the Reliance Industries has now gone and given them this kind of a help so that their industries can be really profitable. These imports have been banned and as a result of that a packaging industry cannot grow in India through recycling of these scraps imported from abroad at a very low cost which would have been very good. Presently, it was a crucial item in the Plastic India Exhibition held in Pragati Maidan in January. But the Reliance Industries have won the game.

The main area where the Government's failure is taking place is in agriculture and in small industries and in not taking into account the potential which still exists in what they term the sick industry. They sent the sick industry to the hospital run by BIFR. This is a signal failure on the part of the Government and it has depressed the economic environment particularly the working-class in our country tremendously because the Exit Policy has never been properly enunciated apart from the fact that there is some money available for giving terminal benefits to the workers who are retrenched. Which industries are going to be closed either in the Government sector or in the private sector? Which industries are going to be nursed back to health from the mechanism of BIFR or whatever other mechanisms the Government feel pleased to devise? There is no policy about that. Therefore, what is happening is that a lot of potential which has been built up, a lot of factories which can produce are not being able to produce for lack of a proper direction. It brings to my mind one factory which

happens to be in my constituency where unusually 9000 workers have been collected in a cooperative. It is a jute mill. The name of that jute mill is the New Central Jute Mill. The Finance Minister may be aware of that. Earlier, it used to have more workers about 11000-12000 workers. But now it has got only 9000 workers. Apart from this, there may be another 2000-3000 casual workers. It is run as a cooperative. The Government has always been saying, and sometimes in the House also the Minister said like: "If it is a cooperative society, we will write off all the old debts and we will give you all assistance". But the story of this is that they have not got any assistance from the banks, not even the working capital. After saying these things in the House, they go back and perhaps they go to sleep and have not made any arrangement for a cooperative society run by the workers to get bank finance. The Finance Minister may kindly note. If you can spare time, it is good. I just said that the Finance Ministry and the Government have not made any arrangements for the workers cooperative to get loans to run an industry. So, that is something which can be remedied perhaps very easily but has not been done although this cooperative is running for the last four years partially by getting money from the workers, by deduction from the wages. That is the situation where the Government has taken the country to. Another very big factory which is going to have the same fate is in West Bengal. It is called the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited.

It has a long heritage. And because of its long heritage, it is something which we would like it to remain in the public sector and not be given away practically as a gift to the private sector enterprise who, I am told, is being considered for

this gift. Whenever we have gone to the Government, we have a number of.....(Interruptions)

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South) : Are you not representing the West Bengal Government ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am not representing the West Bengal Government. I am representing my constituency people who have voted for me and the people of West Bengal and the people of India but not the West Bengal Government.

What is happening in this instance is that when we go to either the Finance Minister or the Steel Minister they say that they do not have the money; they do not have Rs. 6000 crores required for modernising this factory. But when they are going to give it to a private company, we find that the total project cost chalked out by that company is only Rs. 3000 crores. Secondly, that company is going to bring only Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 crores. Then they will run it for some years to accumulate more money and they will go for loans, then they will go to market for equity capital and only after that Rs. 3000 crores will be available. The West Bengal Government does not know the correct position of what this company is going to bring in by way of their own finance. This is the position. Why I say this is that the Government is totally confused. This is an asset which is worth at least Rs. 20000 crores. Even if Rs. 6000 crores are to be spent, it is nothing. In 1989, the Government had taken the decision, may not be formally, during the tenure of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and they had spent Rs. 350 crores. During the Rajiv Gandhi tenure in 1988-89, they had spent a sum of Rs. 350 crores partly for

consultancy fee to a Japanese firm and partly for clearing the land, I would like to know-how this could be done without the Government actually taking a decision. Now the decision was taken, money was spent. Why are they so bizarre? What has happened in the meantime? They are not able to spend Rs. 6000 crores. Today I find the Haldia Petrochemicals which comes in the paper everyday, foreign people are coming and they are bringing in Rs. 40 crore to Rs. 50 crore and they will borrow Rs. 3000 crore from the Government. Why is it that they are preferring those people who had this or to in spite of the fact that trade unions are thoroughly opposed to this move. This Government tries to encourage and promote every industry. But then none will be promoted. The Government should focus its attention to see that certain sectors grow by being promoted by the Government in all respects. But they do not have that idea. Their idea is to give largess or help or encourage every sector. But that will not do. The Government has not decided about it. They do not know whether we should go and promote industries for the purpose of domestic growth or export growth. They do not know whether we should go and promote agriculture. What kind of agriculture do they have ? Nothing is available in the Budget papers or in the Finance Bill as to what the Government's thinking is, in this respect.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Government is totally confused as to the path of growth that this country can adopt for the internal development as well as for the development of exports which is also very important - I am not saying that it

[Amal Datta]

is not important - or for the purposes of contending with all these new GATT proposals and everything. They have no idea. One thing that makes it very clear is the uniform *ad valorem* tax that they have very glibly imposed as excise duty on all kinds of products. This will not do. You have to be selective. You must promote some industries. To promote industries you may give it complete tax relief, even from excise duty and income tax for some period. That is the theory of infant industry. In India that infant industry theory was prevalent for the last 40 years. That is not necessary. I am saying that you can give it for a period of three or four or five years.

In this country we could have taken the path of development based on agriculture. They have not done it. First of all, in our agriculture whatever Green Revolution which has happened has ended. It has reached a plateau long ago, but there is no further stimulus for growth in agriculture in the last three or four years. The Budget which has been placed by the present Finance Minister has not given any stimulus to growth in any other kind of agriculture or in the same kind of agriculture which has made Punjab and Haryana so prosperous. They have not done it. They could have done it. Today the biotechnology is available. It is available for all parts of India for rice and wheat cultivation. I myself had been to the Cuttack Rice Cultivation Centre which is an All India centre and they said that it is possible to grow seven to ten tonnes of rice per hectare anywhere in India provided the Government has the mind and the will to do so. The Government does not have the will. I am charging these people here that they do not understand what this country could do in

the agricultural sector. They just do not understand.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Why do you not do it in West Bengal?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why are you disturbing me? They do not understand and this childishness is a symptom of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Today the prime need for the Government is to make up its mind as to whether they are going on an industrial route or on an agricultural route based on agro-industries and food processing. They have not done it. Even the Food Processing Ministry has not been able to make a plan during the last three years as to what they are going to do. Can you tell me what type of food processing industries have been started here?

Therefore, if people think that these fiscal proposals are going to lead India on to the path of stability or growth with stability then I must say that it is going to be neither. There will not be internal stability; the prices will rise and the inflation cannot be contained. Exports may rise for some time, but they will get arrested because of high inflation. They will have to go on continuously devaluing the currency and the growth will not take place to the extent that they are predicting. The annual rate of growth which we have been enjoying for the last 28-30 years, we will go in that path. That is what is going to happen in this country with these financial proposals.

I oppose this Finance Bill. Thank you.

SHRI K.T. VANDAYAR (Thanjavur) : Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill 1994-95 moved by the Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. The Finance Minister has given some concessions to the small scale units. Even though in the Budget proposals the Minister has imposed some excise duty on footwears, soap etc., in the cottage industries, after considering the representations from various quarters the Minister has withdrawn those duties.

This is the response from a responsible Government. He has also simplified the duty structure for knitted fabrics and has imposed a uniform duty of 10 per cent.

