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THIRD SESSION
ELEVENTH LOK SABHA

Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

Wednesday, December 4, 1996/Agrahayana 13, 1918(Saka)

<u>Col/Line.</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
123/13	SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA	SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA T.
154/5	SHRI A.C. JOSE	SHRI A.C.JOS
173/10	SHRI TARI ANWAR	SHRI TARIQ ANWAR

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 4, 1996/Agrahayana 13.
1918 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION
FROM ARMENIA

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Babken Ararktsian, Chairman of the National Assembly of Armenia and Ms. Karine Avagian and other Members of the Armenian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other hon. Members of the delegation are:

1. Hon. Ter-Husik Lazarian
2. Hon. Amalia Petrossian
3. Hon. Khoren Sarkissian
4. Hon. Gevorg Devtian
5. Hon. Ashot Sarkissian
6. Hon. Artashes Tumanian.

The delegation arrived Delhi today early morning. They are now seated in the special box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, the Parliament and the friendly people of Armenia.

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Subsidised Motor Pumpsets

- +
- *181. SHRI AJMEERA CHANDULAL :
SHRI S. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether several irregularities have been reported in the distribution of subsidised motor pumpsets to the SCs and STs during 1995-96;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the norms followed by the District Rural Development Authorities to identify beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) :

(a) No such report of irregularities in the distribution of subsidised motor pumpsets to the SCs and STs under IRDP during 1995-96 has been received by this Ministry.

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

(d) The District Rural Development Agencies have prepared a consolidated list of the below poverty line families (below Rs.11,000/-p.a. as per 1991-92 prices) based on the household survey for the plan period as per prescribed procedure. In order to make the procedure of identification and selection of beneficiaries more objective and transparent, the Ministry has issued instructions to all state Governments/UTs that the beneficiaries should be selected from out of this list in Gram Sabha meetings in the presence of block authorities, bank officials and representatives of the people.

SHRI AJMEERA CHANDULAL* : Hon. Speaker, Sir, 2176 motor pumpsets have been purchased for distribution among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries in Nizamabad and other districts. But these pumpsets were distributed to persons other than SCs and STs under benami transactions. The SCs and STs were thus deprived of the benefit. Nowhere, even in DRDA, were they chosen for any benefit though they happened to be the intended beneficiaries. Many such irregularities have taken place everywhere. Hence I would like to know whether the Government would inquire into these irregularities to identify and punish the persons who are responsible for it.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Ministry has not received any such complaint so far. Previously, the same question was admitted in the Rajya Sabha. For that, we got some information from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. In that letter, they had categorically mentioned that there was no misappropriation in Nizamabad or in the entire state of Andhra Pradesh. That is the information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

There is a big monitoring system to purchase these pump sets and other things. There is a Purchasing Committee in each and every district. We are releasing the amount of subsidy to the banks, SC Corporations and BC Corporations and in turn, they are purchasing the units and other things. At the block level, there is a Monitoring Committee; at district level, there is the District Level Monitoring Committee and at the State level also, there are Monitoring Committees. Hon.

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies and local representatives are all members of the DRDA Government bodies also. They can raise any point and get temperament there. If you have any particular point or complaint, you may give a representation and I will send it to the State Government for inquiry.

SHRI AJMEERA CHANDULAL* : Sir, I want an inquiry to be conducted into these irregularities so that the persons who are responsible for these irregularities can be identified and punished. Sir, programmes like IRDP are intended for the benefit and upliftment of poor and hapless Scheduled Castes and Tribes. They are the real intended beneficiaries at yet, these very people are being deprived of all the benefits with the connivance of bank officials and other responsible authorities. Hence, I urge upon the Government to institute an inquiry into these irregularities and take action against the erring officials, so that they are not repeated in future. So, I would like to know whether the Government would inquire into these irregularities and punish the guilty.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Sir, if he writes to me, I will inquire into it.

DR. M. JAGANNATH : There was a news item on 23.9.96 that the DRDA officials, the bank officials and the NGOs should constitute a committee and select them. But as per his statement on this item, these people were not taken into confidence and only the MD, with the pressure of the local politicians, has prepared the list and some certificates are bogus. Only when an inquiry is conducted, will these things come out. Just by saying that he has not received any complaint will not help. So, I request the hon. Minister to institute an inquiry into the matter.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : I will certainly inquire into this matter and I will send the representations to the State Government for inquiry.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far I know, complaints were made to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh about irregularity in the allotment of pump sets and subsidy. The hon. Minister said that no complaint was made. Will the hon. Minister please state the achievements made in the year 1995-96 against the financial and physical targets set for providing pumpsets and whether the full amount of the subsidy was given. He may also state whether an enquiry into the complaints made in Indore, Ujjain and Ratlam districts would be done.

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, This question relates to irregularities in Andhra Pradesh. As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, we are giving total subsidy to the districts under IRDP. The

entire subsidy includes minor irrigation also. We do not have separate accounts for pump sets and other things. We are supplying these pump sets under the head of minor irrigation and whichever bank is financing for these pump sets, we are giving subsidy to that financing bank. We have given subsidy to SC corporation as they are motor suppliers. Like that, we are monitoring the DRDA.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Subsidy is not being given and the target has not been achieved. There are irregularities and complaints are being made in this regard. This is what I have asked and this is the subject of dispute. Complaints have been in districts of Ratlam, Shajapur and Ratlam ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to the answer fully.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : This question related to the irregularities in purchasing pump sets in Andhra Pradesh in the year 1995-96. If there is any irregularity in your district or State, you may give a representation and I will look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, state-wise details have been called for. The hon. Minister should have information as to what was the achievement and what amount has been given as subsidy. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we seek your protection. My question is to the point but a to the point reply has not come.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know whether it relates to only Andhra Pradesh or not. It is for all the States.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister can collect the information and give it to you. The question relates to all the States.

[Translation]

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has tried to twist the reply of the question and said that the question was about Andhra Pradesh and not of Madhya Pradesh. This paper contains state-wise information. The hon. Minister should go through it, understand it and then try to give the reply. When one does not comprehend the question, how can he give a reply.

The Government should name even one organisation where irregularities have been detected. Eighty per cent pumpsets are not at all purchased. All manipulation is done in paper all the country over. It is not the question of any particular state. All the Central

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

Schemes are abandoned midway. The benefits do not reach the real persons. Let him cite one case where irregularities were detected and causes ascertained.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question.

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : This is the question. Let him say if a single case has ever been detected.

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Speaker Sir, at our level, no target is fixed for pump sets.

We are giving subsidy to the State Governments in lump sum. In turn, they distribute the amount on the basis of poverty in a particular district.

We are not maintaining the details about subsidy given for pumpsets... (Interruptions)

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' (Jalesar) : This is not the answer.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : In each State, there are governing bodies at the State level, district level and block level, respectively. Under the District Rural Development Agency programme, a governing body at the district level consists of all MPs, MLAs and local representatives. They prepare the plan and have details about how many pumpsets can be allotted. Based on that, we can have a review in the DRDA meetings... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have to answer it.

Drinking Water in Western Rajasthan

*182. COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been carried out and villages and habitations identified to provide safe drinking water within 1.6 K.M. in desert of Western Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the schemes/proposals formulated/ approved and amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) : (a) Yes, Sir. As a part of an all India exercise, the Government of Rajasthan had conducted a survey in 1993 to identify habitations for providing safe drinking water. The State Government is conducting yet another survey to include left over habitations. This survey is expected to be completed by 31.12.1996.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

According to the survey conducted during 1991-93 and validated in 1994, there were 16,988 No covered (NC), 18,942 Partially covered (PC) and 45,843 Fully

Covered (FC) habitations. Out of total of 30846 habitations in Western Rajasthan as on 30th September, 1996, 23438 habitations have been covered with safe drinking water facilities. an amount of Rs.5392 crore has been allocated to cover 2460 habitations in Western Rajasthan with safe drinking water facilities during 1996-97. It has been decided that all the NC/PC (0-10 lpcd) category habitations in the entire country including Rajasthan should be covered by 1997-98. The State Government of Rajasthan has been requested to prepare an action plan to cover all the NC and PC (1-10 lpcd) by 31.12.96.

COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has replied to the question and laid a statement on the Table of the House which is very wishy - washy. It does not deal with the requirement and the ground realities. Therefore, I request that he should correct the reply.

Now, I come to the problem of water supply in the desert area. My constituency consists of 70,000 sq. km. in area. It is not only the biggest constituency in India but also in the world. as on today, the people there are fetching water from a distance of more than 20 km. whereas the norm is 1.6 km.

The sources of underground water are also very limited. There is no surplus water. For most of the time, drought is there. Even this year, there is drought in this area. Most of the schemes that have been executed in the last 15-20 years have become defunct.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask the question. Your two minutes are getting over.

COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : As far as allocation of funds is concerned, there is no problem. But these are not being spent by them. So, what are steps being taken by your Ministry to ensure that the water sources are available within a distance of 1.6 km. from Villages and habitations by 1997 as per the Action Plan chalked out in the Conference of Chief Minister held on 4th and 5th July, 1996?

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Sir, in the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 4th July, the decision arrived at was to provide potable drinking water to all NC villages and partially covered villages up to 1-10 litres. You submit the action plan and everything. Based on that, we will release the funds.

The first priority out of the seven basic minimum priorities of our United Front Government is to provide drinking water throughout the country to all NC villages. Based on that, this year, under ARWSP for Rajasthan, we have allotted Rs.103 crore. The State of Rajasthan has also pooled Rs.144 crore under the MNP. When both the amounts are put together, Rs.250 crore will be available for Rajasthan during this year to cover all the NC villages.

Sir, the Central Government has released Rs. 1.3 crore. Out of Rs.250 crore, they have spent Rs.100

crore so far. The remaining Rs.150 crore would be spent by them within the next five months. They are also preparing an Action Plan. One more survey has been conducted by the State Government. The remaining uncovered villages would be included in the Action Plan which is under preparation. We would release funds based on that Action Plan.

COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Sir, as I mentioned before, there is no dearth of funds. I met the Principal Chief Secretary of the State and he told me that they did not want money but they only did not have the infrastructure like engineers, staff and other allied facilities of implementation of the programmes. So, what is happening on the ground is that they are not able to execute and implement the programmes.

Sir, the Centre is giving money and after that they are just keeping quiet and now they are asking for the Action Plan. That is not the answer to my question. They are giving the money for this and it is also the top priority of the Prime Minister. But it is not being implemented. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taking by the Centre to ensure proper monitoring of the programme so that it could be implemented.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Why do you not ask the hon. Minister to visit your constituency?

COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Sir, fortunately I am a Member of the Consultative Committee attached to this Ministry. In the committee meetings also I have requested him to visit my constituency and he said that he would visit my constituency. Again I am requesting him to kindly visit my constituency.

Sir, I would like to know one thing more which is connected to this question.

MR. SPEAKER : How many connections do you want!

COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Sir, there was a proposal for construction of a canal, namely, the Indira Gandhi Canal at Barmer at a cost of Rs.590 crore. I would like to know as to what is the position of that scheme now.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, you have made your point.

COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Sir, a proposal for providing heavy duty rigs and equipment for exploration of more tube wells was sent by the State Government to the Central Government in the months of March. I do not know as to what has been done about that project.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Sir, drinking water is a State subject - planning, execution, operation, maintenance and everything is to be looked after by the State Government. Providing of drinking water being a priority subject, the Central Government has provided

funds to the State Governments in order to accelerate the completion of the programme.

Sir, in the period between 1991-93, a survey regarding the requirement of drinking water was conducted.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, his question is very simple. You are giving money, money is available with the State Government but the work is not being done. Are you going to monitor the programmes or not? You say 'yes' or 'no'.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Yes, Sir. We would do that.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, it is enough.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Sir, the State Government is responsible for everything. It is under the control of the State Government. We sent the Area Officers for monitoring the projects. All the employees and other staff are under the control of the State Government.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Government aware that villages in Rajasthan experience drinking water crisis. Drought occurs. The water level has gone down as a result of which handpumps, tubewells and other such sources created under various schemes have dried up. I seek your protection. As the hon. Minister has admitted in the reply that according to a survey conducted in 1994, the Government has identified 16,988 no-covered 18,942 partially covered and 45,843 fully covered habitations and survey is being conducted to prepare the action plan once again. Advertisements have been given in the newspapers published from Rajasthan in this regard. In my Constituency, Ajmer district, fluoride is present in water is as many as 100 villages. A Scheme to this effect has been submitted to the Central Government so as to resolve the drinking water crisis. I would like to know the endeavours so far made by the Government to solve the drinking water crisis in those villages. Besides, there are small villages and hamlets in Rajasthan. Though the Government has arranged water for the large revenue villages, by what time it would prepare a time bound programme and solve the drinking water crisis of small villages and places with smaller population size.

[English]

KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the United Front Government took a decision to provide drinking water to all by 2000 AD. We have asked the State Governments to give us their action plan so as to complete all uncovered and partially covered villages under this scheme by 1997-98. Further, this year we have released Rs.103 crore under ARWSP. In addition to the normal grant, this year we have released additional Rs.80 crore under Basic Minimum Services

to the State of Rajasthan. Out of this amount also they can spend some money to provide drinking water. So far, Rs.150 crore is available with the State of Rajasthan and in addition we have released Rs.80 crore.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bisalpur scheme of my Constituency has been submitted to the Central Government. There are 100 such villages in my area where fluoride is present in water. People become hunch-backed by consuming that water. The above scheme is lying pending with the Central Ministry since long. No action is being taken on that. Will the hon. Minister please state about the present status of the above scheme.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot enter into a debate here.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : On the requests made by the State Government, we are releasing the money. The State Government is the monitoring agency. The Chief Engineers and all other employees are under the control of the State Government. So, for its proper implementation they should go to the State Government and if there is anything which the Centre can do, they should ask us. We are releasing the money in time. Since the State of Rajasthan is facing a crisis, we have even released the second instalment in advance.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, the question relates to providing safe and potable water. There are various schemes with the Central Government with regard to this. If there is excess of fluoride or excess of other poisonous or disease causing substances in the water, there is a separate scheme which looks into it and the question relates to that.

MR. SPEAKER : The point is, the Member have agreed that money is available. Though you have provided the money, the work is not being done properly. Your stand is, it is a State subject and, therefore, the State Government should look into it. I agree with you. But the question is, if the responsibility of the Central Government is only to release money and nothing more, then what for this Department is required. The Planning Commission can give the money directly.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please, I am trying to help you.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members are aware that in the Chief Minister's Conference of 4th July, all the Chief Ministers requested the Centre to release the money directly to the States and said that they would monitor everything. They have asked us to release the money and they would do the monitoring as they have all the machinery with them. This was the demand of the Chief Ministers of different States...(Interruptions) The United front

Government gives respect to all the States. Whatever money the Centre is releasing, they should spend it properly.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has shifted the responsibility on the States, but the question relates to him and his Ministry. The State Government has since forwarded its scheme, but what the Ministry is doing on that.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Rawat ji, I have given you sufficient time. Do not disturb like this.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, reply to my question has not come.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : PAC is seized of this problem. So, the matter may be referred to PAC.

Oil Reserves

*183. SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH
GAEKWAD :

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present estimated quantity of oil reserves available in the country;

(b) whether any fresh survey or study has been made in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken to explore and exploit these oil reserves; and

(e) the places where oil exploration projects have been executed during the last three years and the present status of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The estimated recoverable reserves of oil and condensate as on 31.3.96 are 745.65 MMT.

(b) and (c). Estimation of oil reserves are carried out on a yearly basis.

(d) The steps taken to explore and exploit oil reserves are -

(i) Intensive exploration in known oil/gas producing areas.

- (ii) Extensive and intensive exploration including deep water exploration and exploration in frontier areas.
- (iii) 3D seismic survey for better understanding of the oil fields.
- (iv) Developing the necessary infrastructure to facilitate optimum exploitation of reserves.
- (v) Judicious reservoir management.
- (vi) Adoption of specialised technologies such as ERD, horizontal and drain hole drilling.
- (vii) Implementation of new schemes of oil/gas development.
- (viii) Encouraging the participation of private/joint venture in the oil exploration and development.
- (ix) Hiring of services of international experts wherever considered necessary.

(e) During the last three years, ONGC and OIL, the two national oil companies have carried out exploration work in the onland and/or offshore part of the basins of Cambay, Kutch-Saurashtra, Kerala-Konkan, Krishana-Godavari, Cauvery, Upper Assam, Assam-Arakan Fold Belt (Tripura, Cachar, Nagahills), Ganga Valley (Bihar and western U.P.), Bengal, Rajasthan and in the State of Madhya Pradesh. These efforts have resulted in oil and gas discoveries at 37 places. The Status in terms of exploratory work carried out during the last three years by ONGC and OIL is given in the *Annexure*.

ANNEXURE

Status of Exploratory Work Carried out by ONGC and Oil India Limited during the last Three Years.

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Seismic Survey			
2D Seismic Survey (Onshore) (Inequivalent of SLK)	36917.20	37105.4	37244.2
2D Seismic Survey (Offshore) (LK)	25028	17152	19007
3D Seismic Survey (Onshore) (SSK/Sq. Kms.)	1119.7	1153.21	1106.91
3D Seismic Survey (Offshore) (LK/Sq. Kms.)	7482	22902	14725
Exploratory Drilling			
(000 MTS.)			
Onshore	373.856	427.548	428.868
Offshore	432.03	516.86	48.842

SHRI SATYAJIT SINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD : In part (e) of the reply, it has been stated that during the last three years ONGC and Oil India Limited has carried out exploration work in the Kutch-Saurashtra basin and other regions. I would like to know whether any contract

was awarded to ESSAR Company for Mahanadi-Saurashtra area which has resulted in a loss of Rs.70 crore to the company; if so, why was this contract fashioned in such a manner and what measures does the Government propose to take to check recurrence of such losses.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Sir, the Kutch-Saurashtra basin has been explored over the last three years. As a result of the exploration work done by the ONGC and Oil India in the last three years in various parts of the country oil and gas has been discovered and at 37 places in and various sources of offshore onshore basins of the Krishna, Godavari, the Cauvery, Bombay, Cambay, Assam... (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not an answer to my question.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : If you want a general reply, the results are awaited as far as the Kutch-Saurashtra basin is concerned.

SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer. It has been observed that under the pretext of bringing in better and modern methods of exploration of oil fields, contracts are awarded to private companies, it is just the modern technology for which they are doing so because the areas are identified by the Ministry of petroleum. It is the private sector that has identified the multinationals. The multinationals just get the modern infrastructure. When the oil fields are identified, when the areas are designated, when the private participation is also identified, what they just want is just the modern infrastructure for exploring these areas. In this, why are the Government's own babies like ONGC, IOC, BPCL not awarded this contract of private participation?

My question was, "Has any loss been initiated by private participation by Essar, if so, why was this contract fashioned in such a manner; and what are the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such losses?"

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the data is being processed. As soon as the processed data is available to us, we will be in a position to reply to this.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Sir, for a long time exploration work in the river basin of Mahanadi near Paradip has been going on but there has been no progress and production is yet to start. Besides the river basin of Mahanadi there are other places where oil reserves are available. I would like to know from the Government whether they have decided to conduct similar surveys in other parts of Orissa, if so, what are the steps taken by the Government so far in this regard?

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can only speak on the basis of the data available. We are examining data. There is involvement of risk capital and because of that we will go step by step only. The Government is taking into consideration all the data

that is available. Only after completion of collection of the data, will we process it and then we will take final decision.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the reply of the hon. Minister, I do not find any information regarding the State of Tamil Nadu. May I request the hon. Minister whether any oil exploration work has been carried out in Tamil Nadu in the recent years, and if so, what are the details?

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Sir, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have drilled 240 exploratory wells. Thirty-one development wells have been drilled. Out of that, oil wells are 62 and gas wells are 23. The cumulative production as on 1st April, 1996 is 2.38 MMT of oil and 426.99 MMSCM of gas.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question was asked for two or three times in the Tenth Lok Sabha and during the last session. As has been said by my hon. friend Shri Gaekwad, South Gujarat, North Gujarat and Sourashtra have been identified as oil reserves. Private as well as government agencies were engaged for the exploration of these deposits, negotiations were held for twice or thrice for this purpose. I have been hearing this reply repeatedly that negotiations are being held. Through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the present position of exploration of oil from the oil reserves of Gujarat and tender called for the same. I would also like to know the time by which oil will be extracted from those reserves. This is my specific question.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU : The exploration activities involve a high risk factor. After processing step by step all data... (Interruptions) My dear friend, it involves a lot of risk factors... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Reply to my question has not come... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No use.

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I have to inform the House and the Government of a serious development with Shir Creek. The Shir Creek, near the Kutch is in Indian territory and potentially, very rich for oil and gas explorations. Recently, Pakistan has issued a notification claiming that it belongs to theirs and therefore they are embarking on a design which they did in 1965 over Chadbet, where the international dispute was there. Is the Government aware that Pakistan had issued a notification claiming this Shir Creek to be their territory, which is potentially very rich for oil exploration? Has the Government taken any step

to countermand the Pakistan designs to forestall these diabolical manoeuvres? This is reported in the Gujarat ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask the question.

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : My submission is about two things. One is about the oil exploration, which is his subject and the other one is about the national interest, which is adversely claimed by Pakistan as the Indian territory. On this ground, what is the approach of the Government? Is the Government aware of this fact or not?

SHRI T.R. BAALU : The Director General of Hydrocarbons has recently carried out an aeromagnetic survey in Rann-of-Kutch, after the results of the survey are examined, the potential of the area will be known. Then, we would be able to answer... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Please allow me. The hon. Speaker has allowed me to speak.

The hon. Minister in a Statement has given a list of places where on-land and off-shore explorations are being carried out by the ONGC and the IOL in the last three years. Among those places, there is a mention of Bengal, I believe, it is West Bengal, may I know whether it is a fact that despite oil being found in two wells, Bodra and Itchapur, the ONGC is withdrawing its further action's in West Bengal and has not taken seismic survey which was recommended by many experts?

SHRI T.R. BAALU : As far as West Bengal is concerned, we have made on-land surveys. We have made geological survey of 8806 sq. km. out of which we have made seismic survey, 2D seismic survey of about 8410 GLK (singlefold) ground and 6033 ground line km 6/12 fold and 18,586 standard line km. seismic survey.

As far as contractual survey is concerned we have already surveyed 4758 kilometres of ground-line KPL and 77 ILK link. Regarding 3-D survey, we have already conducted a survey for 185 SSK. Through contract, we have already conducted a survey for 67 square kilometres. In the on-land survey the number of structures hydrocarbon bearing were nil. About offshore, I would like to say that we have already drilled 36 wells. In the last forty years, we have conducted many drillings and surveys and drilling of wells at a cost of more than Rs 600 crore in West Bengal alone... (Interruptions) Actually, there is no commercial hydrocarbon available.

Clearance to Power Projects

*184. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals from the Government

of Karnataka for setting up of power projects in public sector and private sector, separately, cleared by the Union Government so far:

- (b) the expenditure incurred on each project;
- (c) the number of such proposals pending for clearance in each sector; and
- (d) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Public Sector power projects in Karnataka which have received techno-economic clearance from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and are on-going, together with the Expenditure incurred on each project, are as follows:

	Capacity (MW)	Expenditure incurred upto Sept., 96 (Rs. Crores)
1. Kalinadi St. II H.E.P.	270	391.17
2. Dandili H.E.P.	60	1.95
3. Sharavathy Tail Race H.E.P.	240	107.39
4. Brindavan H.E.P.	12	4.64
5. Bhadra H.E.P.	6	2.57
6. Gangavali H.E.P.	210	6.70
7. Raichur TPS (Unit 5&6)	420	7.25

In addition, Sarapadi H.E.P. (90 MW) has also received techno-economic clearance of Central Electricity Authority. This project is awaiting investment sanction. Two private sector power projects namely, Toranagaullu TPS (260 MW) of M/s Jindal Tractebel Power Corporation Ltd. and Mangalore TPS (1000 MW) of M/s. Mangalore Power Company, have also received techno-economic clearance of the Central Electricity Authority. These projects are yet to achieve financial closure.

(c) and (d). Proposal for Yelahanka DGPP Extension (46.8 MW) is under examination in the Central Electricity Authority which could be taken up for techno-economic clearance on Karnataka Electricity Board tying up necessary inputs and clearances.

SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when will the power projects cleared for Karnataka become operational? What is the total power requirement of the State of Karnataka? What is the power being generated

now? And what will be the capacity increase after these projects become operational?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : I have already laid a statement on the Table of the House regarding the total number of projects. During the Eighth Plan period, the requirement is 24,168 MW and the availability is 20,220 MW. The shortage is 3961 MW, that is, 16.4 per cent. Out of this, 390 MW will be commissioned; 78 MW are dropped due to constraint of funds but being attended to through private sector route in the Districts of Kolar, Bidar and Jamakandi; and the balance quantity is under execution. The total planned capacity is for 1436 MW out of which 296 MW is commissioned so far.

SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal before the Government to privatise power transmission, and if so, when that proposal is going to be implemented. Has the sanctioning authority been decentralised, if so, what are the powers that have been given to the states in the field of power generation and transmission?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : There is a proposal before the Government for privatisation of the transmission sector. The existing Acts of 1910 and 1948 do not permit privatisation of transmission sector. We have already sent a proposal to the Ministry of Law. They are examining it.

Recently, the hon. Prime Minister had taken many initiatives by delegating more powers to the State. In his announcement of 16th October, he had mentioned delegation of sanctioning powers to the State Governments in case of projects worth Rs.1,000 crore. So the sanctioning powers for 50 MW projects will be given to the State Governments. We are preparing an Action Plan in this regard. In the Conference of Chief Ministers on Power which was held yesterday, we have circulated the Draft Action plan on power. The hon. Chief Ministers have also given some suggestions. After incorporating their suggestions, we will prepare the final Action Plan.

Prime Minister's integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme

*185. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme aims at eradication of poverty by providing self-employment, shelter upgradation and skill upgradation training in the cities having population between 50000 and 100,000 as per 1991 census;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Maharashtra has approached the Union Government with the request to include certain cities, which fulfil the population criteria, in the Programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) The Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP), besides other objectives, aims at eradication of poverty by providing self-employment, shelter upgradation and skill upgradation training in Urban Agglomerations (U.A.) having a population between 50,000 and 1,00,000 as per 1991 Census.

(b) to (d). The Government had received proposals for inclusion of Kulgaon-Badlapur, Navghar, Manikpur and Kamptee towns in Maharashtra under PMI UPEP. While Navghar and Manikpur forming part of the Vasai U.A. with population between 60,000 and 1,00,000 as per 1991 census, are already included under the Programme. The State Government been informed accordingly.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I got my reply with great difficulty. Before putting my supplementary, I would request that the reply should be displayed in the notice board. The Government of Maharashtra has written to the Central Government to extend assistance to towns having a population 50,000 to 1,00,000. I agree to their views, but population strength is not correct as has been replied by the hon. Minister. How the Government is going to solve this problem. Yesterday, itself I made an enquiry in the department, but I did not get any reply. I demand that Kamtee, Kulgaon and Badlapur should be included in this programme.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any question? I do not find any question.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will it be done or not. I demand that these villages should be included in the programme....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The reply was received with great difficulty. Please put easy question.

[English]

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : Sir, the position is that there is a consistent demand even from the Ministry of Urban Development to include these Kamptee and Kulgaon-Badlapur towns here.

As far as PMP UPEP norms are concerned, it is the Urban Agglomeration that has been taken into consideration and not the city or the municipalities, at the time of formulation of these guidelines. There is a

slight difference where a particular town has got a population limit within that range as far as the Urban Agglomeration is concerned. As it has been defined and conveyed by the concerned States, this Urban Agglomeration population is not falling within that range where the difficulty arises.

The hon. Minister for Urban Development for Maharashtra has also been time and again writing to me and there was also a letter from an hon. MLA of that region, i.e. Kamptee. But the only difficulty that comes in the way is that since this is not falling under that particular category of 50,000 to one lakh we are unable to take it. Actually, for beyond one lakh range, another ID programme is there and these towns can be taken up under that.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : The Government of Maharashtra has written letters. I would like to know whether the Government of Maharashtra would be authorised to undertake the programme. If there will be any objection, the Centre can called for plantation from the State Government. I want to know whether the Government of Maharashtra and other States would be authorised to undertake these programmes.

[English]

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : The programmes are being taken up, formulated and implemented only by the State Government. On the other day, just four days back, on the 30th of November, I had been to Mumbai to review all these programmes that are being implemented under these various items by the Maharashtra Government. We have reviewed them.

As far as this particular programme, that is the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication programme is concerned, there is a little bit of slackness on the part of the Maharashtra Government. In fact, they did not even release the matching grant. I had even brought this to the notice of the hon. Chief Minister also but they had not yet released the matching grant. I made a request to them personally to release the matching grant so that all these programmes can be implemented. There is no difficulty in implementing all these programmes. As far as the implementation is concerned, it is only the State Government which is at liberty to implement these programmes. I had also made a request to the hon. Minister for Urban Development to write to me if there is any further difficulty in any particular case.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Navdhar-Manikpur comes under my constituency. Vasai is only Taluka which has 4 municipalities. There is no other instance in the country in which a taluka has 4 municipalities that too outside Bombay. People from other parts of the country come to Bombay and start

living there. Will the Government provide assistance to implement all the schemes in Vasai Taluka?

[English]

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : Sir, as I have already mentioned, it is under Urban Agglomeration. Let the State Government take up this issue. Let it delink these towns from Urban Agglomeration. If the State Government writes to me after delinking these towns from Urban Agglomeration, our Ministry will certainly examine it.

The hon. Members will appreciate that even the definition of 'Urban Agglomeration' is also being done by the State Government and they are communicating it to me. So, they can as well delink some of these towns from Urban Agglomeration and come up. I will certainly examine it and do the needful.

MR. SPEAKER : I think so.

Power Tariff for Agriculture Sector

*186. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to phase out power subsidies and have issued guidelines to State Governments to impose basic minimum tariff for the farm sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have opposed the phasing out of the power subsidies; and

(d) if so, the further steps Government propose to take to ensure farm sector is not affected adversely on power subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (d). A Statment is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The tarriff for sale of electricity to the different categories of consumers, including the agricultural sector, and the extent of subsidy to be provided is fixed by the SEBs with the approval of the concerned State Governments. In the Power Ministers' Conference held in January, 1993 a unanimous decision was taken to fix the minimum agricultural tariff at 50 paise/kwh throughout the country. This decision was to be implemented by the individual State Governments/ SEBs.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. In the recent Chief Ministers' Conference held on 16.10.1996, a number of states expressed the need for setting up a National/State Electricity Regulatory Commission to rationalise power tariff, including agricultural tariff.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had the opportunity to hear Prime Minister's speeches on as many as 50 occasions since the day he took oath of the office of the Prime Minister. On each and every occasion he claimed to be farmer's son and was prepared to do anything in the farmer's interest. When the question of providing power at subsidised rates comes, he says that subsidy is to be given by the power houses. I want to know as to what assistance will be provided by the Central Government in this regard. It is very essential that the Central Government should supply power to farmers at cheap rates, because the farmers cannot do anything without water. I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister as to what will be the role of the Central Government to provide power at cheap rates. Merely delivering sermons will not serve any purpose. It is being said that power is being supplied at Rs.0.50 per unit. I want to know the name of the State which is supplying power at this rate. I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister about the policy of the Government on subsidy. What the Central Government is doing to supply power to farmers at cheap rates.

MR. SPEAKER : You have asked the same question 4 times.

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : As per the Electricity Supply Act, 1948, the electiricty tariff and the extent of subsidy are decided by the State Electricity Board with the approval of the State Government concerned only. The Central Government has no role in fixing the retail sale of electricity applicable to any category of consumers including consumers from agriculture and domestic sectors. Since the question raised is about the issue of minimum tariff and the power sector, we applied that in the power Ministers' meeting. A similar type of meeting, a Conference was held in the year 1993. At that time, all the Chief Ministers of Power Minister arrived at a consensus to fix the tariff to at least 50 paise. That is the consensus arrived at in the Conference held in the year 1993 only. Now the Central Government has no role in fixing the tariff of the State Electricity Boards.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : That means the farmers have been left at the mercy of God ... (Interruptions) The entire country heard the stand of Government on subsidy that it cannot do any thing in this regard. I would like to submit that while fixing the price of petrol, diesel and gas, transportation charges from the place of their availability are taken into accent but in the case of electricity transmission charges are not included while fixing its price. The rates are equal both at the site of generation and at the place of consumption at a distant place. How for it is justified. Electricity is generated in Vidarbha and supplied to other parts of the country but there is no difference in rates

at Vidarbha and other places. The rate is same in Vidarbha, Mumbai, Delhi and all over the country. Electricity is available at cheap rates at the place of generation. Transmission of electricity involves losses thereby increasing the capital cost. Could the Central Government take a decision to provide electricity at cheaper rates at the place of its generation?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think it is relevant.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : This is very, very relevant. You please read the answer under parts (b) and (d).

MR. SPEAKER : All right, I concede.

DR. S. VENUGOPALA CHARI : Sir, as you know, electricity is a concurrent Subject of both the State and the Centre. No doubt, the hon. Prime Minister is claiming himself as a son of an agriculturist. That is why, we have initiated steps to give almost all the incentive to the agriculture sector. The average cost of supply of electricity is rupee one to two and for agriculture, we have realised only 19 paise.

About the revenue charged on electricity and rationalisation of tariff structure, yesterday also, the hon. Prime Minister convened a meeting of all the Chief Ministers. Further, all the hon. Chief Ministers of BJP also participated. They agreed in totality to a draft common minimum national action plan. We are setting up a State Regulatory Commission, one at the Central level and another at the State level. We are soon coming with a National Electricity Policy. Regarding the State Electricity Regulatory Commission, the two part tariff structure and the single part tariff structure, yesterday we had a meeting for about two to three-and-half-hours. In that meeting, all the Chief Minister have accepted this action plan. They also suggested a guideline. With that guideline, we will finalise the draft action plan.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Sir, I need your protection.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it the reply to my question. My questions is very simple. When petrol is transported from the productions site to distribution site, the transportation charges are taken into account while fixing price. But this is not the case with electricity. Will the Government not take this point into account while fixing price. But this is not the case with electricity. Will the Government not take this point into consideration? The hon. Minister is not giving the reply as to what is the policy of the Government in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Right from the beginning, I had expressed my doubt about the relevancy of your Question. The Question is about subsidy to the

agricultural sector. You are talking about power tariff. How can the Minister answer?

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : You Please read the reply.

MR. SPEAKER : No, he cannot answer on power tariff.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Sir, I need your protection. please read the reply 'the Commission to rationalise the power tariff'. This is about rationalisation of power tariff.

MR. SPEAKER : Okey.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : No, Sir. We are giving extra power to those plants which are located in one state. We are giving extra power to those plants which are located in one State. We are giving the 15 per cent unutilised quota, to the remaining States and the rate is the same. There is no question of difference in the rate ... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I am very grateful to you that you have allowed me to speak. Instead of giving extra power to the power sector, they are misusing their power. This Government said that this is their commitment and they will protect the agricultural sector. But do you know that in West Bengal, the Sate Electricity has increased the power tariff by 15 per cent to all the sectors including the agriculture sector? So, what subsidy do you propose to give to the agriculture sector?

Sir, I want your protection about a particular matter. This is also related to every M.P. If we ask electrification for a particular area, the State Electricity Board is guiding us and writing to us that we should finance this from the money under the M.P. Local Area Development Fund. If we spend money for this purpose, from this Fund, then Rs. one crore will not be enough even for a particular village.

I would like to know whether they can guide us like this or not. The State Electricity Board is behaving like a big boss. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the supports this view of the State Electricity Board or not.

Secondly, what happened to the subsidy to the agriculture sector? Please give a categorical reply to the House... (Interruptions) •

[Translation]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Mamtaji's ire is against West Bangal and not me.

MR. SPEAKER : Please try to appreciate some humour at least.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Sir, as per the present procedure, supply of electricity is not looked after by the Central Government. It is the duty of the State Electricity Boards to fix the tariffs for agriculture, commercial and industrial sectors. It is a concurrent

subject with 50 per cent responsibility with the State Government and 50 per cent with the Central Government. The Central Government will not look into the tariff structure... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BENERJEE : Sir, who will finance it? The State Governments are increasing the tariffs. Why are you not giving any subsidy to the agriculture sector?... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA : Sir, our economy is an agricultural economy unlike the industrial economies that we find in the developed countries. The farming community is faced with a lot of difficulties on account of natural calamities relating to either drought conditions or heavy snowfall conditions like cyclone, etc. I want to ask the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Power and Minister of State in the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources: Since the Government's declared policy is in favour of the farming community as such, by and large, do you not feel that you must pull up all the State Electricity Boards which have to take all the decisions either giving certain tariff incentives or subsidy incentives, etc.?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bangarappa, you have only ten seconds more. Please ask your question.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA : Therefore, the farming community have to be given a lot of incentives in respect of two areas. One is subsidy in the agricultural operations including power to their pumpsets and also the concession in the area of power tariff... (Interruptions) The Government has proposed many things in favour of the farming community. Do you not feel that a lot of subsidies and also tariff concessions are to be given to the farming community? As a matter of fact, the United Front Government's declared policy is in favour of the farming community. Then, accordingly, will you give suitable instructions to all the State Governments to extend all the facilities to the farming community? ... (Interruptions)

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Sir, as the hon. Member, Shri Bangarappa knows, agriculture continues to be subsidised by the respective State Governments only. In the past two or three months, we have been having discussions and consultations with the Secretaries of the Departments of Power and the concerned Electricity Boards. Yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister also has convened the Chief Ministers' meeting for this purpose. Soon, we are finalising the Draft

Common Minimum National Action Plan for Power. It covers all the points raised by the hon. Member ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VISHVESHWAR BHAGAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Purohit made a submission to provide subsidy in power tariff to farmers. In Madhya Pradesh farmers are provided electricity free of cost. Do the Central Government propose to give subsidy to Madhya Pradesh as special assistance?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : No, Sir ... (Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Royalty on Petroleum

*187. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present arrangement/procedure in deciding royalty on petroleum and petroleum products to States;

(b) whether the Union Government have taken notice of the meeting to be convened by the Chief Minister of Gujarat of all oil producing States in the country to give them royalty in kind instead of cash;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(d) the amount of royalty paid during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):
(a) Royalty on crude oil and natural gas is governed by the provisions of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 and the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959.

(b) and (c) The Government is not aware of any such meeting.

(d) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(Rs. crores)

	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Crude Oil	Natural Gas
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	306.72	29.12	320.41	29.75	327.16	37.53
Assam	239.87	4.25	254.15	3.63	250.99	3.72

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamilnadu	19.18	0.32	20.43	0.23	19.50	0.32
Andhra Pradesh	1.68	8.30	2.02	8.31	2.32	9.24
Arunachal Pradesh	2.83	Negligible	1.91	Negligible	1.40	Negligible
Others	4.34	0.61	0.54	0.59	-	0.85

Oil Refining

*188. PROF. OMPAL SINGH 'NIDAR' :

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present oil refining capacity of the country;

(b) whether the Government have chalked out any programme to increase the oil refining;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent by which the oil refining capacity of the country is likely to be increased by the year 2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) The existing oil refinery capacity in the country is 60.55 MMTPA.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to increase the refining capacity in the country by taking up expansion/debottlenecking of existing refineries and by setting up of new grass root refineries in the Public Sector and Joint Sector. Government has also allowed private investment including foreign investment in the Refining Sector.

(d) In pursuance of the liberalisation of Industrial Policy, Letters of Intent have been granted to a number of companies for setting up of Refineries in the private sector for about 70 MMTPA including Export Oriented Units. On materialisation of all the proposals, refining capacity at the end of 9th Plan is estimated to be about 130.75 MMTPA, excluding EOU's capacity.

Setting up of Electronic Industries

*189. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted for setting up of Electronics Industries in the States;

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

(c) whether any requests have come from various State Governments including the State of Kerala for assistance to set up such industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b). While no specific study has been conducted to identify States for setting up of electronic industries, the Government of India encourage the setting up of electronic industries throughout the country in all relevant sectors of electronics. The concerned State Government or agencies like the State Electronics Development Corporation (SEDCs) provide some facilities and promotional incentives for setting up of specific industrial units in the State. The Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance and approvals/licences, etc. The Software Technology Park Scheme and the Electronic Hardware Technology Park Scheme have been especially designed to encourage the growth of software and hardware sectors of Electronics. The Department of Electronics also provides some assistance for projects in areas such as manpower development, quality certification, testing and standardisation, R and D in electronics, etc.

(c) and (d). A proposal for financial assistance for setting up an Innovation Centre at the Technopark, Thiruvananthapuram has been received from the State Government of Kerala. Preliminary examination of the proposal has been done in consultation with the representatives of the State Government.

National Task Force

*190. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Task Force for Power Sector has been set up by the Government recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its composition and responsibilities entrusted to it;

(c) whether the task force has since submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details and recommendations thereof;

(e) whether the Government have initiated any follow up action to implement the recommendations made in the report; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). The National Task Force (NTF) was constituted by the Government in February, 1995. It has been entrusted the responsibility of implementing recommendations relating to Bulk Power and Transmission Tariffs and also to provide a forum for periodic consultations with various agencies connected with the implementation of these recommendations. The NTF is headed by Chairman, CEA and includes, inter alia, the Chairmen of the Regional Electricity Boards.

(c) and (d). The National Task Force has, inter-alia, made the following recommendations :

- (i) Availability based generation tariff will be adopted in respect of all thermal stations including future Independent Power Producers.
- (ii) While fixing the 'merit order' operation of the generating plants in a region, due weightage will be given to the transmission losses and other grid conditions. The operation of the 'merit order' system, to be introduced on a regional basis, will be entrusted to the Regional Electricity Boards under the aegis of the Central Electricity Authority.
- (iii) In respect of central thermal power stations, the fixed charges will be apportioned on the basis of 'entitlement'.

(e) and (f). The Central Electricity Authority will formulate the parameters for determining the plant availability factor for thermal power stations and this would be reviewed after every two years. The dates for switch over to the new tariff regime, based on Plant Availability Factor as determined by CEA, would be notified by the Government of India.

Rural Electrification

*191. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Rural electricity rules need change" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated August 24, 1996;

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

(c) the number of villages yet to be electrified in the country; and

(d) the time by which all the villages in the country are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The news item draws attention mainly to the need for a review of the

existing definition of village electrification as also the rates of interest charged by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) from its borrowers viz the SEB's.

(b) Government is in the process of reviewing the existing definition of Village Electrification. The views of all the State Governments in this regard has also been sought for.

With regard to the interest rates charged by REC, as a public financial institution, it borrows funds from the capital market in addition to the loans it receives from the Government. REC in turn charges differential rates of interest taking into account the viability of the schemes and other relevant factors. It operates at a margin of only 0.5% above the Rate of Interest at which it receives the Minimum Needs Programme loan from the Government.

(c) As per available information, as on 31st March, 1996, 80,021 villages remain to be electrified in the country.

(d) Rural Electrification is a continuous programme. Physical and financial targets for the programme are fixed annually by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments/State Electricity Boards, after taking into account the availability of funds and other inputs.

[Translation]

Non-Conventional Energy Sources for Irrigation

*192. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to start power generation from non-conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the near future to make the solar energy, wind energy and other equipments, used in installation of non-conventional energy sources of energy, easily available at cheaper rates; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on this project and the time by which the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). The Government is giving priority to power generation from non-conventional energy sources such as wind, small hydro, biomass and solar energy. The Ministry has been implementing a wide range of programmes for this purpose, as a result of which more than 1000 MW of power generation capacity from non-conventional energy sources, has been installed in the country.

The Government provides fiscal and financial incentive under a wide range of programmes implemented by the Ministry for the promotion of non-conventional energy, such as the Integrated Rural

Energy Programme (IREP), the Urjagram programme, the setting up of Biogas Plants, Improved Chulhas, Biomass Gasification and Briquetting Plants, Solar Thermal Water Heating, both domestic and industrial, Solar Photovoltaic Energy-based rural home-lighting, lanterns, water pumps for irrigation and village level power plants, grid connected power from wind energy small hydro, bagasse-based co-generation and solar photovoltaic energy and electrical power from urban and industrial wastes. The fiscal incentives provided for this purpose include 100% depreciation in the first year of the installation of the project, exemption from excise duty and sales tax and concessional customs duty on the import of materials, components and equipment used in non-conventional energy projects. In addition, the Government provides financial incentives such as interest-subsidy and capital subsidy from the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources, soft loans from the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) a public sector company of the Ministry. As a result of these financial and fiscal incentives provided by the Government, a large manufacturing base for the production of equipments used for non-conventional projects, has been set up in the country. The manufacturers are encouraged to set up distribution and maintenance network throughout the country. The Ministry also provides financial support for the opening of show-rooms for the sale of non-conventional energy products and devices. In addition, the Ministry provides financial support for R and D projects aimed at improving the performance and reducing the cost of existing non-conventional energy related systems, equipment, devices and developing at making available at cheaper rates the various equipments used in non-conventional energy projects.

The various programmes and schemes of the Ministry are continuing. A plan outlay of Rs. 942 crores (including Rs. 85 crores for the Integrated Rural Energy Programme which was transferred from the Planning Commission to the Ministry in April, 1994) was approved for the MNES under the 8th Five Year Plan, against which a sum of Rs. 792 crores has been spent in the first four years of the plan (till 31.3.96) and a plan outlay of Rs. 334 crores has been approved for the financial year 1996-97.

[English]

Displaced Kashmiri Pandits

*193. SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA :
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount paid to each Kashmiri migrant as ex-gratia relief as well as loan so far, separately;

(b) the number of displaced Kashmiri Pandit families in camps in Jammu and Kashmir and out of the State together with the approximate total number of families

which have been displaced from Kashmir due to militancy and disturbed peace;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate the return of displaced Kashmiris to their homes; and

(d) the approximate number of families that have returned to the valley so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) Various State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations provide cash relief at different rates applicable in their State/UT to the needy migrants who are residing in their State/UT. The migrants staying in camps are also provided with ration and other facilities like accommodation, sanitation, medical care, etc. These States/UTs also provide educational and medical facilities to the migrants living there. The Government of J and K also provides ex-gratia relief to the migrants for damaged immovable properties left behind in the valley at the rate of 50% of the assessed value subject to the maximum of Rs. 1 lakh. The Government of J and K have also provided loans under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna and State Self-Employment Scheme to some migrants. It is not possible to calculate or give the amount paid to each migrant separately due to nature of relief, applicability of different rates in different States, etc.

(b) About 4700 migrant families are living in camps in Jammu, Delhi and Chandigarh. 48,131 Kashmiri families have registered themselves as migrants with various States/UTs.

(c) The Government have made concerted efforts for improving security situation which have resulted in successful holding of Lok Sabha and State Assembly Elections and installation of a popular Government. These efforts are being continued alongwith other confidence building measures for preparing the migrants mentally for return to their native places. The State Government is formulating a detailed action plan for this purpose.

(d) As per information made available by the State Government, 13 migrant families (21 persons) have returned to their native places in the Kashmir Valley.

Demand for Petroleum Products

*194. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has decided to prepare a plan to build up projects with cost of Rs. 3380 crores;

(b) if so, whether various ongoing projects including investment in joint ventures are likely to be geared up to meet the demand of petroleum products;

(c) if so, the total petroleum products that will be targeted upto 2001; and

(d) the details of the projects that are likely to be undertaken and by what time the results are likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) While submitting the draft Annual Plan 1997-98, BPCL has proposed to invest over Rs. 7000 crores during the IX Plan period on a number of ongoing/planned projects including investments in joint venture projects. The Corporation had earlier proposed to part-finance its capital expenditure projects costing Rs. 3380 crores from the proceeds of a Public Issue of Equity Shares. This Issue has since been deferred.

(b) and (c). The various ongoing/proposed projects of BPCL including investments in joint venture will help the Industry to meet the rapidly rising demand for petroleum products in the country. The estimated production of petroleum products targetted up to 2001-02 by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited is 22 million tonnes including the production from its joint ventures.

(d) Details of the Major Projects proposed to be undertaken by the Corporation :

Name of the Project/Scheme	Cost Anticipated (Rs./Crores)	Commissioning date Anticipated
1	2	3

Ongoing Schemes

1. Addl. Product Tankages 1996-97	103.81	12/99
2. New LPG Bottling Plants	60.00	12/98
3. Mumbai-Manmad Product Pipeline	398.62	04/98

New Schemes

1. Diesel hydro Desulphurisation	592.37	03/99
2. Marketing Terminal at Vasco including tankwagon gantry	131.81	12/99
3. Import handling facilities at Hazira	60.00	12/99
4. Construction of a new jetty at JNPT alongwith coastal installation.	139.06	12/99
5. Addl. LPG tankage along GAIL pipeline	150.00	03/2002
6. LPG import facilities at Pipavav/Dahej	78.00	03/2000

	1	2	3
7. New LPG Bottling plants under IX Plan	758.00	03/2002	
8. Strategic LPG storage tanks at Uran	125.00	03/2002	
9. Development of LPG Infrastructure facilities at Madras/Ennore and Kakinada	150.00	03/2002	
10. Investment in JVC with M/s. Oman Oil Company-Bharat Oman Refineries Ltd. (Central-India Refinery project)	549.00	03/2000	
11. Investment in JVC with IBP/Govt. of Assam-Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.			04/99
(i) Refinery	266.39		
(ii) Marketing Terminal	23.30		
12. Investment in JVC with Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd. Bharat Shell Ltd.	122.50		Not yet established.
13. Investment in JVC with GGCL-Petroleum Infrastructure Ltd. (Development of facilities for handling imports of petroleum products)	100.00		03/97
14. Petrochemical units	2,000.00		Not yet established.
15. Exploration and Production	200.00		03/2000

Private Power Projects

*195. SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY :

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Power Sector proposals received from NRIs alongwith the Mega Watt capacity of each project;

(b) the number out of them still pending;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which all the proposed projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (d). As on date, 57

proposals involving foreign investment including investment by Non-Resident Indians on the Memorandum of Understanding/Letter of Intent, etc., route costing more than Rs. 100 crores and on the competitive bidding route costing more than Rs. 1000 crores, have been received for setting up power projects in the private sector. The details of the projects are given in the Statement attached. Out of these, 16 projects have been accorded techno-economic clearance of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). Clearance of the remaining proposals by CEA depends upon the tying up of all the necessary inputs/linkages and obtaining of all the required clearance by the project proponents.

A private power project being set up by an Indian or a foreign company has to obtain clearance from State and Central Agencies. The company has also to tie up finances from Indian financial institutions/foreign lenders, etc. This is a time consuming process and specific commissioning schedules for setting up the projects can be determined only after the companies achieve financial closure. However, out of the 16 projects involving foreign investment that have also been cleared by CEA, Hazira Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) (515 MW), being implemented by M/s. Essar Power Limited in Gujarat and the Jegurupadu CCGT (216 MW), which is being implemented by M/s. GVK Industries Limited in Andhra Pradesh have been partially commissioned.