Now I shall come to some developmental aspects which are funded from the revenue collection. There has been 40 per cent increase in rural development outlay for schemes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, the Minimum Needs Programme, IRDP etc. The money which is given by the Centre to the States for these schemes should be monitored scrupulously; otherwise the whole project will be maladministered. The rural credit system is a welcome one in the rural areas. Money lenders and pawn broker fleece the needy poor masses and strip them the little they possess. The Government should take stringent action against those social aggressors.

In the name of liberalisation \$2000 per year has been given to students and citizens who got for medical treatment. This is not enough. For education and for meeting the medical expenses, the Government should be benevolent to increase the amount in genuine cases who are in need.

There have been many breach of trusts in Ayodhya which rocked the entire country and the world. Now we are slowly returning to normal economic balance. Our foreign exchange balance which was around \$1 billion in June 1991 when our Government came to power has now risen to a comfortable \$13 billion. This has increased international confidence in Indian ventures and foreign institutions have increased their investments in India. Though the inflation was reduced from 17 per cent in 1991 to 8 per cent now, still there is a hue and cry by the common men that they are at the financial loggerheads. I hope the inflation will be brought under check to less than 6 per cent.

In the name of liberalisation policy unscrupulous foreign traders should not take advantage of our developing economy because India is not the place for the multinationals to dump their unwanted junks. I am sure, the Government will take care of this.

The Minister has said about the application of uniform rates of excise duty for similar commodities. I hope this uniform rates which would be applicable to all commodities which are of similar nature would reduce the scope of misuse and favouritism shown by the bureaucrats. This would also reduce the number of disputes and litigants going to the court over classification of commodities.

There have been Taxation Reforms Committees which have emphasized the need for rationalisation and simplification of tax procedure and making of tax administration as easy as possible. The Finance Minister is very well aware that this is a continuous process which needs

[Sh K. T. Vandayar]

a constant review and follow up to plug loopholes and to make the system more effective.

16.54 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

The Minister has proposed to get Rs. 4,000 crore through the sale of public sector equity issues. I would like to caution the Government that while disinvesting the shares, we should take care to see that it is done in a prudent way, so that no public sector unit should be put to a loss. A mechanism can be evolved for this purpose, so that there is no malpractice by the managers of the equity shares.

While welcoming the adjustment of tax slab for income tax, I request the Finance Minister to increase the exemption limit from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 40,000 and to raise the standard deduction for salaried class from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000 in view of the erosion of rupee value due to inflation which is as high as 8 per cent.

Human Resource Development is a very important aspect for which a substantial amount goes from the Central revenue. In the name of English medium schools, there is mushroom growth of private commercial schools right from the primary level and they exploit the poor and lower middle class parents who want to put their wards in the English medium schools. As you are aware, English is required for pursuing higher professional courses. So, I would suggest that the Central government should issue guidelines to all the States to teach English language also as a medium in schools right from the primary level. I do not

know why our State Government has not agreed for running the Navodaya Vidyalaya schools which are 100 per cent funded by the Centre. It is very unfortunate that the poor children who are hailing from the rural areas for whom these schools are aimed at, are being denied the opportunity of getting good education and training from the Navodaya schools as the State Government has not allowed these schools to function in Tamil Nadu. It is on petty politics, because Hindi is one of the subjects to be taught in the school, perhaps the State Government has not allowed Navodaya Vidyalaya. I would request the hon. Minister to impress upon the State to start Navodaya Vidyalaya immediately as they have already lost five to six years.

Sir, in my constituency, there is a classical library called Saraswathi Mahal; and in that, there are rare manuscripts and ancient books. Adequate funds should be provided to maintain the library and to construct a modern building in the nearby University Campus to keep the classical books and rare manuscripts intact for years to come.

Sir, I will conclude by saying that we should face the reality by trying to help the poor and the public. Thank you.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Finance Bill, 1994-95 on certain grounds and on certain provisions which are contained in the Finance Bill. There are certain important points which are to be supported; but I oppose all the rest of the provisions of the Finance Bill which are highly obnoxious and objectionable.

Firstly, whatever budgetary proposals have been put forward by the Fi-

nance Minister here, all the small scale industries were taxed heavily or the customs duties were imposed on this sector also which was opposed by certain organised sector. So many representations from the Members of Parliament, so many representations from associations, unions or group of persons of small scale industries have been sent; and they made their representations to the Finance Minister and the Finance Minister was kind enough to agree now in principle or in practice also, to reduce all the excise duties. I would like to say that there are certain organised sector of the small scale industries and there are unorganised sector of the small scale industries also. Whatever representations have been received by the hon. Minister from the Organised sector or from the representatives of associations or groups of persons of the small scale industries, those representations have been just taken into consideration.

17.00 hrs.

There are a large number of unorganised small scale industries which are put to a loss and which are badly and adversely affected as a result of the propagation and adoption of this sort of a policy and this sort of budgetary provisions contained in the Finance Bill. That is why I request the hon. Finance Minister that all these small scale industries should completely be exempted from excise duties. Similarly, handloom industry, powerloom industry, yarn and reel making units and other tiny units are very important sectors of our economy. They are highly employment intensive and they are making a remarkable contribution of about 30 to 35 per cent to the total industrial production of the country. That

is why I oppose this so called liberalisation policy, globalisation policy, tigerisation policy or whatever it is called because it adversely affects our small and tiny industries sector. The policy adopted by our Finance Minister or the Government of India is going to have an adverse impact on these small units in handloom sector, powerloom sector, reel making industry, etc. The hon. Finance Minister is considered to be an expert on the finance of the country and he has got a very in-depth knowledge of the financial aspects. Therefore, I would like to request him to take such steps whereby the entire small scale and tiny sectors of our industry will get inspiration and incentives from the Government and thereby flourish and provide larger and larger employment opportunities to our younger and upcoming generations. As a result of the neutralised policy, the Finance Minister has reduced the customs duties and he has made certain concessions available to a large number of industries and industrial products which can be imported from abroad. Thus, in my opinion, opens a floodgate because of which our potentially viable and upcoming industries will be adversely affected. Earlier, we had adopted a policy of protection towards our nascent and upcoming industries. But this philosophy is now being repudiated and rejected by our Finance Minister with the opening of the floodgate for foreign goods.

Sir, I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that employment intensive industries such as the leather industry or the pharmaceutical industry should be given more emphasis. But I am very sad to note that much more emphasis and importance is given to computerisation and all those things. What is the use of computerisation in this country where

[Sh Mumtaz Ansari]

there is an acute unemployment problem and where a larger number of our young people are parading the streets in search of employment? The Finance Minister has exempted computers and there is going to be computerisation in various sectors of the economy. A large number of computers will be imported from foreign countries and these will be installed in different spheres of our industry, thereby replacing human hands. I am very anxious about the consequences of all these proposals. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister very humbly that this sort of proposals should be withdrawn and customs duties should not be reduced on such items.

So far as the provision contained in the Finance Bill with regard to reduction of customs duty in respect of medical equipment and life saving tools is concerned, I welcome it and I support it because this is a very good provision. But at the same time, I would like to emphasise that this should not be *generalised and made applicable to all other industries like steel, leather and such other products.*

Sir, I would also like to mention here that our budgetary proposals favour the richer sections of the society.