STATEMENT

Tentatives Details of Expression of Interests by Foreign Private Companies

As on : 02/12/96

S.No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Name of Company
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Godavari GBTP	208 MW	Spectrum Tech. USA/Jaya Foods and NTPC
2.	Jegurupadu GBPP	216 MW	GVK Industries Ltd., USA
3.	Krishnapatnam 'B' TPS	500 MW	Besicorp Int. Power, USA
4.	Vishakhapatnam TPS	5x520 MW	M/s. Hinduja National Power Corporation Limited, U.K.
Total 4		1964.00	
Bihar			
5.	Jojobera	3x67.5 MW	Tata Steel/Nission Energy, USA
Total 1		202.50	
Delhi			
6.	Bawana CBPP	800 MW	Reliance Industries Ltd.
7.	New Delhi TPS	300 MW	M/s. JMC Development, USA/Apollo Hospitals
Total 2		1100.00	
Gujarat			
8.	Hazira CCGT	1x515 MW	M/s ESSAR Power Ltd., Mauritius
9.	Jamnagar	2x250 MW	Reliance Power Ltd.
10.	Paguthan GBPP	655 MW	Gujarat Torrent Energy Corpn.Ltd./Siemens, German
Total 3		1670.00	
H. Pradesh			
11.	Dhakwari HEP	70 MW	M/s. Dhamwari Power Co. USA
12.	Hibra HEP	231 MW	Harza Engineering Company, U.S.A.
Total 2		301.00	

1	2	3	4
Haryana			
13.	Yamuna Nagar TPS	2x350 MW	Eisebberge Group of Co. Israel.
	Total 1	700.00	
Karnataka			
14.	Almatti N. Thanmakal	1107 MW	M/s. Chamundi Power Comp. Ltd., USA
15.	Ankol Komta (Hospet)	2x250 MW	Deccan Power Corpn. Ltd., USA
16.	Bangalore	500 MW	NRI Capital Corporation, USA
17.	Bangalore CCPP	100 MW	M/s. Peenya Power Company Ltd., USA
18.	Dharwad TPS	300 MW	Chalais Holding, U.K.
19.	Mangalore TPS	4x250 MW	Mangalore Power Comp. Ltd. (Promoted by M/s. Cogentrix Inc, USA).
20.	Mangangudua	110 MW	Independent Power Services Company, USA
21.	Torangallu	2x130 MW	Jindal/Tractbel Power Comp. Ltd., Belgium
	Total 8	3877.00	
Kerala			
22.	Kasargod	500 MW	Finolex Energy Corporation Ltd., UK/USA
23.	Kasargod TPC	2x389 MW	M/s. Kasargod Power Corporation Ltd.
24.	Palakkad	344 MW	Palakkad Power Generating Co./ Ensearch Intl. Ltd. USA.
25.	Vypeen	650 MW	Siasin Energy Pvt. Ltd., USA
	Total 4	2272.00	
M. Pradesh			
26.	Bhander Duel Tuel TPS	330 MW	Essar Inv. Ltd. Bombay (M/s. CIPL), Mauritius
27.	Bhilai TPS	2x250 MW	Joint Venture of SAIL, L and T, Cea. (USA)
28.	Bina TPS	4x250 MW	M/s. Bina Power Supply Co. Ltd. (M/s. Grasim Ind. Ltd.), UK
29.	Guna Duel Fuel TPS	3x110+1x110 MW	M/s. STI, Indore, USA
30.	Gwalior II (Diesel) PP	8x15 MW	M/s Gwalior Power Co. Ltd. (Wartsila Diesel Finland)
31.	Jhabua	330 MW	M/s. Kedia Dostellerves Ltd.
32.	Korba East TPS	2x535 MW	Daewoo Corporation South Korea
33.	Maheshwar HEP	10x40 MW	M/s. Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation. Ltd., U.S.A.
34.	Narsinghpur	150 MW	M/s. Global Boards Ltd., USA
35.	Pench TPS	2x262.5 MW	Soros Fund Management, USA
	Total 10	4755.00	
Maharashtra			
36.	Bhadrawati TPS (St. 1x2)	2x536 MW	Ispat Alloys Ltd./Ecgd. UK/EDF France
37.	Dabhol CCGT (LNG)	2015 MW	Enron Dev. Corpn., GE and Bechtel, USA
38.	Khaperkheda Units 3 and 4	2x250 MW	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd.
39.	Patalganga GBPP	410 MW	Reliance Industries Ltd.,
	Total 4	3997.00	

1	2	3	4
Orissa			
40.	Bomlai TPS	500 MW	Galaxy Power Co., USA and Indeck of Chicago
41.	Duburi TPS	2x250 MW	Kalinga Power Corporation (NE Power, USA)
42.	Hirma-TPS ST-1	6x660 MW	M/s. CEPA, Hong Kong
43.	IB Valley TPS-Unit 3 and 4	420 MW	IB Valley Corporation, USA
44.	Lapanga TPS	500 MW	Samlai Power (Lapanga) Company Ltd., USA
	Total 5	5880.00	
Tamil Nadu			
45.	Basin Bridge Stage-II	4x50 MW	G M R Vasavi Power Corporation Ltd.
46.	Cuddalore TPS	2x660 MW	Cuddalore Power Company Ltd.
47.	Jayamkondam Lignite PP	1500 MW	M/s. Jayamkondam Lignite Power Corpn. Limited, Germany
48.	North Madras II	5x525 MW	Videocon Power Ltd./Edison Mission Energy, USA
49.	Pillat Peru Malnallur	330.5 MW	Dyna Vision of Reddy Group/J. Makowski/ P. Vijayakumar Reddy
50.	Zero Unit (NLC)	250 MW	ST Power Systems Inc., USA
	Total 6	4650.50	
Uttar Pradesh			
51.	Anpara 'C'	1000 MW	M/s. Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. Ltd. of Korea
52.	Janaharpur TPS	800 MW	Pacific Electric Power Dev. Corpn., Canada
53.	Partabpur	2000 MW	M/s. ISN International, USA
54.	Rosa TPS	2x283.5 MW	Indo-Gulf Fertilizers and Chemicals India and Power Gen. Plc., UK.
	Total 4	4367.00	
West Bengal			
55.	Ballagarh TPS	2x250 MW	Balagarh Power Co. Ltd. (CESC/ADB/TFC), USA
56.	Gouripore TPS	2x75 MW	Gouripore Power Comp. Ltd., Calcutta
57.	Sagardighi TPS	2x500 MW	DCL Kuljiam Corpn. CMS Generation, USA
	Total 3	1650.00	
	G. Total 57	37386.00	

Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline

*196. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present progress of 1442 km. Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline Project which was signed in 1993;

(b) whether the said project was to be completed in February, 1995;

(c) whether the project has been delayed by over 21 months;

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(e) whether the nation is losing annually due to this delay; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):
(a) to (f). The work of design and engineering.

procurement of project materials (except supply of mainline pipes), construction of mainline as well as stations, Telecommunications, Telesupervisory and Instrumentation on a composite basis was awarded to a Consortium consisting of M/s. Skodaexport Company Limited, Czech Republic (Consortium leader), M/s. Strojexport Co. Ltd., Czech Republic (member) and M/s. Larsen and Toubro Ltd., India (member). The work was awarded in August, 1993 with a completion schedule of 18 months and accordingly the work was to be completed by 28.2.95. This pipeline has been, however, taken into operation, in phases, from December 1995 to June 1995 and the entire pipeline from Kandla to Bhatinda is in operation, except, some of the major residual jobs of supervisory Cathodic Protection etc. and the work, in this regard, is continuing.

The delay in completion of the project is on account of delay in design and detailed engineering, procurement, construction of pipeline, construction of stations, execution of horizontal directional drilling across 10 perennial canal crossings and execution of telecommunication, telesupervisory and instrumentation works, etc.

During period of non-operation of the KBPL, there was an element of higher transportation cost by moving the products by rail/road instead of the cheaper mode of KBPL.

MPLADS

*197. SHRI SANAT MEHTA :
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the annual grant of Rs. one crore under MPLADS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation from the MPs to change the guidelines of MPLADS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government have formulated any guidelines for the expenditure of the interest from MPLADS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Majority of the representations received from the MPs are on the following :

(i) to increase the annual allocation per MP under the Scheme;

(ii) to relax the cost ceiling of Rs. 10 lakh per individual work under the Scheme;

(iii) to include purchase of inventory items under the Scheme;

(iv) to allow Rajya Sabha MPs to choose more than one district in an year; and

(v) to allow sharing of MPLADS funds and funds from other sources.

(e) Guidelines of modalities for utilisation of the interest on MPLADS funds have not been finalised.

[Translation]

Barauni Oil Refinery

*198. SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil refinery established in 1964 at Barauni has not been expanded while other refineries set up after that are being expanded;

(b) whether a proposal for the expansion of Barauni refinery is pending with the Ministry for the last eleven months; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which this refinery is likely to be expanded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c). The refinery capacity of Barauni Refinery which was 1 MMTPA in 1964 has been increased, in phases, to 3.3 MMTPA. The process units of the refinery are capable of processing 4.2 MMTPA due to various modernisation projects.

IOC's proposal of expansion of the capacity of this refinery to 6.00 MMTPA, is under process, for 1st Stage Clearance.

[English]

H.P.C.L.

*199. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Petroleum Corporation propose to invest Rs. 10500 crores in the coming years for entering into exploration and production on the one hand and power generation on the other;

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposals in this regard have already been worked out;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the work on these projects are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (d). The Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

(HPCL) has developed plans to invest Rs. 11500 crores during the period 1997-98 to 2001-2002 on various ongoing/new projects. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 260 crores is proposed to be invested on exploration and production project and Rs. 160 crores on Power Project.

HPCL has entered into an MOU with selected financial institutions for forming a Joint Venture Co. for exploration and production of hydrocarbons. The investment in the company is expected to be about Rs. 3000 crores, to be made in a phased manner with HPCL's equity contribution of approximately Rs. 260 crores. Similarly, HPCL has a proposal to establish a 500 MW petro-fuel based Power Plant at Vishakhapatnam at an approximate cost of Rs. 1850 crores through a Joint Venture Company, in which HPCL's equity contribution would be approximately Rs. 160 crores.

The above project proposals are in the developmental stage and the dates for starting work on these projects have not been established so far.

Petroleum Products

*200. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of petroleum products being moved now in the country through pipelines;

(b) the steps taken to increase transportation of Oil through pipelines to make it cost effective;

(c) the problems being faced in this regard; and

(d) the pipeline route selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Percentage of petroleum products being moved presently through pipelines is estimated 20.7% of total consumption of petroleum products in the country.

(b) and (c). The Government has approved formation of a holding company and subsidiary joint venture companies for expeditious implementation of new pipeline projects. Formation of the joint venture companies and financing of the same are under finalisation stage.

(d) Pipeline projects under implementation are :

(1) Mumbai-Manmad

(2) Visakh-Rajamundri-Vijayawada

Proposed pipeline network is :

1. Koyali-Ratlam

2. Cochin-Coimbatore-Trichy

3. Mangalore-Bangalore

4. Loni-Sholapur-Hazarwadi
5. Kanpur-Lucknow
6. Bina-Jhansi-Kanpur
7. Jallandhar-Pathankot-Udhampur
8. Delhi-Ghaziabad-Roorkee
9. Vasco-Lunda-Belgaum-Miraj
10. Ratlam-Kota

Development of Cryogenic Engine by ISRO

1716. SHRI BADAL CHOUDHRY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of funds sanctioned for the development of cryogenic engine by ISRO; and

(b) the total amount already spent on the development of the engine by ISRO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The total amount sanctioned for the development of cryogenic engine by ISRO is Rs. 352.19 crores, as indicated below :

(i) Pre-project funding under Geosynchronous Satellites Launch Vehicle (GSLV) Project	Rs. 16.30 crores
(ii) Cryogenic Upper Stage Project (CUSP)	Rs. 335.89 crores
Total	Rs. 352.19 crores

(b) The total amount already spent on the development of the engine by ISRO is Rs. 136.44 crores.

Cancellation of valid Licences of Deep Sea Fishing

1717. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Ministry has recommended cancellation of valid licences of deep sea fishing to the foreign companies;

(b) whether this will send wrong signals to foreign investors;

(c) if so, the arguments put forward by the Law Ministry; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (d). Government had constituted a Review

Committee on Deep Sea Fishing Policy. The Committee inter-alia recommended that all permits issued for fishing by Joint Venture/Charter/Lease/Test Fishing should immediately be cancelled subject to legal processes as may be required. In respect of this recommendation, it has been decided that action to cancel such permits/permissions has to be taken in consultation with the Ministry of Law in individual cases, on violation of MZI Act, 1981, Rules framed thereunder and/or terms and conditions of such letters of permits/permissions.

[Translation]

Litigation in Service Matters

1718. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the number of litigation in service matters;

(b) whether the Central Administrative Tribunal takes much time to dispose of the cases due to postponement of the cases, again and again and by taking long period;

(c) if so, the steps taken to dispose of these cases immediately and to ensure that decision is taken within six months on any matter;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Members of the Administrative Services Tribunals retire in a very short period and thereby making it difficult to two Members Bench;

(e) whether the Government propose to appoint the Legal Experts and Judges from the Judiciary Service; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) All the Ministries/ Departments of the Governments of India have been advised to strictly adhere to and properly implement the prescribed policies, rules, orders etc. so that the litigation is reduced to a minimum. Instructions have also been issued to them to review their staff grievance redressal machinery, identify the grievance prone areas with a view to remedying for defects, simplify the rules and procedures and take steps for fixing time-norms for disposal of all staff matters.

(b) to (d). No comparative study has been undertaken to compare the time taken in disposal of cases by other courts vis-a-vis Central Administrative Tribunal. Adjournments are granted by the Tribunal in their judicial capacity. Government has issued

instructions to all Ministries/Departments to properly and effectively defend their cases in the Tribunal. Efforts are also made to fill up the vacancies at the levels of Vice-Chairman and Member in the Tribunal as expeditiously as possible in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

(e) and (f). A Court in the Tribunal consists of one Member from the judicial stream and the other from the administrative stream. Serving/retired High Court Judges and Judicial Officers are already being appointed against the posts of Vice-Chairman and Judicial Members in the Tribunal.

[English]

Exploration of Gas in Southern Assam

1719. SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that oil exploration in Southern Assam is slow as out of total 10 wells only two are operational; and

(b) the steps taken to explore more oil there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b). The Southern Assam constitutes the South of Dhansiri Valley and Cachar area. Presently 5 seismic crews and 4 drilling rigs are deployed by ONGC to carry out exploration activities in Southern Assam.

Recently Government of India has also awarded three blocks in Southern Assam for exploration to private/multinational companies.

Illegal Structures

1720. SHRI I.L.D. SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 4398 dated September 4, 1996 regarding illegal structures and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the cases in which stay orders were granted by the Delhi High Court as reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council are given in the attached Statement.

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

STATEMENT

List of cases of Stay Orders granted by Delhi High Court against Demolition of Unauthorised Construction as Reported by MCD and NDMC.

S.No.	Suit No.	Title of the case	Property No.
1	2	3	4
Municipal Corporation of Delhi			
Narela Zone :			
1.	CWP 2504/93	Sh. Prem Chand Garg Vs. M.C.D.	19/20, Revenue Estate of Singhu Border, Narela
2.	CWP 4464/92 CWP 8064/92	Rama Vihar Welf. Residents Assn. Vs. M.C.D.	Unauthorisedly raising of colony Rama Vihar in village Mohdpur Majara, Delhi.
3.	CWP 154/95 CWP 298/95	Rama Vihar Welf. Ass. Delhi Vs. M.C.D.	Unauthorisedly raising of colony Rama Vihar in Village Mahdpur Majara, Delhi.
Civil Line Zone :			
4.	CWP 1326/94	Kusumdeep Shopkeepers Assn. Vs. M.C.D.	Kusumdeep Commercial Complex, Azadpur.
5.	CWP 476/95	Invitation Banquet Hall Vs. M.C.D.	B-52, G.T. Karnal Road Indl. Area, Model Town.
6.	CWP 1574/94	Ravi Bros. Vs. M.C.D.	1590, Madrasa Road, Kashmere Gate.
7.	CWP 1586/95	Dyerstone Vs. M.C.D.	10, Alipur Road, Civil Lines.
City Zone :			
8.	CWP 1319/96	Vijay Kr. Jain Vs. Memo Devi and ors (MCD)	2393-2403, Chatta Shahji, Chawri Bazar
9.	CWP 2666/95	Shanti Devi Vs. Suman Jain and ors (MCD).	1568-1568-A, Bhagirath Place, Chandni Chowk
Central Zone :			
10.	CWP 21/93	M/s. Meet's Bar-Be Que Vs. MCD and Ors.	A-50, Defence Colony
11.	CWP 620/93	Sh. Rajan Mehta Vs. M.C.D.	N-1, NDSE-I.
12.	CWP 4213/92	M/s. Rajul Departmen- tal Store Vs. MCD.	N-9, NDSE-I.
13.	CWP 714/93	Sh. Gautam Mahajan Vs. M.C.D.	47/1, Friends Colony.
14.	CWP 164/94	Smt. Sita Rani Sharma Vs. M.C.D.	C-471, Defence Colony.
15.	CWP 1068/94	Dr. T.R.S. Goel Vs. M.C.D.	D-104, Defence Colony.
16.	CWP 2055/94	Sh. Sukhdev Midha Vs. Bhimsen Rajpal	E-20, Lajpat Nagar-II.
17.	CWP 935/95	M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd. Vs. DDA and Ors. (MCD)	Plot No. 4,5, 6 and 7 LSC, New Friends Colony.

1	2	3	4
18.	CWP 4200/95	Smt. Sudarshan Bhatia Vs. M.C.D.	22/139-A D/S.Vikram Vihar, Lajpat Nagar-IV.

Shahdara (North) Zone :

19.	CWP 620/95 I.A. 2340/95	Smt. Kalawati Vs. M.C.D.	1/11701, Punchsheel Garden, Shahdara.
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S.P. Zone :

20.	CWP 321/93	Manav Ratan Vs. Delhi Admn and Ors (MCD)	2670, Basti Punjabian
21.	CWP 1060/95	Smt. Kanta Nagpal Vs. Krishana Deve and Ors. (M.C.D.)	3961-65, Phatak Namak
22.	CWP 2039/94 CWP 3364/94	Sh. Roopchand Vs. M.C.D.	11071, Doriwalan

West Zone :

23.	CWP 1852/96 7112/96A	Raj Kumar Pahwa and Ors. Vs. MCD and Ors.	H-3, Rajouri Garden.
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Karol Bagh Zone :

24.	CWP 1408/95	Leelanesan Leasing Co. Vs. M.C.D.	4/27, WEA, Karol Bagh.
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New Delhi Municipal Council :

(1)	CWP 3980/95	Gaya Prasad and others Vs. NDMC.	JJ Cluster Dhobi Ghat No. 15, South Avenue, Delhi.
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Foreign Investment in Housing Sector

1721. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the US-India Business Council delegation has urged the Government to consider law to facilitate foreign investment in the housing sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government propose to initiate changes in the investment policy of housing sector to promote foreign direct investment to overcome the backlog of investment in House sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). The US-India Business Council Delegation have inter-alia urged the Government to consider foreign investment in the housing sector. The Delegation has been informed that the housing sector is presently closed to foreign investment except for investment by Non-Resident Indians/Persons of Indian Origin and Overseas Corporate Bodies predominantly owned by them.

(c) and (d). There is no such decision at present.

Allotment of LPG Agencies

1722. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints of irregularities committed by Oil Selection Board in allotment of Gas/Petroleum/Kerosene dealership in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) the details of cases where the selection was considered invalid and names of the places for which dealerships were cancelled;

(d) whether the number of dealerships are being operated in Maharashtra on adhoc/caretaker basis for years and action taken for award of such dealerships through regular selection;

(e) whether delay in reconstitution of Regional Oil Selection Board for Western Region has affected marketing plan and the steps taken in this regard; and

(f) the district-wise details of marketing plan for enhancing dealership network of various oil PSUs-PSUwise for the current year in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). Complaints had been received from time to time against the irregularities committed by the Oil Selection Boards including Oil Selection Board for Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu. Accordingly, Government issued instructions to the oil companies in October, 1996, to reject the selections made by the Oil Selection Boards in violation of Government guidelines.

(d) Nine (9) retail outlet dealerships and 21 LPG distributorships were being operating on ad hoc basis in Maharashtra. Oil companies take action to appoint regular distributorship against such ad hoc dealerships/distributorships except in cases where the matters are subjudice etc.

(e) and (f). Existing selection procedure is under review of the Government. Oil companywise details of the retail outlets and LPG distributorships proposed in the draft Marketing Plan 1996-97 in respect of Maharashtra are indicated below :

Oil Company	RO	LPG
IOC	19	16
HPC	4	9
BPC	5	8
IBP	2	0

[Translation]

Direct Supply to Kendriya Bhandar

1723. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received suggestions or requests regarding discontinuance of direct supply system to the branch stores of Kendriya Bhandar from the supplies to ensure the quality of items supplied to the Bhandar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken so far by the Government thereon;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have received some complaints regarding re-regularities in direct supply of items to the branch stores (Kendriya Bhandar) by the suppliers; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (e). While suggestions have been received for discontinuance of direct supply system to the branch stores of the Kendriya Bhandar by

the suppliers, no complaint regarding irregularities in this regard has been received.

The prevailing system of supply of small number of items by the approved manufacturers/suppliers direct to the stores is found to be satisfactory and there is no proposal to change the same.

[English]

Tapping of Energy from Wind and Waves

1724. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some private concerns have sought permission to tap energy from wind and waves in Kerala or any other coastal States;

(b) if so, give details with reaction of the Government;

(c) whether Central, State or Private Undertakings separately or jointly, are now involved in tapping wave and wind energy;

(d) if so, give details with production capacity, allocation of funds etc; and

(e) whether any foreign country has offered expert or financial help in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (d). A total wind power capacity of 818 MW has been installed in eight States, including a capacity of 2 MW in Kerala. This comprises demonstration projects aggregating to about 50 MW, which have been jointly funded by the Centre and respective State Governments, and commercial projects aggregating to 768 MW through private investments. Proposals for commercial projects are made directly to the respective States. A joint sector company has been set up in Madhya Pradesh to establish a Wind Energy Estate for development of commercial wind power projects.

Two experimental wave power plants of aggregate capacity 205 KW have been constructed at Vizhinjam, Thiruvanthapuram in Kerala. A proposal has been made for installation of a commercial 1 MW wave power plant off the coast of Andaman and Nicobar Islands by a Swedish firm.

(e) Technical and financial assistance has been extended by the Government of Denmark to promote wind power development in India.

NCES-North Eastern States

1725. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes/projects taken up to generate energy from non-conventional energy sources

in Eastern and North Eastern States during the last five years, State-wise; and

(b) the number of schemes taken up or to be taken up during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has been implementing a wide range of non-conventional energy programmes/

schemes/projects, such as, Biogas Programme, Biomass Gasification Programme, Solar Energy Programme, Improved Chulha Programme, Small Hydro Projects and Wind Energy Programme to generate energy from non-conventional sources in the whole country including in the Eastern and North-Eastern States. State-wise non-conventional energy systems and devices installed through such programmes in those States during the last 5 years are given in the attached Statement. All these scheme would continue during the current year also.

STATEMENT

Non-conventional Energy Sources in Eastern and North-Eastern States Programmes/scheme-wise achievements during the last 5 years.

S No	Eastern and North-Eastern State concerned	Family Biogas Plants (Nos)	Community/ Institutional Biogas Plants (Nos)	Improved Chulha (Nos)	*SPV Water Pumps (Nos)	Bio-mass Gasifier (capacity in KW)	Water Pumping Wind-mills	Stand-alone Systems	Solar Cooker	Solar Thermal Devices (m ² Collector area)	Small Hydro Projects (MW)	Solar Photovoltaic Lighting Systems (Nos)	SPV* Power Plants (KW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	194	-	24829	28	3 (120)	-	-	355	98	7 (16)	1957	5 2
2	Assam	7699	-	16852	52	5 (23)	3	6	80	150	3 (1 45)	844	
3	Bihar	28718	3	366953	1	2 (20)	30	-	730	1006	2 (1 00)	5906	
4	Manipur	603	-	30440	-	-	-	-	72	440	2 (0 20)	560	
5	Meghalaya	210	-	2000	2	-	-	-	332	152	6 (9 90)	1420	27 7
6	Mizoram	498	-	15500	-	-	-	-	48	33	2 (3 10)	2442	
7	Nagaland	298	-	3648	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 (8 62)		
8	Orissa	58652	21	767415	-	-	-	-	1645	501	1 (3 00)	2385	4
9	Sikkim	1067	-	22576	-	-	-	-	-	170	1 (0 10)	122	-
10	Tripura	424	-	10957	-	-	-	-	-	107	3 (5 50)	539	-
11	West Bengal	50925	14	25939	17	5 (55)	-	-	3175	9334	-	2901	39

* Solar Photovoltaic

Improvement in Transmission System

1726. SHRI N.J. RATHWA . Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between the National Power Transmission Corporation Limited and the Central Power Research Institute for the improvement of transmission system and designing of power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). A Memorandum of

Understanding was signed between Powergrid (earlier named as National Power Transmission Corporation Ltd) and Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) Bangalore on 29th June, 1992, aiming at long term participative cooperation in respect of R and D efforts related to High voltage Transmission System. The following two R and D projects were identified and taken up jointly with CPRI :

- Measurement of AC/DC fields in Transmission lines and sub-stations.
- Performance evaluation of insulator string with defective insulators.

Both the projects were successfully completed and final report have been submitted by CPRI in November, 1996.

[Translation]

Recommendations of UPSC

1727. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (HARDOI) : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been delay on the part of certain Ministries/Departments in implementation of the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission in the case of appointing the candidates selected by the Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has given certain suggestions to the Government in the regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Government likely to take action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) Union Public Service Commission have reported in their Annual Reports that in a number of cases, offer of appointment to the candidates recommended by UPSC has been delayed by more than six months.

(b) A statement is annexed.

(c) to (e). The Commission have given certain suggestions in the context of delay in issue of offer of appointment caused by belated receipt of police verification reports. The Government have already accepted some of the suggestions given by the Commission. It will be observed from the enclosed statement that the number of cases of delay in issue of offer of appointment to candidates recommend by the Commission have come down from 2303 in 1992-93 to 1202 in 1994-95.

STATEMENT

Cases of Recruitment through UPSC Where offers of Appointment Were Delayed

Year	By Interview	By Examination	Total
1992-93	1051	1252	2303
1993-94	803	1250	2053
1994-95	455	752	1202

(Information based on UPSC's Annual Reports)

[English]

Seismic Observatory in Antarctica

1728. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a Seismic Observatory in Antarctica near the permanent station, Maitri, in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any geo-physical survey over the ice has been conducted by any Indian Expedition to study the magnetic characteristics of the bed-rock beneath the ice-cover; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Studies on seismic activities from Antarctica will be undertaken for the first time from the Indian station by the scientists from the CSIR Laboratory, namely, the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad. In the 16th Expedition a scientist from NGRI will identify a suitable location in the Schirmacher Oasis region of Antarctica where this observatory can be commissioned. Subsequently, it is proposed to set up a digital broad band seismograph as a part of the Seismic observatory with the following scientific objectives :

- To monitor and study the frequency and strength of seismic activity in Antarctica.
- To record seismic shocks originating over the Indian Ocean Sector of the Southern Oceans.
- As a part of world wide seismic network, it is envisaged that the data generated from this Observatory will help to delineate the deep geological structure of Antarctic and also the gross seismic features of the earth as a whole.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The geophysical exploration of the shelf ice region and the area between Schirmacher and Wolthat mountains was carried out using magnetic & gravity measurements. This includes helicopter borne magnetic survey in an area meaursing 100 X 100 km lying between Schirmacher Oasis and Wolthat mountains. This has yielded a 2-D spectral image of the gross sub-topographic features of the area. The basement depth

is very shallow showing a number of geological faults. The glacial thickness is slightly more than 1 km and the crustal boundary is estimated to be of the range between 32 to 38 kms.

Shifting of Headquarters of PSUs

1729 SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had formulated any scheme for shifting headquarters of Public Sector Undertakings to places outside NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome of the plan; and

(c) the name of PSUs which still have their headquarters in the NCT of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. 24 Public Sector Undertakings were identified for being shifted out of Delhi as a part of measures for decongesting Delhi. Out of these 24 Undertakings, 4 units have already shifted out of Delhi. A list of 24 units identified for shifting is given in the Statement-I attached. The list of Public Sector Undertakings which have already shifted out of Delhi is given in Statement-II attached.

STATEMENT-I

List of Public Sector undertakings to be shifted out of Delhi

S.No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Status of office to be
1.	National Seeds Corporation Ltd.	Headquarters
2.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	-do-
3.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	Regional office and Construction Cell
4.	Food Corporation of India.	Central training institute and zonal office (North)
5.	Hospital Services Consultancy Corpn. of India Ltd.	Headquarters
6.	Helicopter Corporation of India.	-do-
7.	Airlines Allied Services Ltd.	-do-
8.	India Roads Construction Corpn.	-do-
9.	National Small Industries Corpn.	Regional Office
10.	National Fertiliser Corpn. Ltd.	Headquarters
11.	Fertiliser Corpn. of India.	-do-
12.	Hindustan Fertiliser Corpn. Ltd.	-do-
13.	Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd	-do-
14.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	-do-
15.	Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. (Chem.Div.)	-do-
16.	National Hydro-Electric Power Corpn.	-do-
17.	National Textiles Corporation (Delhi Punjab & Rajasthan). Ltd.	Regional unit
18.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	Headquarters
19.	State Trading Corpn. India Ltd.	-do-
20.	National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd.	-do-
21.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	-do-
22.	National Project Construction Corpn. Ltd.	-do-
23.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	-do-
24.	Cement Corporation of India.	-do-

STATEMENT-II

List of Public Sector Undertakings shifted out of Delhi

Ministry of Water Resources

- (a) National Project Construction Ltd. renamed as Rashtriya Priyोजना Nirman Nigam Ltd.

Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

- (a) Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd
(b) Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.

Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

- (a) Indo-Burman Petroleum Co. Ltd.

Sewerage Schemes in Coastal Towns

1730. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have called for the status and proposals of the sewerage treatment facilities from the selected towns along the coastal belt;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Kerala had submitted any proposals for the same; and

(c) if so, the present status of the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of Kerala had forwarded a preliminary status report of sewerage scheme in 10 coastal cities for exploring the possibility of external funding from the Global Environment Facility through the Ministry of Environment & Forests/Department of Ocean Development. The external funding has not materialised so far.

Treatment of Sewage

1731. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any project for the treatment of sewage-sludge through Gamma Irradiation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the estimated cost and the places where it is proposed to be commissioned and the capacity of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Environment & Forests had carried out a study for disinfection of sewage sludge using gamma irradiation

in collaboration with Bhabha Atomic Centre, at Baroda in 1993-94. Due to limitation on source materials, high capital and operation costs of the plants, the technology has not been found to be economically viable.

[Translation]

Scientific Research

1732. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR :
SHRI DINSHA PATEL :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's contribution in Global Scientific Researches is declining;

(b) if so, the details thereof in past 15 years;

(c) whether according to international science magazine India's position has reached from 8th to 15th place in scientific researches; and

(d) if so, the incentives being offered to scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (c). No Sir, There are diverse parameters to measure the contribution of national scientific research to the global effort. One such measure is the number of patents granted in USA to the nationals of a country, by this count India's performance improved significantly. As compared to 9 patents granted in 1981, the number granted in 1995 was 38, a fourfold increase. Increasingly, that patents are being considered as a more reliable yardstick for a country's scientific output. India's declining position in research has been alleged in a letter to the Editor of the journal 'Nature' on the basis of the publication count of papers in journals covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI). As no information has been given in the letter regarding the compatibility to parameters such as number of journals, subjects, etc. used for making the comparison, the claims cannot be substantiated.

(d) The Government is encouraging publicly funded organisation such as, CSIR, ICAR and ICMR to share with their scientists financial returns realised from their researches.

[English]

Deep Sea Fishing

1733. SHRI A.G.S. RAM BABU : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to ban deep sea fishing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of persons involved in deep sea fishing?

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Allotment of Kerosene

1734. SHRI CHURCHILL ALEMAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total quota of kerosene allotted to the state of Goa per month;

(b) the portion of this quota sold on ration cards;

(c) the portion sold in the open market; and

(d) the rate fixed by the Government for sale of kerosene in fair price shops and open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T. R. BAALU):

(a) The monthly quota of kerosene for the State of Goa during 1996-97 is 2306 MTs.

(b) and (c). The Central Government makes bulk allocation of kerosene to States/UTs. Its retail distribution within the State is the responsibility of the State Government. The kerosene allocated by the Central Government is not meant for sale in the open market.

(d) The State Government fixes the price of kerosene to be sold through fair price shops and to industries. The ex-storage prices of domestic and industrial kerosene charged by oil companies exclusive of excise duty as on date are as under :-

Domestic Kerosene	-	Rs.2001.40 per KL.
Industrial Kerosene	-	Rs.6518.63 per KL.

Under the Parallal marketing Scheme, private parties are allowed to import and market kerosene at market-determined prices.

Crude Production

1735. SHRI DINSHA PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have requested the Union Government for additional grant of Rs.100 crore for production cost of crude oil;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon so far;

(c) whether similar proposals have been received from the other crude oil and gas producing States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1736. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the progress of major-Centrally sponsored projects under execution;

(b) if so, the original estimated cost and date of completion and the latest estimates of cost and date of completion, Project-wise;

(c) the financial loss involved, project-wise, including the loss due to non-completion in time; and

(d) steps taken to identify the reasons for the delay and to expedite the execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Government have been regularly monitoring the progress of Central sector projects. The project-wise original estimated cost and date of completion and latest estimated cost and date of commissioning are given in the quarterly Project Implementation Status Report for the quarter ending January-March, 1996. A copy of the report is available in the Parliament library.

(c) Delay in the execution of the projects ultimately results in delay in benefits likely to accrue from the project and the consequential losses in various sectors of economy. It would not be possible to quantify the financial losses with any degree of precision from the delayed projects.

(d) Projects faced various types of problems resulting in time and cost overruns. List of various factors leading to time and cost overrun is enclosed (*Statement No.I*). measures being taken by the Government vary from project to project and time to time. Measures generally taken to improve the pace of implementation are enclosed (*Statement No.II*). As a result of various measures being taken by the Government to check time and cost overrun, the projects sanctioned in the recent past are expected to face less problems in implementation.

STATEMENT-I

The various causes for delay in the completion of projects, identified by the DPI, as a result of monitoring and analysis of the reports received from project authorities, can be summed up as follows:

- I. Delay in land acquisition.
- II. Delay in obtaining clearance from forest/ environment angle and lack of advance action for development of infrastructure.
- III. Inadequate project preparation.

- IV. Delay in tie up of adequate funds and sources of funds Budgetary internal resources, extra budgetary and external aid).
- V. Delay in finalisation of detailed engineering, release of drawings and delay in availability of fronts.
- VI. Frequent Scope changes.
- VII. Delay in tendering and ordering.
- VIII. Lack of deleneration of responsibility with the Consultant and the project organisation.
- IX. Inadequate supply of inputs.
- X. Non-Sequential and delayed supply of fabricated equipment.
- XI. Non-sequential and delayed supply of fabricated equipment.
- XII. Teething troubles due to mal functioning of equipment.
- XIII. Selection of unproven technology.
- XIV. Difficult geology at the project site.
- XV. Poor project management practices.

According to the analysis carried out in the DPI in respect of the Central Projects indicates the following major causes of Cost escalation.

- I. Change in statutory duties like excise, customs, sales tax etc.
- II. Variation in foreign exchange rates.
- III. Higher cost of environmental safeguards and rehabilitation measures.
- IV. Higher cost of land acquisition due to higher compensation demanded by land owners.
- V. Change in the scope of project.
- VI. Higher prices being quoted by the bidders in certain disturbed areas.
- VII. Under estimation of original cost estimate and
- VIII. General price rise.

STATEMENT-II

Steps taken by the Government to streamline for preparing the original estimates and implementation of projects

- (i) Two-stage project approval to ensure adequate preparation, environmental and other clearances and infrastructure planning at stage I before a project is finally approved for implementation at stage II.
- (ii) Intensive monitoring of projects at various levels. This enables the monitoring

agencies to identify constraints and help the management in taking remedial measures.

- (iii) Indepth critical review of the progress by the project authorities and Administrative Ministries.
- (iv) Setting up of Task Force/Empowered committees for speedy finalisation of contract packages, solving land acquisition and other problems.
- (v) Close follow up by the Department of Programme Implementation, concerned administrative Ministries and project authorities with the State Government, equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.
- (vi) Inter-ministrial coordination and interaction.
- (vii) Emphasis on preparation of realistic project implementation plan.
- (viii) Review by the Committee of Secretaries of the Specific Projects facing constraints.

Refuelling Facility at Imphal Airport

1737. SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is refuelling facility at Imphal Airport;

(b) if not, the quantity of extra fuel to be carried from the immediately preceding airports like Guwahati in the case of Air Bus A 320 flights to Delhi;

(c) whether it results in reduction in number of passengers that can be carried in the flights to and or via Imphal and it results in loss to IAC; and

(d) the steps the Government are taking to install fuelling facility at Imphal Airport to avoid these losses and public inconvenienc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):
(a) Yes, Sir. There are permanent refuelling facilities at the Imphal Airport operated by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

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

Roads in Delhi

1738. SHRI RAMSAGAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the condition of roads in Delhi become deplorable after ever rains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the corrective steps being taken in this regard; and

(d) the normal life of a road in Delhi and whether due supervision is not maintained by the Authorities concerned while the roads are being repaired/relaid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, in few places on account of unprecedented/intermittent rains and excessive traffic some damage occurs in the form of potholes. After the rains, repairs/resurfacing of the roads is undertaken by the concerned agencies.

(d) The normal life of a road with premixed bituminous surfacing is taken between two to three years whereas in the cases of bituminous dense carpet surfacing, the life of a road is taken as five years depending upon the traffic load. Due supervision and care is taken by the concerned authorities while relaying/repairing roads.

[Translation]

Increase in Water Tax

1739. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an exorbitant increase in water tax and framing of a new law for collecting water tax by Kanpur Water Authority; is violative of rules;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to defer/scrap this law;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Question do not arise.

Supply of Wheat

1740. DR. BALIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ration Depot of Kendriya Bandar H-Block in Gole Market Delhi has not been supplied with wheat for the last two months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to make proper arrangement of the supply of wheat to the above mentioned depot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) The Fair Price Shop

attached to the Kendriya Bhandar Store at H Block in Gole Market i.e. Kali Bai Store (FPS No. 2204) has been having adequate stock to wheat.

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

[English]

Kashmiri Militants

1741. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Kashmiri Militants who are in jail outside the Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether the Government are proposing to transfer them to Jammu and Kashmir jails; and

(c) 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 (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) As per available information, there are 66 J & K prisoners in Jails outside the State of J & K.

(b) and (c). Some persons arrested by the J & K authorities had been lodged in Jails outside the State due to lack of adequate accommodation in Jails in J & K. As and when accommodation becomes available these prisoners are transferred back to the State.

LPG Agencies

1742. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI :
SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH
GAEKWAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG agencies allowed to bifurcate during the last year State-wise, which were allotted on partnership basis;

(b) the number of such cases under consideration; and

(c) the policy and rules being followed by the Govt. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) During the last three years i.e. 1993-94 to 1995-96, two (2) LPG distributorships have been allowed to be bifurcated on compassionate grounds.

(b) Two.

(c) Generally, bifurcation is not allowed. However, bifurcation of an LPG distributorship has been permitted on compassionate grounds or some other extraordinary circumstances in deserving cases.

LPG Connections

1743. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to declare Dakashina

Kannada and Kodagu Districts in Karnataka state as Hilly Region and provide LPG connections for domestic purposes to the consumer on demands;

(b) the number of LPG agencies functioning in these districts and the number of existing LPG connections;

(c) the number of consumers in the waiting list of so since how long; and

(d) the time by which LPG connections are likely to be given to all the waiting consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU)

: (a) No. Sir. LPG connections are released on demand in the hilly areas at altitude of above 4500 ft. from 1.1.96 and in hilly areas at altitudes between 2000 ft. and 4500 ft. from 1.4.96. Dakshina Kanada and Kodagu Districts have not been considered as hilly regions, in the list of hilly areas prepared by Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The information is given as under:

	No. of Distributors	Existing Customer population	Waiting list
Dakshina Kannada	26	113271	53060
Kodagu	3	24293	4670

(d) New LPG connections are released in a phased manner throughout the country including Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu District in Karnataka State depending upon the availability of LPG new customer enrolment plant, waiting list, slack available with the distributors of the area and their viability. LPG is not an allocated product and no advance allocation is made. All the people in the waiting list in the country are likely to be provided with LPG connections in the next four/ five years.

[Translation]

Solar Energy

1744. DR. G.R. SARODE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the institutions engaged in production of solar energy; and

(b) the details of the subsidy given to these institutions; State-wise and institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). A number of manufacturers in both the public and private sectors are engaged in the production of devices and systems to harness solar energy for generating electricity - related applications like rural lighting, water pumping and rural telecommunications, and for generating heat for use in

applications such as, water heating, cooking, and drying. These devices and systems are being utilised by a large number of organisations and individuals.

At present, a central subsidy of 50% of the ex-works cost of solar photovoltaic systems is being provided for domestic and community lighting and village level small power plants to users under the socially oriented scheme. The subsidy for solar lanterns is Rs.1500/- per lantern. The subsidy distursed to the states for these solar photovoltaic devices during 1995-96 is given in the enclosed statement. These subsidies provided by MNES are routed through the State Non-Conventional Energy Development Agencies. Further, soft loans at interest rates of 2.5% for rural areas and 5% for others are being provided by the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency, the financing arm of MNES to individuals and institutions purchase of solar photovoltaic devices/systems. Under another programme, solar photovoltaic water pumps for agriculture and related users are also being supplied for which a subsidy @ Rs.125/- per peak watt of photovoltaic capacity is available to users through the solar pump manufacturers subject to a maximum of Rs.1,50,000/- per pump. A soft loan of upto Rs. 1,00,000/- at 5% interest is also available to users in addition to the above subsidy.

For promoting solar water heating systems soft loans are being provided to users through the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and Canara Bank under an interest subsidy scheme. IREDA provides soft loans for industrial and institutional systems (at interest rates of 8.3 % to industries and 5% to non-profit making organisations respectively) and for domestic systems through its financial intermediaries (at a maximum rate of 5% to end users).

Canara Bank provides soft loans for domestic users and small establishments at an interest rate of 5.5%. The Canara Bank scheme is at present operational in Bangalore, Mangalore, Mysore, Delhi, Madras and Pune. A rebate of 0.5% on the above interest rate is available for installation of Solar Collectors certified by the Bureau of Indian Standards. The interest subsidy schemes of IREDA is also applicable to other solar thermal products, such as solar driers, and solar stills for water purification.

STATEMENT

Subsidy provided to various States/UTs under Solar Photovoltaic Programme of MNES in 1995-96.

S.No.	State/UT	(Rs.in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.50
2.	Assam	3.75
3.	Bihar	74.47

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	32.50
5.	Haryana	60.08
6.	Himachal Pradesh	147.20
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	173.26
8.	Kerala	170.51
9.	Manipur	5.00
10.	Meghalaya	10.25
11.	Orissa	26.30
12.	Tripura	63.51
13.	Uttar Pradesh	569.32
14.	West Bengal	108.58
15.	Delhi	32.73

[English]

LPG Connections

1745. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of LPG connections given in Karnataka by various Oil Corporations;

(b) the monthly requirement of LPG refills of Karnataka both domestic and commercial;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is short supply of LPG refills in Karnataka for the last two months;

(d) if so, the reasons for the same;

(e) the steps taken to ensure regular supply of required number of LPG refills in Karnataka; and

(f) whether the shortage of LPG refills in Karnataka was due to diversion of Karnatakas quota to Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The total number of LPG consumers enrolled with distributors of PSUs Oil Companies in Karnataka as on 1.10.96 is 13.69 lakhs.

(b) The monthly requirement of Domestic LPG refills in the State of Karnataka is 14818.6 MTs. No separate estimation of the LPG requirement for commercial consumption is made which is supplied in both packed and bulk.

(c) to (e). The demand of the existing consumers of LPG in the country including the state of Karnataka, who are enrolled with the distributors of Public Sector Oil Companies, is by and large being met in full. Temporary backlogs that may arise are learned by augmenting LPG supplies through operation of bottling plants for extended hours and on holidays and by arranging supplies from bottling plants in adjoining areas.

(f) No, Sir.

Programme for Ocean Development

1746. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programmes which are expected to be taken up for ocean development during the 9th Five Year Plan;

(b) the special emphasis made for Bay of Bengal area; and

(c) the projects now in progress for maritime research units both at Indian Navy and Merchant Navy level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The major programmes proposed to be taken up by the Department of Ocean Development during the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) are as follows:

- Continuation of the Antarctic cruises and related research activities, establishment of summer camp and facilities at Maitri, Antarctica, in accordance with the requirements of the recently ratified protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty and support of contemporary Scientific research in areas of Polar Sciences in an integrated way with an outlay of about Rs. 180.50 crores;
- As Pioneer Investor and member of the Council of International Seabed authority under investor's category towards development of technologies and pilot plants for assessing techno-economic feasibility of deep sea mining and extractive metallurgy along with survey and environmental impact assessment under Polymetallic Nodules programme with an outlay of about Rs.182 crore;
- Continuation of the mission mode programmes of National Institute of Ocean Technology, involving an outlay of Rs.75 crore;
- Establishment and operationalisation of ocean observation and information services to generate and supply ocean and coastal data products for different users with an outlay of Rs. 105 crore;
- Development of drugs from sea for anti-diabetic, anti-viral, anti-amoebic, anti-anxiety and larvicidal activities with potential marketing of two drugs as traditional medicine and clinical trials towards the development as modern medicine with an outlay of Rs.12 crore;
- Delineation of the continental shelf to extend India's jurisdiction in the ocean beyond EEZ

for resource exploitation with an outlay Rs. 42 crore;

- Implementation of Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS) programme and operation and maintenance of Coastal Research Vessels involving an outlay of Rs. 52 crore;

- Continuation of basic research and manpower development programmes, coastal and Island Development programmes, augmentation of manpower at the headquarters and attached offices, administrative and other support etc., involving a total expenditure of Rs.56.30 crore.

Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management Programmes including Marine Bio-diversity and pollution monitoring of the coastal waters with an outlay of about Rs. 61 crore.

- Procurement of a multipurpose oceanographic research vessel for Polymetallic Nodule programme; technology demonstration and techno-economic feasibility study for exploitation of phosphorites; study of Hydrothermal mineralisation in the Andaman Sea; Bengal and Andaman Fan and Cobalt rich crust in the Central Indian ocean, with an outlay of Rs.103 crore.
- Assessment of marine Living resources beyond 70 m depth and their ecological correlation, mariculture, marine ornamental fish culture and sea weed culture, involving an outlay of Rs.31.60 crore.

(b) The proposed ocean development programmes with special emphasis to the Bay of Bengal area during the 9th Five Year Plan, include :-

- Provision of assistance to some of the Universities located in the east coast for establishing Centres of Excellence in Marine Sciences;
- Assessment of the Marine Living Resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), covering the Bay of Bengal area;
- Mariculture of Seabass in Andaman Islands, lobsters in Gulf of Mannar and mud crab in Orissa; marine Ornamental Fish Culture and Seaweed Culture in Andaman and Gulf of Mannar.
- Pollution monitoring, coastal and Marine Area Management and Marine Bio-diversity;
- Provision of Ocean Observation and information Services to the Coastal Community and other user agencies;
- Geomorphological studies of Bengal and Andaman Fan (BENFAN), crust-mantle

processes related to hydrothermal mineralisation in the Andaman sea, etc.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rural Electrification

1747. SHRI D.P. YADAV :

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages have been electrified in the country till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the rural area of Sambhalpur of District Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh had been electrified;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which all the villages of the country particularly villages of Uttar Pradesh are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) As per available information, as on 30th September, 1996, 5,02,482 villages in the country have been electrified. State-wise details are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). There are 495 inhabited villages in Sambhal Tehsil of Moradabad District, out of which 481 villages have been electrified. The balance 14 villages in Sambhal will be taken up in the coming years.

(d) The remaining unelectrified villages in the country, including those of Uttar Pradesh, will be electrified during the 9th and subsequent five years plans subject to the availability of funds and other inputs.

STATEMENT

*Progress in Electrification of Villages upto
September, 1996*

S.No.	States	Total Achievement to the end of Sept.96
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27358
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2280
3.	Assam	21887 (a)
4.	Bihar	47822
5.	Goa	377
6.	Gujarat	17892
7.	Haryana	6745
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16761
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6277
10.	Karnataka	26483
11.	Kerala	1219

1	2	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	67844
13.	Maharashtra	39106
14.	Manipur	2033
15.	Meghalaya	2467 (d)
16.	Mizoram	727 (c)
17.	Nagaland	1099
18.	Orissa	34123
19.	Punjab	12342
20.	Rajasthan	30754
21.	Sikkim	405
22.	Tamil Nadu	15822
23.	Tripura	3640
24.	Uttar Pradesh	86665 (d)
25.	West Bengal	29234
Total		501362
UTs		1120
G. Total		502482

(a) As on 3/96 (b) As on 5/96 (c) As on 6/96

(d) As on 8/96

Deep Sea Fishing

1748. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether deep sea fishing is allowed in India Ocean, Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea;

(b) whether licences have been issued for several ships or vessels for deep sea fishing;

(c) whether fishing by mechanised trawlers are detrimental to the interests of traditional fishermen of Indian coasts;

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to safeguard the interests of such fishermen;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the present policy of the Government on deep sea fishing and use of mechanised trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (f). Specific areas are earmarked for fishing by traditional fishermen and small mechanised fishing vessels below 20 metres length within territorial waters in the States under their Marine Fishing Regulation Acts/Rules. The areas exclusively reserved for traditional fishermen range from 5-10 kms from the shore and mechanised fishing vessels below 20 metres can fish

only beyond these areas. These rules/regulations help to prevent conflicts between these two sectors and also safeguard the interests of traditional fishermen. The Government of India has been allowing operation of deep sea fishing vessels in the Indian EEZ under charter scheme of 1981 and 1986 and under the New Deep Sea Fishing Policy, 1991 involving Joint Venture, easing and Test Fishing apart from acquisition of Indian owned vessels. It has been decided to rescind the 1991 deep sea fishing policy.

Non Government Organisations

1749. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to discontinue with the activities of NGO's throughout the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to involve the reputed NGOs keeping in view of the upliftment of the weaker section properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER KUMAR ALAGH) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Reputed NGOs are already being involved in the various Governmental programmes especially in the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society.

Setting up of Power Projects in Orissa

1750. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals to set up power projects in Orissa approved by the Union Government as on March 31, 1996;

(b) whether Government have postponed the execution of some power projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (d). As on 31st March, 1996, there is one power project, namely Ib Valley Thermal Power Project Phase II (2x210 MW), proposed to be implemented in the Private sector, which has been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority. The project is still under negotiation between the project promoter and the Government of Orissa.

Science and Technology for Women

1751. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :

SHRI RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects launched under the scheme 'Science & Technology for Women' during 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97 so far, State-wise.

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Union Government for each project; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (c). A statement giving details of the projects launched under the scheme "Science & Technology for Women" during 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97 so far is attached.

STATEMENT

Projects sanctioned under the scheme 'Science & Technology for Women for the year 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97 till date (State-wise)

S.No.	Title of the Project	Name & Address of the Institution	Amount Sanctioned & Date (Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Promotion of rural women entrepreneurship.	Dr. K Chandralekha Shri Padmavati Mahila Vishwa Vidyalayam Tirupati	57,000/- (Nov '94)	25
2.	Transfer of vermiculture technology to the rural women.	Dr. P Janaki Krishna Progress 12-13-623 Nagarjuna Hills Hyderabad	3,96,800/- (14.3.96)	30
Assam				
3.	Extraction of oil from muga waste pupae, its Characterisation and its utilization.	Dr. S.K. Chowdhary Cotton College Guwahati Assam - 781001	1,86,134/-	70
4.	Development of Muga culture with special reference to indoor rearing techniques.	Dr. J.N. Talukdar Instt. of Advanced Study in S&T Jawahar Nagar, Khanapara Guwahati - 781020	10,34,680/- (21.3.95)	1500
5.	Women's Involvement in cultivation of medicinal plants.	Mr.s Swarna Handique Peace Foundation Centre P.O. Naojam, Dist Colaghat Assam - 785604	1,67,000/- (04.05.94)	50
6.	Development of herbal medicines with special reference to hepatic disorder.	Dr. J. Kotokay IASST, Khanapara Guwahati -781022	13,46,266/- (03.08.95)	
Bihar				
7.	Dev. of cost-effective solar driers for vegetables and mushroom drying.	Dr. Suman Datta Society for Rural Industrialisation, Bariatu Ranchi	1,04,000/- (07.03.96)	

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi				
8.	Development of functional capabilities for rural Women—a case study.	Dr. Shakti Kak SESS, New Delhi	1,78,000/- (21.04.95)	-
9.	Development of a prototype paper dryer	Dr. Arun Kumar Development Alternatives B-32 Qutab Institutional Area New Delhi - 110 016	2,88,650/- (17.06.94)	-
10.	Technologies for habitation of intellectually impaired women choices and transfer process.	Dr. Ashok Jain NISTADS Hill Side Road New Delhi - 110 012	6,30,220/- (11.01.95)	30
11.	Waste glass recycling by women	Dr. S. Bhanumati Chemistry Deptt. Gargi College Siri Fort Road New Delhi - 110 049	46,900/- (02.02.95)	15
12.	Evaluation of plant based biological methods of pest and mosquito control.	Dr. Padma Vasudevan Centre for RD & AT III, New Delhi - 110 016	4,83,000/- (13.3.95)	700
13.	Low cost processing and preservation of horticultural produce in Dehradun Area.	Dr. Aradhana Centre for Technology & Dev. B-1 LSC J block Saket, New Delhi	6,78,000/- (23.3.95)	50
14.	Low cost procesing and preservation of horticultural produce - Coorndinate Project.	Shri Amit Sengupta Centre for Technology & Dev. B-1 LSC J Block Saket, New Delhi	2,32,000/- (23.3.95)	-
15.	Exploring the possibilities of blending cotton polypropylene fibres to produce cheaper fabrics with improve properties like crease resistant and abrasion resistance.	Dr. B.C. Verma Shriram Instt. for Industrial Res. 19, University Road Delhi - 110 007	5,14,860/- (05.07.95)	-
16.	Workshop on hand made paper and eco-sustainable rural projects	Shri N.P. Singh Asian Society of Entrepreneurs Education & Development B-9/6238 Vasant Kunj New Delhi - 110 070	97,000/- (19.03.96)	50
17.	Developing Functional capabilities and scientific knowledge of women living in urban slums by imparting vocational training.	Mr. R.L. Chopra Disha, 13/88 Block C-4-13 Janak Puri New Delhi - 110 058	5,28,000/- (18.03.96)	20
18.	Developing a model for water and spice conservation for system.	Dr. Santosh CRDT IIT, Haus Khas, New Delhi	3,00,000/- (21.03.96)	50
19.	Development of antigens for the diagnosis of hypersensitivity.	Dr. Rita Kumar Centre for Bio-chemical Technology Mall Road Near Jubilee Road Delhi - 110 007	6,97,400/- (22.09.95)	25

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Involvement of women in wasteland development using mycorrhizal technology	Dr. Satyawati Sharma RRRS 20 village Adchini Shri Aurobindo Marg Delhi- 110 017	6,90,000/- (02.08.96)	25
Gujarat				
21.	Mahila Vigyan	Prof. Rachel George Deptt. of Home Management M.S. Univ. of Baroda Baroda - 390 002	2,74,840/- (14.03.95)	1000
Haryana				
22.	Low cost processing and preservation of horticultural produce.	Shri Satish Kumar Haryana Vigyan Manch 74/22, Kisanpura Sonapat Road, Rohtak	6,78,000/- (15.01.96)	
23.	Application of horticulture for alkali waste land development with economic viability.	Shri Sunil Kaushik Vikas Mitra Village and P.O. Fatehpur Haryana	42,000/- (29.01.96)	26
Himachal Pradesh				
24.	Low cost processing and preservation of horticultural produce.	Shri Joginder Walia Society for Technology & Dev. Village Badhyal P.O. Tikar, Distt. Mandi Karnataka	6,78,000/- (15.05.95)	50
Karnataka				
25.	Performance application and dissemination of biomass fuelled fruit and vegetable drier for rural use.	Dr. B.N. Reghunandan ASTRA, IISc Bangalore - 560 012	1,06,300/- (13.5.94)	-
26.	Establishment of training-cum-production in silk waste spinning for rural women by AIRD, Bangalore.	Dr. M.V. Rajasekharan AIRD, 7A, Ratnavilasa Road Basvangudi Bangalore - 560 004	1,59,480/- (01.06.95)	325
27.	Preparation for Mahila Vigyan	Smt. Shymala Hiremath India Devt. Service Near German Hospital Muhanteshnagar Dharwar - 580 008	2,44,300/- (08.03.95)	1000
28.	Scope of using Medleri Charkha for wool and waste silk spinning.	Smt. Shymala Hiremath India Dev. Service Sadhankari Road, Near German Hospital Dharwad - 580 008 (Karnataka)	1,08,240/- (22.10.96)	50
Kerala				
29.	Integrated Development of moriculture, sericulture, reeling, weaving, garment making and by-product utilization involving poor peasants and rural youth - a pilot project.	Dr. M.K. Prasad IRTC, KSSP Mundur, Palaghat - 678 592	78,200/- (16.08.94)	450

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Continuous training on Technical and income generating activities for women.	Prof. L. Prema Home Science Department College of Agriculture Kerala Agricultural University Vellayani - 695 522	1,49,100/- (23.01.95)	95
31.	Development of traditional practices among the tribals for promotion of health status in the Kannampady colony.	Dr. R.R. Das Peermade Development Society P.O. Box No. 11 Peermade, Kerala	2,38,650/- (18.1.95)	40
Madhya Pradesh				
32.	Establishment of a training-cum-production centre for sisal fibre processing at village Pali/Hardi Bazar, Bilaspur (M.P.)	Dr. Lakhan Singh M.P. Vigayan Sabha 9-A Civil Lines Mumtaz Manzil 4 Bungalow Road, Professor's Colony Bhopal - 462 002	2,60,200/- (07.03.95)	86
Maharashtra				
33.	Rural laboratory technology -II	Dr. S.S. Kalbagh Vigyan Ashram Pabal, Pune	2,92,789/- (06.03.95)	86
34.	Destitute women in urban Slums, improving access to food, health and nutrition through opportunities for self-reliance.	Dr. Shobha A. Udipi Deptt. of P.G. Studies Research in Home Science S N D T University Santa Cruz (West) Bombay - 400 049	3,00,800/- (20.03.95)	700
35.	Low cost processing and preservation of horticultural produce.	Smt. Savita Kurundawale Arogya Dakshta Mandal 1913 Sadashiv Peth, Pune	6,78,00/- (28.03.95)	50
36.	PBHS Action project at Taluka Udgir, Dist. Latur	Dr. A. Patwardhan Arogya Dakshta Mandal 1913, Sadashiv Peth, Pune.	5,67,000/- (21.3.95)	100
37.	To initiate and/or enhance Gummosis in tropical trees.	Dr. Soham Pandya GSV Magan Sanghrashlaya Wardha - 442 001	4,41,200/- (01.12.94)	40
38.	use of bana rhizome as cattle feed	Dr. T.D. Nigam Botony Deptt. Modern College Pune - 411 005	1,04,200/- (22.12.94)	
39.	Survey of technology requirements for sulphur generations by women.	Dr. Kamal Taori c/o Women's Welfare Instt. 235/3239 Tagore Nagar Vikroli (East) Bombay - 400 083	75,000/- (19.10.95)	25
40.	Optimisation of organic hydroponics for vegetable cultivation.	Smt. Chitra Kate Dharamitra Sia Street Bank of India colony Nalwadi Wardha - 442 001	2,68,100/- (25.01.96)	50

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Spear-heading sustainable Development through action of womens' group in villages.	Dr. Soham Pandya CSV Magan Sanghralhalaya Wardha - 442 001 Manipur	9.64,300/- (15.10.96)	75
42.	PBHS in the Ukhrul Dist of Manipur	Shri W. Zingkhai STCCD, Wino Bazar Ukhrul, Manipur - 795142.	87,000/- (15.03.96)	25
43.	Further modification of STCCD/SMARTS adapted loom design of propogation in Imphal.	Mrs. Nirmala Devi The Chingmathak Nameirakpam Makha Hai Kai Dev. Centre P.O. Imphal, Chingamathak Manipur - 795 001	4,30,850/- (12.01.96)	150
44.	Demonstration of compost preparation, production and to jhumming cultivation	Shri K. Koshang Weaker Sections Dev. Council Khangshim P.O. Kakching Manipur - 795 103	3,70,000/- (15.12.95)	40
Nagaland				
45.	Harvesting, processing and marketing of fruits and cash crops	Dr. Zaver Hiese Women's multipurposes Co-operative Society Enhulumi Village P.O. Chizami Phek Distt. Nagaland	3,44,000/- (11.08.94)	40
Orissa				
46.	Low cost processing and preservation of horticultural produce.	Shri Khemendu CRD, Koraput 2 RA,50/7 AEF Colony Sunabeda, Orissa	6,78,000/- (31.03.95)	50
Pondicherry				
47.	Building functional capabilities of women employed in the sericulture and silk industry.	Smt. Anupama Pai Pondicherry Science Forum 63 Pasteur Nagar Vinoba Nagar Extn. Pondicherry - 605 008	1,92,400/- (05.12.95)	260
Rajasthan				
48.	Processing and preservation of arid zone fruits	Dr. P.K. Malavia Central Arid Zone Res. Instt. Jodhpur - 342 003	3,69,800/- (13.03.95)	300
49.	Field Investigation: Pilot survey, inventorisation, disease and drug yielding plants, uses and cultivation	Dr. Suakar Mishra Institute of Rajasthan Studies A-75, Bhabha Marg, Tilak Marg, Jaipur	79,000/- (22.12.94) 302004	-
50.	PBHS Intensive field investigation in Udaipur	Dr. R.S.Gupta Jajran Jan Vikas Samiti 282, Fatehpura, Udaipur.	76,000/- (June 95)	-
51.	Ethno-medico-botanical investigation, ex-situ Conservation of Medicinalplants & role of traditional health practitioners in Udaipur Dist.	Dr. R.S. Gupta jagran Jan Vikas Samiti 282, Fatehpura, Udaipur	11,59,000/- (19.03.96)	250

1	2	3	4	5
52.	Integrated approach for sustainable village development in arid zone through improved technique in Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Produce.	Dr. I.M. Saxena Mahila Shiksha Evam Vikas Sansthan, Kishore Bhawan Opp. Main Police Line Gate Ratanada Jodhpur - 342 001	3,94,000/- (02.07.96)	500
Tamil Nadu				
53.	Studies and development of Hom based technologies for farm women.	Sh. S. Ramesh Vedapuri Krishi Vigyan Kendra 13, Crescent Park Street, T. Nagar, Madras - 600 017	52,350/- (28.11.94)	150
54.	Processing natural dyes using new techniques for income generation.	Dr. T.M. Vatsala Murugappa Chettiar Res. Centre Tharamani Madras - 600 018	3,31,600/- (29.12.95)	300
55.	Improving the income of coir workers by three folds through use of low-power mechanical devices. Nagarcoil - 629 002	Dr. T.S. Ramkumar Centre for Rural Reconstruction Eathamozhi Road Chennavannavilai	3,59,960/- (21.03.96)	300
56.	Popularising the use of improved storing and cooking techniques among working women in rural areas.	Sh. V. Jayaraj SWESTIC P.Box No. 52 Dindigul - 624 001	1,17,000/- (28.06.95)	500
57.	Indigenous fermented fruits - technology development and transfer	Dr. T.S. Vatsala MCRC Tharamani, Madras	3,01,800/- (29.11.95)	25
58.	Innovating equipment/ machines in palm leaf and stem products for more income generation to women.	Sh.P. Selvan CERTCO Madona Street Virapandianpatnam Chidambaranar Distt. T.N. - 628 216	1,39,000/- (02.07.96)	300
Tripura				
59.	Low cost processing and preservation of horticultural produce.	Shri Mihir Lal Roy Centre for Social Work & Res. Mahim Sadan 76 H.G. Basak Road Melarmath, Agartala	6,78,000/- (28.03.95)	50
60.	PBHS- Field investigation	Shri Dignata Basu Centre for Social Work & Research, Mahim Sadan 76, HG Basak Road, Melarmath, Agartalla.	73,000/- (06.05.94)	
Uttar Pradesh				
61.	Mahila Vigyan	Smt. Amla Vidyarthi Manovdaya B-1/26 Aliganj Lucknow - 226 020	3,08,200/- (28.03.95)	1000
62.	Low cost processing and preservation of horticultural produce.	Dr. Anil Jushi HESCO Vigyan Prasth Gwar Chowki Gholtar 246 436, Chamoli	6,78,000/- (23.03.95)	100

1	2	3	4	5
63.	Re-introduction of crotonaria juncea in Garhwal Himalaya	Dr. Kumar Amrish HESCO Vigyan Prasth Gwar Chowki, Chamoli	1,69,000/- (17.06.94)	50
64.	Training programme for popularisation of BGA in Maharajganj, U.P.	Shri B.K. Pandey Shri Bhardwaj Gram Udyog Seva Sansthan P.O. Salamatgarh Distt. Maharajgarj, U.P.	67,200/- (28.07.94)	-
65.	Burning and grazing interactions into Montana forest - grazing land of Garhwal Himalaya.	Dr. J.P. Mehta Deptt. of Botany H.N.B. Garhwal University Srinagar Garhwal 246 174	1,42,600/- (10.02.95)	40
66.	Cultivation of herbs by women for income generation in U.P. hills.	Dr. V. Kumar Himalayan Study Circle Pandeygaon, Pithoragarh 262509	85,000/- (30.08.94)	25
67.	Investigation of common ailments and their remedial measures using local herbal drugs in the remote areas of Garhwal Himalaya and the participation of womenfolk therein.	Dr. O.P. Sati H.N.B. Garhwal University Srinagar, Garhwal.	3,80,600/- (29.1.95)	50
68.	Aspects & prospects of traditional medicinal practices & herbal cultivation in socio economic develop- ment of hill women in Garhwal Himalaya	Dr. A.K. Badoni SHER, Chakrata Road Vikas Nagar Dehradun 248198	4,53,700/- (20.12.94)	100
69.	Training and development of women for gainful employ- ment in rural areas	Shri R.N. Kapoor Allahabad Rural Dev. Society 26, Chatham Lines Allahabad - 211 002	2,29,900/- (29.12.96)	150
70.	Prospects and introduction of non-conventional Oil plants in Garhwal Himalaya.	Dr. Anil Joshi HESCO Gwar Chowki Gholtir, U.P.	4,29,000/- (Jan '96)	75
71.	To train rural women in preservation and processing of horticulture produce	Dr. Suchitra Kumar Utilisation of Science & Technology for Uplift of Rural Population 66 Ravindra Garden Sector E, Aliganj Lucknow - 226 020	2,71,600/- (01.11.95)	60

West Bengal

72.	Evaluation of performance of pilot scale driers designed for field level application in drying of fruits and vegetables.	Prof. Sunit Mukherjee Dr. Subhas Mukherjee Memorial Reproduction Biology Research Centre, BBB Hospital 151-153 Diamond Harbour Road Calcutta - 700 034	91,300/- (13.03.94)	158
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1	2	3	4	5
73.	Low cost processing and preservation of horticultural produce- Technical back-up project for coordinated programme.	Prof. Sunit Mukherjee Dr. Sunit Mukherjee Memorial Reproductive Biology Res. Centre, 151 Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta - 700 034	5,27,000/- (28.03.95)	-
74.	Medicinal plants used by the tribals women in Bankura Dist. of W.B.	Shri Rama Shankar Basu A.M. College, P.O. Jhalda	31,000/- (14.03.96)	25
75.	Techno-economic Viability of vermicompost ... & environmental sanitation.	Dr. A.K. Chattopadhyay Tarakata Tribal Dev. Society Mira Bhawan Laldighipara, D.M. Bungalow Road P.O. Suri (W.B.)	2,55,000/- (11.02.96)	500
76.	Low cost processing and preservation of horticultural produce.	Dr. T. Chakrovarty FOSET 6/1 Sudder Street Calcutta	6,78,000/- (17.05.95)	50
77.	Training of traditional birth attendance to ensure safe delivery in remote villages.	Dr. J. Banerjee Shri Aurobindo Anusilan Society, Seharapara P.O. Suri - 731 101	1,88,500/- (02.07.96)	100
78.	Women in diversified jute production	Smt. Kaveri Dasgupta DISHA, X3 Vidyasagar Niketan, Salt lake, Sector - I Calcutta - 700 064	6,46,340/- (03.10.96)	400
79.	Cultivation cum preservation of medicinal plants of rural West Bengal with an aim to improve primary health local people.	Dr. Ila Chaudhry Society for Equitable Voluntary Action, 52/3, Vidyatan Sarani Calcutta - 700 035	5,15,000/- (30.4.96)	50
80.	Studies on ecological & Bio-diversity relationship and association of ethnic group : Pilot investigation at Cooch Behar Distt. of W.B.	Shri Tapan Mishra Paschimbanga Vigyan Manch Hemant Basu Bhavan, 12-B B D Bag, Calcutta 700001	1,00,000/- (1.10.96)	

[Translation]

Anta Power Project

1752. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the second phase of Anta Gas Thermal Power Plant;

(b) whether Rajasthan has been neglected in respect of clearance to Kawas, Gandhar, Faridabad and Thermal Power Plants of DESU;

(c) the details of decision taken in regard to handover Anta Gas Thermal Power Plant to Rajasthan; and

(d) the reasons for not making available gas linkage to Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) The feasibility Report submitted by NTPC for Second phase of Anta Gas Power Plant has been returned by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for want of necessary inputs and gas linkage.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal to hand-over Anta Gas Power Plant from NTPC to Rajasthan.

(d) An allocation of 0.55 MMSCMD (Metric Million Standard Cubic Metre per day) of gas has been made for one unit of 35.5 MW Gas Turbine (GT) out of a total of 4 units (3x35.5 MW GT + 1x53.5 MW ST) of the 160 MW Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Power project planned at Ramgarh.

[English]

Development of Need Based Human Resources

1753. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need for development of need based human resources and institutional capabilities and research for accelerating the pace of progress in this sector;

(b) if so, whether efforts are being made to improve the food processing industry in the country;

(c) whether there is any participation of private sector in this field;

(d) the number of projects offered to private sector; and

(e) the number of projects likely to come up during 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). During the Eighth Plan period Ministry of Food Processing Industries have been operating many developmental Plan Schemes for the development of food processing sector. Some of the schemes include training and research in this sector.

During the first four years of Eighth Plan period, 204 food processing and training centres have been sanctioned against the target of 250 by the end of the Eighth Plan period. The assistance is available to Central Government organisations, non-Governmental organisations/voluntary-organisations, cooperatives and public sector undertakings.

Subsidised Gas

1754. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :

SHRI BADAL CHOUDHURY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any difference in the rate charged for providing Natural gas to Assam and Tripura;

(b) whether industries in Assam are getting Natural gas at subsidised rate;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether same facilities are not extended to the industries in Tripura; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to provide gas at subsidised rates to Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) to (e). The price of natural gas is the same in Assam and Tripura. The price is Rs. 1000 per thousand

cubic meters with a provision for a discount of Rs. 400 per thousand cubic meters on a case basis.

[Translation]

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme

1755. SHRI SAT MAHAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name of schemes of Kangra district forwarded to Central Government for financial assistance by the Himachal Pradesh Government under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme;

(b) the funds allocated for the potable water scheme;

(c) the details of amount spent thereon;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Planning Commission had sanctioned Rs. 100 lakhs additional funds as a Central assistance for 1995-96 for Kangra under water supply scheme on the request of Himachal Pradesh Government; and

(e) if so, whether this fund has been allocated and utilised by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) water supply schemes for Dehra and Noorpur towns in Kangra district have been received by the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Under the AUWS Programme, schemes for Rewalsar Chowari, Dehra and Rohru towns at a total project cost of Rs. 326.10 lakhs have been sanctioned. The Central and the State Governments share the cost of the scheme in the ratio of 50:50 under the AUWS Programme. The Central Government has released Rs. 101.50 lakhs so far and as per the available information, the State Government has released Rs. 15.69 lakhs only. An expenditure of Rs. 93.77 lakhs is reported to have been incurred so far.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Rs. 100 lakhs have been allocated by the Planning Commission for water supply scheme to Kangra as additional Central assistance and the State Government is reported to have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 344.55 lakhs so far on this scheme. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 400 lakhs and is expected to be completed during 1996-97.

[English]

National Fisheries Action committee

1756. SHRI PINAKI MISRA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishermen and fish workers represented

by the National Fisheries Action Committee had been on a prolonged strike since August 7, 1996;

(b) if so, the details of their precise demands; and

(c) steps being taken to resolve the issues and to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) and (b). In the wake of agitation of fishermen and fish workers against the deep sea fishing policy, Government had constituted a Review committee on Deep Sea Fishing Policy in February, 1995. The Committee submitted its report in February, 1996. The fishermen and fish workers had gone on indefinite strike in August, 1996 demanding, among other things, implementation of the recommendations of the Review Committee.

(c) The Government has recently taken decisions on the recommendations of the Review Committee. These include the decision to rescind the new Deep Sea Fishing Policy of 1991.

Minimum Needs Programme

1757. SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the funds provided to each State under the centrally sponsored schemes to provide minimum services during the last three years;

(b) the details of seven basic needs identified;

(c) the direction issued regarding utilisation of funds by the State Governments; and

(d) the details of the funds utilised and available with the State Government for the remaining schemes in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (d). Seven Basic Services have been identified for priority attention and complete coverage in a time-bound manner. These are:

- (1) 100 per cent coverage of provision of safe drinking water in rural and urban areas
- (2) 100 per cent coverage of primary health service facilities in rural and urban areas
- (3) Universalisation of primary education
- (4) Provision of public housing assistance to all shelterless poor families
- (5) Extension of mid-day meal programme in primary schools, to all rural blocks and urban slums and disadvantaged sections.
- (6) Provision of connectivity to all unconnected villages and habitations
- (7) Streamlining the public distribution system with focus on the poor

Given the paucity of resources, it was further decided that States should concentrate efforts only on three of the seven basic minimum services rather than spreading it thinly over all the components of MNP. An all-out effort should be made to attain within the next 2-3 years the first three objectives mentioned in para (1) above. However, the States which have achieved satisfactory results in these areas can choose for their priority attention other components of the Seven Basic Minimum Services suited to their requirements for full coverage in the next 2-3 years. Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 2466 crores have been provided in 1996-97 for the scheme. In addition to this, a contribution of 15 per cent has to come from the State Governments.

Detailed Statewise information on funds provided and funds utilised with regard to Minimum Needs Programme and Basic Minimum Services are provided in Statement I to XII.

STATEMENT-I

Financial Performance Under Elementary Education during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	States/UTs	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96	
		Appd. Outlay	Revised Outlay	Actual Expd.	Appd. Outlay	Revised Outlay	Anti. Expd.	Appd. Outlay	Revised Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2670.00	2649.05	2700.00	2649.00	1803.28	1914.20	6230.00	1400.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2845.00	2561.00	2561.00	3007.00	2950.00	3007.00	3300.00	3289.00
3.	Assam	11039.00	114479.00	11039.00	11626.00	12126.00	11622.00	16600.00	16378.00
4.	Bihar	9299.00	2700.00	3263.00	9299.00	4122.00	5700.00	9300.00	5116.00
5.	Goa	185.80	185.80	461.41	409.00	409.00	409.90	445.00	445.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Gujarat	2273.00	751.00	1235.72	1451.00	1450.61	1451.00	1450.61	N A
7.	Haryana	3060.00	2410.69	2280.38	3424.00	3250.00	3150.20	3834.00	6511.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2403.00	2403.00	2340.38	2924.00	2935.00	2924.00	3644.15	3694.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3215.00	2318.00	2795.67	3449.00	3449.00	3528.63	4205.00	4205.00
10.	Karnataka	14850.00	11255.00	11255.00	12904.00	10618.00	19489.65	17614.91	13500.00
11.	Kerala	420.00	420.00	-	-	-	392.00	605.00	605.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10902.00	7242.81	7878.34	10165.00	8508.63	8847.69	10028.00	8678.00
13.	Maharashtra	4152.00	3379.00	3965.33	5265.00	5579.00	4775.85	9918.00	10549.00
14.	Manipur	585.00	439.37	400.00	449.0	483.75	449.00	596.17	593.32
15.	Meghalaya	1950.00	1950.00	1950.00	1950.00	1693.54	1950.00	1950.00	1950.00
16.	Mizoram	300.00	566.15	535.00	575.00	566.15	485.33	500.00	500.00
17.	Nagaland	300.00	216.00	352.68	487.00	369.58	487.00	558.00	558.00
18.	Orissa	2668.00	2062.62	1824.17	4352.00	2815.20	4351.63	2698.00	2698.00
19.	Punjab	992.00	690.00	541.32	1233.00	969.00	1306.00	1471.00	1071.00
20.	Rajasthan	6850.00	6150.00	6151.48	11000.00	11782.00	13482.00	15692.00	15542.00
21.	Sikkim	660.00	617.00	660.00	660.00	831.00	699.00	785.00	1211.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	3824.00	3824.00	4223.12	4251.00	4257.00	4670.18	5413.00	6555.00
23.	Tripura	1550.00	1550.00	1550.00	1700.00	1920.00	1700.00	2400.00	2584.85
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15915.00	3271.00	3271.00	21152.00	6839.00	21152.00	6945.00	7239.00
25.	West Bengal	3325.00	750.00	280.00	2949.00	3190.00	2949.00	3190.00	2500.00
26.	A and N Islands	487.75		437.18	655.45		655.45	1028.36	
27.	Chandigarh	160.00		135.66	314.00		309.00	347.25	
28.	D and N Haveli	120.00		141.40	149.00		139.97	249.83	
29.	Daman and Diu	100.47		64.19	90.00		150.94	178.78	
30.	Delhi	5794.00	5433.17	5358.50	7666.00		7666.00	8214.00	
31.	Lakshdweep	36.10		27.38	53.50		53.50	76.85	
32.	Pondicherry	394.00	455.87	449.77	526.86	428.85	428.85	511.50	511.50
Total State Allocation		113325.12	77729.53	80128.08	126784.81	93345.59	130296.97	139979.41	117883.67
Total Central Allocation		44220.00			52300.00			65104.00	

STATEMENT-II

Financial Performance Under Adult Education during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	States/UTs	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96	
		Appd. Outlay	Revised Outlay	Actual Expd.	Appd. Outlay	Revised Outlay	Anti. Expd.	Appd. Outlay	Revised Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	524.00	524.00	1018.24	1100.00	1000.00	1000.00	1100.00	250.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	57.00	67.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	105.00	102.00
3.	Assam	331.00	0.00	331.00	349.00		349.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	1000.00		61.98	1000.00		628.00	999.00	
5.	Goa	50.00	48.00	40.73	38.00	28.00	28.00	38.00	38.00
6.	Gujarat	418.00	395.00	283.34	395.00	395.49	395.00	395.49	
7.	Haryana	160.00	50.00	50.00	200.00		100.00	100.00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	60.00	67.83	60.00	60.00	60.00	50.00	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.00	10.00	68.93	103.00	103.00	102.84	92.00	92.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Karnataka	869.00	869.00	869.00	912.00	803.00	898.37	718.63	484.50
11.	Kerala	0.00		0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	600.00	480.48	456.00	680.00	530.00	530.00	583.00	
13.	Maharashtra	32.00	32.00	31.15	735.00		742.40	631.00	
14.	Manipur	225.00	47.31	47.14	53.00	53.00	53.00	61.00	61.00
15.	Meghalaya	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
16.	Mizoram	25.00	25.00	55.50	18.00	25.00	15.60	0.00	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	6.90	7.00		7.00	7.00	7.00
18.	Orissa	630.00	467.88	373.52	784.12	400.95	784.12	434.00	434.00
19.	Punjab	200.00		0.00	150.00	100.00	150.00	143.00	10.00
20.	Rajasthan	300.00	200.00	198.76	410.00	410.00	410.00	450.00	738.66
21.	Sikkim	12.00	9.00	12.00	12.00	9.00	9.00	15.00	10.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	738.00	738.00	803.36	1924.00	1924.00	2172.14	1943.00	900.00
23.	Tripura	80.00	50.00	50.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	385.00	253.00	253.00	440.00	108.00	440.00	1104.00	810.00
25.	West Bengal	730.00		193.00	526.00	526.00	526.00	526.00	500.00
26.	A and N Islands	6.15		4.00	6.15		6.15	8.90	
27.	Chandigarh	1.50		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
28.	D and N Haveli	9.50		2.11	5.00		5.00	5.00	
29.	Daman and Diu	5.50		1.45	3.00		3.85	3.85	
30.	Delhi	90.00	3.00	17.98	52.00		52.00	50.00	
31.	Lakshdweep	3.00		1.65	3.00		3.00	3.00	
32.	Pondicherry	1.00	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.50	0.50
	Total State Allocation	7670.65	4418.77	5465.67	10245.41	6653.52	9750.95	9666.37	4537.66
	Total Central Allocation	17797.00			21400.00			23400.00	

STATEMENT-III

Financial Performance Under Rural Roads During 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. in lakh)

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3000.00	1515.87	546.00	2500.00	1350.30	1352.00	2300.00	1850.00	1850.00
13.	Maharashtra	2291.00	2291.00	1447.00	11398.00	3257.00	3257.00	3790.00	3780.00	3780.00
14.	Manipur	900.00	446.52	530.00	837.00	610.00	610.00	610.00	950.00	950.00
15.	Meghalaya	785.00	785.00		660.00	904.00	904.00	860.00	1073.00	1073.00
16.	Mizoram	800.00	800.00	695.00	638.00	638.00	638.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Nagaland	525.00	377.00	377.00	550.00	94.00	94.00	550.00	450.00	450.00
18.	Orissa	1350.00	3600.00	4207.00	4750.00	4513.00	4513.00	2372.00	3822.00	3822.00
19.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	3920.00	3920.00	3920.00	8880.00	9507.00	9507.00
21.	Sikkim	653.00	603.00	603.00	660.00	603.00	603.00	669.00	1226.00	1226.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1000.00	1150.00	1500.00	1850.00	1850.00	1850.00	2550.00	1850.00	1850.00
23.	Tripura	775.00	700.00	700.00	890.00	890.00	890.00	960.00	793.00	793.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12147.00	11847.00	13823.00	14500.00	14532.00	14532.00	16800.00	16800.00	16800.00
25.	West Bengal	900.00	500.00	900.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	1400.00	2100.00	2100.00
26.	A and N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	40.00		40.00	45.00		45.00	45.00		
28.	D and N Haveli						145.00	170.00		
29.	Daman and Diu	0.00			34.00		34.00	34.00		
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.00		
32.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00.00	0.00	0.00
All India		51172.00	42098.99	39418.00	60729.00	45487.30	45488.00	56768.00	53523.66	53523.66

STATEMENT-IV

Financial Performance Under P.D.S. During 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	States/UTs	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96	
		Appd. Outlay	Revised Outlay	Actual Expd.	Appd. Outlay	Revised Outlay	Anti. Expd.	Appd. Outlay	Revised Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	73.00	69.00	69.00	77.00	75.00	75.00	109.00	108.00
3.	Assam	80.00		34.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	135.00	75.00
4.	Bihar	324.00	11.73	11.00	324.00	8.00	10.00	324.00	10.50
5.	Goa	12.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6.	Gujarat	32.00	32.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	80.00	57.00
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	900.00	677.00	642.00	645.00	645.00	657.00	849.00	841.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	138.00	71.00	0.00	141.00	123.70	124.00	132.00	132.00
10.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Kerala	10.00	10.84	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	55.00	10.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	320.00	300.00	0.00	310.00	310.00	310.00	340.00	340.00
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Manipur	40.00	31.98	31.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	58.00	58.00
15.	Meghalaya	31.00	27.00	17.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	40.00	33.00
16.	Mizoram	42.00	36.90	37.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	60.00	60.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Nagaland	90.00	65.00	60.00	79.00	23.70	24.00	79.00	43.00
18.	Orissa	24.00	24.00	24.20	50.00	77.26	77.00	74.00	74.00
19.	Punjab	8.00		10.00	4.00	0.00	40.00	5.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	123.00	93.00	97.00	243.00	184.00	184.00	278.00	222.00
21.	Sikkim	50.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	52.00	52.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	79.00	57.00	60.00	157.00	147.00	147.00	210.00	208.00
23.	Tripura	17.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	17.00	10.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00		10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	9.00
25.	West Bengal	11.40	10.00	39.00	12.54	12.54	13.00	100.00	15.00
26.	A and N Islands	78.67		62.59	81.77		81.77	92.40	
27.	Chandigarh	9.00		12.93	31.70		31.70	48.76	
28.	D and N Haveli	13.55		7.21	10.00		10.00	15.30	
29.	Daman and Diu	0.50		0.12	0.60		0.60	3.95	
30.	Delhi	50.00	45.00	44.15	70.00		70.00	210.00	
31.	Lakshdweep	0.00			0.00			33.20	
32.	Pondicherry	18.00	15.00	14.89	16.00	26.00	26.00	81.00	82.00
	Total State Allocation	2574.12	1638.45	1398.09	2564.61	1943.20	2192.07	3496.61	2444.50
	Total Central Allocation	1100.00			1236.00			1435.00	

STATEMENT-V

Financial Performance Under E.I.V.S. During 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. in lakh)

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Rajasthan		370.00	370.00	370.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	445.00	457.00
21. Sikkim		5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	10.00
22. Tamil Nadu		230.00	230.00	547.00	330.00	830.00	830.00	526.00	589.00
23. Tripura		55.00	8.00	0.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	50.00	50.00
24. Uttar Pradesh		785.00	737.00	780.00	785.00	779.00	779.00	794.00	525.00
25. West Bengal		700.00	500.00	404.41	500.00	100.00	100.00	270.00	200.00
26. A and N Islands		0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
27. Chandigarh		0.00		303.00	300.00		300.00	0.00	
28. D and N Haveli		0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
29. Daman and Diu		4.50			3.50			1.50	
30. Delhi		900.00	785.00	750.00	900.00	900.00	960.00		
31. Lakshdweep		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
32. Pondicherry		40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	52.00	52.00	45.00	45.00
All India		7432.50	6279.54	6558.96	7847.50	6137.39	7337.39	10833.00	9454.00

STATEMENT-VI

Financial Performance Under Rural Housing During 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. in lakh)

S No	States/UTs	Appd Outlay	1993-94 Revised Outlay	Actual Expd.	Appd. Outlay	1994-95 Revised Outlay	Anti. Expd	Appd. Outlay	1995-96 Revised Outlay	Anti. Expd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	6587.00	6587.00	6837.00	7787.00	7787.00	7787.00	10288.00	10288.00	10288.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	120.00	114.00	110.80	125.00	123.00	123.00	138.00	137.00	137.00
3	Assam	332.00	232.00	232.00	322.00	332.00	332.00	365.00	340.00	340.00
4	Bihar	556.00		0.00	260.00		0.00	260.00		
5	Goa	23.00	3.00	0.52	20.00	9.00	9.00	20.00	15.00	15.00
6	Gujarat	1800.00	1080.00	1540.00	1715.00	1715.00	1715.00	764.00	1704.00	1704.00
7	Haryana	386.00	386.00	583.01	984.00	954.00	954.00	1082.00	1052.00	1052.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	16.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	58.00	58.00	58.00
10	Karnataka	12555.00	12555.00	11158.00	8053.00	5914.00	5914.00	8446.00	4385.87	4385.87
11	Kerala	225.00	225.00	209.48	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	800.00	800.00	546.16	800.00	800.00	800.00	1500.00	1045.00	1045.00
13	Maharashtra	216.00	173.00	133.19	1800.00	2159.00	2159.00	724.00	724.00	724.00
14	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Meghalaya	65.00	65.00	59.93	60.00	60.00	60.00	75.00	60.00	60.00
16	Mizoram	15.00	15.00	159.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
17	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Orissa	300.00	300.00	300.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
19	Punjab	800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	10.00	10.00
20	Rajasthan	350.00	286.00	286.00	468.00	468.00	468.00	650.00	650.00	650.00
21	Sikkim	25.00	22.50	22.50	22.00	21.00	21.00	30.00	1000.00	1000.00
22	Tamil Nadu	480.00	480.00	480.00	200.00	830.00	830.00	2010.00	2140.00	2140.00
23	Tripura	135.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	1550.00	1543.00	1866.00	1915.00	1760.00	1760.00	1919.00	1919.00	1919.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total India		16000.00	13920.00	15053.00	16000.00	15357.00	15716.00	17490.00	13831.00

STATEMENT-VIII

Financial Performance Under Rural Sanitation During 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No	States/UTs	Appd. Outlay	1993-94 Revised Outlay	Actual Expd.	Appd. Outlay	1994-95 Revised Outlay	Anti- Expd.	1995-96 Appd. Outlay	Revised Outlay
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	50.00	50.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80.00	70.00	55.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	68.00	66.00
3.	Assam	70.00	70.00	65.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	148.00	78.00
4.	Bihar	300.00	60.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	600.00	
5.	Goa	100.00	100.00	127.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.	Gujarat	300.00	300.00	332.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
7.	Haryana	3.15		22.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	235.00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	500.00	500.00	808.00	1040.00	1192.00	1192.00	1050.00	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	866.00	497.00					523.00	523.00
10.	Karnataka	130.00	125.00	125.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	1131.00	1880.78
11.	Kerala	225.00	237.00	115.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	250.00	250.00	134.00	232.00	530.79	531.00	370.00	
13.	Maharashtra	18.00	18.00	22.00	118.00	19.00	19.00	200.00	
14.	Manipur	90.00	55.23	47.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	90.00
15.	Meghalaya	37.00	37.00	32.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	70.00	70.00
16.	Mizoram	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	220.00	170.00	167.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	150.00	150.00
19.	Punjab	175.00	175.00	131.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	50.00
20.	Rajasthan	40.00	120.00					240.00	
21.	Sikkim	10.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	5.00	5.00	25.00	25.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	50.00	50.00		1.00	0.01		389.00	351.00
23.	Tripura	20.00	20.00	38.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	40.00	40.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	801.00	274.00	801.00	1600.00	1576.00	1576.00	2576.00	1376.00
25.	West Bengal	218.00		0.00	4.00	0.00		214.00	50.00
26.	A and N Islands	50.00		50.00	40.00		40.00	550.00	
27.	Chandigarh							36.00	
28.	D and N Haveli	5.00			0.00		0.00	0.00	
29.	Daman and Diu	5.00			5.00		5.00	0.00	
30.	Delhi							40.00	
31.	Lakshdweep	16.00		0.00	7.00		7.00	14.00	
32.	Pondicherry	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	
Total State Allocation		4961.00	3203.23	3161.00	5023.00	5203.80	5256.00	9879.00	5990.78
Total Central Allocation		3000.00			6000.00			6000.00	

STATEMENT-IX*Financial Performance Under Rural Water Supply During 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96*

(Rs. in lakh)

S No	States/UTs	Appd Outlay	1993-94 Revised Outlay	Actual Expd.	Appd Outlay	1994-95 Revised Outlay	Anti. Expd.	1995-96 Appd. Outlay	Revised Outlay
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4668.00	4698.00	6038.00	4268.00	9900.00	9900.00	5600.00	4056.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	960.00	866.00	874.00	1023.00	1076.00	1076.00	1140.00	1136.00
3.	Assam	3846.00	3346.00	3345.00	3846.00	3876.00	3876.00	5504.00	4102.00
4.	Bihar	7548.00	1472.00	1375.00	5500.00	1382.00	1382.00	7216.00	4369.00
5.	Goa	375.00	375.00	490.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
6.	Gujarat	15621.00	3521.00	5331.00	6581.00	6381.00	6381.00	6516.00	5305.00
7.	Haryana	2240.00	2265.00	1562.00	2260.00	1940.00	1940.00	2490.00	2725.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	853.00	853.00	4685.00	1150.00	1940.00	1940.00	1925.00	2975.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2382.00	3154.00	3076.00	3715.00	3715.00	3715.00	3701.00	3701.00
10.	Karnataka	6370.00	6375.00	6375.00	8741.00	6241.00	6241.00	11425.00	9304.60
11.	Kerala	4820.00	4854.00	4152.00	4798.00	4798.00	4798.00	5195.00	5195.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3950.00	5150.00	4429.00	4968.00	5342.00	5342.00	5656.00	5856.00
13.	Maharashtra	9568.00	10222.00	11082.00	13000.00	13000.00	13000.00	20221.00	23789.00
14.	Manipur	820.00	743.28	853.00	770.00	770.00	770.00	977.00	977.00
15.	Meghalaya	1250.00	1250.00	1333.00	1135.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
16.	Mizoram	300.00	300.00	304.00	340.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
17.	Nagaland	400.00	287.00	309.00	310.00	300.00	300.00	450.00	450.00
18.	Orissa	3185.00	2935.00	3170.00	3235.00	3235.00	3235.00	3376.00	3376.00
19.	Punjab	2450.00	3294.00	3186.00	3300.00	2561.00	2561.00	4549.00	3114.00
20.	Rajasthan	7122.00	5648.00	5937.00	7265.00	8428.00	8428.00	10180.00	12245.00
21.	Sikkim	325.00	330.00	360.00	380.00	367.00	367.00	402.00	717.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	6000.00	6000.00	6979.00	5999.00	4999.00	4999.00	6570.00	5570.00
23.	Tripura	800.00	733.00	742.00	874.00	874.00	874.00	1228.00	1211.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6152.00	6244.00	6794.00	7875.00	5384.00	5384.00	9533.00	10733.00
25.	West Bengal	1824.00	2004.00	2450.00	2484.00	2488.00	2488.00	4190.00	4266.00
26.	A and N Islands	350.00		389.00	400.00		400.00	410.00	
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	D and N Haveli	61.00		69.00	78.00		78.00	87.00	
29.	Daman and Diu	46.00		43.00	63.00		63.00	70.00	
30.	Delhi	400.00	400.00	528.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	500.00	
31.	Lakshdweep	70.00		105.00	87.00		87.00	90.00	
32.	Pondicherry	59.00	59.00	66.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	104.00	114.00
Total State Allocation		94815.00	77378.28	86331.00	95295.00	91147.00	91775.00	120980.00	116961.60
Total Central Allocation		74000.00			89000.00			111000.00	

STATEMENT-X*Financial Performance Under Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project During 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 (Provisional)*

(Rs. in lakh)

S No.	States/UTs	Appd Outlay	1993-94 Revised Outlay	Actual Expd.	Appd Outlay	1994-95 Revised Outlay	Anti. Expd.	1995-96 Appd. Outlay	Revised Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125.00	80.00		125.00	80.00		50.00	75.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	20.00		0.00			30.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Assam		0.00	0.00		0.00			130.00	
4. Bihar		800.00	230.00		400.00	62.00		100.00	148.90
5. Goa		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			8.00	
6. Gujarat		300.00	328.00		331.00	331.11		120.00	328.00
7. Haryana		350.00	350.00		350.00	283.00		250.00	250.00
8. Himachal Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
9. Jammu and Kashmir		72.00	74.00		78.00	78.00		50.00	99.00
10. Karnataka		1513.00	1513.00		300.00	300.00		200.00	250.00
11. Kerala		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
12. Madhya Pradesh		150.00	244.00		250.00	334.00		300.00	10.00
13. Maharashtra								65.00	
14. Manipur		175.00	79.20		0.00	0.00		120.00	0.00
15. Meghalaya		100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00
16. Mizoram		150.00	150.00		100.00	100.00		300.00	100.00
17. Nagaland		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00
18. Orissa		225.00	225.00		240.00	260.00		272.00	273.00
19. Punjab		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.00	0.00
20. Rajasthan		200.00	200.00		296.00	296.00		200.00	367.00
21. Sikkim		70.00	40.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	0.00
22. Tamil Nadu		106.00	106.00		118.00	114.00		100.00	145.00
23. Tripura		40.00	33.80		40.00	40.00		50.00	45.00
24. Uttar Pradesh		281.00	303.00		362.00	310.00		280.00	317.00
25. West Bengal		150.00	150.00		165.00	165.00		140.00	
26. A and N Islands		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27. Chandigarh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28. D and N Haveli		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30. Delhi		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Lakshdweep		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Pondicherry		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total State Allocation		4827.00	4226.48	0.00	3255.00	2853.11	0.00	3400.00	2507.90
Total Central Allocation		3010.00			3400.00			3400.00	

STATEMENT-XI

Financial Performance Under Nutrition During 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	States/UTs	Appd. Outlay	1993-94 Revised Outlay	Actual Expd.	Appd. Outlay	1994-95 Revised Outlay	Antl. Expd.	Appd. Outlay	1995-96 Revised Outlay	Antl. Expd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	800.00	800.00	1581.00	1600.00	1500.00	1500.00	3153.00	2653.00	2653.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	115.00	109.00	110.00	120.00	118.00	118.00	270.00	268.00	268.00
3.	Assam	770.00	285.00	275.00	770.00	770.00	770.00	1645.00	745.00	745.00
4.	Bihar	3028.00	1162.00	1162.00	3028.00	1300.00	1300.00	3028.00	1373.00	1373.00
5.	Goa	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
6.	Gujarat	10700.00	9100.00	9319.00	10700.00	10700.00	10700.00	11935.00	2843.00	2843.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	Haryana	582.00	582.00	579.00	637.00	768.00	768.00	1106.00	1106.00	1106.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	185.00	185.00	400.00	390.00	390.00	425.00	425.00	425.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	437.00	200.00	208.00	347.00	500.00	500.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
10	Karnataka	1157.00	1147.00	1244.00	1399.00	1382.00	1382.00	3627.00	3315.17	3315.17
11	Kerala	350.00	353.00	318.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	450.00	450.00	450.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	2000.00	2120.00	1528.00	3000.00	2190.00	2190.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00
13	Maharashtra	670.00	536.00	511.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1155.00	955.00	955.00
14	Manipur	185.00	32.00	48.00	165.00	165.00	165.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
15	Meghalaya	215.00	203.00	167.00	238.00	233.00	233.00	238.00	238.00	238.00
16	Mizoram	115.00	109.00	109.00	115.00	98.00	98.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
17	Nagaland	175.00	126.00	126.00	154.00	0.00	0.00	154.00	154.00	154.00
18	Orissa	500.00	662.00	1662.00	2783.00	1385.00	1385.00	4900.00	8000.00	8000.00
19	Punjab	514.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	170.00	170.00	200.00	150.00	150.00
20	Rajasthan	400.00	373.00	371.00	800.00	550.00	550.00	1521.00	1221.00	221.00
21	Sikkim	120.00	120.00	120.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	207.00	246.00	246.00
22	Tamil Nadu	7257.00	7257.00	8853.00	10043.00	9101.00	9101.00	11603.00	11000.00	11000.00
23	Tripura	640.00	640.00	643.00	730.00	730.00	730.00	715.00	530.00	530.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	2322.00	1320.00	2239.00	2650.00	2207.00	2207.00	3040.00	3040.00	3040.00
25	West Bengal	1000.00	617.00	766.00	744.00	645.00	645.00	1154.00	951.00	951.00
26	A and N Islands	34.74	35.00	32.40	34.74	34.74	34.74	34.74	34.74	34.74
27	Chandigarh	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
28	D and N Haveli	43.00	43.00	39.00	37.94	37.94	37.94	46.87	46.87	46.87
29	Daman and Diu	15.00	15.00	16.16	25.00	25.00	25.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
30	Delhi	934.00	850.00	839.75	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1926.00	1926.00	1926.00
31	Lakshdweep	8.00	8.00	15.11	15.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
32	Pondicherry	220.00	220.00	223.96	250.00	253.00	253.00	310.00	295.00	295.00
All India		35565.74	29368.00	33446.38	43614.68	37896.68	37896.68	56096.61	45221.78	45221.78

STATEMENT-XII*Financial Performance Under Rural Health During 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96*

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	States/UTs	Appd. Outlay	1993-94 Revised Outlay	Actual Expd.	Appd. Outlay	1994-95 Revised Outlay	Anti Expd.	1995-96 Appd. Outlay	Revised Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	800.00	800.00	761.83	800.00	750.00	750.00	1029.00	500.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	309.00	279.00	279.14	346.05	339.00	346.05	448.00	448.00
3	Assam	1620.00	1695.00	1649.00	1890.00	1890.00	1871.00	2048.00	2048.00
4	Bihar	6711.00	1110.00	1818.00	2700.00	996.00	996.00	2700.00	2400.00
5	Goa	232.00	232.00	184.60	232.00	189.00	162.00	170.00	170.00
6	Gujarat	1650.00	1018.00	1748.17	1718.00	1718.00	1659.00	2160.00	2280.00
7	Haryana	925.00	873.50	811.47	900.00	900.00	900.00	1063.00	1069.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	975.00	975.00	987.70	1257.00	1344.00	1286.85	1400.00	1400.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1560.00	1500.00	1574.97	1662.00	1662.00	1718.85	1946.00	1946.00
10	Karnataka	3517.00	3517.00	3245.00	3438.00	3438.00	3414.00	3638.00	3168.95
11	Kerala	506.00	511.50	461.00	506.00	0.00	466.00	675.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Madhya Pradesh		2808.00	2262.18	2277.78	3350.00	3921.13	2403.48	2919.00	2919.00
13. Maharashtra		4741.00	3879.00	4440.99	3566.00	4884.00	4883.85	6698.97	7034.00
14. Manipur		60.00	151.79	166.49	225.00	225.00	225.00	231.50	231.50
15. Meghalaya		483.00	500.00	483.00	500.00	535.00	535.00	946.00	946.00
16. Mizoram		200.00	400.00	454.68	328.00	273.80	303.82	400.00	400.00
17. Nagaland		100.00	72.00	72.00	175.00	95.00	174.68	175.00	311.0
18. Orissa		1207.00	1039.92	804.97	1489.47	909.50	1098.65	1293.00	1293.00
19. Punjab		601.00	742.00	717.00	1000.00	854.08	962.50	1100.00	819.00
20. Rajasthan		2400.00	2173.00	2173.00	2950.00	3296.00	3700.00	8296.00	7504.00
21. Sikkim		245.00	111.55	111.55	250.00	101.00	101.00	170.00	184.00
22. Tamil Nadu		2448.00	2448.00	2554.89	2679.00	2679.00	2934.20	3014.00	2831.00
23. Tripura		450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	460.00	345.00
24. Uttar Pradesh		3924.00	3142.00	3492.23	4295.00	3976.00	5140.06	5361.00	5098.00
25. West Bengal		1292.00	800.00	800.00	1107.00	600.00	1325.00	995.00	500.00
26. A and N Islands		240.00		263.77	372.00	372.00	325.00	330.00	330.00
27. Chandigarh		55.00		55.00	90.00	90.00	108.00	119.56	119.56
28. D and N Haveli		24.76		10.75	38.00	38.00	38.10	45.00	45.00
29. Daman and Diu		41.00		77.90	45.00	45.00	54.97	50.00	50.00
30. Delhi		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Lakshdweep		35.55		43.66	48.32	48.32	48.32	39.35	394.35
32. Pondicherry		207.00	199.00	145.96	211.00	175.00	172.96	214.00	214.00
All India		40367.31	30881.44	33116.50	38617.64	36793.83	38554.34	50134.38	46644.16

Deviation from Original Planning

1758. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether different ministries have deviated from the original planning done by this ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, ministry-wise; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the amount earmarked for a particular head is not spent for some other heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (c). Plan Programmes are prepared by the Ministries based on the approved Five Year Plan and are annually reviewed and agreed for implementation by the Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission. Changes required are approved during the Annual Plan discussions of the Ministries concerned with the Planning Commission, wherever these are essential for the achievement of Plan targets. There were no reports of *suo moto* deviation from the approved plan.