The budgetary proposals being put forward by the hon. Finance Minister are going to give a lot of benefits to the richer sections of the society. But, at the same time, the poor, the downtrodden and the persons living in the remote corner of the country are going to suffer as a result of the budgetary proposals made by the hon. Finance Minister.

Similarly, the Finance Minister has made available certain concessions in re-

spect of direct taxes and income tax to the corporate sector but the same concessions have not been made available to the tiny sector or to the salaried people or to the persons having fixed incomes. I would request the Minister he has increased the taxable limit from Rs. 30,000 to 35,000 to further enhance the taxable limit from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 50,000 at least so that a large number of salaried class people are benefited.

The farming community has also been totally neglected. So far as tools, implements and tractors are concerned, these are going to be laden with the excise duty. As a result of this, tractor has become costly. The tools and implements used for agricultural purposes have become very costly. I would request the hon. Minister to look into it. These concessions should at least be made available to the farming community and to those manufacturing units which are involved in the manufacture of tools and implements for the farming sector of the economy.

I welcome the proposal of tax holiday for 5 years. Under this proposal a certain number of backward districts will be chosen from all over the country. I request the Finance Minister that he should lay down clear cut criterion for the number of proposals that he has put forward before the august house so that these can be adopted without any discrimination or prejudice. Bihar, U.P., Orissa and West Bengal are the States which are industrially backward States. As the Governor of RBI, Shri Manmohan Singh had constituted S.R. Sen Committee. This Committee was asked to identify the backward States so that the industrial and economic development can be brought about in these States as per

the recommendations of the Committee. I am very disappointed to see that none of the recommendation of S.R. Sen Committee has been implemented. All the recommendations of this Committee have been shelved. The States of U.P., Orissa and West Bengal are still lagging much behind in their industrial growth. The Minister should look into all these recommendations so that these States also should get their due share.

The hon. Finance Minister has also made a provision that whatever benefits are available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporation, should be extended to the corporation, notified and announced by the State Governments and Central Government from time to time, for the backward classes. I welcome this provision. If similar facilities are given to the backward classes corporations, they can go a long way in the betterment of the backward class people.

These are some of the humble ideas which were lurking in my mind. I have made a few suggestions to the hon. Minister and I hope that he will look into them. The concessions given to the corrugated box makers and to other small scale manufacturers are very praise worthy.

With these words, I oppose the objectionable provisions of the Finance Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI PATHAK (Ahmedabad)

: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. After a few hours debate, the Finance Bill of this year will be passed. I know that the Government

enjoys sufficient majority but when this Bill be passed, it will leave a question mark before crores of poor and middle class people and small industrialists. This has been the trend during last 47 years that whenever the Finance Bill is introduced in the House and the Budget is presented, the people's eyes are filled with the hope that the present Budget will be comparatively good than the previous Budget and the prices will come down. the children of farmers and labourers will get the means of their livelihood, the inflation will come down, the purchasing power of the people will increase and small scale industries will get a boost. But, I am sorry to say that the Government has failed to come up to the expectations of the people. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no intention to caste aspersions on any person or any party nor I am an economist. But our hon. Finance Minister is a renowned economist. I have my doubts which are based on the facts of the last 40 years. In 1992-93, the estimated budgetary deficit was Rs. 5,389 crore. This amount increased upto Rs. 7,202 crore in the revised estimates but as the year 1992-93 approached, the actual budgetary deficit reached upto Rs. 12,312 crore. In this year i.e. 1994-95, the estimated budgetary deficit is Rs. 6,000 crore. Nothing can be predicted at this juncture about the budgetary deficit as to what extent it will go up in the revised estimate. However, when the actual figures will come out it may reach upto Rs. 15 or 20 thousand crores. I would like to know from our learned Finance Minister that if the budgetary deficit increases to that level, will it not cause increase in the inflation? Further, will it not lead to decrease in purchasing power of the middle class people of the country and hike in

[Sh Hari Pathak]

prices and unemployment?

Sir, whenever we have to face with all such problems, a doubt arises in our mind that when we want to march ahead in the direction of reforms, will we actually be able to achieve our target of reforms? We tried our best that the benefits of our freedom struggle reach upto the huts of the poor but it has not reached upto them so far. Today, before the House adjourned for lunch, the hon. Finance Minister was looking happy while introducing the Finance Bill in this House. In this Bill, he has offered concessions to some small scale industries.

17.15 hrs.

Statement by Prime Minister

**Launch of Augmented Satellite
Launch Vehicle-D4 (ASLV-4)**

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I am pleased to inform the august House of the successful launch of ASLV this morning.

The Augmented Satellite Launch vehicle was successfully launched today from Sriharikota. ASLV-D4 injected the 113 kg SROSS-C2 satellite into an orbit of about 437 kilometres perigee and 938 kilometres apogee at an inclination of 46 degree based on preliminary orbit determination. This is the second consecutive successful launch of ASLV. Preliminary analysis of the data SROSS - C2, received at ISRO's Telemetry, Tracking and Command stations indicate normal performance of the satellite.

ASLV-D4 lifted off at 0530 hrs. with the ignition of the two strap on boosters

and 44.1 seconds later the first stage motor ignition was initiated by the on-board Real Time Decision system. The strap on boosters separated at 55.1 seconds. The first stage separation and ignition of the second stage were commanded at 93 seconds from lift off and the closed loop guidance scheme was initiated from then on. The heatshield was jettisoned after the vehicle had cleared the dense atmosphere at the predetermined altitude of 107 km. at 142.9 seconds as planned. The second stage separation and third stage ignition occurred at 148.1 seconds after lift off. The burn out of the third stage occurred at 195.6 seconds which was followed by a long coasting phase and separation of the third stage at 488.9 seconds as planned. The fourth stage, alongwith the satellite, was spun up with the fourth stage ignited at 491.7 seconds. Separation of the SROSS-C2 satellite from the spent fourth stage took place about 641.6 seconds after lift off.

All the events were monitored using the network of Telemetry and Tracking stations at SHAR, Bangalore, Tiruvananthapuram and Car Nicobar. Data received at Car Nicobar indicate that the separation of the SROSS-C2 satellite from the fourth stage was normal.

The success of the ASLV-D4 flight has demonstrated the repeatability of the vehicle subsystems and further helped in evaluating a number of technologies which are employed in ISRO's advanced launch vehicles, like PSLV and GSLV. They include the strap-on booster technology, closed-loop guidance system, real time on board decision system, etc., besides the telemetry tracking and command systems.

sure that the honourable members will join me in congratulating the Scientists, Engineers, Technicians and all others in the Department of Space who have made us proud by this significant achievement.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vajpayeeji, would you like to say something?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are happy that the hon. Prime Minister has spoken on behalf of all of us. It is useless to express our happiness individually.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, both the sides have expressed their views.

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I shall convey, as suggested by the Leader of the Opposition, the appreciation of the entire House to the scientists.

17.18 hrs.

Finance Bill 1994-Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Harin Pathak to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : I was saying that when, before the House adjourned for lunch, our hon. Finance Minister was introducing the Finance Bill, he announced some concessions to small scale industries. We all welcomed that step by thumping our

desks. But, Sir, it appeared to me that in the paper, which he was reading, the drops of the tears the typist were also visible.