Natural Gas

1759. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to hike the prices of natural gas by 11 to 20 percent;

(b) if so, the estimated consumer price likely to be fixed;

(c) the impact of such hikes; and

(d) the time by which the increased prices are likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU). (a) to (d). The Government has constituted a Committee to recommend changes in the pricing of natural gas. The necessary action to revise natural gas prices will be taken after the report of the Committee is received.

[Translation]

Water Supply Projects

1760. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of water supply projects received/

approved by the Government during each of the last three years, and the details of the pending proposals, State-wise, and

(b) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). A Statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

The number of Rural Supply Projects under submissions received/approved during the last 3 years from 1.9.1993 to 31.8.1996 is shown below :

1993-94 (Sept. 1993 to August 1994)	48
1994-95 (Sept. 1994 to August 1995)	33
1995-96 (Sept. 1995 to August 1996)	16
	97

The details of the thirteen pending proposals, Statewise under technical scrutiny are as under; these projects are likely to be decided on their merits before the end of 1996-97 :

S. No.	State	Name of the Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Haryana	Control of Fluorosis in Rewari District	1069.55
2.	Gujarat	1. Kheroli regional water supply scheme in Kheda Distt.	1024.11
		2. Namnar Regional water supply scheme in Kheda Distt.	792.75
3.	Kerala	Water Supply schemes for Azhikode and Edavilahangu village Venkidangu and Kozhijamapara and adjoining villages Phase II and III	1166.50
4.	Orissa	1. Water supply to 35 villages in Singheswar and adjoining villages of Khurda District.	203.63
		2. 4 villages - Sunanairi and adjoining villages of Khurda Dist.	63.57

1	2	3	4
		3. 5 villages - Rahambili of Khurda Distt.	22.88
		4. 5 villages - Hatabaridi Chilka and adjoining villages of Khurda Distt.	45.90
		5. 1 village - Chandeswar of Khurda Distt.	24.92
		6. 3 villages - Sarana and adjoining villages of Khurda Distt.	148.28
		7. 3 villages - Amoral and adjoining villages of Khurda Distt.	27.02
5.	West Bengal	Surface water supply scheme for arsenic affected areas of South 24 Parganas Distt.	26011.0
6.	Assam	Installation of iron removal plants in Cachar Distt.	35.80

Hydel Power General in H.P.

1761. SHRI SAT MAHAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the potential of hydel power generation is more in the hilly States in the country than in plains;

(b) if so, the potential of hydel power generation in Himachal Pradesh and the extent to which it has been exploited so far; and

(c) the funds given by the Union Government as assistance/grants-in-aid to the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the potential available and developed/under development in respect of Himachal Pradesh (as on 31.10.1996) are given as under :

MW at 68% Load Factor	
Total H.E. potential	11647
Potential developed	2007
Potential under development	525

(c) The gross and net Central assistance allocated to Himachal Pradesh Government by the Planning

Commission for the last 3 years viz. 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 is given below :

(Rs. in crores)					
1993-94	273.49	(Gross)	270.93	(Net)*	
	+ 4.50	(A.C.A.)	+ 4.50	(A.C.A.)#	
1994-95	328.25	(Gross)	325.83	(Net) *	
	+ 4.82	(A.C.A.)	+ 4.82	(A.C.A.)*	
1995-96	485.04	(Gross)	375.46	(Net)*	
	+16.46	(A.C.A.)	+16.46	(A.C.A.)	

* Payment made after adjustment for previous year.

Additional Central Assistance.

Modernisation of Power Plant

1762. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the power stations and power plants which have been modernised and upgraded by the Government during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the details of their earlier and present capacity of power generation;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the present demand of power; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). Names of power units which have been modernised and upgraded during the last two years alongwith their earlier and present capacity of power generation is given in the attached Statement.

(c) and (d). Steps taken by the Government to meet the present demand of power include the following :

- Capacity addition.
- Demand side management measures.
- Renovation and modernisation of existing plants.
- Energy Conservation.
- Reduction of T & D losses.
- Effective utilisation of generation by transfer from surplus regions to deficit regions through inter-regional links.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Unit	Type	State	Earlier capacity (MW)	Present capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Durgapur-3 of DVC	Thermal	West Bengal	130	140
2	N.L.C.-1 & 2 Stage-I	Thermal	Tamil Nadu	2x45	2x50

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	N.L.C. - 9 Stage-I	Thermal	Tamil Nadu	1x95	1x100
4	Satpura-6	Thermal	Madhya Pradesh	1x150	1x180
5	Satpura-7	Thermal	Madhya Pradesh	160	180
6	Bhakra-9 right Bank	Hydro	Punjab	132	157
7	Nagbani-2	Hydro	Karnataka	135	150

[English]

Modernisation of Meat and Poultry Processing

1763. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of modernisation and development plans of Government for meat and poultry processing;

(b) the financial assistance provided by the Government to various organisations for training the artisans and managers engaged in the plan schemes, during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the number of artisans and managers trained during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) In the Meat and Poultry Processing sector, the developmental plans operated by the Ministry envisage development of processing of Pork, Sheep and Goat Meat, Rabbit and Buffalo meat, Poultry meat and Egg Processing. Under these schemes, financial assistance is given to the State Government undertakings (from the States of J and K, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and North Eastern States, and states with large tribal population) cooperative sector, registered societies and voluntary organisations.

Financial assistance in the form of interest free loan is also given to the joint sector/assisted sector industry with private participants and private entrepreneurs through State Undertakings/Banks etc. Financial assistance is also given for the development of research, technology, infrastructure for transport and trained manpower development.

The financial assistance for such schemes is restricted as per the availability of the budget.

(b) and (c). The Statewise financial assistance provided for training and the number of artisans trained during the last three years, are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

1993-94 (Rs. in lakhs)		
State	Grant-in-aid	Number of Candidates Trained
Assam	3 173	85
Andhra Pradesh	0.90	25
Maharashtra	1 80	45
Manipur	0.72	25
1994-95		
Assam	5.32	140
Andhra Pradesh	1.936	50
Maharashtra	1.790	50
Bihar	1.00	25
Manipur	2.45	75
1995-96		
Assam	6.564	180
Maharashtra	0.999	25
Tamil Nadu	1.20	30

Bitumen Scam

1764. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has called in the Central Bureau of Investigation to investigate a bitumen scam involving transport companies, State Government officials and public sector oil companies;

(b) the amount involved in this scam;

(c) the main aspects of the scam and the nature of irregularities which resulted in the loss of crores of Rupees to the State Exchequer;

(d) the reasons for an inequitable distribution of bitumen which led to the distortions in transportation and black marketing of the subsidised product;

(e) the outcome of the investigations made by the C.B.I. so far; and

(f) the remedial measures taken to prevent this scam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). Based on certain reports from Vigilance set up of the Oil Companies, a special audit was carried out by the Oil Coordination Committee (OCC) and certain irregularities in transportation and distribution of Bitumen in various regions of the country were detected. An involvement of the private transport and State

Government officials and Public Sector Undertakings was suspected and amount involved was considerable. the matter has been referred to CBI for detailed investigation. Special audit report of OCC had indicated that private transporters had claimed payments for transportation of bitumen between various stocking points, which was not actually done. The payment for such claims was made by Oil Companies and reimbursement of the same claimed from the OCC without verification of the actual transportation or otherwise of bitumen.

(d) Bitumen is an allocated product and the State-wise allocation is made by the Central Government based on the assessment of the requirement made by the Oil Companies in consultation with the State Governments and also the historical upliftment of the product by the State Governments.

(e) The report of CBI is awaited.

(f) In order to prevent such scams, the Oil Companies will closely monitor the movement of petroleum products from one location to another.

Earthquake

1765. SHRI S. AJAY KUMAR : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for setting up of a high level team to enquire into the causes of earth-quake in Talapally Taluks, district Thrissur in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) On receiving the report of tremors in Thrissur area of Kerala, India Meteorological Department investigated the matter through field survey in 1994-95 when a few minor tremors were recorded and the report was sent to State Government for appropriate action. Another party of IMD is now making field survey in Thrissur area for further study.

Fire in Water

1766. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news-item captioned "Fire in Water" appearing in 'The Sunday Observer of Business and politics' New Delhi dated October 6-12, 1996;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the facts of the matter referred to therein; and

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry to prevent such environmental disasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Only two minor incidents of fire on offshore rigs have been reported in the last one year.

(d) The rigs are provided with fire extinguishing systems of international standard.

Financial Performance

1767. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted on the financial performance of States and Centre during the Eighth Plan Period;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure satisfactory performance by the States during the Ninth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b). No Sir. However, Planning Commission has conducted a Mid-Term Appraisal of the performance of the Eighth Five year Plan in which performance of the States as well as the the Centre has been reviewed by the Commission. The review showed that the Central Sector outlay would be achieved more or less but there would be some shortfall in the achievement of outlays in the case of States. Copy of the Draft Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eighth Five Year Plan 1996-97 has already been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) Ninth Five Year Plan is still under formulation.

Navi Nagar Thermal Power Project

1768. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether global tenders were invited for Navi Nagar Thermal Power Project recently; and

(b) if so, the names of the companies which submitted their tenders for the above power project and the name of the company which has been awarded the tender?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., on behalf of Ministry of Power, floated an enquiry for 'pre-qualification' of project

developers for setting up a coal-based thermal power project of 2,000 MW (4x500 MW) capacity at Navi Nagar, through international competitive bidding.

(b) Tenders have not been submitted by the prospective developers so far.

[Translation]

Urban Projects of Maharashtra

1769. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some urban development projects of Maharashtra are pending with the Union Government for its approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all projects have been cleared; and

(d) if not, the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) No, Sir. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), the State level Sanctioning Committee is competent to approve IDSMT Projects.

(b) to (d). During 1995-96, the State of Maharashtra was allocated six towns for coverage in 1995-96 and 1996-97 under IDSMT. However, the State level Sanctioning Committee approved projects for 10 towns. Accordingly Central assistance could be released for the first six towns. The remaining four towns : Amaravati, Shahada, Navapur and Kurundwad; though cleared by the State Committee could not be provided Central funds during 1995-96. These towns are in excess of the allocation provided to the State for 1995-96. In view of this, it is not possible to indicate at this point of time when Central assistance would be released to these towns. Release of funds for additional towns during 1996-97 would depend on the availability of surplus funds after meeting the commitments of on-going projects, availability of State share and submission of utilisation certificates by the State Government for the funds released under IDSMT earlier.

[English]

Dispute Between Rajasthan and NTPC

1770. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any dispute between Rajasthan and NTPC in regard to tariff for gas based power stations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Electricity Authority after detailed discussion with NTPC and all beneficiary SEBs including Rajasthan SEB has since finalised the tariff of NTPC gas based power stations. CEA has now submitted its recommendations to the Ministry of Power for issue of the Notification.

Wasteland Development by Private Sector

1771. SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to associate Private Sector in wasteland development;

(b) if so, the details and the terms and conditions laid down for the joint venture;

(c) whether any suggestions/schemes have been received by the Government from the Private Sector for development of wasteland; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). From 1994-95 a Central Sector Scheme—Investment Promotional Scheme for Development of Non-Forest Wastelands (IFS) is under implementation. This Scheme has provision for involving private sector in the development of wastelands. The IFS is designed to facilitate/attract/channelise/mobilise resources from financial institutions, banks, corporate bodies including user industries and other entrepreneurs for development of wastelands in non-forest areas belonging to Central and State Governments, Panchayats, village communities, private farmers, etc.

Under the IPS, promotional subsidy/grant is provided subject to a maximum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs or 25% of the total cost of the project as approved and firmed up by the financial institutions/banks, whichever is less. Besides, project formulation assistance for preparation of bankable/viable projects at the rate of 1% of project cost is admissible to generate projects.

(c) and (d). Some of the important suggestions made, include (i) the district-wise information on wastelands may be made available at State/district level, (ii) wide publicity should be given and awareness campaign raised vigorously on wastelands development, (iii) allotment of wastelands to Private Sector on lease basis which falls exclusively under the purview of State Governments.

Kandla-Bhatinda Project

1772. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the IOC has claimed over a hundred crore damages from the Skodaexport for delay in the execution of Kandla-Bhatinda product pipeline and that Skoda has given a counter claim for hampering the project implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the factual position; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to solve the controversy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c). Due to uncertainty in the execution of balance jobs of Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline by the composite works contractor M/s. Skodaexport Co. Ltd., the bank guarantees of M/s. Skodaexport have been invoked by IOC for non-performance and recovery of unadjusted advances towards mobilisation and partial commissioning for getting the job done at the risk and cost of the contractor as per the terms of the contract.

[Translation]

Losses in Transmission and Distribution of Electricity

1773. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the losses of electricity in its distribution by the various State Electricity Boards in the country is more than that of other countries of the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of electricity losses in transmission and distribution by each electricity board;

(d) the estimated average loss of electricity in distribution and transmission in other developed countries; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to check these transmission and distribution losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The transmission and distribution losses in the country have been 21.13% during 1994-95 and are higher than most of the other countries of the world. Statements I and II indicating the % age of T and D losses in the developed and developing countries are enclosed.

(c) The statement showing % age T and D losses for the SEB's/EDs for the year 1990-91 to 1994-95 is enclosed in the Statement-III.

(d) The losses in developed countries are ranging from 6 to 11% as can be seen from the details given in the Statement-I referred to above.

(e) Presently, distribution is in the hands of State Electricity Boards who have to take appropriate measures to reduce T and D losses. However, to reduce the Transmission and Distribution losses, the Government of India has issued comprehensive guidelines to the power utilities which include, inter alia, conducting of energy audit for identifying the system elements responsible for excessive losses,

installing capacitors to improve the voltage profile, preparation of system improvement schemes for strengthening and improvement of their transmission and distribution systems, installing tamper proof meter boxes to check theft of energy and setting up vigilance squads to detect cases of theft of energy. From August, 1986, theft of energy has been made a cognizable offence under Section 39 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910. An incentive scheme has been introduced by the Government of India to motivate the State Electricity Boards for bringing about reduction in Transmission and Distribution losses.

STATEMENT-I

Percentage Transmission and Distribution Losses in various Countries (Public Utilities)

S.No.	Country	1989	1990	1991	1992
1.	Austria	7.19	7.34	7.44	7.19
2.	Belgium	5.6	5.82	5.59	5.51
3.	Canada	9.5	8.44	8.74	8.44
4.	Czechoslovakia	7.91	7.86	8.08	8.50
5.	Denmark	5.65	5.17	6.92	6.70
6.	Finland	5.64	5.91	5.04	5.09
7.	France	8.25	8.18	8.28	7.64
8.	German DR	8.05	9.15	-	-
9.	German FR	4.18	4.63	-	-
10.	Germany	-	-	5.17	4.87
11.	Greece	8.12	9.05	8.88	7.92
12.	Hungary	11.11	11.09	11.06	9.43
13.	Ireland	9.70	9.78	10.00	9.71
14.	Italy	8.54	7.83	8.15	7.84
15.	Norway	8.53	10.43	7.40	9.71
16.	Poland	10.58	9.83	12.43	13.85
17.	Spain	9.10	10.00	10.01	10.05
18.	Sweden	7.20	7.00	6.57	7.11
19.	Switzerland	8.03	7.97	7.97	8.03
20.	USSR	9.45	9.32	-	-
21.	Russian FDN	-	-	8.98	9.59
22.	UK	8.53	8.25	8.80	9.20
23.	USA	5.70	3.68	7.93	8.97
24.	India	23.28	22.89	22.83	21.80

Source: 1. From Annual Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe, U.N. for Different Years.
2. General Review - Published by CEA.

Note: 1. @ - For Financial Years

STATEMENT-II

Percentage Transmission and Distribution Losses in Development Countries (Public Utilities)

S.No.	Name of the Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Algeria	14.09	15.55	18.51	15.07	16.32	13.31
2.	Bangladesh	39.64	38.55	30.10	35.57	38.95	39.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Brazil	13.28	13.26	13.70	13.31	14.67	14.00
4.	Chile	17.67	18.77	15.41	14.72	12.91	12.07
5.	Columbia	17.46	25.83	24.25	23.70	22.94	21.54
6.	Costarica	10.20	10.44	10.16	17.62	11.45	11.46
7.	Guatemala	15.97	16.31	16.08	NA	16.82	18.96
8.	Indonesia	20.84	19.02	18.42	17.98	17.84	17.73
9.	Jordan	15.91	13.27	10.99	10.07	10.51	11.00
10.	Kenya	13.42	16.47	15.46	15.45	15.41	15.07
11.	Rep. of Korea	5.85	5.60	5.93	5.49	5.50	5.66
12.	Kuwait	9.02	9.32	9.02	8.40	NA	NA
13.	Malaysia	11.96	11.75	11.38	6.93	15.69	15.45
14.	Mayanmar	30.13	34.05	27.96	26.16	36.29	36.08
15.	Nepal	28.21	32.67	28.39	28.84	28.38	25.38
16.	Philippines	21.73	19.80	18.37	16.51	20.45	21.95
17.	Pakistan	22.36	22.24	20.64	21.34	20.60	20.32
18.	Peru	13.67	13.52	13.91	14.46	NA	NA
19.	Sri Lanka	16.31	14.83	17.26	16.78	18.25	18.26
20.	Singapore	4.97	4.99	5.00	5.00	NA	NA
21.	Thailand	10.64	10.50	10.20	10.85	11.08	10.67
22.	Tunisia	13.51	14.04	13.62	12.83	12.40	12.67
23.	Uruguay	23.62	21.77	19.12	21.72	19.96	22.37
24.	Zimbabwe	8.93	9.73	6.76	9.74	12.81	13.20
25.	India ②	22.48	22.31	23.28	22.89	22.83	21.80

Note: 1. ② - Data for Financial Years

2. N.A. - Data not Available

Source: 1. Energy Balance and Electricity Profiles.
(United Nations Publication)

2. ② General Review - Published by CEA.

STATEMENT-III

*Percentage transformation, transmission and distribution losses
(including commercial losses such as pilferage etc.) in SEBs/ELs.*

Region	State Electricity Board Electricity Deptt.	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Region	1. Haryana	27.49	26.79	26.78	25.00	30.80
	2. Himachal Pradesh	21.45	20.37	19.51	18.31	18.21
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	42.33	49.21	48.28	45.69	48.74
	4. Punjab	18.97	21.52	19.24	19.37	16.70
	5. Rajasthan	25.92	23.11	22.74	25.00	24.78
	6. Uttar Pradesh	26.93	26.06	24.43	24.08	21.69
	7. Chandigarh	23.72	29.64	26.21	27.27	28.44
	8. D.E.S.U.	23.86	24.35	23.56	31.79	34.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Western Region	1. Gujarat	23.71	23.56	22.03	20.34	20.02
	2. Madhya Pradesh	24.94	25.08	21.35	20.26	19.61
	3. Maharashtra	18.06	18.40	17.83	16.22	16.33
	4. D and N Haveli	17.69	19.66	17.98	12.64	11.35
	5. Goa	24.97	23.78	21.85	24.50	26.87
	6. Daman and Diu	16.85	15.90	15.67	22.34	16.30
Southern Region	1. Andhra Pradesh	22.43	19.70	19.88	19.91	17.95
	2. Karnataka	20.11	19.88	19.55	19.55	19.41
	3. Kerala	21.67	21.67	21.95	20.00	20.05
	4. Tamil Nadu	18.74	18.63	17.50	17.18	17.11
	5. Lakshadweep	18.62	17.43	18.72	16.99	17.84
	6. Pondicherry	19.20	18.00	15.31	15.80	15.00
Eastern Region	1. Bihar	21.09	23.19	22.00	20.35	19.76
	2. Orissa	25.29	24.65	25.25	22.43	23.03
	3. Sikkim	24.53	25.89	22.55	22.60	21.22
	4. West Bengal	21.81	22.26	24.87	20.82	21.51
	5. A and N Islands	19.83	21.66	23.62	23.71	22.38
North Eastern Region	1. Assam	24.10	21.76	21.41	22.44	24.18
	2. Manipur	28.02	24.43	22.35	23.92	25.30
	3. Meghalaya	11.80	11.49	11.79	18.03	18.47
	4. Nagaland	26.08	23.14	27.26	33.45	36.12
	5. Tripura	29.59	31.96	30.64	30.53	31.96
	6. Arunachal Pradesh	19.99	28.20	32.32	42.04	45.30
	7. Mizoram	29.63	34.95	29.04	31.89	29.76
All India (Utilities)		22.89	22.83	21.80	21.41	21.13

[English]

Power Projects in Rajasthan**Pipeline Project**

1774. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Iran have identified hydrocarbons and transport sector as immediate areas for cooperation in the implementation of 2,000 Km gas pipeline project between the two countries;

(b) if so, whether any MOU was signed for the same between both the countries recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). An MOU was signed in November, 1993 for the import of 50-75 MMSCMD of natural gas from Iran to India through a pipeline.

1775. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power projects to be set up in Rajasthan have been approved by the Planning Commission during the current financial year;

(b) the stages at which these proposals are pending;

(c) the estimated cost and installed capacity of these projects; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the clearance of these power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No power project for the State of Rajasthan in the public sector has been

approved by the Planning Commission during the current financial year.

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

Supply of Naptha and Low Stock High Sulpher

1776. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has requested the Union Government for supply of Naptha and Low Stock High Sulpher (LSHS) for its proposed barge mounted power plants in the State;

(b) if so, the quantity of Naptha and Low Stock High Sulpher required therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to supply the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of Karnataka have requested allocation of 0.870 million metric tonnes per annum of naphta for setting up four barge mounted power projects in the private sector in Karnataka.

(c) Government has taken note of the above request in finalising the criteria for allocation of naphtha and other liquid fuels for liquid fuel based power projects.

Drinking Water Supply in Daman and Diu

1777. SHRI GOPAL TANDEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu, a scheme for supply of safe and protected Drinking Water is being implemented in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the scheme has been successful in achieving its objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Administration of Daman and Diu has reported that a scheme to augment the water supply to Daman and surrounding villages is under implementation under the 8th Five Year Plan. The work on Phase-I, Part-I has been completed and commissioned in April, 1994 and Dhabel, Ringanwada, Varkund, Bhenslore, Dunetha village and Nani Daman Urban Area have been covered. The work on the remaining habitations is under progress and will be completed by July, 1997.

For Diu district water supply scheme of 4.5 mld from Rawal irrigation scheme has already been completed.

(c) To the extent these schemes have been implemented, they have been successful in achieving their objectives.

Bangalore Mass Rapid Transit System

1778. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the time-frame for the completion of the Bangalore Mass Rapid Transit System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : The Government of Karnataka has informed that the detailed project report (DPR) for Mass Rapid Transit System in Bangalore is under preparation. Time frame for completion of the Mass Rapid Transit System in Bangalore can be given only after finalisation of DPR.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land

1779. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land acquired by the Government/ State Government particularly Noida/Greater Noida in Uttar Pradesh for several schemes and projects is being sold at a very high price whereas the price/compensation paid to the farmers/owners of these land is very meagre;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure adequate payment to the farmers/ owners for their acquired land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Transmission Executives

1780. DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 33 candidates were declared successful for the post of 'Transmission Executives' in Doordarshan/

Akashwani by the staff Selection Commission from Delhi Centre in the written examination held in 1994;

(b) if so, whether only two candidates were selected after interview;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of candidates declared successful in written examination irrespective of their being declared qualified or not qualified after interview;

(e) whether the candidates of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were given concessions/relaxation in marks;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria adopted for filling up the reserved posts;

(g) whether under the unemployment eradication programme of the present Government all vacant posts in Doordarshan/Akashwani, Delhi will be filled up and whether the names of candidates of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes declared successful in the said written examination will be recommended to the concerned department for appointment for filling up the reserved posts;

(h) if so, by when; and

(i) 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 (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) 33 candidates including 17 belonging to reserved categories were called for interview on the results of Transmission Executives (General and Production) Examination, 1994.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Only two vacancies, one reserved and one unreserved, were reported for Delhi Centre by the user Departments for selection through the 1994 examination.

(d) A statement is attached.

(e) and (f). Yes Sir. The Commission decides on the extant of relaxation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates after taking into consideration all relevant aspects of the case.

(g) to (i). Staff Selection Commission will make selection for vacancies of Transmission Executive in various Centres as are reported to it by user Departments.

STATEMENT

Written Result of Recruitment of Transmission Executives (General and Production), 1994

S.No.	Zones	Number of qualified candidates						Total
		SC	ST	OBC	UR	EX	DH	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Himachal Pradesh	6	10	1	26	-	-	43
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	5	-	10	-	-	31
3.	Delhi	12	2	3	16	-	-	33
4.	Chandigarh/Haryana/Punjab	12	1	17	16	-	-	46
5.	Rajasthan	17	27	40	24	14	-	122
6.	Bihar	6	12	9	9	-	-	36
7.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	11	81	15	-	107
8.	Uttar Pradesh	20	7	7	47	-	-	81
9.	West Bengal	22	8	14	47	1	-	92
10.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	3	5	11	-	-	21
11.	Orissa	13	41	11	22	-	-	87
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	18	4	45	-	-	70
13.	Assam	10	9	15	8	1	-	43
14.	Manipur	2	2	-	8	-	-	12
15.	Meghalaya	-	15	4	9	-	-	28
16.	Mizoram	-	15	-	3	-	-	18
17.	Nagaland	1	14	-	14	-	-	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Tripura	5	10	-	13	-	-	28
19.	Maharashtra, Dadra, Nagar Haveli.	11	10	10	20	-	1	52
20.	Goa	-	-	-	9	-	-	9
21.	Gujarat	10	9	21	40	3	1	84
22.	Andhra Pradesh	21	7	10	11	-	-	49
23.	Karnataka	7	7	15	22	2	-	53
24.	Kerala & Lakshadweep	2	2	2	16	-	-	22
25.	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	17	7	38	10	6	-	78
Total		215	241	237	537	42	2	1274

Allotment of Shops

1781. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of shops constructed by the Delhi Development Authority in the Janata flats, pocket I, II and III of Paschimpuri, New Delhi;

(b) whether some shops have been allotted at the fixed price/minimum price;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of such shops which have not yet been allotted;

(d) the details of such shops in Paschimpuri/ Paschim Vihar reserved for Scheduled Castes and whether there is any provision to allot these shops to such persons on priority basis who want to do their own business with the assistance received under the Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana;

(e) if there is no such provision as mentioned in part (d) above, whether the Government will make arrangement for allotment of these shops particularly to the Scheduled Castes who have received loans under the Self Employment Scheme and the Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana on priority basis by the D.D.A. after charging the fixed amount; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) The DDA has reported that a total of 42 shops have been constructed in the two convenient Shopping Centers of Paschim Puri located at Block-A and Block-B, Pocket BG-6.

(b) and (c). Two shops (Shops No. 26 and 27-CSC, Block-B, Pocket-BG-6) have been allotted to SCs/STs on fixed price and 8 shops (2 shops at CSC Block-A and 6 shops in CSC Block-B) meant for SCs/STs are lying vacant.

(d) to (f). As stated in reply to (b) and (c). above, 8 shops meant for SCs/STs are lying vacant in the shopping centres of Paschim Puri. The Office of Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries has informed that the Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana is implemented through State/U.T. Administrations. Under this scheme the State Governments/UT Administrations provide assistance to the beneficiaries by way of infrastructural support and by removing their difficulties and bottlenecks in setting up small scale ventures in industry, service and business routes.

According to the existing policy of DDA, shops are allotted to the applications of SC/ST category on predetermined fixed price.

Pay Scales of UDC

1782. SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the case of revision of pay scales of UDC has been pending with the Board of Arbitration for a very long period;

(b) if so, the date on which the case was referred to the Arbitration for settlement;

(c) the reasons for delay in settling this pending issue;

(d) the stage at which the settlement has arrived at; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (e). The issue relating to revision of the pay scale of UDCs of the Central Sectt. Clerical Service was referred to the Board of Arbitration in May, 1992 with whom it is still pending.

The Board heard the matter in June, 1994, Sept. 1994, March, 1995 and June, 1995. The matter was scheduled to come up for hearing on 24th/25th July, 1996 but the hearing was adjourned by the Board. Further action in the matter will be taken on receipt of the Award of the Board.

Drinking Water Supply Scheme

1783. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a drinking water supply scheme is being implemented in the country in collaboration with United Kingdom;

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

(c) the further details of the Indo-UK tie up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). An agreement was signed by the Department of Economic Affairs with the Government of the United Kingdom on 10th September, 1991 for the Maharashtra Rural Drinking Water Supply project for an amount of pounds 16,460 million. The project envisages to provide piped water supply to the villages of Jalgaon, Dhule and Nasik districts of Maharashtra. Against the total allocation of Pounds 16,460 million, pounds 5,330 million have been disbursed so far.

(c) At present there is no tie up with the British for any other drinking water supply scheme.

Liquid Fuel Based Power Projects

1784. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Government to drop some liquid fuel based power units" appearing in the 'Economic Time', New Delhi dated November 8, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of power projects which are to be given liquid fuel linkages and the details of the projects which were to be developed on liquid fuel now till be shelved and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number out of them are likely to be developed;

(e) the number of Memorandum of Understanding signed with different State Governments, State-wise; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). No decision has been taken to shelve any of the projects based on liquid fuels. Guidelines for allocation of liquid fuels to different proposed power projects are being prepared.

(e) and (f). As per requests for providing fuel linkage to liquid fuel based power projects received recently from the States, Memoranda of Understanding have been signed for 66 such projects envisaging a total capacity of 16,459 MW with a requirement of 21.12 million metric tonnes per annum of liquid fuel. The State-wise demand is as follows :

S.No.	State	No. of Projects	Total capacity (MW)	Total quantity of fuel required in MMTPA
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28	1244.25	2.70
2.	Gujarat	1	110	0.10
3.	Karnataka	12	1935	2.64
4.	Kerala	10	3528	4.27
5.	Madhya Pradesh	8	1683.25	2.29
6.	Maharashtra	1	2450	1.04
7.	Rajasthan	1	788.5	1.10
8.	Tamil Nadu	5	4720	6.98

Power Projects in Jammu and Kashmir

1785. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NHPC has set up some power projects in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details alongwith names thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposed to set up some more power projects in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Salal Stage-I (345 MW) and Salal-II (345 MW) Hydro-electric Projects have been set up in Jammu and Kashmir by national Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) and have been commissioned in 1987 and 1993-95 respectively.

(c) and (d) The details of the projects sanctioned/on-going in Jammu and Kashmir are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Project Name	Total Installed Capacity (MW)	Location (District)	Executing Agency
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Central Sector

1.	Dulhasti	390	Doda	NHPC#
2.	Uri	480	Baramullah	NHPC

State Sector

3.	Upper Sindh-II	70	Srinagar	JKPDC*
4.	Upper Sindh-II Entrn.	35	Srinagar	JKPDC
5.	Krishanganga	330	Baramullah	JKPDC
6.	Dumkhar	4.5		JKPDC
7.	Sewa Stage-III	9	Kathua	JKPDC
8.	Chenani Stage-III	7.5	Uddhampur	JKPDC

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National Hydro-electric Power Corporation.

* Jammu and Kashmir Power Development Corporation.

Scheme for F.P.I.

1786. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for setting up expansion and promotion of food processing industries being implemented in Karnataka under Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the progress made in regard as on September 30, 1996?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) and (b). Under the developmental Plan Schemes being operated by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries during the Eighth Plan, financial assistance is provided for overall development including expansion and promotion of food processing industries in the country. A total assistance of Rs. 336.09 lakhs has been provided in respect of proposals covering fruits and vegetable processing and meat and poultry processing schemes received from the State of Karnataka during the Eighth Plan period. The projects are in the various stages of implementation.

Badarpur Thermal Power Station

1787. SHRI UTTAMSINGH PAWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Badarpur Thermal Power Station faces the prospect of closing down operation with its coal reserves directing down;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Coal India and the Railways have refused to supply coal till their dues are cleared by the plant;

(d) if so, the details of outstanding dues of Coal India and Railways as on October 31, 1996; and

(e) the steps taken to clear their dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Badarpur Thermal Power Station (BTPS) has not been receiving the required coal supply commensurate with the power generation capacity.

(c) and (e). Coal India has adopted cash carry scheme for supply of Coal. Railways have also introduced on pre-payment scheme for coal transportation from 1.10.1996. However, due to BTPS's poor financial position due to short payment by DESU, the Railways are transporting coal to BTPS on "to pay basis". As per decision of the Government, Government of Delhi/DESU is to pay in full to BTPS all the current dues for purchase of power w.e.f. 1.1.1997 so as to enable BTPS to make payment for coal supplies and advance payment of freight to the Railways for transportation of coal.

(d) The outstanding amounts payable by BTPS to Coal Companies and Railways as on 31.10.1996, are Rs. 126.90 crores and Rs. 721.81 crores, respectively.

Exploration of Sea Minerals

1788. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA :

SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have undertaken any comprehensive exploratory work in the ocean bed in order to identify and exploit precious minerals;

(b) if so, the details and the results thereof;

(c) whether the Government is seeking co-operation from other countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. India has been allocated a mine site of 150,000 sq.km. in the Central Indian Ocean Basin. Survey and exploratory work are being carried out in this area in accordance with the stipulations contained in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Department has already signed a Memorandum of Understanding to pursue the joint collaborative programme in the development of

deep seabed mining technology for exploitation of polymetallic nodules, establishing the process technology with Russian Federation Committee on Geology and Use of Mineral Resources. As a follow-up action, further details of joint projects are being formulated.

[Translation]

Filling up the Drop out Vacancies

1789. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether various Ministries are filling up the drop out vacancies, reserved for Backward Classes and could not be filled up on the basis of Assistant Grade Examination held in 1993 and 1994; by dereserving these and promoting general candidates;

(b) if so, the number of such vacancies during the last two years in various Ministries/Departments;

(c) whether the Government do not dereserve and carry forwarded the drop out vacancies reserved for SC/ST candidates to the next year; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to carry forward the drop out vacancies reserved for Other Backward Classes to the vacancies reserved for the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) and (b). In terms of the extent instructions, vacancies reserved for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) are not to be dereserved but are to be carried forward as such for a period of 3 recruitment years or till vacancies are filled by OBC candidates whichever is earlier. The Grade of Assistance in Central Secretariat is decentralised into thirty three cadres and appointment to the grade are made cadrewise by the cadre authorities. Information about implementing the reservation policy of the Government as stated above is not centrally maintained for various recruitment years;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Instructions already exist for carrying forward the unfilled vacancies reserved for OBCs to the next year.

[English]

Farm Houses

1790. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the policy regarding construction of farm houses in Outer Delhi and the number of such farm houses constructed so far;

(b) whether construction in and around farm houses has been declared unauthorised and demolition carried out; and

(c) if so, the total number of unauthorised constructions in Outer Delhi area and the actual demolitions carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Crude Oil

1791. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether ONGC have achieved the target of production of crude oil and natural gas during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the total production of crude oil and natural gas held by ONGC during the above period;

(c) whether there is stagnancy in the production of crude oil and natural gas by ONGC; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to boost crude oil and natural gas exploration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c). The targets and production of crude oil and natural gas sales by ONGC during the last three years was as under :

	(Figs. in MMT)		(Figs. in MMm3)	
	Crude Oil		Gas Sales	
	Target	Production	Target	Actual
1993-94	24.420	24.215	13240	13371
1994-95	29.349	29.356	13510	13961
1995-96	33.316	31.640	16300	17047

(Targets are set for gas sales only).

Whereas ONGC had achieved natural gas sales targets during the last three years, there was shortfall in achievement of crude oil production target during 1993-94 and 1995-96.

(d) The reasons for shortfall in crude oil production targets are :

(i) Reduction in anticipated production from the major fields of BRBC especially Bombay High and Neelam, due to unexpected reservoir behaviour, not in conformity with earlier predictions.

- (ii) Oil fields entering the natural declining phase.
- (iii) Constraints in operating on account of law and order problems and insurgency.
- (iv) Frequent power shutdown in Eastern region affected artificial lift operations.
- (v) Stoppage of work in Nagaland.

The steps taken to boost exploration of crude oil and natural gas are-

- (i) Encouraging the participation of private/joint venture companies in oil exploration and development.
- (ii) Intensifying exploration of hydrocarbons and increasing reserves through seismic surveys, deep water exploration, acquisition of acreages/reserves abroad and exploration in frontier areas.

LPG Agencies

1792 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the private agencies/outlets given permission/licence to sell LPG;
- (b) the steps taken to ensure maintenance of safety requirements/standard by such outlets;
- (c) whether any LPG bottling plants are located in Kerala;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any new LPG bottling plants are proposed to be set up in Kerala;
- (f) if so, the location-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) With the decanalisation of imports of LPG in April, 1993 followed by amendments of the relevant Control Order in August, 1993, no permission/licence is required by the interested parties for importing and marketing LPG in India at market determined prices; but they have to fulfil all other statutory requirements and applicable laws of the State/UT Govt. concerned.

(b) Marketing of both bulk and packed LPG under Parallel Marketing Schemes has to conform to the provisions of the amended LPG Control Order of August, 1993 and the applicable provisions of the SMPV Rules, 1981 (Unfired), OISD Guidelines for LPG Bottling Plants and Gas Cylinder Rules, 1981 etc.

(c) and (d). As per the information from Chief Controller of Explosives, one bottling plant has been granted licence in private sector in Kerala. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas does not monitor the licencing and operation of bottling plant in private sector.

Whereas PSU Oil Companies are concerned the following bottling plants are operating in Kerala :

Location	Existing Bottling Capacity (TMTPA)
Cochin	44
Trivandrum	44
Calicut	18
Palghat	10

(e) and (f). As per the information from CCOE, seven bottling plants have been approved by them in private sector in Kerala. Apart from above there are plants to set up one LPG bottling plant of 22 TMTPA capacity by IOC at Quilon in Kerala under VIII Plan period.

[Translation]

Indian Institute of Public Administration

1793. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government propose to close down the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA);
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the amount allocated to I.I.P.A. during each of the last three years;
- (d) whether any bungling or corruption case has been unearthed; and
- (e) if so, whether any bungling or corruption case has been unearthed; and
- (f) if so, the action taken against the corrupt officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a).

(c) The amount allocated to the Indian Institute of Public Administration for the last three years was as below :

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Plan	Non-Plan
1993-94	45.00	115.99
1994-95	50.00	119.96
1995-96	35.00	197.80

(d) The accounts of ILPA, including the expenditure, have been audited upto the year 1995-96;

(e) No such case has been brought out by the Audit Reports.

(f) Does not arise, in view of (e).

[English]

Right to Residence

1794. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a significant ruling, the Supreme Court observed right to residence for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and urban poor;

(b) if so, the details regarding the observations made by the Supreme Court; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). In a recent judgement in C.A. No. 12992/96 (Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Vs. Nawab Khan Gulab Khan and Ors.) the Hon'ble Supreme Court have observed, inter-alia :

- (i) "Right to shelter, therefore, includes adequate living space, safe and decent structure, clean and decent surroundings, sufficient light, pure air and water, electricity, sanitation and other civic amenities like roads etc.
- (ii) As is enjoined in the Directive Principles, the State should be deemed to be under an obligation to secure it for its citizens, of course subject to its economic budgeting.
- (iii) It would therefore be the duty of the State to provided right to shelter to the poor and indigent weaker sections of the society in fulfilment of the constitutional objectives.
- (iv) It would, therefore, be of necessity that the policy of the Government in executing the policies of providing housing accommodation either to the rural poor or the urban poor, should be such that the lands allotted or houses constructed/plots allotted be in such a manner that all the sections of the society, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes, Backward Classes and other poor are integrated as cohesive social structure."

(c) Government is committed to the progressive realisation of the right to adequate housing through a number of concrete measures outlined in the National Housing Policy.

Break Water Wave Power Generation System

1795. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technology for construction of Integrated Break Water Wave Power Generating System has been fully developed;

(b) whether any such project is being undertaken in Orissa;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to evolve an integrated plan in consultation with Agriculture Ministry, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Water Resources; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (e). The technology for construction of integrated break water wave power generating system has not been fully developed. There is neither any proposal for such a project to be undertaken in Orissa, nor to prepare an integrated plan for this purpose.

[Translation]

Construction of Roads in Kanpur

1796. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction work of important roads of Kanpur city (U.P) has not been commenced so far even after funds were released one year backs;

(b) whether the Government propose to conduct any enquiry into the matter;

(c) if so, by when;

(d) if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check irregularities in the Public Works Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Improvement and reconstruction of city roads of Kanpur was sanctioned on 5.2.96 for Rs. 250.00 lakhs and part

funds were released in February and March, 1996 and works were commenced immediately on receipt of the sanction. These works were completed by June, 1996.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, the works were commenced in time and completed.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) There have been no irregularities in the above works. Whenever any irregularity comes to the notice of the State Government, suitable action is taken against the erring officers/officials.

[English]

Funds for Kashmiri Migrants

1797. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any embezzlement in the funds of Kashmiri migrants at J and K Bhavan, New Delhi has been noticed by the Government;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been ordered by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An enquiry was ordered and a special audit was undertaken. Five officials were placed under suspension and one of them was arrested after registration of a FIR at Police Station, Tughlag Road, New Delhi. The case has been challaned on 18.1.1995 in the Court at Delhi. The officials have also filed petitions against their suspensions in the High Courts at Delhi and Srinagar which are also subjudice.

Petroleum Production

1798. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR :

SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of demand and supply of Petrol, Diesel and LPG in the country and the component of indigenous production of each of these items; and

(b) the amount spent for importing each of huge items and the subsidy component for the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) Actual quantum of import for Petrol, Diesel and LPG in a given year depends upon the over-all consumption and their indigenous production. Indigenous production

of Petrol, Diesel and LPG in 1996-97 is estimated at 4.52 MMT, 22.07 MMT and 3.21 MMT respectively.

(b) The quantity and value of imported products depends on the overall consumption, indigenous production of crude oil and petroleum products and prices of petroleum products prevailing in the international market from time to time.

The estimated subsidy during 1996-97 on Diesel (HSD) and LPG (Domestic) is Rs. 8340 crores (Rs. 1.97/Ltr.) and Rs. 1950 crores (Rs. 70.22/cyl.) respectively. There is no subsidy on Petrol (MS).

Poverty Line

1799. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to enhance the present monetary limit of Rs. 11800/- (1991 base) for identification of persons under Below Poverty Line to Rs. 15000/-;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Planning Commission has not received any request from Government of Maharashtra to enhance the monetary limit for identification of persons under Below Poverty Line.

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

[Translation]

Allocation of Power

1800. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the power supplied to different sectors i.e. Agriculture, Industry and domestic use;

(b) if so, the details of power supplied to each sector during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the exact demand of each of the above sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). Pattern of energy

consumption by different categories of consumers during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is given below :

All India Energy Sales (Utilities only)

(Figures in MU)

Category	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95*
1	2	3	4
Domestic	39717.08	43343.66	47702.83
Commercial	12652.76	14143.83	15944.01
Industrial Power	90169.55	94503.24	100315.56
Public lighting	1901.07	1939.37	2078.01
Railways/ Tramways	5067.73	5620.34	6007.39
Agriculture	63327.79	70699.48	79809.97

1	2	3	4
Public Water Works & Sewage Pumping	4376.56	4837.91	5457.07
Miscellaneous	3461.06	3481.15	3527.61
Total	220673.60	238568.98	260842.45

(* tentative)

(c) and (d). An assessment covering the pattern of energy consumption by different category of consumers during the period 1997-2002 was made by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in the 15th Electric Power Survey. The details are as given in attached Statement.

STATEMENT

All India Pattern of Energy Sales (Utilities)

(Figures in MU)

Categories	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (Estimated)	2000-01	2001-02
Domestic	70554.65	78210.18	86558.65	95661.69	105585.52
Commercial and Miscellaneous	23828.98	25577.05	27442.29	29433.13	31558.72
Public lighting	2751.06	2943.23	3145.91	3359.80	3585.75
Public water works	7682.04	8250.94	8888.05	9529.19	10237.21
Irrigation	87519.61	92210.35	96960.61	101652.18	105419.95
Lift irrigation	1898.80	2158.63	2364.82	2586.12	2829.24
LT Industries	296992.05	31951.23	34358.63	36923.65	39699.02
HT industries less than 1MW	25906.75	28057.20	30253.33	32562.45	34940.63
HT Industries 1 MW and above	81318.34	87114.33	91962.68	96351.37	100453.31
Railway Traction	7967.26	8658.24	9435.95	10002.79	10603.39
Non-Industrial	3133.00	3375.42	3671.44	3890.50	4083.04
Total Consumption - MKwh	342252.54	368506.80	395042.36	421953.27	448995.78

Widow Pension

1801. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

KUMARI UMA BHARATI :

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of complaints regarding widow pension cases have been reported;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the persons found guilty in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (c). Widows of Government Servants or pensioners are granted family pension under Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972. The payment of family pension is made by the banks/post offices and the amount of family pension if indicated in the PPO of the deceased pensioner. In case of the death of the Government Servant in service, the widow approaches the concerned Department for her family pension and other pensionary benefits. The complaints in regard to the delay in payment of pension are looked into by the concerned Department of the

deceased Government Servant. The pension administration is done on a decentralised basis, and the authorities at appropriate levels look into the grievances of the pensioners for granting them admissible benefits under the rules and for apprising the position to the petitioners about admissibility or non-admissibility of the pensionary benefits in individual cases.

(d) Does not arise in view of above.

Petrol Pumps

1802. SHRI KACHARU BHAI RAUT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the petrol pumps being run by the oil companies directly in Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the profit and loss of these petrol pumps during each of the last two years; and

(c) the efforts made by these companies to provide better services to the consumer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b). Eight retail outlets are being run directly by the oil companies in Maharashtra. One retail outlet was commissioned only in June, 1996. The remaining 7 retail outlets earned a combined loss of Rs. 15.78 lakhs during the last two years.

(c) The following services/facilities are being provided for the benefit to the customers:

1. Free air, water and toilet.
2. Telephone.
3. Purchase of fuel/lubes against Credit Cards.
4. Facility to check quality/quantity of fuel through density check/filter paper test/5 litre measure.
5. Servicing/minor repair facilities/PVC.

[English]

Rural Electrification

1803. SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to the States for rural electrification with a view of utilising ground water resources through energisation of pump sets during the last 3 years, state-wise;

(b) the number of villages have been covered under this programme and the number of pumpsets energised as a result thereof; and

(c) the quantum of assistance is proposed to be given during the current year to the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). State-wise details of financial assistance provided through Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) for rural electrification works including village electrification, load intensification in already electrified villages, pumpset energisation, System Improvement etc. and also the number of pumpsets energised and villages electrified during the three years from 1993-94 to 1995-96 are given in the Statement-I attached.

(c) It is proposed to provide a financial assistance of Rs. 783 crores during the current financial year for rural electrification programmes through REC. State-wise tentative allocation is given in the Statement-II attached.

STATEMENT-I

Financial Assistance Provided, Villages Electrified and Pumpsets Energised Under REC Programmes during 1993-94 to 1995-96

S.No.	State	Financial assistance provided # (Rs./lakhs)	Pumpsets energised	Villages electrified
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34043	216372	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4859	0	481
3.	Assam	6600	0	392
4.	Bihar	877	4265	287
5.	Goa	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	12707	49115	0
7.	Haryana	4476	9736	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3087	499	0
9.	J and K	2897	1889	99
10.	Karnataka	15387	117812	0
11.	Kerala	7207	34188	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43434	125359	2273
13.	Maharashtra	24676	234610	0
14.	Manipur	3000	0	317
15.	Meghalaya	596	0	23
16.	Mizoram	2787	0	146
17.	Nagaland	303	4	0
18.	Orissa	5645	7639	163
19.	Punjab	6242	26723	0
20.	Rajasthan	21990	61218	2157
1.	Sikkim	347	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	19974	121853	0
23.	Tripura	2006	156	340

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18268	42028	2076
25.	West Bengal	1408	4286	732
Total		245816#	1057752	10486

(#) Does not include grant released under Kutir Jyoti Programme and a sum of Rs. 8243 lakhs provided under Leasing and Wind Energy Generation etc.

STATEMENT-II

Financial Assistance Proposed to be Provided through R.E.C. to various State Electricity Boards during 1996-97

S.No.	States	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5150
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	995
3.	Assam	2075
4.	Bihar	1896
5.	Delhi	25
6.	Goa	25
7.	Gujarat	3660
8.	Haryana	1640
9.	Himachal Pradesh	850
10.	J and K	1200
11.	Karnataka	4700
12.	Kerala	2160
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10560
14.	Maharashtra	6700
15.	Manipur	925
16.	Meghalaya	770
17.	Mizoram	475
18.	Nagaland	215
19.	Orissa	1949
20.	Punjab	2150
21.	Rajasthan	7400
22.	Sikkim	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	5250
24.	Tripura	500
25.	Uttar Pradesh	8190
26.	West Bengal	2340
Total		71800
1.	Small Gen./RE Coops.	1000
2.	Kutir Jyoti (Grant)	2500
3.	OEFC	3000
Total outlay for 1996-97		78300

[Translation]

LPG Connections

1804. DR. G. R. SARODE :
SHRI A.C. JOSE :
SHRI JAI PRAKASH (HARDOI) :
DR. BALI RAM

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants waiting for LPG connections for domestic/commercial use as on date, State-wise;

(b) the number of new connections released during each of the last three years and State-wise;

(c) the steps being taken to reduce the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) State-wise details of applicants waiting for LPG connections are given at Annexure. Oil Companies do not keep applications from commercial customers on waiting list for new LPG connections.