17.19 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

It is because that he is an employee and he has not been a part of these concessions. The Hon'ble Minister has done great injustice to every class, particularly the middle class of this country and the Government employees. Every time, the industries have been given exemptions in import duty so as to enable them compete with foreign companies. However, small industries have been given some concessions but the employee class, which is the backbone of the democracy, has been denied any concessions. The school teacher, peon or any Government official, who has fixed income and who does not operate two accounts, makes both ends meet by his own salary. Further, he is required to pay income tax on his salary. It is a great injustice to them. When the hon. Finance Minister announced that income tax limit has been raised from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000. We were thumping our desks because they have been exempted from Rs. 5,000 more. But, before this, a burden of Rs. 6,200 crore has already been put on poor and middle class people. There has been rise in the prices of sugar, petrol, diesel and LPG Cylinder. Moreover, the railway fares and freight charges were also increased. However, it would only affect the poor and not the big industrialists. But, the burden of Rs. 6,200 crore has put an extra burden of Rs. 700 per month on a middle class family. In this way, the money taken out

[Sh Hari Pathak]

from the pockets of the poor and middle class has been given to big industrialists.

I even have told my friends several times that if this policy continued for next ten years, the rich will become more rich, the middle class people will become poor and the poor, who at present lives in a hut, will come on the road. If we are to strengthen the economic policy of this country, we will have to understand the cultural, social and political network.

In seventeenth century, the situation was different in India when industrialisation started in Europe in medieval period. At that time that region was snowy and rocky and the land was not worth for cultivation. Therefore, industrialisation was the right step. I agree that in the coming years only that country would be able to survive against all odds which will be self sufficient in the field of foodgrains. If one does not have a fridge or an airconditioner or a car, he can live without them but if one has no food to eat and no milk to feed one's children, one cannot survive.

Our party has been in favour of liberalisation but we want the competitions to be among indigenous industries. Similarly, we are in favour of doing away with the system of bureaucracy and going in for decentralisation. Further, we should have adopted medium licence system but in this process, we have become so much liberal that there is a livelihood of our country losing its original character.

It is said that the muslin of Dhaka could be passed through a ring. I hail from Ahmedabad. Once, Ahmedabad used to be called Manchester. I have myself seen the growth in the population

of that city. In the early morning, the smoke used to come out of the big chimneys of 65 textile mills, about 6 lakh people from all over the country, particularly Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra, settled in this city to earn their livelihood. But, during the last ten years, I have been seeing those very mills closing down one after another. The labourers of U.P. and Bihar, who used to feed their family by toiling day and night, are today facing hunger. He is selling Bhelpuri on the roadside. His condition is worst today. At present, there are only 17 mills functioning in Ahmedabad out of 65. The new economic policy is not showing good results. You are trying to encourage foreign industries here. The hon. Finance Minister in his budget speech has said that he wanted our industries to view with foreign industries. I think, it is not an easy task. If a handicapped youth, who cannot stand on his own and who tries to stand up by and by, is pitted against a world champion to run a race, he would definitely not be able to stand against him.

Today, our small scale industries do not have infrastructural facilities. You are asking those industries to stand up in the world market, which used to manufacture candles and match sticks in small houses. My colleague Shri Mohan Singhji has rightly said that while we get industrial loan on 20-22 per cent interest rates but on the other hand, other countries give industrial loans on 5-6 per cent interest rates. In such a situation, how can these industries stand up against foreign industries? What you are thinking, is not possible. Your economic policies will have far reaching effects. You are bent upon destroying the original character of this country and ruining the economic system. However, in certain areas,

we have made good progress. Our foreign exchange reserve has gone up to 15-16 million dollar. But, unless per capita income rises, the nation cannot progress. The common man can stand on his own only when his purchasing power increases. Under the GATT agreement, you are going to enact such a law under which exemptions and subsidy will be stopped. However, this will only lead to unemployment.

Now, I once again come back to the subject where I had left earlier. The middle class people are getting books, medicines and clothes on higher rates. You should increase the income tax limit from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 50,000. This class of people do not operate fictitious accounts nor do they get their salary by cheques. Therefore, you should pay attention to their problems.

The Ministry of Finance, has, without weighing pros and cons, excluded 398 factories from the exemption list of small scale industries. In this connection, a hue and cry was made all over the country and the representatives of these industries were called. The manner in which our hon. Finance Minister announced some exemptions, it is absolutely clear that the decision to withdraw exemptions was taken in haste and its far reaching repercussions were not taken into consideration. Even today, small scale industries like foundries, engineering industries, handloom industries, powerloom industries etc. are lying closed. The representatives of these industries have failed to convey their grievances to the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, I, through you, request the hon. Finance Minister to look into it. Otherwise, the workers, numbering more than 4 crore 60

lakh, working in these small scale industries will become unemployed. It is known to all that when unemployment rises, the problems also rise.

I would further submit that the recommendations of Raja Chelliah Committee have not been accepted by the Government in toto. The Government have accepted four or five recommendations only. I request you that all the recommendations of this Committee may be accepted. If the salutary proposals, which are directly related to direct taxes, are accepted in toto, it will give some relief to the salaried class.

Simultaneously, I, through you, request the Union Government to protect small scale industries and agricultural industries and adopt such an economic order which may keep alive the fundamental character and economic principals of the country.

During the last forty years, the villages have diminished and the influx of villagers towards cities have increased. As a result, the development could not take place in villages and the villagers failed to find employment in the cities. Therefore, the Government should formulate such a policy that the common man could get employment near his native place. If such a policy is framed under which loans for establishing small industries at village and tehsil level are given at nominal rate of interest to encourage such industries. I think it will have far-reaching implication on our economy.

Before concluding, I would like to put my views on one more point and that is :

[English]

**Grant of incentives in Income Tax -
discrimination against Project
Exports**

On the profits earned from the Projects executed abroad, Section 80 HHB of the Income Tax Act permits exemption only in respect of the 50 per cent of the amount involved. On the other hand, the profits earned from exports of goods are fully exempt from Income Tax under Section 80 HHC. This is despite the fact that exports of Projects also involves export of goods as an integral part. This discrimination has to be removed.

With these few words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on this Finance Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri K. Pradhani - Absent. Shri Ashok Anandrao Deshmukh - Absent. Dr. Ramakrishna Kusmaria - Absent. Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan - Not ready. Shri Harish Narayan Prabhu Zantye - Absent.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have just called out a series of names of speakers whose names have been submitted to you for participation in the discussions on Finance Bill by the respective parties concerned.

Now, if these Members are not present when you have called them for discussion, I would appeal to you to now rule out that those Members will hereafter not get a chance because this is no way in which they treat the House so casually. I appeal to you to please give a ruling straightway because the House

cannot be treated with such casualness and contempt. Either the names given by the parties are of no consequence or if they are given, then there must be some sanctity to what is being done, there must be some sanctity to this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Peter Marbaniang - Absent.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I request you to please give a Ruling, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Jaswant Singh Ji has made a suggestion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : The Members who are not present in the House when their names are called, should not be given a chance to speak afterwards.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Of course, according to the list only I am expected to call the names. I cannot make any pick and choose.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) : Sir, nobody is there, then I am ready to speak.

160 MAJ. GEN. R.G. WILLIAMS (Nominated Anglo-Indian) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill for 1994-95, introduced by the hon. Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh on 28th February, 1994.