(b) The number of new connections released during the last three years is as under :

(Fig. in lakhs)

Year	No. of LPG connections
1993-94	13.60
1994-95	22.90
1995-96	22.54

(c) The demand of the existing consumers in the country, who are enrolled with the distributors of public sector oil companies, is by and large being met in full. However, plans have been drawn to under accelerated new LPG enrolments in the future years in the country by augmenting LPG availability which is expected to accrue by commissioning of new sources and augmenting LPG production at some of the existing sources and new import facilities. With the commissioning of new LPG import facilities in Mangalore and Kandla recently, there will be enhanced enrolment of customers through increased import of LPG.

STATEMENT

Details of Applicants Waiting for LPG Connections for Domestic Use (As on 1.10.1996)

States	(Fig. in lakhs)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	10.23
Arunachal Pradesh	0.17
Assam	1.70

1	2
Bihar	3.94
Goa	0.92
Gujarat	8.34
Haryana	4.96
Himachal Pradesh	0.98
J and K	1.12
Karnataka	7.05
Kerala	6.56
Madhya Pradesh	6.96
Maharashtra	18.19
Manipur	0.06
Meghalaya	0.06
Mizoram	0.08
Nagaland	0.05
Orissa	1.96
Punjab	7.29
Rajasthan	7.26
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	14.43
Tripura	0.35
Uttar Pradesh	14.53
West Bengal	9.86
UNION TERRITORIES	
Andaman and Nicobar	0.11
Chandigarh	0.91
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02
Delhi	7.59
Daman and Diu	0.05
Lakshadweep	0.00
Pondicherry	0.47

Million Wells Scheme

1805. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made under the Million Wells Scheme in the rural areas of Sambhal region of Uttar Pradesh during last six months;

(b) whether the guidelines issued by the Government are not being followed; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No wells were constructed under Million Wells Scheme in the rural

areas of Sambhal region (block) of Uttar Pradesh during last six months.

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

[English]

Sub-Group on Public Sector Undertakings

1806. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sub group of Planning Commission was set up on the working of the public sector enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the plan panel has made any recommendations on sick public sector enterprises; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission had constituted a Working Group on Management of Public Sector Enterprises for the Ninth Five Year Plan under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Public Enterprises.

(b) The composition and terms of reference of the Working Group are given in the attached Statement.

(c) No Sir. The recommendations of the Working Group have not been received.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Working Group on Public Sector Management for Ninth Plan—Composition.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Secretary, Deptt. of Public Enterprises,
CGO complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi. | Chairman |
| 2. Secretary, Expenditure,
Ministry of Finance,
North Block, New Delhi. | Member |
| 3. Chairman, Public Enterprises
Selection Board 3rd Floor,
Block 14, CGO Complex,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi. | Member |
| 4. Chairman, Oil and Natural
Gas Commission,
Bank of Baroda Building
7th Floor, 6, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi. | Member |

5. Chairman and Managing Director, Member
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited,
Hindustan Times House, 10-20,
Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi
6. Chairman and Managing Director, Member
Indian Petro Chemicals Limited,
Baroda
7. Chairman, Steel Authority of India, Member
Limited, New Delhi
8. Chairman, SCOPE, CGO Complex, Member
Lodhi Road, New Delhi
9. Secretary, Industries Government, Member
of Maharashtra, Bombay
10. Secretary, Industries Government, Member
of Assam., Guwahati
11. Secretary, Industries, Member
Government of Haryana,
Chandigarh.
12. Secretary, Industries, Member
Government of Karnataka,
Bangalore.
13. Adviser (I and M) Planning, Member-
Commission Yojana Bhavan, Secretary
New Delhi

*Working Group on Public Sector Management
Terms of Reference.*

- (i) To review the achievements vis-a-vis the objectives of the Public Sector Undertakings towards fulfilment of the national goal
- (ii) To review the role of Public Sector Enterprises in the context of liberal economic scenario.
- (iii) To recommend policy measures necessary for making the Public Enterprises globally competitive.
- (iv) To recommend steps necessary for public sector management to develop human resources for dynamic management culture.
- (v) To recommend measures needed for improving resource generation by public sector enterprises to make them increasingly self-sustained and depend less on budgetary support.
- (vi) To identify areas for exclusive public sector domain.
- (vii) To analyse cause and recommend measures for revival of sick public sector enterprises not withstanding the role of BIFR.
- (viii) To recommend steps necessary for strengthening research and development base by selective public sector enterprises in specific areas of their respective strength.

- (ix) To recommend measures necessary to provide autonomy with accountability to the public sector management.
- (x) To identify areas of strength and recommend measures to above export performance of selective public sector undertakings.
- (xi) To recommend measures for resource mobilisation to fund capital projects.

Haldia Unit of H.F.C.

1807. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation propose to take over Haldia Unit of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Agriculture and Rural Development

1808. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME & IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita amount allocated to West Bengal for agriculture and rural development during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) the amount sought by the State Governments and approved by the Planning Commission for this purpose during the above period; and

(c) the reasons for allocating less amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (c). The per capita amount allocated to West Bengal for Agriculture and Rural Development during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 as derived on the basis of population estimates for the year 1993, 1994 and 1995 respectively, are as under :

(Amount in Rupees)

Sector	AP	AP	AP
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Agriculture	9.52	13.32	14.03
Rural Deelopment	13.53	18.17	21.14

Planning Commission finalises sectoral allocation of agreed plan outlay in consultation with the State Government.

Exploration of Oil and Gas

1809. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has awarded contracts for exploration of oil and gas in 14 blocks;

(b) the names of the parties who have been awarded these contracts;

(c) the time by which oil and gas is likely to be explored from these blocks; and

(d) the other terms and conditions of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU).

(a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has recently awarded contracts for exploration of oil and gas in 14 blocks under the Seventh and Eighth Rounds of exploration bidding.

(b) The names of parties who have been awarded these contracts are :

1. Rexwood Cor., USA
2. Okland Oil Co., USA
3. Essar Oil Ltd., India
4. Opseis Inc., USA
5. Phoenix Overseas Ltd., India
6. Reliance Industries Ltd., India.
7. Occidental International Expl. and Production Co., USA.
8. Hindustan Oil Exploration Co., India
9. General Fibres (P) Ltd.
10. Assam Company Ltd., India.
11. Meda Company, USA.
12. Enron Exploration Co., USA
13. Larsen and Toubro Ltd., India.
14. Tullow Oil Plc.,
15. Joshi Technologies Inc., USA

(c) The exploration work in these blocks would commence after signing of Production Sharing agreements.

(d) The salient terms and conditions for award of these contracts are:

"The contracts of exploration blocks are production sharing contracts with a contract period in case of crude oil and associated gas, of upto 25 years. Companies are exempted from payment of bonuses and statutory levies. The Government of India would have the first right of refusal in respect of the oil produced under these contracts, with companies being paid for their share of oil at international prices. Provision for

participation by ONGC/OIL in the venture at the exploration and/or the development stage has been made and ONGC/OIL can take a participating interest of 30% to 40% in the venture. Provisions have also been made for the development of commercially exploitable natural gas resources. No expenditure is incurred by Government of India under these contracts

Natural Gas

1810 SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Government propose to explore huge quantity of natural gas and set up more gas based industries in Tripura, and

.. (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU)

(a) and (b) ONGC is actively engaged in the exploration for hydrocarbon in Tripura. Presently one seismic crew and three exploratory drilling rigs are in operation in Western Tripura (excluding Baramura)

Under the exploration bidding rounds, one block AA-ON/3 falling in Tripura has been approved by Government of India for award to Okland Oil Co., USA, Rexword Corporation, USA, subject to finalisation of contract terms and conditions. 1.64 MMSCMD of gas has been allocated for gas based units in Tripura

Under Water Pipeline

1811 SHRI PINAKI MISRA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether a joint working group considering of Gas Authority of India and Oman Oil Company to study the technical aspects of the agreement for long term supply of gas by OOC to India through a \$ 5 billion under water pipeline;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement.

(c) whether feasibility and capability of the Oman Oil Company (OOC) had been studied before the agreement was signed and if so, the technical aspects to be studied by the joint working group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Joint Working Group will expedite the feasibility study and identify agencies to finance the project.

(c) The Oman Oil Company had completed the pre-feasibility study before the Agreement was signed.

Grabbing of Land

[English]

1812. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware about the grabbing of 3.45 acres of prime Government land by some influential persons in South Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for reclamation of such land; and

(d) the action taken against the persons/authorities involved in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

100% Export Oriented Consumer F.P.I.

1813. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received for setting up of hundred percent export oriented consumer food processing industries in Maharashtra during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned during the above period, year-wise; and

(c) the number of applications pending and the time by which these are likely to be accorded sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) and (b). Three applications have been received for setting up of 100% export-oriented consumer industries other than fruits and vegetables processing etc. in Maharashtra during the last three years. Yearwise break-up is as follows :

Year	Applications		
	Received	Cleared	Rejected
1993-94	Nil	Nil	Nil
1994-95	Nil	Nil	Nil
1995-96	03	Nil	03

(c) In view of above, does not arise.

ONGC/GAIL

1814. SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether ONGC/GAIL has a commitment to supply 0.4 million cubic meters of gas at required pressure to stage II of Lakwa Thermal Power Station of Assam State Electricity Board, over and above the same quantity for stage I;

(b) whether 3 gas Turbines of 20MW each at LTPS stage I were commissioned during early 1995-96;

(c) the quantity of gas since then supplied at required pressure on the average per day by ONGC/GAIL to LTPS inclusive of the 0.4 million cubic meters for stage I; and

(d) whether the newly commissioned stage II of LTPS has been virtually lying idle due to ONGC/GAIL's failure to supply adequate quantity of gas at requisite pressure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d). The supply to ASEB, Lakwa in 1995-96 and 1996-97 was 0.41 MMSCMD and 0.43 MMSCMD respectively as against the supply of 0.15 MMSCMD and 0.30 MMSCMD during 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively.

Integrated Rural Energy Development Agency

1815. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to lend \$ 200 million second line of credit to Integrated Rural Energy Development Agency;

(b) if so, whether the Asian Development Bank has also agreed to lend \$ 100 million to the agency;

(c) if so, whether these loans are to be provided directly to Integrated Rural Energy Development Agency without the involvement of Union Government; and

(d) if so, the mode of repayment and the rate of interest thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Asian Development Bank has agreed to provide loan assistance of US \$ 100 million to the Indian

Renewable Energy Development Agency for Renewable Energy Development Project.

(c) Asian Development Bank Loan is to be provided directly to the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency. The repayment of loan will be guaranteed by the Government of India.

(d) The loan will be repaid by the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency in 25 years including 5 years moratorium period. The rate of interest to be paid at each interest payment date, shall be as calculated by ADB in accordance with the Exchange Risk Pooling System applicable to ADB loans. IREDA shall also have to bear the Foreign Exchange Risk on this loan.

[Translation]

Solar Energy Operated Energy Parks

1816. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to establish solar energy operated energy parks in some States to promote the new devices of Energy;

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

(c) whether such parks are likely to be set-up in Gujarat also;

(d) if so, location thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources launched a scheme in 1994-95 for setting up 'Energy Parks' in Educational Institutions and in Institutions where there is large inflow of public under the Special Area Demonstration Programme with a view to demonstrate the renewable energy systems and devices and create awareness and give publicity among the students, teachers and public. 86 Energy Park projects have been sanctioned so far in 18 States since the inception of the scheme in 1994-95. State and location-wise details of energy park projects sanctioned are given in the Annexure.

(c) to (e). In Gujarat three Energy Park projects have been sanctioned so far at (1) Lokbharati Gram Vidya Pith, Sanosara, Distt. Bhavnagar; (2) The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda and (3) Gujarat Agricultural University, Junagadh.

STATEMENT

State and Location-wise List of Energy Park Projects Sanctioned

S.No	Name of State	Location
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Shri Venkateshwara University Tirupati, Chittoor Distt. 2. University College of Tech. Osmania University, Hyderabad. 3. J.N.T.U. College of Engg. Anantapur. 4. Takshasila Education Society Lalallaguda, Kailash, Shantinagar, Secunderabad. 5. Central Instt. for Rural Elec. (CIRES), Shivarampally, Hyderabad. 6. Nehru Zoological Park Bahadurpura, Hyderabad. 7. Nagarjuna University Nagarjuna Nagar. 8. Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur. 9. Regional Engg. College, Warangal.
2.	Assam	1. Assam Engg. Instt., Chandmari, Guwahati. 2. Silchar Polytechnic, Meharpur Silchar.
3.	Delhi	1. Mata Amritanandamayi Math Sector D-III, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi. 2. Govt. Boys/Girls Sr. Sec. School, Mundaka Village, Delhi. 3. Jamia Hamdard, Hamdard University, Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi. 4. Col. Satsangi's Kiran Memo Aipecess Edu. Complex, Prem Kiran Kunj, Satbari, Mehrauli, N. Delhi. 5. Rai School, Lodhi Instt. Complex, New Delhi. 6. Delhi Public School, Sector C, Pkt. 5, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.
4.	Gujarat	1. Lokbharti Gram Vidya Pith, Sanosara, Distt. Bhavnagar.

1	2	3
		2. Mechanical Engg. Deptt., Faculty of Tech. and Engg. Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara.
		3. College of Agricultural Engg. and Technology, Gujarat Agri. University, Junagadh.
5. Haryana		1. Regional Engg. College, Kurukshetra.
		2. College of Agricultural Engg. and Technology, CSS Haryana Agri. University, Hissar.
		3. Chhotu Ram State College of Engg. Murthal (Sonapat).
6. Himachal Pradesh		1. St. Bedas College, Navbahar, Shimla.
		2. Regional Engg. College, Hamirpur.
		3. Govt. Polytechnic, Sundar Nagar Distt. Mandi.
7. Karnataka		1. B.V.B. College of Engg. and Tech., Vidyanagar, Hubli.
		2. Sr. Jayachamarajendra College of Engg., Monossa Gangotri P.O., Mysore.
		3. JNN College of Engg., Navile, Shimoga.
		4. Karnataka Engg. College, Surathkal, Srinivas Nagar.
		5. Bapuji Instt. of Engg. and Tech., Davangere.
		6. Pilikulla Nisargadhama, Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada.
		7. Indian Instt. of Science Bangalore.
		8. Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, Education Complex, Mysore.
8. Kerala		1. S.B. College, Changanasserry Kottayam Distt.
		2. Bishop Moore College, Kallumala, Mavelikara.
		3. D.B. Pampa College, Parumala Manner P.O., Tiruvalla.
		4. Mar Thoma Teachers Trg. College, Mandiramm P.O. Ranny.
		5. T.K.M. College of Engg., Kollam.

1	2	3
		6. N.S.S. College, Pandalam, Pathanamthitta Distt.
		7. CMS College, Kottayam.
		8. Vijaya Park, Alappuzha.
		9. Govt. Engg. College, Trichur.
		10. College of Engg., Thiruvananthapuram.
		11. Children Park, Thiruvalla Pathanamthitta Distt.
9. Madhya Pradesh		1. Regional Science Centre (NCSM), Min. of HRD Opp. TTTI, Vanganga Road Shyamla Hills, Bhopal.
		2. Academy of Admn., M.P. Post Bag No. 6, Near 1100 cets Bhopal.
		3. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar National Instt. of Social Science, 16 Generals Road Mhow Cantt., Mhow.
		4. Centre of Energy Studies and Research, Devi Ahilya Vishwa Vidyalaya, Takshashila Campus Khandwa Road, Indore.
		5. Govt. Women's Polytechnic Dharampur No. 1, Jagdalpur Bastar.
		6. Jiwaji Univ., Gwalior.
		7. Govt. Polytechnic, Harda Hoshangabad.
10. Maharashtra		1. Visvesvaraya Regl. College of Engg., Nagpur.
		2. Jnana Prabodhini Medical Trust, Sanjeevan Hospital off Karve Road, Pune.
		3. Univ. of Pune, School of Energy Studies, Ganeshkhind, Pune.
		4. Gandhi National Memorial Soc. Agakhan Palace, Pune Nagar Rd. Pune.
		5. Jnana Prabodhini Shiv Pradesha Pune.
11. Mizoram		1. Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei Aizawl.
12. Orissa		1. Bhubananda Orissa School of Engg., Cuttack.
		2. Regl. Engg. College, Rourkela Distt. Sundergarh.
		3. UCP Engg. School, Berhampur Distt. Ganjam.

1	2	3
		4. Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology, Sarang, Dhenkanal
13 Punjab	1. Guru Nanak Dev Univ., Amritsar	
	2. Faridkot Distt. Cultural Soc Red Cross Bhavan, Faridkot	
	3. School of Energy Studies for Agriculture, Punjab Agri. Univ Ludhiana	
	4. SAS Nagar, Mohali, Ropar (PEDA)	
	5. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Regl. Engg. College, GT Road Bye Pass P.U. Suranussi, Jalandhar	
	6. Govt. College for Women, Ludhiana	
	7. Govt. College of Engg. and Tech., Dabwali Road, Bathinda	
	8. National Instt. for IRD and TT Palahi, Kapurthala	
	9. Shivalik Public School Distt Navanshahar	
14. Rajasthan	1. Deptt. of Science and Tech. 506 Mini Secretariat, Bani Park, Jaipur	
	2. MR. Engg. College, JLN Marg Jaipur.	
	3. MBM Engg. College, Faculty of Engg., Jai Narain Vyas Univ., Jodhpur	
15. Tamil Nadu	1. Regl. Engg. College Tiruchirappalli	
	2. Madurai Kamraj Univ Palkalai Nagar, Madurai	
	3. Deptt. of Mech. Engg. Centre for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Anna Univ., Madras	
	4. Dalit Liberation Edu. Trust 46, Main (Buth Road), St. Thomas Mount, Madras	
	5. Tamil Nadu Science and Tech. Centre, Gandhimandapam Road Engg. College Port, Madras	
16. Tripura	1. Ramakrishna Mission, Vivek nagar, P.O. Amtali	
17. Uttar Pradesh	1. AHEC, Univ. of Roorkee, Roorkee	

1	2	3
		2. NEDA Training and R and D Centre Chinhat-Deve Road, Chinhat Lucknow
		3. HNB Garhwal University, P.O. Box No. 67, Srinagar, Garhwal
		4. Instt. of Engg. and Tech. Sitapur Road, Lucknow
18 West Bengal	1. National Council of Science Museums, Sector-V, Block GN Bidhan Nagar, Calcutta	
	2. Indian Instt. of Tech. Kharagpur, P.O. Kharagpur Distt. Midnapore	

Rehabilitation of Employees

1817. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued directive to the National Capital Region Board with regard to the situation arising out due to the closure of industrial units located in the residential areas of the capital and for chalking out a scheme for the rehabilitation of the employees affected therefrom;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Capital Regional Board has formulated any scheme for the rehabilitation of the employees affected due to the closure of these industrial units;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it will be given final shape and implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

(English)

Water Supply in Allahabad

1818. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages and habitation covered under Rural Water Supply Scheme in Allahabad District, so far; and

(b) the number of villages and habitations in Allahabad District remained to be covered and by when these are likely to be covered together with the number of villages proposed to be covered in 1996-97 under the Drinking Water Supply Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government maintains only state level information and do not maintain district level information. However, the required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Clearance to Power Projects

1819. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Power Ministry in dark over States Limit to clear projects" appearing in 'The Observer' New Delhi dated November 8, 1996.

(b) if so, the facts thereof.

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto.

(d) whether by now his Ministry had got the clear-cut directives that all power projects involving investments up to Rs. 1,000 crore would be kept out of the purview of the Central Electricity Authority from the Prime Minister's Office and apprised of the State Governments accordingly; and

(e) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Government of India has taken a decision that generation power projects set up by generating companies selected through competitive bidding and costing up to Rs. 1000 crores need not be submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for its concurrence, and the notification in this regard has been issued on 13th September, 1996. The notification was also circulated to the various State Governments.

(e) Does not arise.

Hydel Power Project at Bangalore

1820. SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Hydel Power Project in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). Government of Karnataka proposes to set up Mekedatu hydroelectric project with an eventual capacity of 360 MW. The project is located in Mysore District, about 100 Kms from Bangalore.

[Translation]

Production and Consumption of Crude Oil

1821. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of production and consumption of crude oil, natural gas and other petroleum products in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) whether production of these products has increased in the State during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase production of these items by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU). (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Production and Consumption of Oil, Natural Gas and Petroleum Products in Maharashtra

Item	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96#		% Growth in production 1995-96 1994-95
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Prod.	Consumption	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Oil	15.375	13.221@	20.226	12.740@	22.665	13.319@	12.1
Natural Gas	13.356	12.472	14.138	13.150	16.579	15.966	17.3
					400	414	392

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Petroleum Products on which	12.605	10.184	11.984	10.253	12.740	11.283	6.3
LPG	0.337	0.554	0.347	0.606	0.373	0.677	7.5
MS	0.890	0.582	0.835	0.629	0.908	0.722	8.7
Naphtha	1.293	0.535	1.527	0.389	1.527	0.482	0.0
ATP	0.550	0.573	0.510	0.591	0.534	0.613	4.7
SKO	0.932	1.523	0.758	1.519	0.795	1.545	4.9
HSD	4.568	2.970	4.431	3.227	4.805	3.821	8.4
LDO	0.490	0.355	0.386	0.345	0.381	0.329	-1.3
Fuel Oils	2.336	2.401	2.137	2.222	2.137	2.248	0.0
Bitumen	0.571	0.274	0.445	0.288	0.522	0.376	17.3

: Provisional

@ : Refinery Crude Throughput.

[English]

Farm Houses in Delhi

1822. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 5140 date September 11, 1996 regarding farm houses in Delhi and state :

(a) whether any action has been taken by the MCD in the remaining 184 cases of violation of the norms laid down for the construction of farm houses in Delhi under section 343 and 344 of DMC Act, 1957; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

KTPS Stage-IV, Rajasthan

1823. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan has been received by the Union Government in regard to KTPS Stage-IV;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether techno-economic clearance has been accorded for the project from the CEA;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the agency from which the financial assistance will be made available for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project Feasibility Report submitted by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB) in July, 1994 envisaged installation of 1 Unit of 210 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 779.20 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) CEA has returned the proposal to the RSEB in May, 1996 stating that it should obtain requisite clearance such as coal linkage, water availability and environmental permissions and resubmit the project report to it for undertaking the techno-economic appraisal of the project.

(e) No financial assistance has so far been made available by any Agency for this project.

Roads Damaged by ONGC Vehicles

1824. SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to heavy ONGC vehicles traffic roads in East/West Godavari Districts of Andhra Pradesh got damaged;

(b) whether few small culverts/bridges also got damaged of heavy vehicles movement of ONGC;

(c) whether there is any demand from the local People for financial contribution of ONGC for repairs/widen/damaged roads and culverts; and

(d) if so, the total sanctioned during the last three years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) ONGC Ltd. has spent Rs. 21.13 crores since 1.4.1991 towards construction, repair and maintenance of roads in Andhra Pradesh.

Kashmiri Militants

1825. SHRI TARI ANWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some surrendered militants have deserted a rehabilitation camp in Anantnag district of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the number and details thereof;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to bring them back to the national mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rural Development Schemes

1826. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation made under the Rural Development Schemes/programmes including National Social Assistance Programme for 1996-97 and amount released so far, State and Scheme-wise, and

(b) the target fixed under the Schemes/Programmes during 1996-97 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). The State-wise allocation amount released vis-a-vis the targets fixed under various Rural Development Programmes namely, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for 1996-97 are given in the attached statements I to IV.

STATEMENT-I

S.No.	State/UT.	Allocation (C+S) (Rs. lakhs)	JRY	Target (lakh Manday)	EAS
			Release (Incl. State share) (Rs. lakhs)		Release (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17372.39	10659.85	373.67	6837.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	178.30	89.15	4.42	1137.50
3.	Assam	5718.18	2592.79	98.77	—
4.	Bihar	34075.58	17037.79	489.25	5387.50
5.	Goa	192.65	96.33	4.39	—
6.	Gujarat	6376.25	3188.13	109.14	2687.50
7.	Haryana	1531.81	765.90	15.73	575.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	612.16	306.09	7.63	500.00
9.	J and K	1243.93	920.79	47.27	1700.00
10.	Karnataka	11665.34	5832.66	255.74	5612.50
11.	Kerala	14244.16	2122.08	59.73	875.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22014.51	11007.25	444.97	11400.00
13.	Maharashtra	18937.85	9468.78	469.32	2562.50
14.	Manipur	228.53	114.26	3.20	562.50
15.	Meghalaya	267.40	91.31	4.35	437.50
16.	Mizoram	112.65	105.26	2.29	1000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Nagaland	286 64	143 33	6 54	1187 50
18.	Orissa	14093 11	8236 96	321 32	8462 50
19.	Punjab	1089 39	544 70	15 62	—
20	Rajasth	9146 40	4573 20	162 92	6687 50
21	Sikkim	104 36	52 19	1 49	275 00
22.	Tamil Nadu	15704 96	7852 48	447 59	6637 50
23	Tripura	296 83	148 41	6 35	900 00
24	Uttar Pradesh	42334 91	21167 45	709 73	5587 50
25	West Bengal	15569 34	7594 83	221 86	6725 00
26	A and N Islands	84 41	42 21	1 25	0 00
27	D and N Haveli	45 81	22 91	0 65	0 00
28	Daman and Diu	26 99	13 50	0 85	0 00
29	LakshawEEP	42 32	21 16	0 80	0 00
30	Pondicherry	82 64	35 32	1 74	—
Total		342815 10	119135 62	4288 58	77737 00

Note EAS = (i) Information upto Oct 1996

(ii) It is demand driven scheme hence there is no allocation/target fixed under the scheme

STATEMENT-II

Amount Allocated, Released and Target Fixed
Statewise in respect of IRDP for 1996-97

(Rs in lakhs)				
S No	State/UTs	Total allocation (lakhs)	Center+ State release	Credit Disbursed financial target
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	8336 41	4168 22	15000 00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	623 43	146 36	200 00
3	Assam	2743 50	685 88	4500 00
4	Bihar	16218 24	818 00	20000 00
5	Goa	141 87	35 47	600 00
6	Gujarat	3039 83	1603 66	7600 00
7	Haryana	73573 87	367 64	3800 00
8	Himachal Pradesh	239 78	109 48	1300 00
9	J and K	999 09	232 47	1100 00
10	Karnataka	5594 91	2797 44	11500 00
11	Kerala	2036 15	672 36	6000 00
12	Madhya Pradesh	10565 39	4875 80	21000 00
13	Maharashtra	9087 73	2476 94	20000 00
14	Manipur	449 59	175 68	100 00
15	Meghalaya	447 57	462 39	300 00
16	Mizoram	201 82	50 46	50 00
17	Nagaland	335 69	83 93	200 00
18	Orissa	6763 85	3573 85	11500 00
19	Punjab	521 53	239 93	1800 00

1	2	3	4	5
20	Rajasthan	4388 01	2194 00	12000 00
21	Sikkim	55 95	74 24	300 00
22	Tamil Nadu	7537 14	1714 78	16000 00
23	Tripura	641 42	379 98	1500 00
24	Uttar Pradesh	20316 50	10071 52	45000 00
25	West Bengal	7472 20	1424 24	12500 00
26	A and N Islands	70 94	17 73	100 00
27	D and N Haveli	14 99	7 49	50 00
28	Daman and Diu	27 97	13 98	10 00
29	LakshawEEP	6 99	3 49	10 00
30	Pondicherry	57 95	28 98	100 00
Total		109721 16	39525 37	214220 00

STATEMENT-III

Amount Allocated Released and Target Fixed under
ARWSP 1996-97

Amount (Rs in lakhs)			
S No	State/UTs	Allocated	Released (Population lakhs) Target
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	6618 00	3309 00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1200 00	600 00
3	Assam	2026 00	1013 00

1	2	3	4	5
4. Bihar	7795.00	3113.00	14.000	
5. Goa	189.00	94.50	0.713	
6. Gujarat	3882.00	1941.00	31.500	
7. Haryana	1451.00	725.50	11.125	
8. Himachal Pradesh	1303.00	651.50	0.520	
9. J and K	3652.00	1826.00	2.257	
10. Karnataka	6087.00	3043.50	31.500	
11. Kerala	3095.00	1547.50	5.000	
12. Madhya Pradesh	7327.00	3663.50	25.000	
13. Maharashtra	8810.00	4405.00	21.250	
14. Manipur	440.00	220.00	1.910	
15. Meghalaya	472.00	236.00	0.900	
16. Mizoram	337.00	168.50	0.530	
17. Nagaland	422.00	211.00	0.945	
18. Orissa	3468.00	1734.00	16.600	
19. Punjab	1105.00	552.50	3.593	

1	2	3	4	5
20. Rajasthan	7256.00	7256.00	4.220	
21. Sikkim	372.00	186.00	0.140	
22. Tamil Nadu	5247.00	2623.50	15.000	
23. Tripura	418.00	209.00	2.120	
24. Uttar Pradesh	12278.00	6139.00	40.000	
25. West Bengal	4760.00	2370.00	10.440	
26. A and N Islands	25.00	-	0.071	
27. D and N Haveli	15.00	-	0.621	
28. Daman and Diu	10.00	-	0.621	
29. Delhi	30.00	-	0.472	
30. LakshawEEP	0.00	-	0.219	
31. Pondicherry	20.00	10.00	0.685	
Total	90090.00	47848.50	276.502	

Note : Information is based on the progress reports for the month of Sept., 1996

STATEMENT-IV

Statement showing amount Allocated, Released and Targets Fixed in respect of NSAP for the year 1996.

S.No	State/UTs	Amount allocated and released (Rs in lakhs)						Physical targets fixed no. of beneficiary		
		NOAPS		NMBS		NMBS		NOAPS	NFBS	NMBS
		Allocated	Release	Allocated	Release	Allocated	Release	Ceiling	Ceiling	Ceiling
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	4195.00	2180.88	2161.50	1123.98	1164.60	605.59	466000	24563	242625
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15.30	-	5.50	-	6.30	-	1700	63	1313
3	Assam	630.90	-	621.50	-	281.10	-	70100	7063	58563
4	Bihar	6969.60	1529.40	3481.50	10.92	1806.40	167.76	774400	39563	376750
5	Goa	19.80	-	11.00	5.72	8.40	-	2200	125	1750
6	Gujarat	1440.90	-	726.00	-	373.80	-	160100	8250	77875
7	Haryana	339.30	176.44	148.50	-	114.60	52.15	37700	1688	23875
8	Himachal Pradesh	140.40	54.29	38.50	-	43.50	-	11600	438	9063
9	J and K	239.40	124.49	88.00	32.32	99.60	28.35	26600	1000	20750
10	Karnataka	2845.80	-	1248.50	-	754.50	-	316200	14188	157188
11	Kerala	1300.50	-	324.50	-	225.30	-	144500	3688	46938
12	Madhya Pradesh	4408.20	2292.26	2700.50	722.99	1466.40	-	489800	30688	305500
13	Maharashtra	4515.30	-	1974.50	-	1144.20	-	501700	22438	238375
14	Manipur	31.50	16.38	11.00	5.72	13.20	6.86	3500	125	2750
15	Meghalaya	30.60	15.91	11.00	-	12.60	-	3400	125	2625
16	Mizoram	12.60	6.55	5.50	2.86	5.10	2.65	1400	63	1063
17	Nagaland	21.60	11.23	5.50	2.86	9.00	4.68	2400	63	1875
18	Orissa	2550.60	1275.30	1677.50	-	760.20	-	283400	19063	158375
19	Punjab	328.50	170.82	121.00	62.92	80.70	-	36500	1345	168125
20	Rajasthan	1800.00	297.54	869.00	-	651.30	-	200000	9875	135688
21	Sikkim	7.20	3.74	5.20	-	3.00	-	800	63	625
22	Tamil Nadu	3527.10	1834.09	1831.50	952.38	871.50	453.18	391900	20813	181583
23	Tripura	47.70	24.80	16.50	8.58	19.80	10.29	5300	188	4125

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24. Uttar Pradesh	9247.50	4808.70	5104.00	-	2783.10	1447.21	1027500	58000	579813	
25. West Bengal	3185.10	1656.25	1738.00	903.76	868.206	451.460	353900	19750	180805	
26. A and N Islands	5.40	-	5.50	-	2.10	600	600	63	438	
27. Chandigarh	11.70	-	5.50	-	5.10	-	1300	63	1063	
28. D and N Haveli	2.70	1.40	5.50	2.86	0.90	-	300	63	188	
29. Daman and Diu	1.80	0.93	5.50	2.86	0.60	-	200	63	125	
30. NCT Delhi	171.00	-	60.50	-	71.10	-	19000	6875	14813	
31. LakshawEEP	0.90	-	5.50	-	0.30	-	100	63	63	
32. Pondicherry	13.50	-	5.50	-	5.70	-	1500	63	1188	
Total	48020.40	16481.40	25019.20	3840.73	13654.20	3230.38	5335600	290511	2995945	

NOAPS = National Old Age Pension Scheme, NFBS = National Family Benefit Scheme.

NMBS = National Maternity Benefit Schemes.

World Bank Aided Power Projects

1827. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some power projects are being executed in the country with World Bank assistance State-wise;

(b) if so, the estimated cost, capacity and the assistance obtained for each project; and

(c) the stage at which these projects stand at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). Details of major power projects being executed with World Bank assistance are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Loan No.	Name of Project	Project Cost (Rs.) in crores	Loan Amount Million US (\$)	Capacity/ (State)	Status of Projects.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

NTPC

1.	2844-IN	National Capital Power Project (Dadri)	1669-210	322.830	4x210 MW Thermal Units 817 MW-GAS Units (UP)	All Units Commissioned
2.	2845-IN	Talchar Thermal Power Projects	2592.180	295.100	2x500 MW Thermal Units (Orissa)	Both Units Commissioned
3.	3632-IN	Time Slice Loan for Power Generation Projects	4063.960	400.000		
		(a) Vindhyachal-II			2x500 MW Thermal Units (MP)	Work in Progress 1st Unit to be commissioned by Feb., 2001.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(b) Kayamkulam				400 MW 2x119.6 MW Gas Units 1x45 MW Thermal Units (Kerala)	Major contracts Awarded 1st Unit to be commissioned by March, 1999. 2nd Unit by May 1999, and 3rd Unit by March, 2000.
Powergrid						
4.	3577-IN	Powergrid System Development Project Transmission lines related to existing Vindhyachal Proj. of NTPC and Southern Region system Coordination Centre.	2368.577	350.00	400 KV. (MP, Maha- rashtra, AP, Karnataka)	Lines to be completed by Dec. 97 and coordination centre by Feb., 2000.
5.	3237-IN	Northern Region Transmission Project. Transmission Lines and Northern Region system coordination centre at Delhi.	1882.330	485.00	400/800 KV, (Punjab, Har- yana, Rajasthan J and K, UP and HP)	Moga-Hissar-Bhiwani Hissar-Jaipur Hissar-Bawana Lines completed. Nathpa Jhakri and Kishenpur Moga Lines in progress expected to be completed by Oct., 1999 and coordination centre by March, 2000.
6.	2726-IN	Northern Region Transmission Project Consultancy for Naphtha Jhakri Transmission Lines (Japanese Grant)	1882.330	148.500 J. Yen.	400 KV. (Punjab, Har- yana, Rajasthan J and K, UP and HP)	Consultancy Project over.
7.	2845-IN	Talchar Transmission Project	Included in Gen. Proj. of NTPC.	31.420	400 KV. (Orissa)	Lines commissioned.
Power Finance Corporation						
8.	3436-IN	Power Utilities Eff. Improvement project.	1963.640	265.00	Not applicable. Multistate project. (AP, MP Gujarat Haryana Rajasthan and Durgapur Prj. Ltd.)	There are fifty one sub project all awarded & in various Stages of completion in different States.
9.	3630-IN	Technical Assistance for Pvt. Power	71.260	20.000	Not applicable Multistate Pro- ject. (AP, Gujarat Tamilnadu and Haryana)	There are ten sub pro- jects of consultancy

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra						
10.	3096-IN	Maharashtra Power Proj. Koyana Hydro Electric Project.	1118.000	354.000	4x250 MW	1st Unit to likely to be commissioned by April, 98.
11.	3498-IN	Second Maharashtra Power project. HVDC Line, Consultancy & Resettlement of Earth-Quake Affected villages. Chandrapur Unit 7	1887.410	350.000	Not applicable.	Line under consideration likely to be completed by Jan., 1998. Consultancy projects almost over. Chandrapur Unit to be commissioned by Aug., 1997. Loan suspended for not meeting covenants.
Nathpa Jhakri Power Corpn.						
12.	3024-IN	Naptha Jhakri Hydro Electric Projects	4337.950	485.000	6x250 MW (HP)	All Major Awards Placed. Civil works in progress. 1st Unit likely to be commissioned by June, 2001.
Orissa						
13.	4014-IN	Orissa Power Sector restructuring Proj.	Not available	350.00	Not applicable	Follow up on Orissa restructuring undertaken.

Mega City Plan

1828. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1992 it was decided to introduce a Centrally sponsored schemes for infrastructure development in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the programme made so far;

(d) whether the Mega City Plan for Mumbai is not progressing satisfactorily;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the amount of fund allocated and actually released during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). A Centrally sponsored scheme for Infrastructure

development in the Mega Cities of Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad was initiated during 1993-94. The main features of the schemes as approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 16.3.1995 are:

- (i) the sharing between Central and State Governments would be in the ratio of 25:25 and the balance 50% is to be met from Institutional finance;
- (ii) the projects to be included under the scheme would be of three categories : (a) Basic services projects, (b) User charge based projects and (c) Remunerative projects.
- (iii) the funds are to be channelised through a specialised institution/nodal agency at the State level which would provide project related finance for urban infrastructure projects including water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation, city transport network, land development, slum improvement, solid waste management, etc.

(c) to (e) The State Level Project Sanctioning Committee under the Mumbai Mega City Project has so far approved projects worth Rs. 266.82 crores, as against which an expenditure of Rs. 150 crores has been incurred upto 30.9.1996. The progress of the Mumbai Mega City Project is satisfactory considering the fact that the Mega City Scheme guidelines were communicated by Government of India only in March, 1995 and the State Government had to take a number of preparatory steps to be ready to implement the scheme.

(f) The details are as under :

The amount of fund allocated under the Mega City Scheme and actually released for Mumbai Mega City Project during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 are as follows :

(Rs. in crores)		
Year of Release	Fund allocation for Mega City Scheme (Central Share for all projects)	Amount actually released for Mumbai Mega City Project
1993-94	70.00	20.10
1994-95	75.00	16.10
1995-96	84.00	18.08

While the release for 1993-94 were made by Planning Commission as Special Central Assistance (treated as the share of Government of India for the Mega City Scheme), the Central share for the year 1994-95 and 1995-96 were released by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment

[Translation]

Encroachment of Land by Petrol Pump Owners

1829. DR. BALIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4352 dated September 4, 1996 regarding allotment of land for petrol pumps and state :

(a) whether the Government land occupied illegally by the 55 petrol pump owners have been got vacated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of unauthorised occupants of land; and

(d) the time by which the Government propose to get the land vacated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (d). The sealing and demolition order has been passed by the competent authority in one case and action for sealing

and demolition has been initiated in another case by DDA. Notices for unauthorised/excess construction have been issued in remaining 53 cases by the Land and Development Office and further action would depend upon the replies of the parties concerned.

[English]

FPI Units in J and K

1830. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Food Processing Units functioning in Jammu and Kashmir which are able to export their finished goods; and

(b) the new schemes drawn up by the Government to modernise these units in Valley and Doda district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) Since Food Processing Industries are both in organised and unorganised sectors State-wise information regarding the number of units including those engaged in exports, is not maintained centrally.

(b) During the Eighth Five Year Plan, Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been operating a number of development plan schemes for the overall development of food processing industries in the country. Financial assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for setting up a Fruit and Vegetable Processing Unit in Jammu and Kashmir.

Transport System

1831. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to establish an Integrated Transportation System in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

OBC Candidates

1832. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the candidates belonging to the Other Backward Classes have qualified in the general category

of the Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service, during 1995;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to give reservation benefits by providing special concession at the main exam. and the interview of the Civil Service Examination to the candidates of Other Backward Classes to fill up the reserved posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) and (b). There are 3 candidates who have been allocated to the Indian Admn. Service against general vacancies. The three candidates belong to Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

(c) The Rules for Civil Services Examination provides application of relaxed standards in the case of Other Backward Classes, if such relaxation is considered necessary by the U.P.S.C. to fill the vacancies reserved for them.

[English]

Urban Accelerated Water Supply Programme

1833. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Urban Accelerated Water Supply Programme is a Centrally sponsored scheme and is applicable to the towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 Census;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether owing to rapid urbanisation, the population of many towns has gone beyond 20,000;

(d) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to extend the programme to towns having population beyond 20,000 and to increase the LPCD (litres per capita per day) from 70 to 100; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government to the above request of the Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme launched in March, 1994 provides for water supply facilities to towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 Census. It is funded by the Central and the State Government in the ratio of 50:50.

On the basis of project proposals received from the State Governments and their viability, 215 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 175.67 crores have been sanctioned so far by the Central Government. An amount of Rs. 48.49 crores has been released as Central share to various State Governments.

(c) Since the population survey was carried out in 1991, the population of many towns may have gone beyond 20,000. However, provision of Central assistance under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme is based on population of towns as per the 1991 Census.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In the reply sent, the Central Government has clarified that the present norm of 70 LPCD is considered adequate for towns having population upto 1,00,000, as these towns do not generally have large industrial and institutional requirements of water. In so far as extending the programme to towns having population beyond 20,000 is concerned, it was replied that the Working Group on Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector for the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) constituted by the Planning Commission has recommended that the population of the towns to be considered under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme may be increased from 20,000 to 1,00,000.

Power Ministry Proposal

1834. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "States reject Power Ministry proposal" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated November 5, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the main reasons advanced by the steps or rejection of the power of licensing corporates entering electricity distribution to Independent Power Regulatory Commission proposed to be set up; and

(d) the steps taken to make the States agreeable on this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In accordance with the decisions taken in the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 16th October, 1996 a meeting of Energy Secretaries was called on 4th November, 1996 to finalise the draft Common Minimum National Action Plan. The final decision on the Action Plan is to be taken in the next Chief Ministers' Conference.

[Translation]

LPG Distribution

1835. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :
 SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :
 SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE :
 SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :
 SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR :
 SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY :
 SHRI KASHI RAM RANA :
 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several cases of irregularities/malpractices have been reported in the distribution of filled LPG cylinders by dealers;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken against such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c). According to PSU Oil Marketing Companies, some cases of irregularities/malpractices which include supply of underweight cylinders, overcharging, delay in refill supply, forced sale of hot plate, etc., have been reported in the distribution of filled LPG cylinders. The details of established complaints reported in the Country during the last three years are as under :

1994-95	456
1995-96	629
1996-97	106
(upto Sept., 96)	

Appropriate penal action is taken against the erring distributors under the Marketing Discipline Guidelines, which includes warning letters, fines and suspension and termination.

Captive Power Plant

1836. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power projects in private sector cleared by the Government till October, 1996;

(b) whether any captive power plant is to be set up in private sector to generate 30 thousand megawatt of electricity to meet the heavy requirement of power in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of the thermal power, diesel power and hydro power plants to be set up in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) As on 31.10.1996, nineteen private sector power projects have been technoeconomically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Bhadravati TPS

1837. SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY :
 SHRI UTTAMSINGH PAWAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since examined the draft Power Purchase Agreement received in respect of Bhadravati TPS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether counter guarantee for the project has since have given; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The comments of Government of India on the draft Power Purchase Agreement were made available to Government of Maharashtra (GOM) for joining response of GOM/Maharashtra State Electricity Board and the Central Power Generating Company Limited, which has since been received.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Drinking Water Schemes

1838. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have conducted survey of villages in Uttar Pradesh and Sambhal area in particular for water supply schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated for implementing these schemes and the time by which these schemes are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 1.4.1994 there were 23250 Not Covered (NC) and 113969 Partially Covered (PC) habitations in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) During the current financial year Rs. 122.780 crore have been allocated to Uttar Pradesh under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for providing safe drinking water in rural areas. All the States including Uttar Pradesh have been requested to cover all "Not Covered" and Partially Covered habitations (1-10 LPCD) by 1997-98.

[English]

DDA Registrants

1839. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the allottees who applied for allotment of flats under different schemes of DDA have been allotted houses;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the back-log as on June 30, 1996;

(d) whether the DDA proposes to announce any new scheme for registration; and

(e) if so, by when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c). The DDA has reported that the flats have been offered to all the registrants of the Housing Schemes except the following registrants of LIG/MIG categories under the NPRS 1979 and AAY 1989 :

	MIG	LIG	Total
NPRS-79	18122	11868	29990
AAY-1989	6585	4576	11161
Total :	24707	16444	41151

Some of the reasons for the back-log are as under:

- (i) The number of registrants under NPRS, 1979 was very large i.e. 1,71,272.
- (ii) Constraints in availability of land.
- (iii) Delay in external electrification by DESU.
- (iv) Delay in provision of water supply and sewerage facilities by the Local bodies.
- (v) Occasional shortfall of building materials.

(d) and (e). The following three Schemes have been announced by the DDA in the current year :

- (i) 9th Self Financing Scheme '96
- (ii) Expandable Housing Scheme '96
- (iii) Janta Housing Registration Scheme '96

Exploration of Gas

1840. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to mobilise resources for augmenting exploration and production activities within India from International Private Sector from 1992 onwards, what has been the actual result in terms of expenditure incurred by GOI/ONGC as compared to prior to liberalisation;

(b) the total investment in exploration and production by these companies including in drilling; and

(c) the net addition of oil and gas to the country's base of reserves because of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Power Finance Corporation

1841. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "No takers for PFC loan, funds lie unutilised" appearing in the 'Observer' dated 7th November, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) PFC's funds are not lying un-utilised and are being continuously used for extending loans mainly to the State Power Utilities. Upto 30th September, 1996, PFC has sanctioned loans for Rs. 10,198.61 crores and disbursed Rs. 6,565.63 crores. The news-item essentially relates to PFC's lending to the private sector projects.

(c) and (d). The private sector projects that have been posed to PFC have not so far reached the stage of funding by the Corporation. Government is reviewing the operations of the Corporation continuously.

Implementation of Regulation and Restriction on Deep Sea Fishing

1842. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether regulations/restrictions imposed on deep sea fishing have been effectively implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether reports of foreign travellers violating our regulations have been received by the Government over the past twelve months; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (d). Operation of deep fishing vessels is regulated under the provisions of the Maritime Zones of India Act, 1981, Rules framed thereunder and/or terms and conditions of approvals granted for such operations. However, some reports have been received regarding violation of regulations/restrictions imposed on the operation of deep sea fishing vessels, for which appropriate action is taken under provisions of the MZI Act, rules framed thereunder and/or terms and conditions of such approvals.

Out of Turn Allotment

1843. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on out of turn allotment has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c). Out of turn allotment of Government accommodation has been the subject matter of the on-going Public Interest Litigation filed by Shri Shiv Sagar Tiwari. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had constituted a Committee to examine the categorisation of out of turn allotments made during

1991-95 on compassionate grounds in respect of Type III and above accommodation. The Committee has submitted its report to the Hon'ble Court and the matter is subjudice.

Strength of IAS Officers

1844. SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the incumbency and strength of IAS officers in respective State cadres as on 1st April, year-wise from 1991 to 1996;

(b) the number of officers appointed on deputation to Government of India in the posts of Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary and Secretary from respective State cadres year-wise as above; and

(c) whether the Government follows any policy or practice to impart some kind of regional balance in Central deputations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) The authorised strength of IAS cadres and the incumbency State-wise as on the 1st January of the year from 1991 to 1996 is given at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(b) The number of officers appointed on deputation to the Government of India in the posts of Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary and Secretary from the respective State cadres year-wise is given at Statement-III.

(c) The placements under the Government of India are made under the Central Staffing Scheme in the light of the requirements of the Government of India, considering the qualities and experience of the concerned officers. Larger induction of members of All India Services has imparted regional balance in Central deputation.

STATEMENT-I

Total Authorised Strength Indian Administrative Services

S.No.	Cadre	As on 1.1.1991	As on 1.1.1992	As on 1.1.1993	As on 1.1.1994	As on 1.1.1995	As on 1.1.1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	331	331	331	331	331	331
2.	Arunachal Pradesh Goa-Mizoram Union Territories	245	210	210	210	245	232
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	213	213	218	218	218	207
4.	Bihar	408	408	408	408	414	392

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Gujarat	253	253	253	248	248	236
6.	Haryana	233	233	215	215	215	205
7.	Himachal Pradesh	140	140	140	138	138	131
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	118	118	118	118	118	112
9.	Karnataka	265	265	265	265	266	253
10.	Kerala	195	195	195	181	181	171
11.	Madhya Pradesh	398	398	398	398	398	377
12.	Maharashtra	356	356	366	366	366	348
13.	Manipur-Tripura	171	171	171	209	209	198
14.	Nagaland	60	60	54	54	54	51
15.	Orissa	216	216	216	210	210	199
16.	Punjab	197	284	204	204	204	193
17.	Rajasthan	263	266	266	266	266	252
18.	Sikkim	59	64	64	56	53	53
19.	Tamil Nadu	339	339	340	340	340	323
20.	Uttar Pradesh	554	554	554	554	554	527
21.	West Bengal	320	320	320	308	308	292
Total		5334	5314	5306	5297	5336	5066

STATEMENT-II

*Indian Administrative Service
Cadre-wise Incumbency Position*

Cadre		As on 1.1.1991	As on 1.1.1992	As on 1.1.1993	As on 1.1.1994	As on 1.1.1995	As on 1.1.1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	312	318	316	320	323	326
2.	AGMU	197	211	213	207	228	242
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	196	203	189	178	201	211
4.	Bihar	383	369	353	353	380	370
5.	Gujarat	241	249	245	237	239	232
6.	Haryana	206	208	203	208	209	198
7.	Himachal Pradesh	129	131	131	130	126	130
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	98	107	104	81	94	116
9.	Karnataka	258	260	259	249	259	260
10.	Kerala	161	165	171	164	163	162
11.	Madhya Pradesh	378	382	373	372	386	391
12.	Maharashtra	339	345	342	335	348	364
13.	Manipur-Tripura	135	134	142	137	148	159
14.	Nagaland	51	51	46	43	45	44
15.	Orissa	202	203	215	194	200	202
16.	Punjab	177	194	180	181	189	196
17.	Rajasthan	241	240	225	251	240	248
18.	Sikkim	44	41	44	39	38	41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Tamil Nadu	305	304	310	311	308	314
20.	Uttar Pradesh	530	540	541	508	539	540
21.	West Bengal	298	299	280	259	302	301
	Total	4881	4954	4882	4757	4965	5047

STATEMENT-III A

No. of Officers on Central Deputation at the level of Secy. Addl. Secy. and Jt. Secy.

S.No.	State	1.4.1991			1.4.1992			1.4.1993		
		Secy.	A.S.	J.S.	Secy.	A.S.	J.S.	Secy.	A.S.	J.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam-Meghalaya	1	6	13	2	3	12	2	3	13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6	6	22	4	6	22	5	3	20
3.	Bihar	6	6	20	5	7	17	5	5	17
4.	Gujarat	2	6	17	2	4	13	2	4	10
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	11	1	-	09	-	1	08
6.	Haryana	2	1	12	1	-	14	2	3	13
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	06	-	1	09	-	-	08
8.	Kerala	6	2	08	6	-	09	1	1	10
9.	Karnataka	6	1	16	5	1	13	5	2	12
10.	Maharashtra	6	5	26	4	7	25	4	7	23
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9	5	21	5	6	21	4	6	25
12.	Manipur-Tripura	-	-	06	-	1	03	-	1	05
13.	Nagaland	-	-	06	-	-	03	-	-	01
14.	Orissa	5	5	17	6	6	15	5	7	17
15.	Punjab	6	2	12	6	3	11	7	3	09
16.	Rajasthan	5	5	10	6	5	10	3	4	09
17.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	5	3	14	6	2	09	6	2	08
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13	5	33	11	4	36	9	3	37
20.	UT	2	2	16	4	2	15	4	2	14
21.	West Bengal	5	2	21	5	2	22	1	3	22
	Total	78	58	299	79	60	292	65	60	201

STATEMENT-III B

No. of Officers on Central Deputation at the level of Secy. Addl. Secy. and JT. Secy.

S.No.	State	1.4.1994			1.4.1995			1.4.1996		
		Secy.	A.S.	J.S.	Secy.	A.S.	J.S.	Secy.	A.S.	J.S.
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Assam-Meghalaya	2	2	12	3	6	8	6	5	13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	3	18	5	3	15	5	7	15
3.	Bihar	3	4	19	3	6	26	5	4	25

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4.	Gujarat	5	4	14	4	6	16	6	5	13
5.	Himachal Pradesh	-	2	11	-	3	09	1	2	10
6.	Haryana	1	3	11	2	5	11	2	3	08
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	1	08	1	1	07	-	2	08
8.	Kerala	2	2	08	2	1	12	2	2	11
9.	Karnataka	3	4	13	1	2	10	1	3	11
10.	Maharashtra	8	5	24	8	5	21	11	1	19
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4	27	7	5	30	10	3	25
12.	Manipur-Tripura	-	8	04	-	2	06	-	1	07
13.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	-	05
14.	Orissa	7	4	14	6	3	07	4	3	11
15.	Punjab	6	3	09	4	4	06	4	4	05
16.	Rajasthan	3	1	14	2	-	12	-	2	11
17.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	5	2	09	4	2	08	3	3	10
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10	5	32	12	6	34	9	6	31
20.	UT	5	-	13	4	2	14	2	4	15
21.	West Bengal	1	6	21	1	6	18	2	7	18
Total		71	56	281	69	68	272	73	67	271

Investment by Multinational Companies

1845. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received proposals for investment from multinational companies in the food processing sector;

(b) if so, the sectors on which these proposals for investment have been received;

(c) the names of the multinational companies who have submitted these proposals; and

(d) whether the Government have considered the proposals sympathetically if so, the time by which the final clearance is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals have been received for setting up food processing units in various sectors such as Grain and Grain based products, Fruit and Vegetables Products, Milk Products, Fish Processing and Aquaculture, Fermentation Industry, Consumer Industries, Meat and Meat Products, etc.

(c) The names of some of the prominent food processing units approved for investment are given in the attached Statement.

(d) Approvals are accorded to the proposals for setting up of Joint Ventures, Foreign Collaborations, 100% Export Oriented Units and Industries requiring industrial licence on examination of the merit of the proposal and in accordance with the policies in vogue, on a continuing basis.

STATEMENT

List of Major foreign companies whose Investment Proposals have been approved in the various food processing sector.

1. M/s. Kellogg and Co., U.S.A.
2. M/s. Pepsico Inc., U.S.A.
3. M/s. Coca Cola South Asia, Holdings, U.S.A.
4. M/s. Mc Donald Corpn., U.S.A.
5. M/s. Pizza Hut International, Hong Kong
6. M/s. Seagram Co. Ltd., Canada
7. M/s. United Distillers, U.K.
8. M/s. Hiram Walker Group, U.K.
9. M/s. Heinz Italia, Italy
10. M/s. K.F.C., Hong Kong
11. M/s. Mars Incorporated, USA
12. M/s. William Wrigley, Jr. Co. U.S.A.
13. M/s. Perfetti SPA, Italy

14. M/s. G.P. Aquaculture, Thailand
15. M/s. Carlsberg International, Denmark
16. M/s. Holstin Branerei Ag, Germany
17. M/s. Henninger Bran, Germany
18. M/s. Fosters Brewing Group, Australia
19. M/s. Hofbrau Manchen, Germany
20. M/s. Finser Financial Services Ltd., London
21. M/s. Cargill South-Asia Ltd.
22. M/s. Pillsbury Co., U.S.A.
23. M/s. Mc Cain Foods Ltd., Canada
24. M/s. Terra Agro Technologies, Israel
25. M/s. Burn Philip and Co., Australia
26. M/s. Chupa Chup Confectionery, Holland
27. M/s. Group Danone, France
28. M/s. Whyte and Mackay, U.K.
29. M/s. Pernod Ricard, U.K.
30. M/s. Brown Forman, U.K.
31. M/s. Thyussen Rheinstall Technology, Germany
32. M/s. CPS International, U.S.A.
33. M/s. Dohler GmbH, Germany
34. M/s. Farm Frites b.v. Holland
35. M/s. Dalsem Vecap b.v. Holland
36. M/s. Franklin Mushrooms Inc., USA
37. M/s. Safety Handles GmbH, Germany
38. M/s. Agri System b.v., Holland
39. M/s. Macon Agri Ltd., Northern Ireland
40. M/s. Gerlin Holdings, Holland
41. M/s. Gauthier, SA, France
42. M/s. Baccardi International (P) Ltd., Bermuda
43. M/s. Philips Morris Inc., USA
44. M/s. Muskan Ltd., U.K.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Refineries

1846. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some oil companies have modernised and expanded their refineries during the last three years;

(b) if so, the name and locations thereof alongwith their increased capacity, separately;

(c) the amount spent thereon, separately;

(d) whether they have been completed within the fixed time-frame; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). The details of the refineries modernisation/ expanded during the last three years and the amount spent thereon is given below :

S.No.	Name of the Refinery	Capacity enhancement	Year	Approved cost
1.	CRL Cochin	3.00 MMTPA	1994-95	481.24
2.	BRPL expansion	1.00 MMTPA	1995-96	222.00
3.	Digboi Refinery	0.15 MMTPA	1996-97	346.34

(d) and (e). The Cochin Refinery expansion on project was commissioned in December 1994 against the anticipated completion schedule of June, 1995.

Digboi Refinery was mechanically completed in March 1996. There was a marginal delay of 4 months due to poor performance of mechanical contractor.

Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals

The Phase-I was completed within schedule. However, phase-II was completed with a delay of 10 months. The reasons for delay are as under :

- (1) Abnormal/Excessive rainfall disrupting communications.
- (2) Local *bandhs* and strikes.
- (3) Delay in delivery of some of equipment due to labour problem/strike at Vendors shop.

Petrol Pumps

1847. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation Limited propose to open some petrol-pumps of international standard in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these petrol-pumps are likely to be set up, locationwise; and

(d) the special facilities likely to be made available for customers by these petrol-pumps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). Initially, Indian Oil Corporation propose to take up upgradation at its following 10 retail outlets to bring them to international standard in a phased manner after obtaining mandatory approvals from different authorities :

1. Sher S/Stn. Janakpuri.
2. Pragati, Minto Road.
3. Auto Service, Rohtak Road.

4. Maa Anand Mai, Patparganj.
5. Deepak Motors, Jhilmil
6. Queens Road S/Stn. Vasant Vihar.
7. Kingsway S/Stn. Mall Road.
8. Centre Half S/Stn. Joseph Broz Tito Marg.
9. Dingra S/Stn. Chirag Delhi.
10. Rajkumar S/Stn., IIT Crossing

(d) Facilities like canopy, RCC Driveway, Multi Product Dispensing Units, Convenience Store, Automatic Car Washing Facility, Quick Lube Oil Change Facilities, etc. are proposed to be made available by IOC at these retail outlets.

Projects for Approval

1848. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects submitted to Planning Commission for approval by the Maharashtra Government during the last three years; and

(b) the present position of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The details of projects received for investment clearance in the Planning Commission for the State of Maharashtra during the last three years are annexed.

(b) All the projects mentioned in the Statement have been cleared by the Planning Commission.

STATEMENT

(Rs. crores)

Name of the Project	Estimated Cost	Cleared by TAC on
1. Temvhapuri Medium Irrigation Project	18.09	24.6.1994
2. Shivratakli Medium Irrigation Project	34.76	24.6.1994
3. Bor Dahgaon Medium Irrigation Project	16.27	24.12.1994

[English]

Pro-India Militants

1849. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether pro-India militants have gone underground in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these militants rejoined the separatist groups;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (d). Government are aware of various such reports that have appeared from time to time in the media.

(e) Both the Central and State Governments have reiterated that suitable measures would be taken to encourage and rehabilitate all those who move away from the path of terrorist and secessionist violence, towards the democratic process and the main stream of society.

LPG Gas Dealers

1850. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG gas dealers in Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, district wise;

(b) the number of connections registered with each one of them;

(c) whether there is any proposal to reduce the number of LPG connections and open more LPG outlets for speedy and better consumer service;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of Emergency services run in Delhi; and

(f) whether the existing emergency services is not considered sufficient and there is need for opening more emergency services to attend emergency calls in minimum time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b). As on 1.10.1996, 270, 167 and 660 LPG distributorships with a customer population of 17.51 lakhs, 8.01 lakhs and 35.39 lakhs respectively were in operation in operation in Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d). Depending upon the population of the town and keeping in view viability of operation, refill ceiling sale, ranging from 5000-9000 has been fixed for LPG distributorships in the States of Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Restructuring the area of operation of the distributorships is considered in respect of the LPG distributorships operating above the ceiling limit fixed for the area and new distributorships are opened in towns with a population of 10000 and above, subject to viability of operations, in a phased manner, depending upon product availability.

(e) and (f). Five Emergency Service Cells are being operated by Oil Industry in Delhi, which are considered sufficient for the present in Delhi.

[Translation]

Kerosene Oil Agencies

1851. DR. BALIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Uttar Pradesh for which advertisement for allotment of LPG; Petrol/Diesel and Kerosene Oil agencies were published during the last three years;

(b) the names of the places for which allotment were made/not made alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the places included in marketing scheme and the dates of their interview?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). During the last three years, oil companies issued advertisements for 417 retail outlets, 228 LPG distributorships and 58 SKO/LDO dealerships in Uttar Pradesh. Out of the above, interviews were held for 275 ROs, 98 LPG distributorships and 25 SKO/LDO dealerships and Letters of Intent were issued for 266 retail outlets, 98 LPG distributorships and 24 SKO/LDO dealerships. Letter of Intent in 9 retail outlets and 1 SKO/LDO dealership have not yet been issued. In remaining 142 retail outlet dealerships, 130 LPG distributorships and 30 SKO/LDO dealerships, interviews have not been conducted.

English as Compulsory Subject

1852. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether English is a compulsory subject in the Civil Services Examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission;

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

(c) whether the views of Chief Ministers were invited in respect of continuance or withdrawal of English as a subject in accordance with the recommendations of the Dr. Satish Chandra Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) and (b). There is a Compulsory paper on English in the written test of the

Civil Services (Main) Examination. The paper is of matriculation standard and the marks obtained in it do not count for final ranking. Such a paper was recommended by the Kothari Committee and is a part of the revised scheme of the examination introduced in 1979.

(c) to (d). Yes Sir The views of most of the Chief Ministers on the recommendations of the Dr. Satish Chandra Committee have been received. The Government is of the view that it would be possible to take a decision on the general language policy for the examinations of UPSC only after a wider consensus is achieved.

[English]

Fire at Tankage Plant

1853. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major fire broke out at the additional tankage plant of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited at Visakhapatnam on the November 9, 1996;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) the damage caused due to the said fire;

(d) the persons killed/injured in the fire; and

(e) the measures taken to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (e). A fire broke out on 8th November, 1996 at additional tankage projects site of HPCL outside the main refinery complex at Visakhapatnam. The fire was caused due to ignition of Naphtha which migrated to the additional tankage project site through the Naphtha shipping line.

The pipeline manifolds and Naphta tank were damaged due to the fire. The incident has resulted in the death of two persons. Three persons suffered injuries.

A Committee has been constituted by HPCL to recommend measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Hydro Power Generation

1854. SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY :
SHRI UTTAMSINGH PAWAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the share of installed hydro-generation capacity in the total generation capacity in the country has come down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of remedial steps taken during the last two years; and

(d) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). The share of hydroelectric potential in the total installed capacity of the country was 50.62% in 1963 and has thereafter declined to 25.19%. As on 31.3.1996 the installed capacity of hydro projects is 20976.09 MW out of the total installed capacity of 83287.96 MW. Some of the issue which have retarded the pace of progress of the hydro projects are resource crunch and cash flow problem, rehabilitation problems, land acquisition problem, law and order aspects, inter-state aspects and environmental considerations.

(c) and (d). Amongst the measures taken by the Government towards harnessing the hydro potential are creation of central/joint sector corporations, increase in outlay for development of hydro projects, increase in budgetary allocation for central/joint sector projects and arranging funds for hydel projects through external assistance. Besides the Government has modified the financial, administrative and legal procedures to attract private investment, and as a result, 22 proposals have been received for setting up of hydel power projects aggregating to 11070 MW.

Palm Oil Mill

1855. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed a technology for Palm Oil Mill,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to make the scheme profitable and commercially viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b). The indigenous technology for oil palm processing has been developed by Regional Research Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram. The technology package consists of following unit operations :

- Stabilisation of fresh fruit bunches
- Stripping of fresh fruit bunches
- Removal of empty bunches
- Digestion of oil palm fruits
- Extraction of oil palm fruits
- Clarification of oil

- Purification and drying of oil

- Oil Storage

- Recovery of oil palm nuts

- Effluent treatment

A proto-type unit of 2.5 tonnes fresh fruit bunches per hour capacity was established and commissioned in 1992 at Pedavegi, Andhra Pradesh in the premises of M/s. A.P. Oilseed Growers Federation, Hyderabad. This palm oil mill is operating successfully and oil recovery of more than 90% of the oil present in the fresh fruit bunches have been achieved. Edible grade crude red palm oil with less than 4% free fatty acid (FFA) is produced by the mill (permissible limit for edible grade oils).

(c) The palm oil mill is economically viable with a pay back period of 4.5 years break even point of 39.65% and average net profit on sales 14.41%. The technology package has been released to the following project engineering companies :

- M/s. Ark Industrial Product Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- M/s. Japro Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
- M/s. Wilson Engineering Enterprises, Coimbatore

The project engineering companies are making offers to set up palm oils mills on turn key basis, based upon CSIR technology, to various clients in the country.

Naptha Based Power Plants

1856. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of power projects cleared by Central Electricity Authority based on Naptha and liquid fuel;

(b) the total requirement of liquid fuel for these power projects;

(c) whether there is any indigenous alternative of this imported fuel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) A total of 9 Power projects cleared by CEA are based on naphtha and other liquid fuels.

(b) About 6 million metric tonnes per annum of naphtha would be required for the above 9 projects.

(c) and (d). The indigenous supply of liquid fuel is insufficient to meet the national demand from the various consumer sectors such as agriculture, transport, power, aviation etc.

Employment Assurance Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

1857. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked the Union Government to provide 116.50 crores for completion of pending works under Employment Assurance Scheme;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to allocate additional amount to the State under the Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh requested the Union Government to provide Rs. 120 crores for completing on-going works and to take up new works during 1995-96.

(b) and (c). There is no fixed allocation to a State or a District under the EAS. A district can request for next instalment of EAS funds after utilising more than 50% of the available funds. The requirement of funds depends on the demand for employment by the people in rural areas.

Disinvestment Plan on ONGC

1858. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has expressed reluctance over the Government plans for disinvestment in the company; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ARWSP

1859. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to increase the LPCD (litres per capita per day) norms from 40 LPCD to 55 LPCD and allow 30 per cent private house connections under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme;

(b) whether the Union Government have since taken a decision in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Empowered Committee of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission has recommended that in States where coverage achieved is at 40 lpcd, service level of 55-70 lpcd can be adopted by designing the schemes *ab initio* for higher supply. However, the States including Maharashtra have been advised to ensure that sustainability of source and systems have to be taken into consideration before altering the designs.

Land for Petrol Pump

1860. SHRI GULAM MOHD. MIR MAGANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of cases of allotment of land for Kashmir migrants are lying pending in Delhi for petrol pumps;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). The DDA has informed that no case of allotment of land for Kashmiri migrants is lying pending in Delhi for petrol pumps. However, three cases of resitement of petrol pumps from Jammu and Kashmir to Delhi have been received. These cases pertain to the year 1994.

(c) The allotment is made on the basis of seniority maintained by the DDA and depends on the availability of site.

Transfer of Flats

1861. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate of Estates transfers flats of general pool with the flats of other pools;

(b) if so, the type-wise number of flats transferred from one pool to another pool during the last two years;

(c) whether it is a fact that flats of only higher types are transferred whereas the flats of type-II and type-I are not transferred; and

(d) if so, the rules therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (d). As per existing instruction the Directorate of Estates agrees to inter-pool transfer of houses with such offices as are

not eligible for accommodation from the General Pool provided a house of the same type (acceptable to the Directorate) is given in exchange.

Instructions on interpool transfer apply to all types of accommodation uniformly.

Information regarding the number of houses given on exchange basis w.e.f. 1.1.95 is as follows :

Type	Number of Qtrs.
I	Nil
II	03
III	03
IV	01
IV (Spl.)	Nil
V-A (D-II)	13
V-B (D-I)	01
VI (C-II)	03
VI (Bungalow)	06
VII	07
VIII	Nil
Hostel	04
Total	41

World Bank Assistance

1862. SHRI KACHARU BHAI RAUT :
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :
SHRI D.P. YADAV :

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

(a) whether the Government have asked the World Bank for foreign aid to India for her poverty alleviation and eradication programmes;

(b) if so, the reaction of the World Bank thereon;

(c) whether any proposals have been received from the States also for alleviation and eradication programmes; and

(d) if so, the funds sought and allocated Scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Government of India has sent initial request to World Bank in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan for poverty alleviation project. World Bank has sanctioned Japanese Grant of Yen 88.3 million for project preparation. The total project cost can be finalised only after regular project reports are prepared based on the studies undertaken by various States.

Encroachment of Government Land

1863. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (HARDOL) : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2342 dated July 31, 1996 regarding encroachment of Government land and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether all encroachment on Government land in Sainik Farm have been removed;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the action taken so far to get the unauthorised buildings on Government land in Anant Ram Dairy, New Delhi cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Public Works Department of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that the encroachment is in their knowledge and they have already taken up the matter with the Delhi Police for its removal.

(c) and (d). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that 22 cases have been booked in the area since 1.1.1996. Demolition notices were issued in all these cases and thereafter demolition orders were passed. In one case action for demolition has also been taken. In the remaining cases, Municipal Corporation of Delhi is already seized of the matter for demolishing the unauthorised construction as per their policy.

(e) N.D.M.C. has reported that whenever unauthorised construction has been noticed in Anant Ram Dairy, notices have been issued for removal/sealing of the same.

Modernisation of Power Sector

1864. DR. C. SILVERA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the investment for modernisation of power sector, the Government have sought plan allocation for taking up projects by the State owned power utilities during the 9th five year plan;

(b) if so, whether the Government has decided to provide substantial funds for power sector during 9th five year plan;

(c) the main reasons that private parties have not come forward for investment in the power sector;

(d) the other steps being considered by the Government to improve power generation in the country during the said plan;

(e) whether the target set in 8th Five Year Plan for power sector has been achieved; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). The Ninth Plan, which is under finalisation, would inter alia, address the resource requirements for the power sector including that for State owned power utilities.

(c) The response of the private sector to the private power programme has been encouraging. However, the financial position of the State Electricity Boards, inter alia, have affected early financial closure of some of these projects.

(d) The other steps being considered by Government include pursuing with the States/other entities a programme of Renovation and Modernisation, improvement in plant load factor of existing plants, reduction in Transmission and Distribution losses, demand side management, tariff rationalisation etc.

(e) and (f). As against a capacity addition programme of 30537.7 MW during the eighth plan, the likely achievement is expected to be 17668 MW. The main reasons for shortfall have been paucity of resources with the States, rehabilitation and resettlement issues, law and order etc.

Levy of Surcharge

1865. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to levy surcharge on construction of buildings costing over Rs. 50 lakhs to fund housing schemes for poor;

(b) if so, whether the Government also propose to impose penalty on illegal building construction to mobilise funds for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c). The National Housing Seminar held from 7th to 9th October, 1996 has, *inter alia*, recommended levy of tax on luxury housing, vacant land tax as well as heavy penalties on unauthorised constructions and crediting these proceeds into a "Shelter Fund" for cross subsidising the housing requirements of the poor.

However, no decision has been taken in this regard by Government.

Food Processing Industries

1866. SHRI A.G.S. RAM BABU : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up and promote food processing industries in each State;

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

(c) the number of training centres on food processing set up in Tamil Nadu so far; and

(d) the steps being taken to set up more such centres in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Food Processing Industries do not set up any food processing unit directly in any State. However, with a view to encourage investment in food processing industries and to promote domestic/ NRI Foreign investment, Government have liberalised the policies and have delicensed all food processing industries except brewing and distillation of alcoholic beverages and those items reserved for Small Scale Sector. Since liberalisation till October, 1996, 3831 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda envisaging an investment of Rs. 45407 crores for setting up food processing industries in the country have been filed. Out of these, 507 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda involving an investment of Rs. 6596 crores have already been implemented. In addition, 815 approvals involving total project cost of Rs. 11418 crores for setting up 100% Export Oriented Units/Foreign Collaboration/Joint Venture etc. in the Food Processing Sector have been granted during the period till March, 1996. Out of these, 155 projects involving total project cost Rs. 3298 crores have started commercial production, till July, 1996.

In addition, this Ministry is also operating certain Plan Schemes under which financial assistance is provided to State Government Organisations/Assisted/ Joint Sector Companies/Voluntary Organisations/ Cooperatives etc. for setting up/upgrading of food processing facilities.

(c) Under the Plan Schemes of this Ministry financial assistance has been extended for setting up of 14 Food Processing and Training Centres in the State of Tamil Nadu during the Eighth Plan period.

(d) Proposals received for setting up such Centres are considered expeditiously.

[Translation]

Prohibited Areas of Laddakh

1867. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some places in the prohibited areas of

Laddakh region of Jammu and Kashmir had not been opened for the foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the places of the said region where the foreign tourists are allowed to visit at present, and

(d) the period for which the foreigners can stay at Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) and (b). Foreign tourists in groups consisting of 4 or more persons sponsored by recognised tour operators are permitted to visit the following places, for a maximum period of 7 days after obtaining necessary permit from the competent authority.

Places

(i) *Khaltse Sub-Division (Drokanpa Area)*

(a) Khaltse-Dumkhar-Skorduchan-Hanudo-Brama-Dha.

(ii) *Nubra Sub-Division*

(a) Leh-Khardung La-Khalsar-Tirit upto Panamik.

(b) Leh-Khardung La-Khalsar upto Hunder

(c) Leh-Sabo-Digar La-Digar-Labab-Khandgru Gampa-Tangar.
(Only for trekking conducted by approved tour operators and accompanied by State Police Personnel).

(iii) *Nyoma Sub-Division*

(a) Leh-Upshi-Chumathang-Mahe-Puga-Tso-Morari Lake/Korzok.

(b) Leh-Upshi-Debring-Puga-Tso-Morari Lake/Korzok.

(c) Leh-Karu-Chang La-Durbuk-Tangtse-Lukung-Spankmik (Pangong Lake upto Spankmik).

Basic Amenities

1868. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to improve the basic amenities in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the amount to be allocated for the purpose during 1997-98; and

(d) if so, the extent of increase alongwith details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

Seven Basic Services have been identified to be given priority for implementation under the Minimum Programme. The Services identified are :

- (1) 100 per cent coverage of provision of safe drinking water in rural and urban areas.
- (2) 100 per cent coverage of primary health facilities in rural and urban areas.
- (3) Universalisation of primary education.
- (4) Provision of public housing assistance to all shelterless poor families.
- (5) Extension of mid-day meal programme in primary schools, to all rural blocks and urban slums and disadvantaged sections.
- (6) Provision of connectivity to all unconnected villages and habitations.
- (7) Streamlining the public distribution with focus on the poor.

In the budget of 1996-97, Rs. 2466 crores have been provided as additional Central Assistance to States earmarked for these seven Basic Minimum Services.

(c) and (d). No decision has yet been taken regarding the amount to be allocated under the programme during 1997-98.

[English]

Fruit Processing Industries

1869. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of Fruit Processing Industries in the cooperative sector in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government have provided any financial assistance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) At present, there are 23 units engaged in the processing of fruits and vegetables in cooperative sector in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). Ministry of Food Processing Industries has provided financial assistance amounting to Rs. 264.37 lakhs under its various plan schemes during the Eighth Plan period for the development of fruits and vegetables processing units in cooperative sector in Maharashtra. Besides, financial assistance is also provided by the National Horticulture Board, Agricultural

Products Export Development Authority and National Cooperative Development Corporation for development of fruits and vegetables processing in the cooperative sector.

Allotment of Plot

1870. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1588 on August 4, 1993 and state :

(a) the reasons for not allotting a Developed plot to the lone person who could not be allotted a plot from among the plots developed in the northern region;

(b) whether the said person had refused to take a Developed plot of smaller size in the northern region which the Delhi Development Authority was offering him because DDA was having plot of bigger sizes and it was allotting them to other on partisan consideration;

(c) if so, whether any inquiry was conducted into this matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that the lone recommendee was initially recommended by the Land and Building Department for allotment of a plot of 200 sq. yds. in South Zone in lieu of his land acquired in South Zone. Pursuant to the said recommendation, the recommendee was offered a plot of land measuring 200 sq. yds. in Malviya Nagar Residential Scheme on 30.10.73. The said recommendee represented for allotment of a bigger size of 400 sq. yds. plot. His request was examined by the Land and Building Department and he was advised vide letter dated 12.11.73 to accept the allotment of 200 sq. yds. plot failing which he will have to wait till such time the plots of 400 sq. yds. becomes available for allotment. The recommendee was asked to convey his option accordingly. The recommendee rejected the offer of allotment of 200 sq. yds. plot in Saket and requested for allotment of 400 sq. yds. plot as and when available. In the year 1986, since the plot in South Zone was not available, the recommendee was asked to exercise his option for allotment of a plot of 200 to 250 sq. yds. vide letter dated 19.8.86. The recommendee however failed to accept the offer and insisted for the allotment of a bigger size plot. A draw of plots for allotment of alternative plots was held on 15.10.1993 and the recommendee was allotted a plot measuring 330 sq. mts. in Rohini Residential Scheme. The demand-cum-allotment letter was issued on 28.10.1993 but the recommendee has failed to deposit the demanded amount till date. Aggrieved with the decision of DDA for

allotment of plot in Rohini, the recommendee has filed a suit in the High Court. The matter is sub-judice.

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

Expansion of Science Base

1871. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether the Ministry make a comprehensive study alongwith Ministry of Industry and Human Resource Development to make a fresh move to expand the base of Science and Research Laboratories at the corporate level of Industries as well as to ensure that in the 9th plan period every Degree College and 12th Class Secondary School in the country should have a Science stream and Science Laboratory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) A study on Science Education and Technology Development was conducted by Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, an autonomous institution of the DST in 1995. The study interalia has suggested reorientation and Strengthening of science education. Expanding the base of R & D in industry is an ongoing activity of this Ministry.

Financial Assistance to FPI

1872. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided for development of Food Processing Industrial Parks, Statewise;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) has submitted and project in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether central assistance has been granted for the same;

(e) if not, the reason therefor; and

(f) whether such Industrial Park can set up in 70 Acres of land in Kannathunad or Muuathupuzha taluks of Ernakulam District in Kerala with Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) While our Plan Schemes are not State specific, during the year 1995-96, a proposal seeking financial assistance was received from Government of West Bengal and financial assistance of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided in that year for setting up of a Food Processing Industrial Park at Danmuni in West Bengal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). A proposal for developing a Food Processing Industrial Park in Kerala has been received from Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) and action has been initiated for considering this proposal.

(f) Setting up of an Industrial Park will not entirely depend upon the area available. However, the factors such as size of the common facilities to be provided for Food Processing Industries and the number of Food Processing Industries to be set up in such park have also a bearing on the decision.

Loan Concessions to Weaker Sections

1873. SHRI PINAKI MISRA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loans and concessions have been

given to the tribals and Harijans under the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the details of such loans and concessions and the extent thereof granted in 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 so far State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) assistance is given in the form of loan and subsidy to families living below poverty line for purchase of income generating assets. It is stipulated that 50% of the coverage under the programme should be of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families.

(b) The amount of loan and subsidy given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 state-wise is given in to Statements I, II, and III attached.

STATEMENT-I

Subsidy and Credit Disbursed under IRDP during 1994-95 for S.C. and S.T. families

(Rs. in lakh)

States		SC Families		S.T. Families	
		Subsidy	Credit	Subsidy	Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2646.02	2808.31	928.30	948.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	386.36	95.42
3.	Assam	358.92	447.34	597.28	722.81
4.	Bihar	2316.36	2986.72	540.75	1536.85
5.	Goa	0.81	1.29	-	-
6.	Gujarat	436.79	474.44	1079.54	1317.43
7.	Haryana	636.21	833.84	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	108.01	197.63	29.31	38.54
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	99.80	86.63	63.47	87.87
10.	Karnataka	1279.44	1821.33	301.39	450.68
11.	Kerala	1060.41	1340.06	81.62	94.61
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1891.78	2477.09	2872.99	3686.58
13.	Maharashtra	2006.25	2555.47	1356.01	1549.88
14.	Manipur	4.20	1.92	190.38	40.91
15.	Meghalaya	4.14	-	236.31	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	167.25	25.45
17.	Nagaland	-	-	95.84	91.45
18.	Orissa	1446.39	1543.60	1816.50	1740.65
19.	Punjab	561.90	896.40	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	1549.92	2260.51	911.87	1207.75
21.	Sikkim	1.84	3.47	13.37	15.96
22.	Tamil Nadu	3588.78	3845.04	157.06	164.97
23.	Tripura	160.43	169.22	336.38	343.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9662.22	17901.64	154.63	276.33
25.	West Bengal	2025.75	2125.40	396.92	429.31
26.	A and N Island	-	-	14.44	14.86
27.	D and N Haveli	0.68	1.46	10.41	24.22
28.	Daman and Diu	0.35	0.70	1.46	2.92
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	5.17	8.02
30.	Pondicherry	-	38.39	-	-
Total		31747.40	44820.20	12795.51	14913.46

STATEMENT-II

Subsidy and Credit Disbursed under Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1995-96 for S.C. and S.T. families

(Rs. in lakhs)

States		SC Families		S.T. Families	
		Subsidy	Credit	Subsidy	Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2041.41	2544.28	800.81	876.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	329.41	127.34
3.	Assam	376.06	471.66	622.56	767.88
4.	Bihar	2981.45	3669.69	1660.55	2137.98
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	427.99	498.93	846.43	1866.85
7.	Haryana	770.87	1417.98	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	111.17	301.45	23.54	45.14
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	81.29	129.69	100.71	90.99
10.	Karnataka	1496.89	2463.82	334.50	744.99
11.	Kerala	945.49	1755.08	69.66	129.68
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2164.13	4295.53	3642.83	5372.25
13.	Maharashtra	2165.38	3323.95	1364.39	1827.72
14.	Manipur	4.14	-	183.81	30.19
15.	Meghalaya	0.67	1.04	227.95	269.89
16.	Mizoram	-	-	254.25	32.28
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	1666.42	2097.75	2002.66	2446.77
19.	Punjab	305.18	629.46	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	1478.27	2898.88	926.40	1752.29
21.	Sikkim	7.64	14.22	49.85	102.16
22.	Tamil Nadu	3677.72	4703.55	176.80	206.51
23.	Tripura	116.49	133.32	308.33	333.07
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9530.80	19917.31	172.26	341.47
25.	West Bengal	2213.42	2235.53	418.99	432.70
26.	A and N Island	-	-	8.08	8.08
27.	D and N Haveli	0.29	0.67	11.23	26.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Daman and Diu	2.30	5.07	9.60	7.57
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	1.08	1.77
30.	Pondicherry	16.34	45.97	0.24	0.24
Total		32551.21	53554.83	14546.86	19179.62

STATEMENT-III

*Subsidy and Credit provided under Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1996-97 (September, 1996)
for S.C. and S.T. families*

(Rs. in lakh)

States	SC Families		S.T. Families	
	Subsidy	Credit	Subsidy	Credit
1. Andhra Pradesh	782.08	985.38	370.29	425.32
2. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	58.88	38.39
3. Assam	24.90	31.84	47.00	59.74**
4. Bihar	718.75	1043.38	454.17	565.39
5. Goa	-	-	-	-
6. Gujarat	130.55	161.42	269.58	393.94
7. Haryana	190.22	392.81	-	-
8. Himachal Pradesh	40.24	115.83	8.97	18.24
9. Jammu and Kashmir	4.88	9.68	5.57	8.76*
10. Karnataka	380.05	697.81	160.30	209.76
11. Kerala	351.99	673.63	19.34	36.90
12. Madhya Pradesh	261.43	470.61	479.17	761.95
13. Maharashtra	322.60	524.14	231.67	338.08
14. Manipur	1.08	-	61.15	15.09
15. Meghalaya	0.52	-	103.87	-
16. Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17. Nagaland	Not reported			
18. Orissa	278.40	358.84	280.52	382.35
19. Punjab	97.27	268.88	-	-
20. Rajasthan	103.95	410.98	121.68	414.40
21. Sikkim	2.41	5.27	21.32	38.09
22. Tamil Nadu	513.16	724.89	12.27	14.57
23. Tripura	25.36	30.21	51.27	60.02
24. Uttar Pradesh	3245.82	6887.06	77.86	149.50
25. West Bengal	692.59	708.69	114.02	121.31
26. A and N Island	-	-	-	-
27. D and N Haveli	-	-	-	-
28. Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
29. Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
30. Pondicherry	-	-	-	-
Total	8168.25	14501.35	2948.90	4051.88

** Upto August, 96.

* Upto June, 96.

[Translation]

Petrol Pumps

1874. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE :

SHRI CHURCHILL ALEMAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of petrol pumps and gas agencies operating in the Goa and Maharashtra.

(b) the number of petrol pumps and gas agencies which have been given licences under the SC/ST quota alongwith their place of operation; and

(c) whether the Government propose to grant more licences for petrol pumps and gas agencies in these States by the end of the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b). The number of retail outlets and LPG distributorships in operation in Maharashtra and Goa alongwith number pertaining to SC/ST is indicated below :

	Total	RO		Total	LPG	
		SC	ST		SC	ST
Maharashtra	1622	47	41	690	41	50
Goa	66	4	0	33	5	0

(c) and (d). RO dealerships and LPG distributorships included in the RO Marketing Plan 1993-96 and LPG Marketing Plan 1994-96 and draft Marketing Plans 1996-97 in respect of Maharashtra and Goa are indicated below :

	RO (Mktg. Plan)		LPG (Mktg. Plan)	
	Draft		Draft	
	1993-96	1996-97	1994-96	1996-97
Maharashtra	106	15	133	33
Goa	7	0	14	1

Selections for the locations included in the Marketing Plan will be made by the Competent Authority as per prescribed procedure. Oil Selection Board for Maharashtra and Goa is not in operation at the moment.

[English]

DDA Flats

1875. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no takers for 21,535 DDA flats;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the DDA floated schemes after schemes without first allotting flats to registrants of 1979 New Pattern Scheme; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The following three schemes have been announced by the DDA recently :

(i) Janta Housing Registration Scheme, 1996

(ii) 9th Self Financing Scheme, 1996

(iii) Expandable Housing Scheme, 1996

The Janta Housing Registration Scheme 1996 and the 9th Self Financing Scheme 1996 have been floated because there is no backlog in these two categories.

In the Expandable Housing Scheme 1996, flats having scope for further expansion are to be offered. However, these flats are not acceptable to the registrants of NPRS-1979 and AAY-1989.

Influx of Migrants

1876. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Influx of migrants causing epidemics" appearing in the "Asian Age" dated September 18, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Land Bungling

1877. SHRI RAM SAGAR :

SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Varanasi mein 200 crore ka bhumi ghotala" appearing in the *Dainik Jagran* dated November 14, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Land is a State subject. According to the information furnished by the U.P. Avas Evam Vikas Parishad had notified its Tulsipur Grih Sthan Yojana Varanasi for an area measuring about 439.69 acre, in year 1972.

Paper possession of 281.95 acre was handed over to the Avas Evam Vikas Parishad but the land owners did not allow the board to develop this land. According to the Distt. Magistrate's report, the land which was recorded earlier in the board's name was illegally mutated in the name of said Co-operative Societies and Colonisers. It is further reported that this is said to have been done in connivance with the staff of Sub-Registrar's Office, Revenue Department, Development Authorities, Municipal Corporation, Urban Ceiling and local Tehsil.

The matter is under enquiry.

Demolition of Houses

1878. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the residents of Sangam Vihar whose houses were demolished on October 3, 1996 in large numbers by the Forest Department have claimed that they had been conned into buying plots at the cheap rates by certain property dealers as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated October 4, 1996;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to identify the property dealers who have sold the plots;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Government of N.C.T. of Delhi have reported that no such complaint has been received by them.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Crude Output

1879. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has

been drawn to the news-item captioned "Panel set up to probe slippage in crude output" appearing in "The Economic Times" dated November, 8, 1996;

(b) if so, aims, objects and composition of this panel;

(c) by when the panel likely to give its recommendations; and

(d) whether the panel is also likely to go into the question of decline in oil production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d). Government has set up a Committee of Experts headed by Dr. K. Narayanan, noted geologist, to look into the reasons for decline in crude oil production during 1996-97 and suggest remedial measures to arrest the declining trend. The Committee is required to submit its report within a period of three months.

The other Members of the Committee are -

1. Shri J.S. Baijal
2. Major General (Retired) S.C.N. Jatar
3. Shri S.N. Talukdar
4. Dr. Avinash Chandra

[Translation]

Fifth Self Financing Scheme of DDA.

1880. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had announced to allot flats to the remaining registered persons under the fifth self financing scheme;

(b) if so, the number of registrants who have been allotted flats and the number of whom yet to be allotted and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the remaining registrants are likely to be allotted flats on priority basis and the measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c). The DDA has reported that under the Fifth Self Financing Scheme, which was announced in 1982, a total number of 34,631 persons had applied. The registrants of this scheme were required to apply for allotment of flats against the releases made by DDA from time to time. The final chance to the registrants of this Scheme for allotment of a flat was given through a release of flats in the period 20.12.93 to 7.1.94. The Scheme has since been closed. All persons, who had applied, have been allotted/allocated the flats. There is no backlog of registrants under this Scheme.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review of the Working and Annual Report of the Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. for 1995-96 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (I) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-739/96]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) :

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-740/96]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited and the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-741/96]

Annual Report and Review of Institute for Plasma Research Gandhi Nagar for the year 1995-96 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Yogender K. Alagh, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Institute for Plasma

Research, Gandhinagar, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-742/96]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-743/96]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-744/96]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-745/96]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-746/96]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-747/96]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-748/96]
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-749/96]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-749/96]
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1995-96.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-750/96]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-750/96]
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-751/96]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-751/96]
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-751/96]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-751/96]
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Institute of

Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-752/96]

Review of the Working and Annual Report of North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd., Shillong and Memorandum of Understanding between NTPC and Ministry of Power etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1995-96.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-753/96]
- (ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-754/96]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-754/96]
- (ii) Annual report of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-754/96]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) :
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 1996-97.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-755/96]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 1996-97.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-756/96]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited and the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for the year 1996-97.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-757/96]

Annual Accounts of DDA for the year 1991-92 and Annual Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 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-758/96]

Karnataka Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1996.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy of the Karnataka Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 520 (E) in Gazettee of India dated the 13th November, 1996, under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-759/96]

Memorandum of Understanding between Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas etc. and Review and Annual Report of Cochin Refineries Ltd., Cochin for the year, 1995-96 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) :
 - (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-760/96]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Madras Refineries Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-761/96]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-762/96]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-763/96]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the IBP Company Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-764/96]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-765/96]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Engineers India Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-766/96]

- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Cochin Refineries Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-767/96]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) Review of the Government of the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Cochin, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Cochin, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Audited General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-768/96]

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Bill, 1996 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1996."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Contract (Amendment) Bill, 1996 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1996."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Seamen's Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1996 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1996."

12.01½ hrs.

BILLS — AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table three Bills is passed by Rajya Sabha on the 3rd December, 1996 :

1. The Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Bill, 1996.
2. The Indian Contract (Amendment) Bill, 1996.
3. The Seamen's Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1996.

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL
AND RESOLUTIONS

Second Report

[English]

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : Sir, I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.02½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Sixth Report

[English]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) : Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-sixth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

Second Report

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI (Banaskantha) : Sir, I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on 'Defence Policy, Planning and Management'.

[Translation]

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHLE (Bilaspur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of Madhya Pradesh had declared 18th December a public holiday long back on account of Sant Baba Guru Ghasidas ji's birthday. Crores of followers of Baba Guru Ghasidas ji, the Satnami Samaj and the worshippers observe fast the make worship on this day. People have been celebrating this festival with pomp and gaiety. People belonging to the Satnami Samaj and worshippers live not only in Madhya Pradesh, but also on the nook and corner of the whole country.

Sant Baba Guru Ghasidas ji delivered sermons to the human society. He was of the view that falsehood can be removed by the force of Truth. Without Truth human life is a vacuum.

Satnam Sahi nam nahin jane jag sansar,
Satnam ke upkar mein bhaye sakal vistar,
Sat barabar tap nahin, jhoot barabar pap,
Jake hriday satya hai, take hriday aap,
Satya mein darti, Satya mein aakash,
Satya mein Surya kare nitya prakash,
Satnam sar hai, sab duniya maya jaal,

Jo samajh ke chale vo bhava sagar paar,
 Tan ke diyana man ke baatti,
 Prem ke tel dal ke kshama ke lou jalaye,
 Shanti daya ke kare aarti,
 Dharma ebam satya ke jyoti jala ke
 Guru andhakar day mitay.

Advising the human society Baba Guru Ghasi Das ji said that man may scale any heights, he cannot live without truth, kindness, forgiveness, love, courage and peace. Instead of bothering for the present he should think of the future and follow the Truth.

The Central Government should honour the sentiments of crores of devotees of Baba Guru Ghasi Das ji and declare 18th December a public holiday as it has done in the case of birthday of other greatmen in the country. The whole society will feel proud if this is done.

SHRI NAND KUMAR SINGH CHAUDHAN (Khandwa):
 Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to wrong policy of the Government on newsprint all newsprint mills of India are on the verge of closure. Sir, there are as many as 6 paper mills in the public sector and 22-23 paper mills in the private sector.

12.05 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to wrong policy of the Government on newsprint almost all the mills are on the verge of closure.

The foreign companies are hatching a conspiracy and supplying paper to India at a very cheap rate. Now they are supplying this paper at Rs. 15,000 per tonne. When all the paper mills in the country will be closed, they will raise the price to Rs. 30-35 thousand per tonne. This problem cropped up when the Government abolished import duty on paper. Due to this, lakhs of people are becoming jobless. They are facing starvation and the Government is paying no attention to this.

The newsprint mill in Nepa Nagar in Madhya Pradesh is the oldest mill in the country which was set up by the former Prime Minister, late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. It has since been closed and 15,000 workers of this mill have been rendered jobless. Alongwith this other newsprint mills are also on the verge of closure. Their workers will also become jobless. The Government should reconsider its policy on newsprint. It should increase duty on import of paper so that the policy will be beneficial to the country. The Government should not be in a hurry so that lakhs of people could be saved from starvation and joblessness.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) :
 Thank you, Sir.

The country will be celebrating, in the next year, the birth centenary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from

23rd January. I request the hon. Prime Minister, through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, that whatever the plan of action the Government is going to announce regarding it may be announced in this Session. Parliament is in session. The hon. Prime Minister is the Chairman of this Committee. He should announce immediately in this House the plan of action of the Government regarding celebration of the birth centenary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Secondly, the Government should declare 23rd January as a national holiday to pay homage to the great son of the soil.

Sir, the people of the country want to know whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is alive or not because in the latest report from Moscow it is reported that after the plane crash in Japan, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose went to Moscow. We are having this document. That is why, may I request the Government to realise the sentiments of the people of the country? We are going to celebrate the birth centenary next year. The Government should investigate the matter and we should know about the tragic missing of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The people of the country want to know the truth. So, I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to react in this matter. The Government should investigate the matter so that the people of the country should know as to what happened to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should request the hon. Prime Minister to announce in this House about the plan of action. Parliament Session is going on. He should announce it within this Session because there will be no Session before 23rd of January. This is the Winter Session. That is why I am making this submission. I think the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should react...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) :
 Sir, 23rd January should be declared a holiday on an all-India plan...*(Interruptions)* You should make a request to the Government that 23rd January may be declared a national holiday. It is not declared as such. It is declared a holiday only in West Bengal...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, the Prime Minister should announce about the national holiday in the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, we are approaching you to kindly request the Government to consider this proposal of declaring 23rd January, 1997 as a national holiday...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central) : It must be there...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : You should make a request to the Government to consider this proposal.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, as we are celebrating the centenary year of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, 23rd January, 1997 should be declared as national holiday. You can make this request to the Government.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : The Leader of the House is there. He can respond to it.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Netaji was the Leader of not only of Bengal, but also the whole country.

[English]

Therefore, let the Government say something. Paswanji, please say something.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to him.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall convey the hon. Prime Minister your observations and sentiments of the House.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : A National Committee has been formed, but the National Committee did not finalise the programme of celebrations. Sir, it is not the question whether celebrations will be held or not. The Government has so far decided to celebrate it. The question remains : how do we celebrate it? Sir, I request you to ask the Government to announce the method, manner and action programme for the celebrations of birthday centenary of Netaji.

Secondly, the mystery of his disappearance is also a matter of great interest for our countrymen. Our countrymen should know what happened to him during his last days. Sir, this is an inalienable right of every citizen of the country to know about the whereabouts of, to know about the fate of, to know about the happenings to a great leader like Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY (Buxar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, talks had been going on with the previous Government regarding centenary celebration of Subhash Chandra Bose. The previous Government had recommended that the proposal should be looked into. Nothing can be more disgraceful than to say that it would be looked into whether or not to celebrate the

centenary of Subhash Chandra Bose and the statement by the Minister that he would convey this message to the Prime Minister is equally shameful. The entire House is unanimous on this issue. At least with regard to Subhash Chandra Bose, there is no difference of opinion among the people of this country and the leaders of various political parties. Therefore, the centenary should be celebrated unanimously and as Shri Chitta Basu has stated action plan should be announced as to how this centenary would be celebrated. Therefore, there is nothing to convey on this issue. The House is unanimous on this issue. No party or individual can have a different opinion on this issue. There, the action programme should be announced without any further delay.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would like to say one thing. The House is unanimous that the birth centenary should be celebrated. There cannot be any difference of opinion on this point. How to celebrate the preparation to this would depend on the message to be conveyed by Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government should not be misquoted. Two issues have come before us. Firstly, the issue was to observe the birth anniversary as a National Holiday. We are of the opinion that there are certain great personalities of our country like Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Baba Saheb Ambedkar for whom we have been consistently raising demand. As far, the national holiday is concerned, birth anniversary of no national leader is observed as a national holiday or public holiday except that of Mahatma Gandhi ji.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : This was done in respect of Baba Saheb Ambedkar in this House itself.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is observed as the Children Day not as a public holiday.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is there in respect of Baba Saheb Ambedkar.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I personally feel that this should be done.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : This should be done in this case also.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : As far the Government is concerned, it has its own rules, regulations and procedures. That is why, I had been stating that this was the one issue and the other issue was whether Netaji is alive or not. A reference has been made to the Khosla Committee that this Committee has become obsolete and need to be refurnished. On these two issues I have stated that the feelings expressed by the House would be conveyed to the Prime Minister. Just now other colleagues Shri Lal Muni Chaubey has stated that there is some sort of controversy as to whether or not to celebrate the birth centenary. I feel that there is no controversy in regard to celebrating the birth centenary. It will be celebrated with official pomp and show. How

to celebrate this centenary, this aspect is being looked into by the Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All are unanimous on this issue. One more should be ensured that neither there is any difference of any opinion nor it should be there about Netaji. He was not only a National Leader but an international leader. But I would like that the Government should formulate a policy, as you have mentioned, about the national leader like Baba Saheb Ambedkar, Babu Jagjivan Ram and other national leaders. The leader of all political parties should sit together to take a decision on this issue.

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : That is the main thing.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Baba Saheb Ambedkar is a respectable and honourable personality which deserve to be worshipped. But as far Subhash Chandra Bose is concerned, he belongs to the pre-independence period of Gandhiji. No other personality can be compared with Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation and Subhash Chandra Bose.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, Gandhiji, Netaji and Ambedkar Saheb all had their distinct personalities. There should be no difference in regard to them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your views have been recorded.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is well known that our country is an ancient country and has a long history of struggle. During this period of struggle, ignoring the feelings of the crores of people the name of the country, names of the provinces, various cities were changed. But I am pleased to see that the Government for the past years have changed the name of Bombay to Mumbai, Trivandrum to Thiruvananthapuram and Madras into Chennai.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please be brief.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Sir, the people of Gujarat feel that the major city of Gujarat, Ahmedabad, which is represented by me for the last three years, its ancient name was Krunavati, Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad has unanimously forwarded this name. The State Government has forwarded this proposal to the Union Government. On my and others request, Jaffar Sharief had named the Ahmedabad-Bombay train as Krunavati Express. I would like to say that as this issue is associated with the people's feelings, the name of the city should be changed to Krunavati without any further delay. I would like to request through you that

when the Government have received the proposal from the State Government, then the Government should make an announcement to this without any delay and the name of Ahmedabad should be changed to Krunavati. I shall be proud of this decision and would compliment the entire House on behalf of the people of Gujarat.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, names cannot be changed on communal lines.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the problem? I could not follow anything.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Names should not be changed on communal lines.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have called Shri Bangarappa now.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The change of names in this manner shall be a wrong policy...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not allowed anyone else except Shri Bangarappa. Nothing will go on record. Only Shri Bangarappa is allowed and none else.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA (Shimoga) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, recently, the President of China visited this country. Whenever a foreign dignitary visits another country, talks are held on different important issues. It may be relating to the border issue, as far as China and our country is concerned or the missiles' supply to Pakistan by China or trade and commerce. But I find that no statement was hitherto made by the Government on the floor of this august House or in the Upper House, that is, the Rajya Sabha. This House has got paramount importance under the Constitution. Whenever foreign dignitaries visit this country and talks are held at a high-level, immediately a statement on those talks should be made in this august House. Hitherto, I find that nothing of that sort has been done.