The hon. Minister has today announced some further tax concessions which, unfortunately, do not provide additional relief to the common man, as was expected from his earlier budget proposals. Whilst it was highlighted that the overall economic situation has shown substantial, and, in some cases, a dra-

matic improvement and progress, the tangible results have been few and far between. Unfortunately, the new tax proposals have not generated any real enthusiasm in our industry, and trading on the stock markets is subdued and listless. The euphoria of previous years is sadly missing and a general air of stagnation seems to pervade. This state of affairs is inexplicable, in spite of our foreign currency reserves being comfortable, our exports having increased remarkably and foreign exchange flowing in in ample quantity and, lastly, foreign investment soaring beyond expectation. On the domestic front, inflation, which had been reduced drastically last year, has now shown a disturbing trend and has crossed the double digit mark, which is most disconcerting.

Many hon. Members have cautioned on the vital necessity of containing the large budget deficit of Rs. 6,000 crore, strictly within the targeted limit during 1994-95, if our hopes of a meaningful and constructive economic revival are to be realised.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has assured us repeatedly that the deficit crisis will be overcome with the help of industry and agriculture along with tighter controls of Government expenditure. But these claims are not getting much attention even by the Government.

India has a large scientific base and has demonstrated outstanding capability in several high technology fields such as space launch vehicles, state-of-the-art satellites and guided missile system. The Defence Research and Development Organisation has shown remarkable capability in the development of the most advanced military hardware and I

am sure their counterparts in the private industry are equally competent and motivated in their specialised field. The fruits of their achievements should be fully exploited and wherever possible imported technology and turnkey projects must be reduced to the barest minimum to stem the drain on our foreign exchange resources. A much greater fillip should, therefore, be given to R & D which must be result oriented within a restricted time frame if it is to be cost effective and a meaningful asset to our much resurgent economy.

I wish to make a few observations and suggestions on that portion of the hon. Finance Ministers budget speech which is applicable to the middle income group which constitutes the backbone of the nation and is the work force and infrastructure directly responsible for implementation of the hopes and aspirations of this bold and imaginative budget for 1994-95.

I also wish to highlight some of the problems facing those stalwarts of yesteryears, the senior citizens, who seem to be forgotten and abandoned to the vagaries of fiscal expediency. The proposal to enhance the tax exemption limit from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000 is welcome but regrettably irrational and inadequate, based on the accumulated inflation over the past few years the limit should have been fixed more appropriately at Rs. 50,000 to give long awaited benefits to the middle income group taxpayer. In fact this norm should be accepted for determining the minimum taxable limit for each financial year.

Similarly the tax slabs have been re-adjusted in an arbitrary manner. A more rational slab adjustment and tax

[Maj. Gen. R. G. Williams]

rate which is also in the line with the tax reforms committees recommendations would have been a tax rate of 20 per cent for the first slab of Rs. 50,000 Rs. one lakh and 30 per cent of tax rate for the second slab of Rs. one lakh Rs. two lakhs and the maximum tax rate of 40 per cent to apply to all income above Rs. two lakhs as recommended by the Chelliah Committee.

The withdrawal of the surcharge of 12 per cent on non-corporate incomes, as was promised last year, is greatly appreciated. The present tax rate for long term capital gains of resident individuals is a flat 20 per cent whereas for NRIs it is only 10 per cent. I would humbly request that this disparity should be removed and the tax rate reduced to 10 per cent in the case of individuals of resident status. This would, in some measure, compensate for the pre-emptory withdrawal in 1992-93 of Section 54(E) of the Income Tax Act. Under this section, long term capital gains were exempt from income tax if the principal plus capital gains were deposited within a period of six months in specified financial institutions for a continuous period of three years.

Sir, I now turn to tax exemption under Section 80(L), which last year had been restored to Rs. 10,000 at which limit it had stood for many years earlier. As you are aware, this section refers to tax on incomes from dividends and interest on bank deposits etc. In the case of dividends the income tax has already been paid by the company concerned on its gross profits and therefore, dividends disbursed to its share holders from net profits should be tax free. Alternatively, I

would suggest that the exemption limit under Section 80(L) should be raised liberally to Rs. 20,000/-. This, to my mind, would generate greater interest in the shares of domestic companies.

As regards deduction of tax at source in the case of dividends on shares which comes under Section 194 of the Income Tax Act, I would suggest that the limit can be safely raised from the present Rs. 2,500/- to Rs. 10,000/- without undue risk, thus reducing much inconvenience to small share holders. This would also bring it on par with the tax limit already specified in Section 194(C).

Finally, Sir, I would like to thank you for your generous consideration of the plight of senior citizens in raising the tax rebate admissible to them from 20 per cent to 40 per cent and also making the benefit available to senior citizens having incomes up to Rs. One lakh. Although not specifically stated, this relief unfortunately applies to gross income and therefore, deprives senior citizens from availing of the substantial advantages accruing due to exemptions under Section 16(i), 80L and 80GG which can aggregate to Rs. 37,000/- per annum. I would humbly recommend that this tax rebate should be admissible to senior citizens whose taxable income is below Rs. One lakh.

Finally, I would now draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the subject of Dearness Allowances sanctioned by the Central Government every six months or so, to meet the increased cost of living.

For some inexplicable reasons, the DA sanctioned to pensioners is only 50

per cent of what is sanctioned for serving Government employees. It has perhaps not been appreciated that when pensioners go out in the market to purchase their daily needs, they do not receive any concessional rates and thereby are being subjected to great pecuniary hardship.

I would humbly request that this disparity in percentage rates of DA for pensioners should be removed.

Sir, in conclusion, I wish to congratulate our hon. Finance Minister for his deft fiscal legerdemain in surmounting a host of most complex problems. I am in full support of the Finance Bill for 1994-95.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the major problem of the present finance situation of the country is deficit financing. In 1993-94, the fiscal deficit would be Rs. 58,000 crores while GDP at current market prices is Rs. 802,000 crores. It means, it is a ratio of nearly 7.3% against the original plan of 4.7%. For 1993-94, the revenue deficit was originally estimated at Rs. 17,630 crores while according to the revised estimate, it is Rs. 34,000 crores. The variation is of 93.2%. The revised estimate is Rs. 9060 crores. Here the variation is 110%. The original estimate of fiscal deficit is Rs. 37,000 crores while the revised estimate is Rs. 57,000 crores. This also goes up nearly by 60%. You can see from this how the norms of variation, in spite of the resources at their command, are going beyond the control while they insist on companies and individuals to pay advance tax on the estimation because otherwise penal taxation is there. I only humbly request that they should be

able to give some consideration on this because in the present situation, the variations at various levels are going beyond the control. Therefore, we should give some relaxation on the penal interest on the tax on the estimated income.

Today Rs. 46,000 crores is going to be the interest liability. Rs. 23,000 crores is the deficit in the Budget. The non-Plan expenditure should be controlled. Otherwise, we have to face a lot of difficulties.

Today another important thing is liberalisation. It is good and we would like to see that liberalisation is done as much as possible within the country before going for globalisation. We can see the consequences of these efforts because of the large industry, multi-nationals with large capacity, especially chemical industry is depreciated. With a low interest rate and low power cost, they are really dumping their finished products. Whereas we are not able to get sufficient protection for Indian companies which are restricted for more than 45 years, with a small capacity. The cost of raw material is very high. That is why, you should be able to see that the price of raw material is reduced substantially, and the industries are given sufficient incentives in respect of power. We should be able to see that the interest rate comes down in order to see that sickness in the industry is not there. If you take, for example, caustic soda industry, the duty has come down whereas power rates have gone up and also you have raised the excise duty. Chlorine which requires essentially for drinking water has now been increased from Rs. 120 to 1200, which is beyond the control for normal drinking water system. I only humbly request that this matter should be taken up immediately. Because of the present situation, you can

[Sh. Bolla Bulli Ramaiah]

see the revenue has already started coming down. It is not coming as per your budget estimate because of sickness in the industry.

We have discussed earlier also about the sickness of industries. The sickness can be common in other countries also due to various factors. But the sickness can be reduced substantially. We cannot think only about BIFR which is very slow and very inactive. We have to give the financial institutions and the banks the expertise for amalgamation and mergers so that sickness can be reduced and the Finance Ministry recognise the amalgamations and mergers if they have been approved for all purposes of taxation. Then only we will be able to save part of the sickness in this country.

Tax exemption for individuals or personal taxation should have been reduced because of the surcharge which is removed. But where a country's taxation is lower, the development is going faster. So, we must make between 35 to 30 per cent of individual taxation. On corporation taxation, though you have promised earlier but still you have not removed surcharge. That needs your immediate attention and I am sure that you will take immediate action and see that the corporate tax comes down.

Coming to the dividend tax, you always say that double taxation is not good. But whereas once a company has paid taxes, you are taxing on the dividend. This matter has to be examined in order to increase investment in industry and expansion of industry locally by this system. When you say globalisation, you can see companies like hitech industries

will be given top priority. You cannot say Coca Cola company should come into this country and take over soft drinks. That will not help this country. We need a substantial capacity for expansion and development of hitech industries and we need their assistance and support and their knowledge and experience.

Capital gains is one of the important items where inflation rate is going on. We have already crossed more than 10 per cent. Capital gains should be reduced so that growth in industry and development should also gain. Of late, a number of countries are thinking about two years Budget. I do not know whether we can also plan two year's Budget. We should be able to make long-term planning and people should have the advantage.

Agricultural export orientation should be increased where we need a lot of subsidies like taxation, amount of interest free loans or softer loans for them because that is the growth which is likely to be expanded after the GATT agreement has come. Agriculture creates employment potential in the country.

In view of these things, it is absolutely necessary to develop the agriculture based industry. But coming to agriculture base, again the subsidy given to the fertiliser is disproportionate. Nitrogen fertilisers are alone causing disproportionate soil condition. That is why, we have to distribute subsidy. Nitrogen, phosphate and potash should be equally encouraged so that fertiliser will be able to survive the growth and help us develop the agriculture based industry.

Education and health are basically essential and the amount of support that

we have given to them needs to be improved. Education and health are important to preserve the basic structure of democracy in this country and for development purposes. Even for agriculture today, education is absolutely essential in view of the latest technologies that we are using like fertilisers and pesticides and the modern implements that have come into use.

With these few words, I thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Can we extend the time of the House by half-an-hour in view of some more Members wanting to speak? We should not deny them the opportunity to speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : You allow them five minutes each, and then we will continue tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim) : I support the Finance Bill as a whole except one clause which affects the people of Sikkim. I dwell myself mostly upon this point only.

Sir, Sub-clause (3) of Clause 6 of the Bill seeks to insert the Sikkim, in Clause 26 of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 with effect from the 1st day of April, 1995. This according to the explanation provided by the Government will exempt the tribals which include mainly Bhutias and Lepchas from paying income-tax.

While I welcome the exemption from income-tax being given to the members of the Scheduled Tribes of

Sikkim, that is, only two communities of the three ethnic communities, it is my bounden duty as a representative from the State of Sikkim to bring to the kind notice of this august House and also to the notice of the hon. Minister as also my friends who are not aware of the situation in Sikkim. Otherwise, the Government would not have taken such a decision so lightly. Sikkim State is not connected by rail or air or even by helicopter. You can imagine the economic condition of the State. The cost of establishment to realise the income-tax would be more than what you realise in the process.

You are aware that Sikkim being one of the most backward States of Indian Union also has a very different politico-historical setting. Sikkim merged with the Indian Union only in 1975. Prior to the merger, there were three ethnic main ethnic communities, namely, the Lepchas, the Bhutias and the Nepalese who were subjects of the erstwhile kingdom. In 1948, the Chogyal enacted the Sikkim Income Tax Manual under which all the three ethnic communities were treated equally for the purpose of taxation. This position continues till date. I am only mentioning this to show that how the three ethnic communities of Sikkim were treated equally for the purpose of taxation even by the then ruler who himself was a Bhutia. This clearly shows the need to maintain the close relationship amongst the three ethnic communities in the State. In fact, the ethnic issues have been so vital to the society and polity of Sikkim even the then Maharaja, time and again, brought forward various policies to safeguard the social and economic interest of the three major ethnic groups, that is, the Bhutias, the Lepchas and the Nepalese in spite of the fact that the

[Smt Dil Kumari Bhandari]

then Chogyal of Sikkim taking progressive steps to mete out equal treatment to all his subjects in social, political and economic matters. The people of Sikkim became restless and agitations started which finally brought about the merger of Sikkim with India. Shri B.S. Das, the first Executive Officer to the Associate State of Sikkim, it was given the status of the Associate State during the period before total merger with the Indian Union, writes in his book 'Sikkim Saga' and I quote.

"The 1973 agitation against the Chogyal was a product of the economic frustrations of the vast majority combining all ethnic groups."

What did lead to such frustrations? The disparities against the Nepalese, Sikkimese subjects were so deep-rooted that it was virtually impossible to bring them at par at least socio-economically with their counterparts. Recognising this main cause behind the agitation of 1973, it led to the signing of the historic 8th May Agreement between the Government of India, the Chogyal; leaders of political parties representing different sections of the people of Sikkim.

Among other things, it envisages protection of the legitimate rights and interests of the Sikkimese, Lepchas and Bhutias of Nepali origin which includes Tsongs and Scheduled Castes ensuring that no single section of the population acquires a dominating position due mainly to its ethnic origin. This spirit is embodied in Section 7(2) of the Government of Sikkim Act, 1974 and was finally enshrined and guaranteed in Clause (g) of Article 371F of the Constitution. Clause (g) of this Article says :

"The Governor of Sikkim shall have special responsibility for peace and for an equitable arrangement of ensuring the social and economic advancement of different sections of the population of Sikkim and in the discharge of his special responsibility under this clause, the Governor of Sikkim shall, subject to such directions as the President may, from time to time deem fit to issue, act in his discretion."

In the last twenty years the move towards minimising these ethnic disparities has yielded some very positive and effective results.

The Sikkimese of Nepali origin including Scheduled Castes have of late shown healthy trends in both economic and social participation. This is indicated by a simple fact that Sikkim after merger has been one of the most peaceful and politically stable States of India. If the trend of integrating the people of Sikkim is kept alive we can confidently believe that the process of elimination of ethnic disparities which have traditionally remained will soon be accomplished.

But the present provision in the Bill may lead to a division in the composite way of life of these three ethnic communities as rightly pointed out by the former Chief Minister, Shri L.D. Kozi in his representation submitted to the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister.