Therefore, I am seeking you indulgence and want to know whether the Government has made up its mind to come out with a clear statement about when and what kind of talks were held between the President of China and the Hon. President or the hon. Prime Minister of our country, what were the matters that were discussed, and whether the missiles' supply to Pakistan by China was discussed or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Bangarappa, two items have been listed in your name and you can raise only one issue. So, only this issue is allowed.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA : I know, Sir, and I am confining myself to this matter. I would like to know whether a categorical statement is going to be made by the Government or not. Why is this House kept in dark and why is a statement not being made? After all, whatever talks were held, we read about it in the Press. The Press briefings were there from the side of the Government; the Press have also collected a lot of material and they have published it. It has also appeared in the electronic media. Why is this House completely kept in dark? Why has the Government not taken note of this matter with all the seriousness at their command to report all the details to this august House? I would like to know whether the Government is going to make a categorical statement in this regard or not
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Govindan is the next speaker. Please listen to him.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Sir, regarding the MPs' Scheme, the hon. Minister has already assured the House...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have allowed Shri Govindan only.

SHRI T. GOVINDAN (Kasargoda) : Sir, I would like to raise a matter relating to the postal employees' strike that is going on in Kerala. The reason for the strike is the denial of salaries by PMG, Kerala. It is also related to the Central Employees' struggle in October. But this is dead against the stand taken by the Government of India in connection with the Central Government employees' strike during last October. There were several occasions and examples when anti-labour and anti-employees attitude was displayed by PMG, Kerala. So, I request the Government of India and the Minister of Communications to intervene in this matter and to end this struggle. Otherwise, it would cause more difficulties to the people of Kerala...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have allowed Shri Chaman Lal Gupta.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Recently, the Postal Department employees were on strike, and the order regarding payment of salaries to the striking workers during the period of strike was not clear because there was no leave due to the extra-departmental staff.

So, where from the period of strike would be deducted from their leave? That point should be clarified. The period of absence should be condoned. A clear instruction should be issued by the Government of India in regard to extra departmental staff. That period should be condoned at least for extra departmental staff.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with whatever Shri

Basudeb Acharia has said and I want to say that in Rajasthan too, the Extra Departmental Postal Employees are not getting salaries for the strike period whereas the regular employees are getting this salary. How these E.D. employees can be blamed for it? They were the ones who attended to the work even during the strike days, but the post offices were found closed. They were in favour of doing the work but could not do so due to the strike. In Rajasthan, the number of such employees runs into thousands and they are the ones who do most of the work of the Postal Department. To deny them salary for the strike period is a gross injustice to them. Therefore, through you, I would request the Government to issue orders to the concerned authorities without delay, to the effect that E.D. employees be paid salary for the strike period.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, tell the concerned Minister to issue orders to this effect so that E.D. employees could salary for the strike period.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has made his point fully clear.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : It will be better if you give some directive to the Government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, give some directions to the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Paswanji, would you like to say something about the E.D. employees?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : I have taken note of hon. Member's view and I will convey it to the concerned Ministry.

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jehanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point or order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order during zero hour.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. You are a senior Member.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an important issue. Yesterday, while Shri

* Not Recorded.

Paswanji was reading out a statement about the bomb explosion in a train at Ambala, at almost the same time, RDX weighing 30 kgs. contained in two bags was found near the rail track about 30 kms. from Jammu. The employees who detected these bags at 3.00 a.m. in the night should be rewarded so that other persons engaged in such work could be encouraged.

In Jammu-Kashmir, especially after the elections, infiltration from across the border has increased to such an extent that about 1000 to 1200-1300 foreign mercenaries have infiltrated into the State. Many persons are crossing over to Pakistan and the situation that is being created there as a result thereof is causing concern. The State Government is camping in Jammu and the Kashmir valley and Dada district have turned into safe hideouts for the terrorists. Off and on operations that were being carried out by the Army have been virtually stopped. The contention of the army is that unless these areas are declared totally disturbed areas, they will not carry out any operation. They also demanded that during the course of the operation, some Magistrate or local police official should accompany them. As a result, the situation is deteriorating day by day there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government have removed some of the check posts from there. The moment these check posts are removed, migration of the people starts. Through you, I would like to tell the House and the Government that this situation needs to be remedied.

Infiltration is increasing due to the laxity on the part of the Government. This needs to be attended to. The situation that was brought under control by the personnel of the security forces after letting a lot of blood should not be allowed to be deteriorated. The Central Government authorities should interact with the State and Army officials in an attempt to improve the situation. This is all I want to submit...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol) : You give chance to everyone, but not to us. Why so?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : By making noise, you would not get a chance. I have with me all the names.

[English]

I will call the names one by one. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You keep on shouting. It will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no use in shouting. A shouter will never get a chance. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

The Programme Staff Association of All India Radio and Doordarshan is going to start its agitational programme from tomorrow, the 5th December. The President of the Association together with two representatives, one each from each branch, that is, All India Radio and Doordarshan, will be sitting on an indefinite hunger strike in front of Akashvani Bhavan from tomorrow. Simultaneously, all units throughout the country will go on with a relay hunger strike, gate meetings, propaganda etc. Their demand is about restoration of pay parity. The restoration of pay parity in the pay-scale of Transmission Executive and Engineering Assistants is being continuously projected before different authorities. We may recall that this matter also had figured in the last Session of the House. The hon. Minister in-charge of Information and Broadcasting had made a commitment to fulfil the legitimate demand of the Programme Staff Association. This has also been clearly stated in his reply given to the other House on 27th August, 1996. This reply was given in the Rajya Sabha. In spite of such assurances given by the Government, there is no restoration of pay parity. It has not materialised as yet. As a result, there is mounting discontentment among the members of the Staff of All India Radio and the Doordarshan. It is mounting up. It is going to find an expression in the form of hunger strike, agitation etc. which is not good for anybody.

Secondly, there are a large number of vacancies. They are also demanding the filling up of all such vacancies. Kindly realise that 730 posts in the programme cadre are remaining vacant. As a result, new stations are very inadequately manned. Also, some stations of All India Radio and some Kendras of Doordarshan are ready for commissioning. But because there is no sanctioned staff etc., they are not commissioned. They are not functioning. So, the position is like this.

There is also a legitimate demand with regard to promotion from their own cadre etc. So, these legitimate, long-standing and genuine demands have been asserted as such by the Minister concerned on the floor of the House. In spite of this, I do not know why such inordinate delay is there in the implementation of these things resulting in this type of an unpleasant situation throughout the country.

In view of the above, I would request the hon. Leader of the House, who is present here, to react to it. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, this is also going to be a serious matter right from tomorrow. There will be an indefinite hunger strike resorted to by these people...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You had your say. Please take your seat.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : This is the point.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, programming staff in the AIR and Doordarshan have its own importance. Disparities in their pay has resulted in a lot of resentment among them. They have decided to start agitation on this issue. Through you, I want to submit to the hon. Minister of Communications that he should pay attention to it and take an early decision in this regard positively so that disparities in their pay could be removed.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of Central Government to UP. In the situation that prevails in the State, the Central Government has assumed all powers of the State. Only 15-20 days left before the sowing of rabi crops comes to an end, but the farmers are neither getting fertilizer nor seeds. UP Government arrange supply of fertilizer and seed through the Departments of Agriculture and Cooperation. These two departments of the Government of UP have made purchases of lakhs of tonnes of seeds and fertilizer but I fail to understand whether these supplies all going to the farmers or are being diverted to the black market. The farmers in UP are not getting seeds and fertilizer. The farmers belonging to weaker sections in Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda, Hamirpur and Jalaun districts are facing ruin. Due to non-availability of seeds and fertilizer, they have yet to start sowing operations and only 20 days are left of the sowing season. The Governor of UP is leading a luxurious life and the Central Government is ruling the State by proxy.

I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to immediately arrange seeds for rabi sowing to the farmers of UP. At the same time inquiry should be conducted to find out the whereabouts of lakhs of tonnes of seeds and fertilizer purchased by the Department of Cooperation and Agriculture as the same have not reached the farmers...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Arariya) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my name is listed at SI. No. 12.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You all telling the SI. No., good.

[English]

SHRI BADAL CHOUDHURY (Tripura West) : Sir, Tripura is almost surrounded by Bangladesh. It is practically an enclave inside Bangladesh with a small opening through Assam which connects Tripura to the mainland. Tripura shares 84 per cent of our border with Bangladesh and the balance 16 per cent with Mizoram and Assam. Tripura was earlier princely tribal majority State. After partition, several lakhs of refugees had migrated to this State and now today the non-tribals belong to 70 per cent of the total population. After implementation of India-Mujib Accord, thousands of

foreigners are still coming due to unguarded international borders with Bangladesh. All these have created a pressure on the political, economical and social life of the people of Tripura. Nowadays, the extremists have increased their insurgent activities. Due to advantage of a porous and ineffectively policed border, extremist groups have easy access to the neighbouring country for shelter, training, acquisition of sophisticated arms etc. as also for coming back at opportune moments.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Reading is not allowed during zero hour. You can make an oral submission.

[English]

SHRI BADAL CHOUDHURY : The Government of India has already taken some steps like erection of fencing in Indo-Bangladesh border by barbed wires, construction of IBB road, increasing the number of BSF personnel, strengthening the State Mobile Task Forces etc. But all these works were not in the list except the construction of border roads in Tripura-Bangladesh border. Now realising the importance of the situation, the Central Government, the Ministry of Home Affairs, has taken up two projects namely, erection of fencing by barbed wires in Indo-Bangladesh border-Phase II and strengthening of State Mobile Forces. But due to non-approval of the Finance Ministry, the projects are not coming into force. I, therefore, request the Government of India to approve the projects as soon as possible, keeping in view the present abnormal situation in the State as also the excitement prevailing in the Tripura-Bangladesh border areas and to stop the migration of foreigners...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All issues are important. I shall give an opportunity to all.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : I am rising to speak with a heavy heart. We have no objection to the hon. Minister doing extensive railway development in Bihar. But I am constrained to point out that MP is being grossly neglected in the matter of railway development. My constituency Indore, which is the industrial capital of the State is being grossly neglected. I have taken up a number of issues concerning railways, but none of them was replied to by the railway authorities. Two trains start from Indore-one of them goes upto Jammu and the other named 'Inter City Express' runs between Indore and Nizamuddin. On the orders of a railway official, the rakes of these two trains have started interchanging. This is resulting in late departure of both of these trains. On my journey to New Delhi, I saw an old couple travelling in my A.C. coach and their destination was Jammu. They were to undertake their return journey too. In all, 6-7 days' journey was involved in their case but there was no arrangement of a bed roll for them.

Not a single work concerning railways is being done in my constituency. For a long time, we have been demanding that the train which runs between Indore and Mumbai should be extended upto Mumbai Central, but no attention is being paid to our demand.

We had made another demand that an inter-city should be run to connect Indore with the State Capital Bhopal and it should take three and a half hour time. But it takes about six hours. The basic reason for this is that electrification of a sixty k.m. distance between Ujjain and Indore has not been done. Therefore, engine is to be changed two times. Indore is such a big city and the railway station there has been declared as a Model Railway Station. Despite that nothing is being done there and the Railway Minister is not taking any interest. If you want I am prepared to stage a 'Dharna'. I would like to request the Railway Minister to kindly pay attention towards Madhya Pradesh. Indore wants to achieve a prominent place in the Indian map as far as railways are concerned.

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : It is a fact that one does not get place to sit in Malwa Express. If there are 46 berths in a bogie, only 13 are supplied bed rolls whereas rent is charged from everybody. There is heavy rush in every train coming from Jammu. Even in A.C. compartments two persons are accommodated on each seat.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please sit down. Mr. Roy I will request you one thing. In future, please do not lose patience.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon'ble Railway Minister wants to say something. Please listen.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are three issues involved in it. As far as the question of additional train is concerned, we shall discuss it in detail at the time of Supplementary budget. The other issue with regard to electrification can also be raised at that time. In so far as the question of bedding and maintenance is concerned, I have already said that we are concerned about this. We are going on increasing the trains, but there is shortage of coaches. But as far as the question shortage of bedding is concerned, we assure you that we shall do the needful and also try to remove such complaints.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is a matter of regret that land has caved in in Jharia and more than five hundred families have been affected and there has been loss of life and property. On the same day there was a news that CMD of BCCL visited Dugdha Coal Washery, which is a plant of BCCL, on 26.11.96 and announced closure of washery on the

same day, as a result of which about there thousand labourers were rendered jobless. I had informed the C.M.D. of BCCL that I will go there in the capacity of member of Coal Consultative Committee and also the members of Coal Standing Committee and see what is going on there. I am pained to inform that what to talk of CMD, no officer was present there. I had not asked for vehicle and neither I had asked somebody should accompany me because arrangement for shifting and rehabilitation of the residents is to be made.

I would like to know why Dugdha Coal Washery has been closed down and when it would be restarted. This plant was established in 1962 and now 1996 is going on. 34 years have passed Neither this plant has been renominated, modernised and nor diversified. This plant has been shut down with immediate effect. We have huge deposits of coal but we are importing good quality coal from foreign countries. We are depending on foreign countries and are closing down our washeries. They are earning more and more profits. Such type of looting is going on. Through you, I want to tell the Government that adequate arrangements should be made for the shifting and rehabilitation of the people from the area where land has caved in and for restarting the coal washery thousands of people are in danger. So, there is a need for proper rehabilitation of the people of Jharia. There is also a need that Coal India and BCCL should immediately start the rehabilitation work and replace the rehabilitated people who are affected because of fire and subsidence in Jharia township.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj) : My constituency, Karimganj (SC), Assam, consists of Karimganj and Hailakandi Districts of which Karimganj is the border district, that is, adjacent to Bangladesh which is on the right bank of the river Kushiara. The border security forces of this border are divided into three sectors - one at Dholcherra, second at Machimpur and the third at Karimganj - the border town and the headquarters of the district.

Sir, smuggling is a common feature on this border and only on that day, i.e. the 2nd November, 1996, a BSF *jawan*, by name Ram Singh, was killed on the border, on the bank of the River Kushiara.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Das, please hurry up.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS : So, I urge upon the Government to make Karimganj the regional headquarters of BSF and to station a DIG, BSF there to coordinate the BSF operations of the three aforesaid sectors...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Das, you are a senior Member. Reading is not allowed in Zero Hour.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS : This should be done in order to check smuggling and other unlawful activities along the border.

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAV (Sambhal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am raising a very important issue. There is Chemical Factory by the name of Van-Organic in Gajraula, which is only 100 Km. away from Delhi. This factory has taken the lives of about 50 people and is affecting two towns. This factory is situated in Gajraula, from where my constituency, Sambhal, starts. The owner of this factory has political connections. When ever television team or BBC or some other company has gone there, has not been able to record. The chemicals from this factory flow into the river. The situation is such that this chemical flows into Ganga river after passing through two hundred and fifty villages. If some villager or agricultur labour has to pass through this river, he gets infected with the chemical. Many cattle have died due to this. I would like that you should issue directions in this regard and I have also written to the Minister in this regard. Through you I would like to request that this factory should be closed so that the people of 250 villages. Who have lost their lives and whose cattle have died, can have a sign of relief. Wherever this water goes the crop, whether it is of wheat, sugarcane or corn gets destroyed. I want that this factory should be closed immediately to stop this poison from falling into the rivers. I have written to the Ministry but no action is being taken. I do not know what power the owners of this factory have got that neither press nor T.V. people are able to do anything and the problem of poor people and farmers remains there as it is. I want that this factory should be closed with immediate effect so that the lives of lakhs of people settled there could be saved and their fields can be protected.

SHRI VIDYA SAGAR SONKER (Saidpur) : Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring a sensational scam involving one hundred crore in UP to the notice of the House. Despite being involved in this serious scam, what to talk of arresting the criminals, they are being protected by some big leaders. I would also like to mention that the people belonging to big political families of the country are also involved in this serious scam. Under the economic liberalisation policy of the previous Congress Government people were given dealership in the name of LPG and Kerosene supply and lakhs of people gave money to obtain a connection. But till date nobody has been given connection.

Sir, it is the duty of Government of India to lay the activities of this company on the table of the House and give the people connection through their own undertaking or get their money back.

Therefore, through you, I would demand that the whole matter should be investigated by CBI in a time bound manner and the guilty be punished and necessary action may be taken to provide relief to the victims of this scam.

[English]

DR. M. JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool) : Sir, with great concern. I would like to bring to the notice of this House, to the notice of the Government of India and to the nation that within a span of one month, Andhra Pradesh is threatened with another cyclone. A cyclonic storm named 08B has formed in the Bay of Bengal on 28th November, 1996. The storm after initially threatening the Andhra coast moved eastwards from 30th November 1996 to 1st December, 1996. Later the storm has taken a U-turn and has started heading back for the Andhra Pradesh coast.

It is reported that the storm is at present located about 250 kms southeast of Machilipatnam and is associated with wind speed of 55 knots. The storm is reported to be moving westwards with a speed of five knots. The meteorological department anticipates that the storm will cross the coast sometime this afternoon. The track of the storm is being closely monitored by accessing information from various sources including the Tropical Storms Monitoring Centre at Hawaii, CNN and advisory groups like WX-Tropical on the Interest.

The State Government has taken all precautionary measures by establishing control centres at the district level. It has warned the coastal district collectors and it has established control centre at the Secretariat.

I request the Central Government to remain sensitised to actual position of the impending cyclone to Andhra Pradesh so that the nation knows about the correct situation and extend all help to the people of Andhra Pradesh.

I hope the House will join me in my prayers for the well being and safety of the people of Andhra Pradesh and the nation will stand by us in the hours of need.

[Translation]

SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM' (East Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to draw your attention towards an important matter. The UPSC is continuously adopting an indifferent attitude towards Hindi. The UPSC is going to conduct a Combined Defence Services Examination on the ensuing 8th December, 1996, but it is a matter of regret that the question papers will only be in English whereas it is obligatory to provide them in Hindi also. Thus the UPSC is going to violate Article 343, 344 and 350 of the Constitution and the Resolution 4(a) passed by this House on 18th January, 1968. In this connection I would also like to inform that 450 MPs have submitted a memorandum to take that examination in Hindi but no action has been taken in this regard so far. Conducting examination only in one language — English is also violation of Article 2.0107 of the chapters — 2 of report of Civil Service Examination Scheme Review Committee. As per the report there should not be any discrimination on the basis of language.

Sir, preparations are going on to 'gherao' UPSC in Delhi on 8th of the month. Therefore, I would request you to direct the Government to provide question paper in the official language Hindi also for the UPSC Examination to be conducted on 8th December so that the resentment amongst the people could be mitigated...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Sir, we support whatever Sh. Sharmaji has said. This matter was raised in the House earlier also...*(Interruptions)* Sir, Hindi is our national language. The Government should definitely consider whatever Shri Sharmaji has said ...*(Interruptions)* Hindi is our national language and it should be given due respect...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have made your point.

13.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Sharmaji has raised a very important point...*(Interruptions)* Hindi being our National Language, this constitutes an insult not only to Hindi but to the whole nation...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let me say a few words.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The whole House is agitated over this issue, it being a very important issue.

[English]

The Government should take immediate action.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : There can be no two opinions that after Independence our language has not only been neglected but also people did not get a right to write and reply in their own language and the Government owes an explanation to us as to why the people did not get this right...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : This ordeal is now just two days away. The Minister always gives assurances which never get fulfilled.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sharma ji has said that this ordeal is going to take place on 8th itself. Therefore we will bring to the notice of the Minister today itself.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Thanks.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have raised this issue in this House once before. I am talking of those persons who are still going around stateless in this country. In my Parliamentary Constituency, there is Karimpur Assembly seat in Nadia district. There are some village in its border area, one is Jamalpur and another Charmeghna. The people who have settled in Charmeghna after having come over from Bangladesh, think that it is Indian territory and the people who have crossed over from this side and settled in Jamalpur, think that it is Bangladeshi territory. We have been raising this issue repeatedly in this House, but the Government is not paying any heed to it. In Charmeghna, the area where Indians live is territory of Bangladesh, but the people are Indian and crime is on the increase there with each passing reports of which are registered neither in Bangladesh nor by the Karimpur police station. There is — criteria fixed for the sale of land home.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : What is the State Government is doing in this regard?

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : There are two states involved...*(Interruptions)* One state is Bangladesh...*(Interruptions)* You are not aware of it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Why, I am certainly aware of it.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : I have been raising this issue in this House repeatedly but the Government is not heeding to it. I am urging upon you and the Minister is sitting here, he should go there and even if he chooses not to go there, at least he can contract the BSF headquarters at Raisina Road in Calcutta today itself in order to come out with an answer as to how long these people will remain Stateless. They are not getting any help from India. We are perforce giving them tubewells, schools, rations cards at the address of some other village and they come to caste their votes at a third village Jamalpur which is a part of India has no link whatsoever with the people here and Bangladesh is also not willing to take back those people. We have very good relations with Bangladesh. Talks are going on the issue of water. I want that this issue may also be taken up along with other issues and I would urge upon the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to contact the BSF headquarter situated at Raisina Road in Calcutta in order to ascertain whether this is true or not.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : True, we may certainly be getting some publicity by raising the question in Zero Hour but this alone will not do. Indians

reside in Jamalpur. I had written to the Defence Minister about constructing the border road. What he replied to that goes to show that he is just not aware of construction of the border road there... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The matter was serious, that is why I allowed him

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN (Khurja) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Noida, Greater Noida and Dadri constitute the biggest industrial belt of Asia. Large industries have come up there. The residential colonies constructed there are very good. There is scarcity of water in this belt. The industrialists having their industries in this belt but residing in Delhi or nearby towns, have to fetch water from these residential palaces in their vehicles. You must have seen outbreak of jaundice during the last few days. The condition has relapsed now. The areas of Delhi adjoining to the aforesaid belt get Ganga water supply. I have raised questions several times about the scarcity of water in that belt but they have not heeded to it even once. Adjacent to this belt is Rajendra Nagar in Sahibabad. The water available in Rajendra Nagar gives out salt when kept for some time but the people living there have no option but to drink that water. People are drinking dirty water in Noida and Greater Noida. The condition is so bad that there are cries for help all around. Therefore, an immediate action may be taken in the matter.

[English]

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundergarh) : Sir, CEPA Group of Industries are interested to set up a 4000 megawatt power plant at Basundhara Coal Mines in my constituency, Sundergarh in Orissa. Basundhara Coal Mines will have an annual turnover of 40 million tonnes of coal. It would be able to supply 15 million tonnes to the power plant annually. So, I request the Government to permit them to set up the power plant at Chuanbahal or Bandhbahal or Nagal Keta or Barpali Kusra of my constituency.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the funds under the MPs Local Area Development Scheme have still not reached the district headquarters even after lapse of more than six months. In our constituency, the estimates relating to the scheme is ready.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This issue has been raised already so please be brief.

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN : The funds are yet to reach the district headquarters for village headmen, MLAs or other people of their ilk, this is the first even scheme to have been witnessed after independence. Now this Scheme is being looked after by the Members of Parliament. Under this scheme 50 lakh rupees are released in the first phase which have not yet reached their destination. I urge upon you that this

amount of rupees one crore may be raised to rupees two crore.

13.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up Matters under Rule 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to resume conversion work of meter gauge line between Jodhpur and Marwar Junction.**

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : The Railway Minister during his recent visit to Jodhpur for inaugurating the Jodhpur-Jaisalmer Broad Gauge railway line had clarified that there was no move to postpone the conversion of MG line between Jodhpur-Marwar Junction (104 Kms.). However, nothing has been done by the Railway Minister to resume the conversion work between Jodhpur and Marwar Junction so as to complete it by the end of 1996. Pali town is connected with this railway line and important industrial towns and tourist places are all served by the railway track between Jodhpur and Marwar Junction via Pali. The Government should take steps immediately to change the gauge from MG to BG of 104 kms. and complete it as per the earlier schedule by the end of December, 1996. The Bar-Billara railway line should also be constructed along with railway station at Jaiteran. Similarly, gauge conversion of Jodhpur to Ahmedabad via Bhiladi should also be completed.

- (ii) **Need for early completion of Swarnrekha multipurpose project in Bihar.**

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi) : Subarn Rekha Project Chandil P. Singhbhum, a multipurpose scheme under my constituency, is under construction for the last several years. Due to times overruns, the cost of the project increased and the work had to be abandoned midway. This project was intended to provide water to Bihar, Bengal and Orissa in order to facilitate irrigation in these States as also generate electricity. But due to its non-completion on time these States are unable to get this facility. In many villages

displaced persons have not got their compensation so far nor any rehabilitation guide or jobs. The dam has deprived them of schools, roads and hospitals which are yet to be provided to them. I have raised this problem in this House several times but to no avail, causing a resentment among the people in the process.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India to complete the work of the project early and solve all the aforesaid problems.

(iii) Need to prepare a pilot project to protect Chilika lake on Orissa from depletion

[English]

SHRI K P SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the growing depletion of Chilika, the biggest inland lake in India and Ansupa, the largest fresh water lake in the State of Orissa. The 5000 years old Chilika lake which connects the Bay of Bengal in a narrow mouth was spread over 2200 kms in the beginning has now shrunk to about 915 sq. kms. due to various reasons like heavy siltation, spreading of weeds, over fishing and increasing release of toxic metals from the chloride plant, Chhatrapur. Thousands of migratory birds visit Chilika lake during winter every year and take shelter in the Nalabara bird sanctuary. Apart from the migrating birds the Honeymoon Island and the Breakfast Island draw a large number of tourists. With its bountious gift of fish, the lake provides succour to thousands of families of fishermen.

Ansupa lake no longer attracts migratory birds or tourists. Heavy exploitation of vegetation around Ansupa accompanied by siltation and increased growth of hyacinth and algae is turning the lake into a swamp.

Unless immediate steps are taken to stop further shrinking of these two lakes they will loose all charms for the tourists. Besides, the people who earn their daily bread from these lakes will suffer untold misery.

I request the Union Government to prepare a pilot project for Ansupa and a similar separate project on the pattern of Ganga Action Plan for Chilika lake with a view to stop any further depletion.

(iv) Need to provide financial assistance for the schemes submitted by the Government of Kerala for undertaking anti-sea erosion works.

SHRI T. GOVINDAN (Kasargoda) : Since 1992, the Government of India has not been providing any Central assistance to States for anti-sea erosion works. While flood control activities are financed by the Central Government, the programme for anti-sea erosion works which is extremely important to States like Kerala with fragile coastlines does not receive the Centre's attention and priority that it really deserves. Government of Kerala with its meagre resources is unable to provide its own funds to finance this massive programme. Government

of Kerala have submitted to the Planning Commission certain schemes for Rs. 27 crores for undertaking anti-sea erosion works as an interim measure. These schemes which are intended for emergency measures will ensure only partial coverage. What is really required is a comprehensive scheme to cover the entire coast lines in the State which remain to be protected and to make improvements to the sea walls already constructed. Such a scheme would be possible of implementation only with the adequate financial support from the Government of India.

I would, therefore, request the Government of India to take immediate action and sanction the amount of Rs. 27 crores for the scheme demanded by the Government of Kerala for undertaking anti-sea erosion works as an interim measures.

(v) Need to clear the proposal for construction of dams on river Subansiri of Assam

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur) : Sir, a project for construction of Dam on of River Subansiri of Assam, prepared by the Brahmaputra Board for generation of 4800 MW of electricity with an outlay of Rs. 3000 crores was submitted to Government of India during 1984 for approval. Due to opposition from Arunachal Pradesh Government, citing Submergence of few village in the catchment area, the clearance has been delayed. However, on revised proposal to built 3 smaller dams instead of one big dam for reducing the submergence, the Arunachal Pradesh Government had given its consent. The present cost of the project would be around Rs. 12000 crores with installed capacity of 7500 MW of electricity. Implementation of this project even with associating foreign investment would not only bring revolutionary socio-economic change in the N.E. Region but also would be able to meet the power shortage in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and M.P. The hydro power generated by this project would be the cheapest in the country. Besides, it will reduce perennial flood menace by about 15 percent apart from irrigation facilities and erosion control. Moreover, this project will not involve bilateral understanding with China as may be needed for other projects prepared by Brahmaputra Board.

I would therefore urge upon the Ministry of Power, Ministry of Water Resources and the commission recently formed by the Planning Commission on the basis of Prime Minister's declaration to include this project in the agenda for offering basic minimum services through development of infrastructure facilities in the North East Region.

(vi) Need to provide Central assistance for tourism development in the Eastern Hilly areas of Kottayam district in Kerala.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : The eastern hilly areas of Kottayam district in Kerala in Meenachil

Taluk are of great beauty and attraction, worth development as a tourist area. The poetic scenery, constant cool breeze, unique site of natural landscape, rocks, mountains, water falls, greenery and valley makes the area second to none in the world in attraction. Eleveezhe-Poonchira, Illicka-Kallu, Ayyan Para, Erumapra, Mechal, Nellappara, Kolani, Ambalam Mancombu, Kurisumala etc. are places in these areas which should be taken up specially for tourism development. The first and foremost is to give infrastructural development like roads, water supply, communications etc. Erumapra is a ward in Moonnilavu Panchayat which is almost fully occupied by tribals. These hilly areas of Moonnilevu and Melukavu Panchayats have a lot of tribal population. These are the areas which were inhabited hundreds of years back, but without proper roads, water supply and electricity. They require early and imminent attention as tribal areas and as places of tremendous tourist potential.

I urge upon the Government of India to send a special team to visit these areas, draw out a plan of action for development and provide Central assistance therefor.

(vii) Need to provide STD facility in important towns of Jhansi and Lalitpur districts in U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Under rule 377 I want to give information that the historic town of Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh has an important place, being a main commercial centre. It has important towns namely Mauranipur, Katera, Todi, Fatehpur, Sakrar, Baruasagar Baragaon, Chirgaon, Paricha, Raksa, BHEL Colony along with the towns of Lalitpur namely Talbehat, Mehrauni, Jakhira, Badawda and Bini which require immediate installation of STD facility. As per the information provided to me by the department, this facility is yet to come off due to shortage of certain instruments. While the Ministry has informed me that all necessary arrangements in this regard are already completed, the zonal office of the Jhansi Telecommunication department on the other hand says even after lapse of one year that they have not yet received the instruments. These instruments had been allotted for Jhansi and Lalitpur but have been installed at some other place instead.

I demand of the Minister to please issue necessary instructions in this regard.

(viii) Need for expeditious implementation of Economic Package in respect of J & K

[English]

SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA (Jammu) : In regard to the Economic Package Programme in respect of

J and K State announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in the last session in the House, practically no implementation is taking place. As a result, the people of J and K are disturbed.

I request the Union Government to declare latest position in the matter and steps being taken for speedy implementation of the Economic Package that is :

1. Establishment of Agriculture University for Jammu region already recommended by the State Government.
2. Raising the status of Jammu to B class city already recommended by State Government.
3. Early completion of Hydro Electric Projects underway in J and K State and also to take up new projects in hand especially restarting work on Dool Hast project in Kestwar, Jammu and completion of Uri project in Kashmir.
4. Accelerating the pace of railway line to Udhampur and its extension to the valley.
5. Transfer of Mugal road for State PWD to B. Road Organisation, Government of India.
6. Inclusion of Dogri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India already recommended by the State Government.
7. Permanent settlement of displaced persons of 1947, 1965 and 1971.

[Translation]

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS (Sitapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. We do not get any information about the action taken by the Government in respect of the notices given by us under rule 377. I want you to issue such orders that we should get proper reply in respect of our notices given under rule 377, so that we may know about the action taken in the matters raised by us. If we do not get any reply then how we will come to know whether the Government is taking some steps in those matters or not?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have got your point. During zero hour any member can raise any matter but the matters raised under rule 377 are first approved and then listed, therefore these should be replied to.

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Sometimes we get reply but not in every matter. I want you to once again issue orders to this effect so that we may get reply as to what action is being taken by the Government in respect of the matters raised by us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You will certainly get your replies.

14.30½ hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF
PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT IN RELATION
TO THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Banatwalla was on his legs.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Uttar Pradesh is under President's rule. The proclamation is before this House for its approval. It is the bounden duty of this House to examine in a dispassionate and impartial manner whether the proclamation stands the test of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, here we have an argument advanced by the Governor. One of the arguments advanced by the Governor is that when a single largest party or an alliance falls considerably short of majority, to call upon that party or alliance to form the Government will lead to horse-trading and large scale defections. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must confess that I am sorry, I cannot buy this argument. My mind fails to understand, to comprehend this particular argument because, even as of today when President's Rule has been imposed in UP, and the Assembly is in animated suspension, the field is wide open for all defections and horse-trading. Therefore, the argument does not stand.

According to a legal opinion, during the period between the constitution of the House of an Assembly and the Members taking oath, during that intervening period, there can be defections without attracting the Tenth Schedule and the Anti-Defection laws. Therefore, Sir, as far as this argument is concerned, I am sorry, it suffers from serious infirmity. But then, the argument that the single largest party must be called upon to form the Government irrespective of all considerations is not tenable either. Look at the situation in UP. The BJP was the single largest party. It fell short of majority by 37 members. The number of Independents is hardly 14. Then there is an unparalleled situation - I emphasise on the unparalleled situation - where all the other non-BJP parties which command majority of Members in the House have told the Governor that they would not be supporting the BJP.

Now the Governor is already put on notice that a combination that commands 234 Members, a combination that commands the majority of Members in the House put the Governor on notice that they would not be supporting the BJP Government. What can the poor fellow do? What can the Governor do under such a situation? If the Governor persists and adamantly calls upon, even in such a situation, the single largest party, the BJP, to form the Government, then I am

constrained to say that the Governor would have been wide open to the charge of serious aberration, nay, serious subversion of the constitutional process. When the parties which command the majority of the Members put the Governor on notice that the BJP Government will not be supported by them, then to call upon them to form the Government, would have been a fraud on the democratic polity of our country.

Now, Sir, we are told about the Sarkaria Commission. A very valid point. We are told and the hon. Member, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi was kind enough to read out a long extract from the Sarkaria Commission Report in this House. It is the fate of the Sarkaria Commission Report to be frequently quoted and to be frequently misquoted. I repeat, frequently misquoted. The hon. Member, Dr. Joshi read out a long paragraph, but then the paragraph that follows was not read out by him. It falls upon me to bring that paragraph to the notice of this House and to say that the Governor has acted in accordance with the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission Report.

Sir, I quote from the Sarkaria Commission Report, Volume 1, Page No. 128, Paragraph 4.11.05 :

"The Governor while going through the process of selection described above, should select a leader, who in his (Governor's) judgement is most likely to command a majority in the Assembly. The Governor's subjective judgement will play an important role."

So, we find that the Sarkaria Commission Report itself lays down the guideline that while the Governor is selecting one party or the alliance to form the Government, he must keep in mind whether that party or the alliance can really command the majority or not. Here, we have the Governor already put on notice by the majority that they will not be supporting the single largest party, namely, the BJP. It is the other thing that today the BJP wanted to form the Government by hook or by crook, more by crook than by hook. That is another matter.

I am sorry that the Constitution and the Sarkaria Commission Report do not come to their rescue. We are told that the people will not forget, people will not forgive but in Uttar Pradesh, where were the people? Were they with the BJP? Look at the nature of the electoral verdict. Is it not a fact that the BJP had received the most severe beating at the hustings. The Party that received the most severe beating in Uttar Pradesh was the BJP. Excepting Uttarkhand region, everywhere else, the BJP suffered badly. They suffered badly in Central U.P., Western U.P. and in Rohilkhand region.

It is a fact that barely six months ago, there was Lok Sabha election in U.P. in the Lok Sabha election, the BJP had a clear lead in as many as 236 Assembly segments but, now, in the Assembly elections, the lead has simply disappeared in as many as 60 segments.

People are saying good-bye to the BJP. When the people have given a beating to the BJP and if the Governor calls upon the BJP to form the Government, that would be an anti-people act by the Governor. That would have been a betrayal of the people and the people would not have forgiven the Governor for such a betrayal. Therefore, whether it is the political consideration or whether it is on the point of consideration of Sarkaria Commission, all these facts lead to only one conclusion, that is, none was in a position to form the Government in U.P.

Now, here we must also study Article 356. Article 356 says that Presidential rule can ordinarily be for one year and ordinarily it cannot be extended beyond one year. I agree with this. But, Sir, the question in U.P. was not the continuation of the earlier Presidential rule. The earlier Presidential rule was based on certain facts. After fresh elections, the facts have changed, there was no question of continuation of Presidential rule. That would have been wrong. On the basis of new facts, fresh proclamation was made which was totally within the ambit of the constitution. That was, what was done. But, here, Sir, I must make one submission and that is we should have a recourse to Article 175 (2) of the Constitution. The Governor ought to give a message even now to the House which is under suspended animation to revive it. Let it be revived and let a message be sent under Article 175 (2) to the U.P. Vidhan Sabha to elect its own Leader to be appointed as the Chief Minister. Let the challenge go to the Vidhan Sabha itself. I am sorry that this course was not followed by the Governor. I had even given an Amendment to the Resolution but I know that my Amendment suffers from certain technical infirmities. Therefore, there was no question of my moving an Amendment to that Motion but then even today I do make an appeal that the Assembly be revived and let the message be sent to it to elect its own Leader.

Sir, with these few words, I support the Resolution but I do so with a realisation that different individuals, as Governors, may act differently in a given situation. Therefore, in order that nobody may have any bad blood, there may not be so much of complaints and misunderstanding of the situation, there may be a clear-cut amendment of the Constitution.

With these words, I and my party support the Resolution brought forward by the Minister of Home.

[Translation]

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' (Jalesar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion brought forward by the Minister of Home regarding President's rule.

I have gone through articles 352, 356, 360 a number of times. Since yesterday, I am listening to the speeches of my senior colleagues whom I used to quote while teaching the students. I was under this impression that these senior colleagues, who are taken as intellectuals in the House, would speak pointwise but now I feel that

by quoting them I have committed a crime. Through you, I would like to do penance for my sin. I would like to submit that hon. Banatwalla is the only elected member of his party in the House. His party does not have any base in Uttar Pradesh. He does not have a single vote there. How can a penniless person can give something to others. This is something like a characterless person asking a man of sound character to go for good habits... (Interruptions) I will speak constitutional language. Now, before interrupting me you must know that I am here to express my views which I will do at my cost. I would like to submit that our House as well as our nation are suffering for the last 50 year due to the sins committed by the Congress... (Interruptions) You are right Mr. K.D. Sultanpuri, your colleague has been in jail and I also know that you also belong to the same clan... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please allow him to speak.

[Translation]

PROF. OM PAL SINGH, 'NIDAR' : whosoever is involved in a scam will have to face the music. This is not intended towards a particular person. This country and the people will seek an explanation. There is no question of any party. You have no moral right to speak in this regard but I can make a long speech on this topic.

I was unhappy to listen when some members said that they were supporting the Article 356 with a heavy heart. What is the compulsion some members said that Article 356 is not good, and therefore, it should be abrogated. But we are supporting it at present. This is something ridiculous. You are supporting and condemning it at the same time. Therefore, you should think about it.

The day on which this article was used for the first time in Punjab in 1951 was perhaps the blackest day. I do not understand as to why this article was implemented but history tells that the Congress always misused this article to topple the non-Congress Governments. There are a number of examples. The present Janata Dal Government has been victimised five times, the DMK four times, the Akalis three times and the BJP five times. Now my colleagues from Congress may say that their Chief Ministers were also removed. On this I would like to submit that you have a fancy for removing persons in order to replace them with your favourite ones. Therefore, it is your internal matter. I want to submit that this article was misused 94 times in the States and that too without any result. Likewise, it was misused thirteen times in the U.Ts. Therefore, you should not try to cut the branch on which you are sitting. On one hand you are supporting the cause of Democracy and on the other you do not feel

ashamed in murdering democracy in the name of national interest and secularism and not letting a particular party come into power. Just now one of the colleagues mentioned that the BJP got only 32 percent votes. What is their percentage. Certainly, it is lower than ours. One hon. member said that the whole opposition is united. It seems that they have forgotten what has been given in writing after the Rajya Sabha elections. Just now, someone from BSP said that Joshiji spoke very well and read out a chapter of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. I want to ask you that by quoting just one and a half line from this chapter are you going to explain the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission? Just consider what wrong are you going to commit and that too knowingly and then you claim that they have done the right thing. One of the colleagues labelled us as fanatics and communal and held us responsible for the demolition of Babri Mosque. I am at a loss to understand when you are in power and your number is also 300 and moreover law and order is also in your hand and are in a position to put pressure on the Courts then why do not you hang us. I do accept that we did so...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down, wait for your turn

PROF. OM PAL SINGH, 'NIDAR' : This is what that was said over here and I am just repeating it. You cannot adopt double standards. Before saying something you must consider that others have their own arguments.

There is one senior member, named Shri Somnath Chatterjee, unfortunately he is not present. Had he been here I would have rebutted his arguments. He had said that from 236, BJP reduced to 176 in Uttar Pradesh. But he is unable to see that the party which is supporting the Government, once used to have 408 members but how many members does it have at present. On the contrary, we have become 161 from merely 2 members. The Public is not going to accept your version. How many members from your side have been elected from Uttar Pradesh? If you think so then why do not you dissolve the House and face the people...*(Interruptions)* This game of yours is not going to last long...*(Interruptions)* Whatever the results we are going to accept them. But you must give it a try.

14.54 hrs.

(Shri Chitta Basu in the Chair)

Hon. member Noor Bano has said that there is a political deadlock in Uttar Pradesh. There is no political deadlock in Uttar Pradesh. The Governor in Uttar Pradesh has been appointed with a sole motive to maintain this deadlock till a particular party and a particular leader is able to form a Government by getting the desired number of members in his favour through horse trading.

This is a misfortune of the State of Uttar Pradesh! There is no such deadlock. They say that BSP lacks majority. But it surprises me that the 30 members belonging to the Congress who unsuccessfully tried to negotiate with BSP are now boasting. I feel that this is their highest number because next time they are not going to have more than three members. One hon. member said that BJP fans communalism and until the parties favouring secularism unite, no Government should be formed there. It gives ecstasy to wander in a wonderland. If they are all secular under one banner, then why they have not contested elections on one election symbol and common election manifesto? If you are very much fond of secularism...*(Interruptions)* You are a senior member. You also may be having your own compulsions. Please do not worry.

So far as the question of public mandate is concerned, it will be decided by the people and not by any individual. Besides judiciary if any other individual decides about the public mandate, that would be a black day for democracy. Therefore, it will be decided either by the people or the Legislative Assembly or the Lok Sabha. All are thinking over it because all are sufferers of that thing. Any one can become victim of this thing in future. It is a double edged weapon. It can harm you also. Therefore, do not use such weapon which may chop off your own head. One more thing I would like to say that Kodanda Ramaiah spoke well in the beginning but in the end he changed his tune and then it appeared to me that he also had some compulsion. After that our friend Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar requested him that according to his conscience, he should not support it but should oppose it. I would like to say to my friend Gangwar that they do not have any conscience, so why we should request them. We, ourselves would face the consequences. What is victory or defeat?

"Veerta ki pahchan samar hai"

They do not have any conscience. They charge money merely for giving threatenings...*(Interruptions)* I am giving example. After the election results of Uttar Pradesh, one political party asked other parties to take Mayawati ji the Chief Minister otherwise they would withdraw their support at the Centre. They might have received some crores of rupees and now they have changed their stand. Earlier they were threatening to withdraw the support but now they are toeing their line. How does that complete change have taken place. One should take some firm stand. Such dual policy should not be adopted at least in this august House.

One more thing I would like to submit...*(Interruptions)* We are going ahead and will remain ahead but you will lag behind of all...*(Interruptions)* One more point is there. It has been said that under Article 163 (2), the Governor has discretionary power. I think, if any Constituent Assembly member is present in the House, his conscience might be weeping on

such comments...*(Interruptions)* If no Constituent Assembly member is present here, then their fore-fathers were there in the Constituent Assembly. I know that neither my father nor I was there in Constituent Assembly. The Constitution has been framed by that the people sitting on that side. Not even a single Constituent Assembly member supported Article 356 of the Constitution. I know that Prof. K.T. Shah, Shri T.T. Krishnamachari and Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath made adverse comments against it and asked from where it was taken. This provision was taken from German Constitution. In their language it is called 'Bimar Constitution' and illiterate persons like me call it 'Bimar (sick) Constitution'. Because of this provision, Hitler became dictator and that provision has been incorporated in our Constitution. Many comments have been made about the Governor. I do not want to take much time. Dr. Ambedkar himself said, "we do not think the Governor would ever misuse the power, they would do good." At the same time Shri B.G. Kher commented on it that a good Governor can do good to a great extent but a bad Governor can do harm to a great extent. You can think as to what kind of Governor is sitting there? I do not want to insult any body but it will hardly make any difference if something is said about a person who does not deserve respect.

15.00 hrs.

One more point I would like to submit ...*(Interruptions)* I do not worry about it. I know that some people are habitual of such things.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should address the Chair. Please do not address them.

[Translation]

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : Sir, I am addressing the Chair...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, you please instruct him not to interrupt. I do not say that it is my maiden speech...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SHAFIUR RAHMAN BARQ (Moradabad) : It is not a parliamentary language...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please sit down. He will address the Chair.

[Translation]

You please sit down. You need not talk to him.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : He has not said anything about elections...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : Please do not try to teach me vocabulary, I do not want your unwanted advice. It will be better for you if you do not interrupt me. I am submitting my own viewpoint.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please confine to your speech only and speak on proclamation of President's rule.

SHRI OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : Shri Somnath ji has referred to the so called tradition. This tradition was followed in this House also. Shri Narasimha Rao did not have majority, when he was called to form a Government. Earlier also Shri Rajiv Gandhi who was a leader of single largest party, was called to form a Government but when he refused, Shri V.P. Singh was called to form a Government. Everybody knows these facts.

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ (Sarangarh) : We are discussing the subject whether President's rule be imposed in UP or not...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please continue with your speech.

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it hardly matters whether a Government lasts for 6 days or 16 days but the Hon. President acted according to the tradition by calling Shri Vajpayee ji to form a Government. Can a Governor, who is appointed by the President and hold office at his pleasures, violate the tradition established by the President? Therefore, you cannot call it so called tradition just for the sake of your argument. No constitution can survive without traditions and more over we have imitated the British Constitution which is purely based on customs and traditions ...*(Interruptions)* They have their constitution. This is not a subject to discuss here. What I am saying is that no constitution can survive without traditions be it a rigid constitution or a small constitution. Indian Constitution is also based on traditions but we misuse them just to protect our own interests.

It has been said that Article 356 should be deleted. Shri Somnath ji has raised this matter. I do not know as to what is the opinion of other friends but I have always been opposing such provisions because I believe in the politics of principles. The Members, who are saying that there is no constitution of Britain, can come to my class and they will come to know whether there is a constitution or not. This House is not a classroom. Therefore, I would like to say that if you want to delete it, why don't you start opposing it from today itself. It should be opposed tooth and nail. This proclamation should be opposed. It is not good to misuse it today and delete it tomorrow. If such an intellectual member wants to get it deleted, he should atleast think over it as to why it should not be deleted today itself?...*(Interruptions)* One hon. Member was saying that BJP is a disciplined party but they have misbehaved with their own veteran member in Gujarat. They have their party-Government in West Bengal. I do not know, whether Mamata ji is here or not. She was Minister at the Centre but even then the misbehaviour done to her by their party workers in Bengal was a unique example in the democratic history of our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken enough time.

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : You should have known about such incidents. It is another matter that the then Prime Minister could not take any action due to some reasons. Those who live in glass houses do not throw stones at others. Sir, by ringing the bell you have compelled me to conclude. I would like to make one more submission. Shri Banatwalla was saying that it would be a crime and violation of Constitution on the part of Governor if he invites BJP to form a Government. I would like to ask him as to where such thing has been written. He is saying that it would lead to horse trading. If it is so, how the hon. Home Minister has said it yesterday that he would like to keep the Assembly under suspension only till any party or group acquires majority support. I would like to ask as to how any party will acquire that majority. It means of our party acquires majority, that would be done by horse trading and if any other party does so, that would be an honest alliance. Why are you adopting such a double standard?

Sir, through you I would like to say one more thing. It has been said that had BJP's Government been formed in Uttar Pradesh, Ayodhya incident of 6th December would have recurred at Kashi and Mathura. I would like to ask whether party Government is must for such incidents? When you have strong will power such incidents can take place. Therefore, if the Government tries to prevent such incidents with the help of Governor, the recurrence of such incidents would increase ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow him to speak you please conclude now...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : Today, a situation has arisen in which only two alternatives are there - one, either do away with the post of Governor or it should be made above party politics. If either of these two alternatives is not adopted by the Centre, the day is not far away when the State Governments would take our processions and show black flags to the Governors and they would refuse to accept them as head of the State. That would be an unfortunate and black day for our democracy. Unfortunately our treasury benches are heading towards that situation. I would conclude by reading few lines of my poem :

"Rajyapalon ka kamal, dekh Bharati Ka Bhal,
Sharm se jhuka hua hai, Soch lo vichar lo,
Sambidhan se mahan, mufatkhor beiman,
Gundon ke nirali shan, desh main nihar lo,
Chor hue sinajor, taskaron ne kiya shor,
Deshbhakt hum, hamari arati utar lo,
Sata de rahi hai chhut, Chahe jahan karo loot,
Morcha ke sath raho, Chahe jise mar lo."

Before concluding I would like to say one more thing. The people who are calling us communal, should know that we are also citizens of this country. We have also made sacrifices. We also pay taxes. Our character is unblemished as compared to theirs. We are more honest than these people. If they continue to call us communal, that would be harmful to them only.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to read four lines :

"Sadiyon se ho saka nahin jo, wah kar ke dikhayange.

Ab koi kuchh kahe kintu, nahin bahkabe main ayenge.

Jo bada ban kar ayega, usko mar bhagayange,
Sougandh 'Ram' ki khate hain, hum 'Mandir'
wahin banayange." ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS (Sitapur) : Sir, Samajwadi party has not yet got time to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am calling according to the list.
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seats. The hon. Members should know that the time allotted for this subject was four hours. We have already exhausted more than three hours and twenty minutes. Only thirty minutes are left now. There are still fifteen Members to speak and at four o'clock there is a Motion under Rule 193. Therefore, I would request all the Members to be very brief and to the point so that all the Members can be accommodated to express their views on this very important subject.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR (Mumbai North-East) : Sir, if necessary, the time may be extended for a full deliberation on this issue.