The Sikkimese of Nepali origin are different from the other Indian Nepalese residing in other parts of the country. Their feelings are deeply hurt over this sheer discrimination.

In view of this, Sir, may I request you to kindly reconsider your decision and exempt the ethnic Nepalese also

from the Central Income Tax Rules? This will help in the process of alleviation of deep rooted poverty, removal of disparity and smoothly facilitate their social and political participation.

Sir, the Finance Minister in his introductory speech said that he was withdrawing this proposal, for the time being, to examine the issues involved. Here I would like to say that Sikkim has a very small population and the funds involved would be minuscule.

So, I would like to request the Central Government and the Finance Minister to consider my amendment which I have given to this effect whereby there would be no necessity for withdrawal of this provision. And this Bill will do justice to all sections of the people who became Indian citizens by virtue of the Citizenship Act, 1975.

Last but not the least is that the same facility of exemption of income-tax was extended to the people of Ladakh also. But that was withdrawn of late and I would urge upon the Government that this should be extended to the people of Ladakh also because this is one of the very backward regions of India like Sikkim and other States of North-Eastern Council.

With these words I conclude and I thank you very much for giving time to speak.

16.10 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Sir, I am on a point of order. The House does not enjoy quorum.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri R. Jeevarathinam, may speak.

[Translations]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome and support the Finance Bill for the year 1994-95 moved by Hon'ble the Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. While expressing my views with certain words of caution, I would like to place before you my oft repeated request in my capacity as a Freedom Fighter.

I consider this request an important one warranting your kind consideration and immediate action. I have mentioned several times earlier that the Freedom Fighters eligible for Pension will be there living amidst us just for 5 to 10 years more at the most. When Government enhances salary payments through increased Dearness Allowance to the tune of about 70% of the Basic Pay in proportion to the price index, the same should apply to Freedom Fighter pensioners. A consolidated rise of Rs. 1000/ should be effected to those who get pension from the Government as Freedom Fighters. This additional expenditure will be there just for few more years. Hence I request the Finance Minister and the Government to favourably consider paying increased pension to our Freedom Fighters. We enjoy freedom today that came to us through the sacrifices made by these selfless freedom fighters. It is only their endeavour that enabled us to

[Sh. R. Jeevarathinam]

live in a liberated country that rule itself as a Sovereign State in the comity of Nations.

I hope our Finance Minister is well aware of our Freedom struggle. He might have studied and familiarised himself with the History of our Freedom Movement. Thousands of people filled the British prisons and sacrificed a lot. Many gave their lives during that struggle. Many of them were taken to the gaols and were hanged. In the early forties, particularly in 1943, there was a very big campaign against the Britishers and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose led his INA men against the imperialists. Two brave freedom fighters came ashore Madras after crossing high seas by a submarine. They were immediately arrested by the British Government and were sentenced to death on the charges of sedition. I was also with them in Madras prison then "We may not live to see Freedom. Hence we would like to celebrate Freedom now itself by way of distributing sweets to all of you. So get us sweet-meats so that we may give it to you all", was their request to us. We got them sweets and they distributed it to all the inmates of the prison. They were to be hanged to death that day and they were chanting 'Vande Mataram' all the time. Even at the time when they were taken to gaols they were uttering the same. Later when we enquired the Jail Warden, we were informed that they breathed their last ceaselessly uttering 'Vande Mataram'. Thus thousands of freedom fighters came forward to lay their lives and innumerable sacrifices. It is only through their sacrifices we won freedom. Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru led us during that phase of our Freedom movement. We pay tributes to those freedom fighters who sacrificed the best of their lives. Our

tributes to them should not be an annual empty ritual. It is not enough we commend their role in the freedom struggle. I request both our Prime Minister and Finance Minister to provide our freedom fighters with the basic needs of life. I have been drawing the attention of Ministers concerned to consider the pending applications for Freedom fighters pension. I do not know as to when you would complete processing the pending application received from the freedom fighters. Many freedom fighters come to me and request me to do something in this regard. Hence I urge upon the Finance Minister to help them out.

Now the Income Tax exemption limit is Rs. 35,000. It must be enhanced taking into consideration the price rise. People from the middle income group and moderately paid group like Teachers are not benefitted. The present limit of Rs. 35,000 works out to a mere three thousand rupees per month which is quite inadequate in the context of spiralling up of prices.

Ever after his assuming the responsibility in the present Cabinet, our Finance Minister has been trying to retrieve the money invested in sick industrial units. It still remains an unaccomplished task. The money that lie so is not a few lakhs of rupees but about one lakh crores of rupees. If we could retrieve the money, we need not go for availing of loans from elsewhere. Hence I earnestly appeal to the Finance Minister to find out viable means and measures to retrieve huge money that lie with these sick industrial units.

Various State Governments are allocated funds to the tune of about Rs. 200 crores and Rs. 300 crores or more

to implement various schemes under IRDP and JRY. But in Tamil Nadu, I find that Members of Parliament are never consulted or involved in any way in implementing these developmental activities. I have taken up this several times over in various Consultative committee meetings. But still we are not given representation in programme implementation and monitoring Committees. It is we, the Members of Parliament who pass this Financial Bill that regularise the allocation of funds to various State Governments. I want to impress upon you that we must be involved in supervising and monitoring these centrally sponsored schemes. We allocate adequate funds to State Governments whenever they face drought, famine conditions and other natural calamities and disasters like flood and cyclone. Not only in the form of money, but also in kind the assistance is rushed to States. But, I am not quite sure whether they are spent righteously.

AN HON'ABOVE MEMBER : You should raise this issue in Tamil Nadu.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Of course, I speak about Tamil Nadu. It is only because I cannot raise this in Tamil Nadu where our rights are curtailed I prefer to raise it here. The Member from the State of Kerala is asking me as to why I raise the issue here in this House of People. Of course, this is not the House of any State but this House represents the people of India. As a representative of the people of India I am raising it here.

The Government spends on Higher Education in colleges. As for primary education, we get assistance from institutions like World Bank to improve the infrastructure facilities and basic building require-

ments. Each district gets a loan assistance to the tune of about Rs. 4 or 5 crores. But the authorities in my State claim that they sanction and allot money. I still wonder how they are extended financial assistance. I also do not know as to how World Bank comes in the picture. There again we do not have effective monitoring mechanism.

Recently, I had been to several places in my constituency to find out feasible projects that are to be carried out by me with Rs. 1 crores, under the MP's Constituency Development Scheme which was approved by the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and above all this august House. On my visit, I found that colleges and primary schools are having buildings. They get grants from the State. But I found several high schools lacking in building facilities. Classes are conducted under thatched roofs. I request the Centre to evolve a viable strategy to give grants to High Schools also to construct school buildings like that of primary and Elementary Schools. Centre must discuss this with State Governments.

In Tamil Nadu, our Madam announces almost daily of Industrial Development at a cost of about twenty to thirty thousand crores of rupees. What happens to such funds that are claimed to have been obtained from the World Bank? Centre must look into these things.

I also request the Government and the Finance Minister to set up a Mint in Tamil Nadu that would provide some job opportunities and would obviate short supply of currencies and coins. This Mint may be located in Arakkonam or Pallipat in Chingleput district.

[Sh. R. Jeevarathinam]

You may also consider enhancing the pension that is being given to Ex-Servicemen and the families of martyrs.

I also request you to take stringent steps to curb price rise. Presently cement costs Rs. 135 a bag. The cement factory owners should not be allowed to raise the prices as and when they wish. Even if it is going to be the current price which is high we should not allow anymore the further escalation of cement price. If this upward trend is to continue without a check, then the construction of houses would be affected. Middle class people will be the worst hit. Hence I request the Government to curb this trend. We must encourage middle class people to go in for constructing their own houses extending loans to the tune of about Rs. 50,000 through Housing Finance Corporation.

There are many industries that need to be set up in Tamil Nadu. There are many Co-operative Spinning Mills and Sugal Mills in Tamil Nadu. You might have also read reports about their functioning. Most of them are running at a loss. You must impress upon the State Government to run them efficiently. Else you must deinvest them as you intend to go about in the case of sick industrial units.

Several areas in my constituency is drought-prone and drinking water scarcity is rampant. Only when the Krishna-Godavari Scheme is implemented we can get drinking water problem solved to some extent.

I hail from Palar area. The river Palar is to get water from Vedamangalam lake of Mysore. When water is released from Mysore it will flow through Palar via

Arakkonam. Vaniampadi, Ranipet and Chingleput before its confluence in Bay of Bengal. Now water is seldom found in Palar. We must do something about it. People could not carry on their occupation like agriculture. People are patiently watching. There could be a limit. They may resort to violent agitations if their basic needs are not fulfilled. I am afraid we may not be able to control people at a time when they lose patience.

Likewise you must take care to have an eye on the functioning of our Banking and Insurance sector. I have mentioned this in Consultative Committee meetings repeatedly. Insurance companies function as though they never care for people of this country. Members of Parliament are not given proper reply when we seek any official information. They are not invited to attend functions they arrange. They never care to give promptly and courteously the solicited information even if it is sought by people's representatives. They have more of fund flow. Handling of such huge funds should be effectively monitored. If need be, every insurance company should have an upper limit of the business they transact.

Recently this House passed Banking regulations Act. I also spoke during the discussion on the Bill. I extended my support then and I request the Finance Minister to implement it right earnestly as envisaged in the Act. Interest Rate should be restructured and lending rates should be streamlined and made uniform thereby putting an end to higher rate of interest that too in various slabs. Rs. 2 lakhs and above attracts 17% to 18%. If it is below Rs. 2 lakhs, the interest is 13% to 15%. You may make it uniform making it either 14% or 15%. Unless this is

attended to this may give rise to spiralling up of prices in various sectors and ultimately the essential commodities.

Regional Rural Banks and Several other Banks extend loan assistance to both industrial and agricultural activities. I do not find more money is extended to meet the requirements of agriculturists. Land Development Banks and Rural Development Banks extend loan to agriculturists. Other Banks extend more of loan to industrial sector rather than other sectors like Agriculture or construction industry. When loan is extended to industrial units enough care must be taken to avoid backlog. There are some units which have not paid even the interest due for five years and even more. Such defaulters should not get advances without clearing their earlier commitments. You should put a ceiling of 3 years and not more. Such defaulters should not get further loan. If need be you may legislate necessary law and implement it zealously. We must safeguard our economy.

If an entrepreneur is to start an industry, it must be ensured that he could mobilise and invest on his own 30% to 40% of the capital. You must consider prescribing this pre-condition. If we allow people without enough capital to float industrial units, then there would be more of credit squeeze. We have more of sick industrial units only because of this. Before extending loan the assets of the promoter should be evaluated and should be paid any advance in direct proportion to the assets.

There are frequent announcements of strikes by Bank Officers' and Employees' Associations. Such tendency should go in a service sector like Bank industry

once and for all. You must evolve right strategy to put an end to this menace. You must ensure a conducive working atmosphere in our Banks.

I would like to repeat again that ours is a hard freedom. We strived hard to liberate ourselves from the clutches of British Empire. The Britishers came to India not in a big way. They came in small groups here and there as traders. Their commercial interest later ended up in establishing their empire. We must not forget this. So you must put a ceiling to foreign investments in our industries. Their hold should be curtailed to remain between 40 to 60%. We must have control over their operations.

Likewise, if you allow foreign Banks to open up their divisions here, you must ensure that they do not affect our Banking industry. Their entry should not be at the cost of our Banks. Foreign banks lure our industries by way of extending liberal loan facilities. This should be taken note of seriously. Our economy is quite vast. Our Banking sector is also very big. The operations of foreign banks should not hamper our banking industry. We should not allow them to operate in their own way.

Industries which have taken huge loans from our nationalised Banks approach foreign banks also. There should be proper coordination to ensure that outstanding are not there, which will hamper our banks. Nationalised Banks if need be, should send a list of defaulters to foreign banks and ensure that they do not get double loans and ultimately make their industries doubly sick. We must impress upon the foreign banks that they must stand guarantee to the credits such industries have taken from our

[Sh. R. Jeevarathinam]

nationalised banks. In the interest of our industry and economy, I would like to bring this to the notice of the Finance Minister at this juncture.

I welcome the announcement made by Hon. Finance Minister that there will not be any disinvestment as far as nationalised banks are concerned. It is a great relief that they will not be privatized again. Bank nationalisation scheme was a great legacy left behind by our departed great leader Mrs. Indira Gandhi. You should ensure that the philosophy of great Mrs. Indira Gandhi is not hampered in any way. I recall those days when I was a member of AICC which had its session in Bangalore. Mr. Sanjiva Reddy was also there then. A resolution to nationalise leading Banks was passed in that session. To perpetuate Mrs. Gandhi's memory and late Jawaharlal's Memory we must not hand over our nationalised banks to private sector at any point of time whatever may be the reason. I welcome the assurance given by Hon. the Finance Minister in this regard. Congratulating him for this bold stand and various other bold steps to give a new thrust to our economy, I thank him again. Thanking you again for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Finance Bill, let me conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let one or two Members speak now so that let there not be any difficulty tomorrow so far as giving time to the hon. Members is concerned. Many hon. Members do not get sufficient time to speak in such debates. So, it is better, let us sit for half-an-hour or so and give everybody sufficient time to put forth their points. Is it the desire of the House to sit for half-an-hour more?

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Dy. Speaker Sir, you have already raised the time by half-an-hour. The issue of quorum has been raised two times. Again the same things will be reiterated.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): All the Members can not participate in half-an-hour and again the issue of quorum will be raised.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): No. We will continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So far as the question of Quorum is concerned, there is no problem. Many hon. Members are present here.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: I do not agree to this.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I also do not agree.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are asked to speak tomorrow and the Chair asks you to conclude your speech within five minutes time, will it be possible for you to put forth all your points? There are hon. Members who have very feeble voice, they are sometimes ignored. So, this is the problem which the Chair is facing. I am just bringing this matter to your notice. It is for you to decide.

All right. Let Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee be on his legs and let him continue tomorrow.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : We discuss the Finance Bill immediately after the Demands for Grants are passed. Then the House is pleased to sanction a certain amount of expenditure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can continue your speech tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, 5th May, 1994, at 11 a.m.

18.35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock
on Thursday, May 5, 1994/ Vaisakha
15, 1916 (Saka)*