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh) : Hon. Chairman and fellow colleagues, my State, Uttar Pradesh, is going through a very tumultuous period. We have seen in these past seven years a lot of political crisis. We have seen four Governments fall and we have seen twice President's rule. Our mandator, our voters also had to go with us in this tumultuous period. There have been political crises after crisis and no political party has been able to come up with a solution. Just six months ago, we had the Lok Sabha polls and Uttar Pradesh gave a very different result than what it gave two months ago in October, when it voted for the Assembly. The leading party, the BJP, in the last election, if you take the Lok Sabha trends, got over 240 seats and in the recent elections, it just touched 173 - a repeat of what had happened in 1993. The public was not ready to give the BJP another chance after 1993. They had done it in 1993, and again in 1996, they have voted the same amount of seats.

Coming to the other parties, the public has not given us a definite mandate. Like in the Lok Sabha, in the State also no party has got an absolute majority, not even a near majority. There is a political crisis in our State. What do we do? We the people of U.P. are in such a dire state. There has been no economic progress because there has been no solid Government in U.P. which could bring reforms in the State. Every time we get a mixed Government and it falls in a few months. The amount of loss to the U.P. exchequer, we the responsible citizens of U.P. do not realise.

We must think of our State, think of our homeland, think of U.P. We must bring a Government which will now last for five years because every time we bring in a small Government for a few months or a few years, we can do no work. It is very sad for us, the U.P. people, when we have to run around and face our constituents on what we must do and how we have to make our State go up. Today, our State, Uttar Pradesh, has no development going on, no money coming from outside. We look at the other States like Maharashtra or Gujarat. There is so much money, so much of progress and so much of work going on in those States. But nobody wants to invest in our State because we are not giving a good message, we are not giving a strong political message. This is the time when we all get together and produce in U.P. a Government which will lead us to the 21st century. We are on the brink of the 21st century. Our State is the most populated State of India and yet we are the most backward State. I would request all the parties that if we cannot come to a political decision, we must stand up together and let the President's rule go on till we, amongst ourselves, stop our in-fighting and produce a stable Government.

We all are responsible citizens of U.P. We must think of our state, our Motherland and our homeland. Our hon. Chairman has said that there are 14 more Members who wish to speak after me. I feel that everybody must have a right to speak. So, I do not want to say more in this regard. I do not want to stop other people from expressing their views. I do want to say that at this stage when we cannot take a political decision, we cannot put a Government in Uttar Pradesh without horse-trading, without some kind of problems, we should rather go in for President's Rule and decide what we want to do for our homeland, our State.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to make an elaborate speech because there is no time. I want to say only one or two things. We are faced with a political compulsion, a constitutional compulsion regarding Article 356. People like us, people like me, during our past political campaign for the last many years, were for revoking Article 356, but it is still in the Constitution and has not been removed. So, when Article 356 is used, it must be used with discretion and care. There is no doubt about it. I do not want to go into more details. Now, this House is under a political compulsion to pass this Resolution.

I heard our hon. Member from the other side, especially criticising the Muslim League leader from Kerala, Shri G.M. Banatwalla. He asked where the party was. It means where is the Muslim Party, where is the Muslim organisation. We are there. That is the strength of Uttar Pradesh. It is not Muslim League, Muslim Party, Muslim organisation or the minority groups which fought the 1996 battle there, it is the Hindus who fought it, the majority community in this country. What does it show? It shows that we can make fun of them. We can just

humour a minority man. I heard from the other side, from a very respectful person that we are the citizens of this country, we are patriotic. Who is not patriotic? Is not a *musalman* patriotic? Is a man born in this country not patriotic?...*(Interruptions)* I am not criticising anybody. Every man born in this country is patriotic and all the persons - to whichever religion they belong to, whether Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Jainism or Buddhism - in India, if they do anything against the nation, they are anti-national people. Patriotism is not practising a particular religion. It is decided that every man born in this country is equal and nobody need be at the mercy of anybody to say and go on their knees and say that they are the protectors of minority. We are Indians first and we are Indians last. We will die in this country as Indians and we will live in this country with our backbone and self-respect.

Sir, Bhartiya Janata Party wanted - that was I heard - to be called to form the Ministry. Here, what happened in the Centre? Hon. Shri Vajpayee was called to form the Government. He said that they would never do horse-trading or anything unethical. I am not humouring. Now, you consider it when I am saying something. You were a party and the other parties sitting on this side have a different opinion. We have a political outlook; you have a *dharmik* political outlook. When you speak of anything, you speak of *dharma*, you speak of *Bharatiya Arsha Shashtra*, you speak of the entire gamut, the meaning of *Upanishads*, you speak of Rama; we speak of water, we speak of man, we speak of hunger, we speak of political. We two have some difference.

Even if we can do something unethical, you are not supposed to be anything unethical.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : We talk of *kisans*.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : I understand Ibrahim Sahib. We talk of *kisans*, *Dalits*, everybody. When Kumari Mayawati was made the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh with the BJP's support, they said: "Look here, we made a *Dalit* woman the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh." In this election, why did you not elect a *Dalit* woman as your party leader? Did you elect a *Dalit* woman as your party leader? You are not fighting here to make a *Dalit* woman as the party leader, you are trying to bring the BJP to power.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH (Mahendergarh) : Why do you not elect a *Dalit* woman as your party leader?

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : It is because we never said that. We never said that we have made a *Dalit* woman as the Chief Minister. We feel that *Dalits* must come up. That is a different question. We will have it in another platform...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I am a new Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not reply to them. Please address the Chair.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Sir, the BJP criticises other parties about their strengths and weaknesses. The hon. Member from the other side made one more point. If time is given, how will you form the Government? Will you not do horse-trading?

COL. RAO RAM SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thought that we were discussing about article 356 of the Constitution and the imposition of President's rule in Uttar Pradesh and not whether we are appointing a *Dalit* woman as our party leader or make Shri Ibrahim as...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Anyway, you know how the things have happened.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Sir, when the hon. Member disrupts me and says that I should confine myself to article 356, he should have asked the hon. Member who spoke before here that he should confine himself to article 356. You confine us to 356 and you can go up to 3.0561. We will not allow that.

You asked a question as to whether we do not go for horse trading. No; we wish an opportunity comes in Uttar Pradesh, if at all. It should come. If it comes, we need not go for horse-trading. The unity that we have among the secular forces is enough to finish the BJP's claim for ever in Uttar Pradesh. We know all that. But we are sorry, we have some difficulties. We expected that, because we are a farmers' party.

There is one more point. You polled two per cent less votes. Do not forget that and 64 per cent of the people are against you.

[Translation]

AN. HON. MEMBER : You do your job.

[English]

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Our party is 'karoing'. Is it a correct language? I am not a Hindi man...(Interruptions) I do not know Hindi. So, do not disturb me.

In Uttar Pradesh, 64 per cent of the people are against you. We are more than 64 per cent, all put together. I close the subject here and say that you have no ethical claim, political claim and constitutional claim to say that you have the right to form the Government in Uttar Pradesh.

You talked about Babri Masjid...(Interruptions) You said it. That is why I am referring to it. Otherwise I will not refer. I am not a veteran parliamentarian. I have come here for the first time. So, I may commit some small mistakes. Please excuse me.

You said that you would go to Mathura and Kashi. Who demolished Babri Masjid? You are talking of the Constitution and article 356. When the Court directed you to maintain the *status quo* in Babri Masjid, where

was your conscience about the Constitution? Did you ever respect the Constitution? Somebody said: "Were not military there?" The military was there. But I thought that it is not the military which is controlling the country, it is the mind which is binding the nation. We wanted the mind to be together.

You did not only demolish the Babri Masjid, but also the minds that were united together.

Sir, I am coming from Kerala and I want to pose one question. You must have all read the *Ramcharit Manas* written by Tulsidas. I never read it. It must have been written somewhere in the 14th century, if my memory is right. He wrote it from Ayodhya. Do you not know that Tulsidas was an outcast? Did he not say that the Muslims were his friends and that with their assistance he would write the story of Rama? The *Ramcharit Manas* was a creation that resulted from Hindu-Muslim unity, whereas you made use of that Rama as a dagger against Hindu-Muslim unity. You have no right to speak about the minorities in this country.

With these words, I conclude by saying that the BJP has absolutely no right to rule neither Uttar Pradesh nor India or any other State till they unite the minds of the people. Till then, we are neither carried away by your jargon nor your *mantra*. Rama did not exist in your *mantra*, but he existed on the lips of Mahama Gandhi. Thank you

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Mr. Chairman Sir, the Resolution says: "That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th October, 1996 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh."

Since yesterday, we have been deliberating on this issue whether the Proclamation issued by the President under the prevailing circumstances is proper, legal and constitutional. The Governor of Uttar Pradesh submitted the report to the Central Government on the 16th of October, 1996 and subsequently the Proclamation under Article 356 was issued. The result of the Assembly elections was declared and not a single party was having a majority in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly. This remains a fact.

Today, the House is discussing specially about the role being played by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. Shri Romesh Bhandari, as per the instructions from the Central Government. Before the Home Ministry could take a decision and direct the Governor, it must have received a report from the Governor of Uttar Pradesh and upon which the Home Ministry must have acted. Immediately after the elections, the hon. Governor should have given an opportunity to the party having the largest number of MLAs and should have found out whether they were interested in forming the Government. But that duty was not performed.

Sir, the BJP being the single largest party wrote a letter to the Governor and expressed their desire to

form the Government, upon which the Governor acted the other way round and asked them to submit their list of MLAs. He had asked them to show their strength and said that then only he could take the decision. The BJP played its role in the democratic process, whereas the Governor. I am told, contacted other parties to find out whether they were prepared to form the Government as the BJP was otherwise coming to power.

The Governor has taken this initiative. I have been informed about this. I have read this in the newspapers. When a similar situation developed after the Parliament election, the hon. President played a positive role in the year, 1991. When the Government was formed, at that time, the Congress Party was in a minority and yet the President of India had allowed and called Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao to form the Government of Congress Party. That was done and accordingly Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and the Congress Party ruled this country for five years.

Subsequently, a similar situation arose in May, 1996 when not a single party was having a majority. On that occasion, again the aspect of the single largest party was taken into account and it was called by the President to form the Government and it was asked to establish its majority within 15 days in the august House. That opportunity was given and the Government was formed accordingly. Thereafter, that Government was given and the Government was formed accordingly. Therefore, that Government was in existence for 12 days after which the matter came up for a decision whether that Government was having a majority and the ruling party was convinced that even after having the strength of their allied parties, there was no possibility of establishing their majority and consequently the Prime Minister decided to resign and they vacated this House and they gave an opportunity to the other party to form the Government.

If you see it very carefully, there was no horse-trading. This Government was in existence for 13 or 15 days, but no horse-trading took place. And yet, keeping this apprehension of horse-trading in mind, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh who has been appointed by the President has taken a different decision from the President of this country who is elected by the entire nation, thus altogether ignoring the decisions taken by the President on two successive occasions.

There is no doubt that the Congress Government has completed its term of five years by adopting horse-trading. The matter is *sub judice*. But the most surprising thing is, the present United Front Government is resting upon the strong shoulders of the Congress Party only. The only problem is they are suspecting that if at all the BJP and the other parties are given an opportunity to rule Uttar Pradesh, they may resort to the tactics of horse-trading. I ask the United Front Government, on whose shoulders are you resting and upon whose strength is your entire Government functioning? They

are experts in horse-trading. It has been proved beyond doubt during the last five years.

But the Bharatiya Janata Party which was here in power for clear 13 days, have not resorted to any horse-trading as such.

In view of this, I have two points to make.

The first point is: After the results of the election, is the Proclamation of President's rule justified? Secondly, I would like to know whether the Governor should take the initiative to decide the issue in a democratic manner. Thirdly, the democratically-elected parties have not been given an opportunity to show the strength on the floor of the House. Fourthly, is it proper to use Article 356 in the prevailing circumstances? These are the issues which are before me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : I have to complete it. I need time because on behalf of my Party, I am the only speaker. I will be speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN : After all, you have to speak briefly so that other Members also can speak.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : I am only on the point. Please show me a single point where I am deviating from the subject. I will strictly go by the points only.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not entering into an argument like that. I do not like to enter into that argument.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : I would go according to the points. I would like to say something on these the points raised in my speech. I will strictly go by the points only. Beyond that, I will not go to other things... *(Interruptions)*

While justifying the United Front Government's decision, the hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee mentioned something yesterday. I was listening to him very carefully. I was not only listening to Shri Somnath Chatterjee but also to those who spoke in the House on this issue I have heard every Member. I wanted to know as to what are their viewpoints. I was just surprised to hear the views of the CPI (M). What is their role? Actually, what do they want to say about the Governor? About that, I found out from the Library as to what are their viewpoints about the appointment of the Governor. After all, this particular appointment has been made by the United Front Government in which the CPI (M) is also one of the supporting parties like that of the Congress Party. Now, the CPI (M) has changed their own views. In their own statement, they say and I quote :

"This is another provision taken over from the previous British-made Constitution and written into the 1950 Constitution. The only change made in the new Constitution of free India is that the Governor is an appointee of

the Central Government which means the agent of the ruling party at the Centre ..."

These are the views of the CPI (M). They have mentioned it in their party booklet. They further say:

"That office has, in fact, been used by the ruling party at the Centre to deny the people of States to have Government of their own choice and impose on them unwanted Government etc. The Office has also been used to provide for the Leader of some faction in the ruling party who has become inconvenient to its High Command. It is, therefore, ridiculous for anybody to attribute the quality of "impartiality" to the Governor. The post should be abolished and if this is not possible for any reason, the post should be filled in by somebody who enjoys the confidence of the State Legislature."

These are the views which were expressed by the CPI (M). This is the opinion given by the communist Party. I was hearing him yesterday in view of that position. These are the views of that party for years together. I remember that in 1958 when the Namboodiripad Government was there in Kerala, it was also removed under the provision of Article 356. I remember what were the developments and reaction in the entire country at that time.

Since then, the Communist Party of India and the CPI (M) have been opposing Article 356. But I was really surprised to hear Shri Somnath Chatterjee. I thought he would be advocating the cause of the States and democracy. But I was just convinced that when he was arguing, he was not advocating that cause. Yesterday, he was a different advocate. Unnecessarily, he was trying to support wrong things. Yesterday, he was not at all intentional in mentioning that. Unluckily, he is not present here. I was listening to him very carefully. So, this is the situation.

Sir, recently, there was a meeting of all the Chief Ministers of the country. They also claimed that the provision of Article 356 should be removed and, if needed, Article 356 should be amended or repealed. That is the demand of the CMs of this country. But that aspect has not been taken into account and the United Front Government deliberately deputed such a person whose personality is known to the entire country and everyone is aware of which of the activities he was indulging in. And the same parties that is, the CPI and the CPI (M) have criticised Shri Romesh Bhandari in the past. I would be in a position to establish that because there is ample proof of that. Since I have got limited time, I may not be in a position to bring all the materials over here. What I feel now is that power makes even the devoted parties like the CPI and the CPI (M) to dance as per the tune of the power. This is the unfortunate thing. For whatever reasons, this should not have happened.

Now the only problem is, when I was listening very carefully to him, he mentioned that the national question before him was, as to how many MLAs these Communist parties have got in Uttar Pradesh. When they are blaming, when they are making allegations against the BJP, they say, the BJP being a communal party, there is no support to them from the people in Uttar Pradesh. That was the allegation. My only question is, what support did you enjoy? Do you really enjoy any support in the State of Uttar Pradesh? If it is not so, then why should you make unnecessary allegations against the party which is the single largest party in U.P.? One should not forget that. And for that purpose, today, you are saying that you are all united after one or two months. All the other 3, 4 parties after coming together, including the Congress, the BSP, the SP and so on, even they have not formed their Government. This was the result because they could not do it in order to favour their own parties. This Government has taken a wrong decision to influence and show that under any circumstances they should not allow the BJP to rule in Uttar Pradesh because they were fully aware that once they start ruling in that State, then they may not perhaps get an opportunity to get the seats also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : After all, there is a constraint of time.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : I am not going out of my points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not a question whether you are going away or not. There are other Members also.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : There are 67 MLAs of BSP in the Assembly House of Uttar Pradesh. When we were talking democracy, all these 67 MLAs were kept in the annexe hall. They were not allowed to go out, they were not allowed to have any discussion with any other party. This was the situation. On top of that, we claim that we are in the interests of the State, voted the BJP as a single largest party, they should have been honoured by the hon. Governor and he should have given them an opportunity to form the Government. That is my contention. In order to establish the majority, why not to form alliance prior to the election and ask for the people's verdict. This is the question ! am asking all the so called secular parties. Then you say that you are all secular forces. Is it not so? Is it not the responsibility including of all the 3 4 parties, whatever may be the number of parties, they should fight elections together. They should come together on a common programme and contest elections. If you get the verdict, you will have right to say that you have got the verdict and being a secular force the entire people sit behind you and you can form the Government. We would welcome such a Government.

But after the results, they should not play this dirty politics and claim that they are the secular forces and they have come together; and they are forming the

Government. Now, you can see the state condition of this Government as to how things are developing in the country today and causing instability.

Sir, I strongly feel that in order to kill the democracy and keep the BJP away from power, all opportunists have joined their hands and played the dirty tricks and imposed Article 356 in Uttar Pradesh. How long are you going to carry on like this? My only question is, how long are you going to play these dirty tricks? Let us see, what will be the time period for that. We are also here in the country and we are anxious to see that equally.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Sarpotdarji, please cooperate. Please conclude.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Sir, only two or three points are there and I will just finish.

There was a reference about the Babri Masjid. On 6th of December 1992 — I do not call it Babri Masjid — a *dhanca* was demolished. That was the allegation. I do not call it Babri Masjid and I could very well remember that once Shri Azad also mentioned that it was not a Masjid and Namaz was never performed.

[Translation]

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS (Sitapur) : You are not aware of this... (Interruptions) Azad never said this ... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : I have read the statement of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad in the newspaper... (Interruptions)

[English]

When Muslims themselves say, just as it was said by Shri Azad, you may say 'no'... (Interruptions) I am taking the name of a person.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, please.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : So, basically, if it is a place of worship, certainly one should not break it. But if it is only a *dhanca* and when there was no Masjid, in the interest of the nation, whatever action those people have taken, I say, it was a justified action. I do not say it only in this august House, I have said it before the Court of Law also.

What I feel, I have mentioned it. Perhaps, I do not know, how people will take it. I am not worried about Muslim votes. In my constituency also, Muslims are with me. I am just working for them and they are voting for me. Only because of the demolition of the *Dhanca* of Babar, if somebody is saying that all the Muslims are against me, I am against that feeling and I do not care for it. That is my feeling.

So, in view of this position, I ask the hon. Home Minister that he being the man of principle ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : I am just concluding.

For years together, they were working on principles. The Communist Party and the CPI (M) have worshipped value-based politics throughout their life. My humble submission is that, only being the partner of the existing United Front Government one should not deviate from the principles and support the wrong cause. You have always advocated that Article 356 should be removed and instead, it should be repealed. This is how you have been advocating and this advocacy should continue.

So, Sir, I am opposing the Statutory Resolution regarding proclamation of the Article 356 in Uttar Pradesh. Thank you.

SHRI PRAMOTES MUKHERJEE (Berhampore) (WB) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to express my views on the Statutory Resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister, Shri Indrajit Gupta in regard to the reimposition of the President's Rule in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Allahabad) : Hon. Minister cannot influence the presiding officer in this manner, it is against the parliamentary system. I beg pardon... (Interruptions) it does not happen in Rajya Sabha also. It is my humble request to you that ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion is going on.

(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I am not saying this but I am saying to him that he should request the hon. Minister that... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion is going on here...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Except you, Sir, no other Member should speak from the podium.

SHRI PRAMOTES MUKHERJEE : Generally we are not in favour of the President's rule in any State ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue, do not get disturbed. Why do you listen to them? Do not listen to them, do not get provoked by them.

SHRI PRAMOTES MUKHERJEE : Your order is sufficient.

Imposition of the President's rule or its extension or the reimposition of the President's rule in any State is not a good sign of democracy. It is not a feature of the federal Constitution. But there are times, there are occasions, there are compulsions of the situation which

demand the reimposition of the President's rule in a State. That is why, on behalf of my party RSP, I rise to accord approval to this Statutory Resolution for the reimposition of the President's rule in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

It is very unfortunate that four consecutive elections are held within five years in the State of Uttar Pradesh. This time also we see the by now usual complex mandate of the people in the State. There is no clear verdict of the people for any party or for any political combination to get a majority. The result is the hung Assembly without any party or any political combination getting the majority to form the Government.

Let us see the election results. The BJP and Samata Party combination has got only 32.7 per cent votes. The United Front and their allies have got only 29.4 per cent of the votes and the BSP and Congress combination has got only 27.9 per cent of votes. It is a tragedy that not a single party, not a single combination has got the majority to form the Government, nor was there any mutual understanding among any two of the three political combinations to form a Government there. Rather, the mutual apathy and the hostility of the leaders as expressed in the State politics of Uttar Pradesh has aggravated the political situation in the State. This was the compulsion of the situation, this was the political crisis which led the Governor of Uttar Pradesh to send the recommendations for the reimposition of the President's rule in the State.

It is painful to mention that there was a stage of uncertainty and that stage of uncertainty led the Governor to send the recommendations for the reimposition of the President's rule in the State and at the same time to keep the Uttar Pradesh Assembly in suspended animation. It is a fact that the BJP, as the single largest party, was not invited to form the Government. According to Dr. Joshi and some other BJP friends, this was a complete departure from the Constitution. Perhaps it is their view. They also said that this was a breach of conventions in our Indian Constitution.

Sir, I beg to mention that the late Rajiv Gandhi, as the Leader of the single largest party, was invited to form the Government at the Centre but he did not accept the invitation, as the Leader of the single largest party, to form the Government. It is also a fact that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, as the Leader of the single largest party, was also invited to form the Government at the Centre in the year 1996, just a few months ago. But there are references on the other side also. In the year 1971, Shri Jyoti Basu, as the Leader of the single largest party in the West Bengal Assembly and as the Leader of the Front, was not invited to form the Government in West Bengal. There are innumerable occurrences.

15.56 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

But only this recommendation for the reimposition of the President's rule in a State cannot be described

as a complete departure from the Constitution. Only this cannot be recorded as the beginning - as Dr. Joshi has mentioned in this House - to pave the way for the rise of Fascism. It is my conclusion that the demolition of the Babri mosque was the beginning to pave the way for the rise of Fascism in India. But I do not want to criticise the BJP in that fashion. I want to stand by my arguments constitutionally. I can show innumerable references.

Sir, Dr. Joshi, my BJP friends and others have referred to the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. I have the document in my hand and with your kind permission I can quote from the Sarkaria Commission recommendations. The Governor of Uttar Pradesh has sent the recommendation for the reimposition of the President's rule in the State of Uttar Pradesh only on the consideration of 'the breakdown of the Constitutional machinery' and here is the recommendation from the Sarkaria Commission on page 171 at para 4 under the heading 'failure of constitutional machinery'. With your permission, I quote :

"The failure of constitutional machinery may occur in a number of ways. Factors which contribute to such a situation are diverse and imponderable. It is therefore difficult to give an exhaustive catalogue of all such situations which will fall within the sweep of the phrase, 'the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution'. Even so, some instances of what does and what does not constitute a constitutional failure within the contemplation of this Article may be grouped and discussed under the following heads".

And the first is 'political crisis'. It is in para 6.4.02 and I quote again from the Sarkaria Commission's Report :

"A constitutional breakdown may be the outcome of a political crisis or deadlock."

This is the position where the recommendation has been made for the reimposition of the President's rule in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

"After a general election, if no party or coalition of parties or group is able to secure an absolute majority in the Legislative Assembly and despite exploration of all possible alternatives by the Governor, a situation emerges in which there is complete demonstrated inability to form a Government commanding confidence of the Legislative Assembly."

This is the para, which I have quoted from the Sarkaria Commission's Report, which led the Governor of Uttar Pradesh to send the recommendation for the reimposition of the President's rule in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai North) : Sir, at four o'clock we have to take up the discussion under Rule 193 on foreign policy.

MR. SPEAKER : One more minute is left for four o'clock.

SHRI RAM NAIK : What is your decision?

MR. SPEAKER : I have to sense the mood of the House. Shri Mukherjee, please sit down. At four o'clock we have to take up the discussion under Rule 193 on foreign policy. The hon. Minister has also come. For UP Resolution, only four hours time was allotted. Already we have taken four hours and fifteen minutes. Ten more hon. Members are yet to speak on this subject. Now, what is to be done?

[Translation]

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Samajwadi Party has not got an opportunity.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Sir, the discussion under Rule 193 is listed in the List of Business. It is stated that the discussion is "to be taken up at 4 P.M. or as soon as the preceding items of Business are disposed of, whichever is earlier". By convention or by application of rules, I do not think we have any other option but to start the discussion under Rule 193. Of course, you can alter that.

MR. SPEAKER : The House can alter that and not me.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, I would like to submit that the discussion on UP Resolution can be taken up later as ten more hon. Members are yet to speak. They will speak before the hon. Minister gives his reply. Time could be fixed for the conclusion of the discussion on UP Resolution. And then we can commence with what is listed in the List of Business.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir, it is for the Government to decide. The Government feels that it should be passed today.

MR. SPEAKER : Your name is also there in the list on ten hon. Members.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : From our Party there are three Members. We can take out two Members and only I will speak. If they want my support, I have to speak. We have always cooperated with you. From this side they were ready to reduce the number of speakers. If you extend the discussion on UP Resolution upto five o'clock, we can finish it and then we can take up the discussion under Rule 193 which can spill over to tomorrow.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : It is not fair to the subject of foreign policy. After years, we are having a substantial the discussion on foreign policy. If you

want to start it at five o'clock, then it really reduces the importance of the subject.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think one hour is too much.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): Sir, I think the suggestion given by Shri Santosh Mohan Dev is correct. We can finish the discussion on UP Resolution by giving another thirty minutes or forty-five minutes. And then, at five o'clock, we can take up the the discussion under Rule 193.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : You say something to me and other thing in the House.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I am just requesting Shri Jaswant Singh to kindly accept this. Otherwise, both the discussions will spill over to tomorrow. So far as the number of speakers are concerned, I think the BJP has exhausted all its Members.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Legislative Assembly in U.P. has not been allowed to into being. Now would you not allow the members of Parliament from U.P. to speak in this House also? Most of the member of Parliament from U.P. are in BJP.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : In BAC it was decided that the discussion on foreign policy was not scheduled for today. This is the situation. It was decided that the discussion on UP would be over today and tomorrow delimitation and other things will come. In the meantime we have lost one day.

Sir, my suggestion is that we should finish the discussion on UP today because many MPs have assembled here today to speak on the UP debate and also to participate in the voting. So, my plea is that the UP debate should be finished today...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, UP cannot be finished and it will never be finished!...(Interruptions) It will remain on the map of India; and nobody can finish it!...(Interruptions) But the discussion can be taken up and continued tomorrow...(Interruptions) It is a very important issue...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : He is speaking about U.P. resolution...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I would fervently appeal that a large number of speakers should be

allowed to have their say. My hon. friend Shri Anis is to speak who would make a very valuable contribution. There are many other hon. Members also to speak on this. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev is also to speak, provided they want his support! Therefore, the best thing is that we should carry on with the UP discussion tomorrow ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Let one hon. Member each from the Congress Party and the BJP participate in the discussion and then the hon. Home Minister can reply so that we finish it today...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : In the list, we have only one more speaker from the JD.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Only the Home Minister will speak and nobody else would speak. From the Congress Party, let Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev speak.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us be practical.

[Translation]

DR. SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain) : They one let off even when they commit a murder but our petty offence becomes the talk of the town. You must give us opportunity to express ourselves.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not need that much help from you!

I have the names of ten more speakers on the list out of which only one is from JD. If JD surrenders that, we would still be left with nine names on the list. Even if they stick to five minutes each, that would mean a total of 45 minutes. A number of issues have been raised by various hon. Members on the floor of the House and if at least 50 per cent of them are to be replied by the Home Minister, I do not know much time he would take.

If you have to postpone the discussion under Rule 193, you will have to postpone it for tomorrow. You would not be able to take it up today. So, if you are telling me that they would take only five minutes each, you are not convincing me. If you say that we can start the discussion under Rule 193 at around 5 o'clock, you are not convincing me. I am not convinced that it could be finished by 5 o'clock.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. The discussion under Rule 193 which has been listed for today cannot be postponed. Otherwise, that would be a bad precedent.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : The hon. Home Minister would take only ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you speaking on his behalf? I would like to hear from him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am talking about the hon. Home Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : How much time would the hon. Home Minister take if he has to do justice to the points raised by the hon. Members?

Mr. Jena, you cannot say that the hon. Home Minister would speak for only ten minutes. That means, you can as well say that the hon. Home Minister would not speak at all. But that is not going to satisfy the House...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : Sir, I can do that also!

MR. SPEAKER : We can continue the discussion on the UP debate tomorrow. Now, we will start the discussion under Rule 193 regarding India's foreign policy.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mukherjee, you will take the floor tomorrow only for two minutes on U.P. debate.

(Interruptions)

16.10 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

India's Foreign Policy

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up Discussion under Rule 193 regarding India's Foreign Policy. Shri Chandumajra is not present. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee may start the discussion.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Hon. Speaker Sir, on the whole, India's Foreign Policy is now proceeding successfully though there are some points on which this Government will have to remain vigilant. The Minister of External Affairs is a very efficient Minister and under his leadership, the Policy is being followed. I will illustrate some areas of it and give my reaction on them.

First of all, let us take India's consistent stand not to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. On this, there were pressures from many quarters that we should sign it but India did not bow down to the apprehension that this would isolate us from the international community and those pressures did not deflect it from its principal position. This is one of the points of our Foreign Policy on which we should go on as we are doing now.

Secondly, the recent voting in the Security Council is being talked about a lot. Some are saying that we should not have contested. It may be so. I do not know

whether our Ministry of External Affairs had expected that we would win. I do not think so. But it should not be forgotten that India has managed 40 votes including the votes of the three nuclear powers like China, Russia and France. Though the defeat is an unfortunate blow and those who are against the Government are taking advantage or mileage out of it. I think that last minute withdrawal from voting would have appeared that India's behaviour was cowardly. I think by not doing that, the Government has done a correct. Now there is a very serious development in our neighbourhood, both positive and Negative all along the line. One of the most negative development in this period is the fall of Kabul to the Taliban forces who virtually overran two-thirds of Afghanistan. This could have a potential negative bearing on the security environment in the North-West and pose a threat to Kashmir.

It is no secret that Pakistan and the USA are behind the Taliban.

It seems that, initially, there was some hesitation on the part of the Government of India and the Ministry of External Affairs to come out straightaway against the Taliban's behaviour in general, their obscurantism, their behaviour towards women and their behaviour regarding the human rights. There was some hesitation on the part of India in the beginning, probably, as I said, because of the earlier thing. But I must say that, later, India straightaway took a stand that it should have taken.

Our Foreign Minister clearly stated that India continues to recognise the previous Government under Rabbani's Presidentship and that it would will continue to do so. Therefore, this initial hesitation is now over. The next step, that is, joining with Iran and taking a firm stand in the Tehran Conference was very good. At that time, Shri Gujral was ill. Shri Chaturanan Mishra went in his place. I have heard from him that there was a very good deliberation. Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Uzbekistan were the notable absentees at Tehran. There are obvious reasons. But, at least, we could have negotiations on the point of Taliban with many other countries over there. It has helped us.

The other development in our north-west neighbouring country, Pakistan, is an interesting one and, at the same time, a complicated development. We have to keep it in mind. As everyone knows, the Benazir Bhutto Government in Pakistan was dismissed. That Government had always been anti-India taking all kinds of steps to help the terrorists in Kashmir. They thought that we would give them perhaps the best guarantee to have stability in Pakistan. But the facts of life have proved that it does not happen that way.

The new Government in Pakistan again is trying to outsmart Benazir Bhutto in thier anti-India stance. If they think that that will help them best, I think, that is not the situation. So, under these circumstances, our Government's stand that we want a people-to-people discussion on all questions is the most relevant stand.

While taking all necessary steps to see to it that Pakistan cannot infiltrate terrorist forces into our country, we should also keep this stance of people-to-people discussion for future relationship. This is what we should do in relation to Pakistan.

Sir, there have been very good developments in regard to our relations with our other neighbours. Let us first take the case of Bangladesh. Shri Gujral ji took the initiative in this regard. He led a delegation to Bangladesh. We all were there and a new good initiation was made in a friendly atmosphere. The talks that were initiated then have by now advanced to some other areas of activities also. The Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu had gone to Bangladesh to discuss the vexed question of water sharing. It seems that we have made some advancement in this respect also. That is very important for both the countries. Once some kind of a settlement in reached on this question of water sharing, the other issues that are raised are also likely to get resolved - be that the question of transit, be that the question of more development. India has taken a very good stand in relation to extending help of Bangladesh by way of trade exchanges. Trade is very much unbalanced between these two countries. At the moment the trading capabilities of Bangladesh is nothing in comparison to India. I think, the way India has acted under the given situation would be advantageous to both the countries. That is why let us all hope that this water dispute would get resolved, if not finally, at least to a large extent. It would help us to have some mileage on that. That is a very positive development.

Sir, in regard to China I would like to submit that the visit of the President of the Chinese Republic to this country was very important. The agreement that has been signed between the two countries should not be taken to mean as just a repetition of the agreement that was signed in 1993. Such a feeling is growing among some sections in certain quarters. To describe this agreement as a mere update of the 1993 version is to understate the affirmative potential of its conceptual framework. The next of the present agreement unlike the text of the previous agreement pointedly acknowledges that it, "serves the fundamental interests of the peoples of India and China" to foster a long term good neighbourly relationship and that the maintenance of peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control "accords" these fundamental interests. This is really the most important thing. Both the countries would take the Line of Actual Control seriously. The soldiers are already being shifted from there. If this idea of 'fundamental interest' of the people of both the countries, India and China, has to be served, a new vista in this regard could also be opened. I hope our Government would try its level best and we shall also try to mobilise all the forces of the Third world to help us in this respect. It seems, from whatever of the Chinese Republic has said on his visit to India, that China also will not be

averse to this. The President has made it very clear in this speech. This is a very positive development about which India should feel happy.

Apart from these positive developments in these spheres, there are certain things about which our Government must be vigilant as these are the things about which we have to take a somewhat different attitude than what was hitherto being taken by the previous Governments. One is, about the draconian provisions of the GATT Treaty. There are many views about GATT and about changing the Patent Law. We are very much against it. Left Parties and some other parties are also against changing our Patent Law. We will have to be vigilant about the next meeting that is going to be held to discuss this question and also about the Singapore meeting which will discuss some other question. Without entering into the Constitutional debate as to whether the Marrakech Treaty has and can actually cost such binding obligations - that is, we must change our Patent law, etc. - most political parties, mass organisations and broad democratic public opinion in India are asserting that no agreement which goes against the interest of the people is binding. We shall not take it as binding even if we are told that it is binding. Whatever may be the Constitutional bickering about it, we have to stand firmly. I hope our present Government will take a different stand than was taken by the previous Government. This is one of the most important areas which we must be aware of.

The meeting that is going to take place in Singapore has posed another serious problem. G-7 and European Union Countries are pressing for enlarging the scope of WTO through the introduction of new issues in Singapore meeting, such as, Multilateral Agreement on Investment, (MAI) etc. The Developing countries have to oppose all such moves aimed against them. MAI seeks to allow MNCs to invest where and how they please, regardless of national interest and priorities and to treat MNCs at par with the national industries. We have to rebuke these attempts at domination. The recent Harare meeting of G-15 countries has given signals in these matters and India's Prime Minister has also taken a forthright decision. All developing countries will have to rally behind this stand. There is no need to roll back to the move by the developing countries. These are some of the most important points that are relevant in Foreign Policy matters. Incidentally, I have forgotten to say one thing. Among the positive developments that have taken place, another positive development is the ratification of Mahakali Treaty by Nepalese Parliament. The Communists helped in its way, along with the Government. We tried our best. That Treaty has paved the way in improving the relations with our neighbouring country and in resolving the outstanding problems.

We have to see the possibility of India becoming a member of the ASEAN. That has also to be noted. We have to see if that possibility is there and we have to direct our efforts towards it. The earlier Government had

given secondary importance to foreign policy issues particularly in these spheres. It was characterised by a lack of initiative in such matters. Neglect of NAM and G-15, a tendency to bend before US pressures and the legacy left behind by this *inertia* has damaged India's national interest and her image. This has to be overcome and a more active policy has to be pursued in relation to our neighbouring countries in South Asia and South-East Asia, and with other developing countries. In this respect the policy directives set forth by the Common Minimum Programme have to be rigorously carried forward.

I would say at the very outset that positive developments have taken place in this regard. At the same time, I want to warn that in the economic matters which I illustrated, we have to be much more careful to see that we do not bend before the imperialist pressures. The pressure will be very much but counter pressure must be built through mass movement, through the combined efforts of all parties, and through establishing friendly relations with all countries.

Last but not least is solidarity with Cuba. Whichever ideology one may be believing in, one cannot deny that a small country like Cuba stuck to its stand against US pressure and still going strong. The United Nations has given its support to Cuba. India has always been friendly to Cuba. It is our duty to help Cuba in every possible way which we had been doing.

These are some of the outstanding questions of foreign policy which I place before the House. I hope our Minister of External Affairs will clarify the points raised by me.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this discussion wholeheartedly. I welcome it firstly because it is taking place in this House, to the best of my recollection, after a very long gap of time. In consequence unfortunately we have not been able to discuss this very vital aspect of our national concern for many successive budgets. For that reason alone it has to be welcomed.

The other reason why I think it is a very welcome debate is because we are really in search of a foreign policy. In the absence of a foreign policy, an identifiable and intelligible foreign policy, it is my hope and expectation that this debate will generate sufficient ideas so as to enable us to identify and formulate a policy that could then govern the country's international conduct.

Sir, I have to submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister some preliminary observations which I think are central and are at the core of our concerns when it comes to determining the foreign policy of this Government.

I would have been personally much happier if my leader and the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee were here. But this debate has come up without a sufficient notice; he had to be away on an

engagement in Hyderabad and it is for that reason that I find myself having the honour to initiate the discussion on behalf of my party.

So far as the preliminary - only in the sense of coming first in the hierarchy - points that I make are concerned, the core observations concern more than other ministry, any other aspect of Governmental functioning this Ministry became an examination of the foreign and defence policies of the Government can and must only be against the litmus paper test, or criteria of stated objectives.

What are the objectives that this Government has or intends to achieve? What are the objectives that the Government intends to fulfil? It is only that examination which can, as objectively as possible, enable us to assess whether the stated policy is a success or a failure. I mentioned, however, the defence and foreign policies because there is an in-built inter-relationship. But that inter-relationship is now great deal wider, much wider in fact. I have had an occasion, in a different context to say, while initiating the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence that, it is ironical to have to observe that the Defence Budget of the country is a price that we have to pay for the foreign policy of our Government. Therefore, all this interconnectedness inter-relationship - wherein I have earlier stated that the Defence Budget is a price that we pay for the foreign policy. But the whole concept of security is a much wider concept. That covers the aspect not simply of military security; there is the aspect of economic security; there is the aspect of energy security; and there is the aspect of food security. All these aspects, all these various concerns have to be addressed through the agency of a foreign policy. Thereafter, that has to be followed through a proper conduct of our diplomacy.

The second point that I wish to share and I have to make, only as points though, because it is unfortunate that as important a discussion as foreign policy coming after such a long time, should come to this house at four o'clock in the afternoon. I well recognise that there are not enough votes in foreign policy, and because there are currently not enough votes, the attendance in the House is a clear and direct reflection of that. But notwithstanding that, the second point I wish to share with the hon. Minister is that unlike mistakes in other fields of governance, mistakes in the field of international relations and security-related issues do not affect one generation alone. It is many generation of the country that have to pay the price. If I were to examine the past 50 years of the conduct of our international relations and foreign policies, it would be very simple and in fact clear enough to see that a mistake in the realm of foreign policy has resulted in the continuance of Jammu and Kashmir as a problem it continues to trouble us. A mistake in the overall assessment of India's interest and conceptualisation of proper policy formulations has

resulted in the bedevilment of Sino-Indo relations and an unsettled border till today. It is a mistake of international relations. That is obvious. It is a part of our living history today. It is a mistake of international relations. That is obvious. It is a part of our living history today. I cannot treat it as an example of excellence or success. The fact is that fifty years after Independence, India is possibly the one country which has the longest undefined and still unsettled land boundary, of all the nations that became independent almost contemporaneously with us. That is why I started by saying that in the field of foreign policy and defence, it is only the stated objectives of a Government that can be treated as a criterion for judging of the policy of a Government.

The third thing that I wish to put as my preliminary observations is that we had, after Independence and for some decades after that, a conceptual framework that sustained our foreign policy and fuelled it with the power of ideas. Our Government has to address itself to the relevance of that conceptual framework in a transformed global situation. So, that is the central challenge. Have we addressed ourselves to that? In the early years of Independence, what were the two supporting blocks of our foreign policy? Flowing out of that conceptual framework was a system of alliances—alliances that were bilateral, the alliances that were multilateral, and the alliances that had many nomenclatures. As a consequence of that system, a subsidiary benefit flowed—which was an extension of the conceptual framework—into a system of alliances into foreign economic policy. It is this which is now absent. We have not replaced the loss of that conceptual framework. We have no system of alliances. Therefore, the third component which is a foreign economic policy also bedevils us currently.

There is one other thought I would like to leave with the hon. the Foreign Minister before I proceed. It is this. We do like to use this phrase. It gives a sense of some satisfaction that there is a "broad consensus" about foreign policy. I beg to differ on the fundamentals of it. There is, perhaps, a consensus in the conduct of diplomacy on some issues. How should we address ourselves to an immediate problem that confronts us? The basic consensus that should sustain foreign policy of a country is not there. Even thereafter to continue to assert now there is a consensus in fact robs us the very strength of this word. Consensus is not conformity, consensus is arriving at a viewpoint which is the distillation of an idea, distillation arrived at, through discourse. I am afraid that that is not there.

These are some preliminary observations. I realise the limitations of time. I also realise the limitations of interest. From there, now I lead to how I judge. What is the principal challenge that we face today? I think it is a very major challenge that the country is addressing itself to. Since about autumn of 1989 when the rest of

the world had gone into transforming itself internationally and if I were to identify a landmark event, that would be the fall of the Berlin wall, the pulling down of the Berlin wall, and the collapse of the Soviet Union. These are not events that occur often. Since that great climacteric of international events, of global transformation, just about when the world was shifting a global gear as it were, India entered a phase of simultaneously taking up three challenges. We are simultaneously having to reorder our internal polity.

A great political party, once the dominant though in India, the Congress Party, is without any doubt objectively on the throes of final terminal demise. An alternative idea is yet to emerge to that. We have taken on. They have made an arrangement through which they are now governing or tempting to govern or pretending to govern. It is a 13 party arrangement supported by two principal pillars, both of them sit outside the Government. When it is convenient, they criticise it, when it is inconvenient they let it through the awkward arithmetical question of parliamentary life. So, we are simultaneously addressing ourselves to reordering our internal polity. Just in 1989 and in the election of 1991, we simultaneously took on the challenge of reordering our economy. We call it the new economic programme or economic reform or whatever it is.

The third was to reorder India's foreign policy so as to meet the challenges to today. This is a monumental task. Even under the ordinary circumstances it would test the capability of a people to the ultimate. Yet we have taken this on. We are simultaneously addressing these three challenges and if in so doing the conceptualisation of foreign policy and the conduct of our international relations takes a back seat, takes a lesser important position, I am not astonished by that. It is because if that old cliché, that after all, the foreign policy is a reflection of internal policy, holds any validity — I believe it does hold — if the internal policy be confused as it is confused, it is so self-evidently confused, then the foreign policy, the external policy cannot be so. By a straight-line logic it cannot be. It cannot be a convincing credible instrument of national service. The challenge therefore, does not lie simply on this Government alone. It lies on this House also, to the collectivity of this House between these transformed circumstances to be able to conceptualise, to find that idea should replace the concept that supported independent India's assertion and position in the early decades of Independence.

We have to find an alternative to non-alignment. I am not saying an alternative to the concept of speaking for ourselves or the concept of giving a voice to the have-nots of the world. Give it a name, give a concept, give a frame. We are failing to do it because we are failing internally to find order ourselves.

Why are we failing to do it? Principally, I think, we are failing to do this because we are failing in this

challenging time to really define what our national interests are; what our national aims are, and what our national value systems are. This House is as divided as it is fractured. This Parliament is fractured as no other Parliament that I have experienced has been fractured.

It is not fractured simply arithmetically. It just had laboured and somewhat turgid debate on an issue of high contention. And if we be fractured on national aims and aspirations and value systems, we cannot have a foreign policy, about which assertions are made that there is a consensus. That is my view. The hon. Foreign Minister is perfectly free to rebut it, to give me a convincing answer. This is the principle challenge. The reordering of the three and while simultaneously to be able to conceptualise the policy for not just today, the policy that will see us at least into the first decade of the 21st century.

16.51 hrs.

(Shri Basu Deb Acharya *in the Chair*)

There are some very hurried notes that I have made. In addition to this, there are the challenges, what I call the new international agenda.

What are some of the issues which complicate our problem as a part of the international agenda? So, in this age of cliché phrases, 'globalisation', how do we assert national sovereignty, economic sovereignty; how do we reconcile between national interests and just and valid international concerns? That is the challenge to the Indian State. That is the challenge which straddles foreign political policy, foreign economic policy and foreign security policy. It is this challenge and it straddles all these. I think, *varun devta* or *indra devta* is to be greatly praised that we have had the benefit, the immense benefit of eight successive good monsoons. Heavens forbid but if that were not to be so, very serious and severe question marks will be placed on our food security. How is our foreign policy subserving that today?

It is known well enough, Sir, about the whole field of energy on which there is a report of Parliament. I had the honour to chair that Committee. The very first sentence of the report of Parliament on 'Energy 2,000' is 'Energy is security.' And if we have the kind of a position that we have today, the position and the field of power is perilous. Our energy situation is as disturbing as it has never been earlier. How is our foreign policy subserving as an instrument of securing the shortcomings of our energy security? This apart, I believe — the new challenges and the new international agenda — we have environment as a field, which is a part of the new international agenda. It is not simply Clintonian evangelical zeal about human rights that has introduced human rights as an issue on which really the foreign policy has begun to be seized of. That is the aspect of international terrorism. In the absence of a defined definition and an acceptable definition of international terrorism, we are the victims of international terrorism.

I do not have to cite Punjab or Kashmir or the importation of an ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka into peninsular India. Apart from that, what is happening in the North-East? It is also part of the same. I think the field of foreign policy is now so complex and these new items of international agenda really intrude upon us.

Thereafter, there are the aspects of new economic disputes which now form an integral part of foreign economic policy. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee spoke of the impending Singapore Conference on new economic issues which are still under one zone on which there is not a consensus.

Regarding the aspects of trade, Singapore invited to discuss investments. We do not know where the Government stands on investments. We do not know what they will do in Singapore. Regarding the aspects of labour, there are questions about immigration. If there is to be free movement of money, what about free movement of people? And if we are talking about free movement of people, have we sufficiently examined what free movement of people means in the context of South Asia? What does it mean to India? We assert free movement, immigration as an issue and we wish to take it up counter or raise it as an issue to counter investment. Has he examined it with sufficient depth? What does it mean to us in South Asia? If we have a problem, as we have a problem, of unchecked illegal immigration into India, what do you do there? These are the complexities. We talk of services. Now, therefore, unless, in its own field of foreign policy, we were to really address ourselves to these issues - simply to say, 'yes, there is a consensus' - it will not, and it does not actually convince me.

I will take the five current issues. In those five current issues, the first I have listed is Afghanistan. I am very glad that almost two or two-and-a-half months after the Taliban running over Kabul, the Government finally woke up and gave its first authoritative statement. I examined that statement with some care. I do, of course, regret it greatly. Why have we landed ourselves into the position that we have in Afghanistan? In 1979, when the Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan, first we were again transiting between one Government and another. The Janata Government was transiting into the second regime and the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. And in those crucial weeks, there was no Government.

We then would have restructured our entire foreign policy. I am not questioning that because that will be question that will be questioning history. Then we restructured our entire foreign policy around the Soviet Union and around the late Najibullah. Then we abandoned both. The Soviet Union did not abandon us. It collapsed.

It is a matter of great regret to me that when the late Najibullah was hung so inhumanly on a lamp-post at the heated airs of Bala-Isaar, there was no protest from this Government. It reminded me — whether others

remembered or not, certainly Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari might remember — of what the late Abdul Ghafar Khan had said when we accepted it. The Frontier Gandhi said, 'you are throwing me to the waves. You have thrown us to the wolves.' Is it not a repetition of what we did in Afghanistan? The new statement of the Government says it. I am very glad that they have established contacts with General Dost, though it does not say so. I have no doubt in my mind that some contact has already been established and some assistance has been received from the Republics of Russia and Uzbekistan. I cannot treat the present position in Afghanistan as any kind of success of Indian foreign policy.

17.00 hrs.

I do believe that Afghanistan, unlike what we have in Mumbai, is a gateway to India. It is the gateway to India not because of any other reason but because the geography of this region has so ordained. Our history teaches us this. Centuries of invasions into India have come through that gateway to India and for us to forget that is to forget a Central reality about India's security interests. After all, it was disturbance. It is self-evident that the Taliban has a malevolent energy. And that malevolent energy shall overspill the territorial boundaries of its origin. And when it overspills, it does require this Government to inform us officially that simply they have read credible reports of the linkage between the Taliban and the Harkat-ul-Ansar. The Harkat-ul-Ansar has been active in Jammu and Kashmir not now but for the past so many months. Do we have to be told about the Harkat-ul-Ansar after Dargah Charar-e-Sharif? Do we have to be told about the Harkat-ul-Ansar when the rest of the world knows about these five foreigners who were taken hostages? Do we have to be told by the Harkat-ul-Ansar after so many foreigners continued to be on the land territory of India? The Government now tells us about the Harkat-ul-Ansar. They have read credible reports. But the Government would not stand up and say: "No, the Taliban and the Harkat-ul-Ansar are one".

Now, I come to the U.N. Vote. It is a complex subject. A part of the issue of the U.N. vote is, of course, an inherited problem. I do not simply hold this Government to account for it. But I certainly do question the Government's assessment. I am not in charge of conducting its day-to-day affairs. But if I were there, I would really not be staking my prestige onto a non-veto, non-permanent seat in the U.N. Security Council. For what purpose? I would like to know. I am not going into the semantics of how was this decision taken and who took it. I think that it is futile. That is a non-productive way to go about it. I would like to know from this Government, in this U.N. vote to the seat in the Security Council what is that India was seeking as of national advantage to India? It is lack of success. Let me put it that way...(Interruptions) I really try and understand if there is some deeper Marxist questioning in what you are questioning. But I fail. There is no parallel. I would

be very happy if the hon. Minister explains to us what national interest has got subserved. How has India benefited by not succeeding in winning this vote for a temporary non-veto seat in the U.N. Security Council? And if the assessment was that we were not really going to get all the votes, we thought that yet we must continue to contest. What is that advantage which persuaded you to take that decision? No it does not matter if we lose. We will have 40 Members voting for us. What is that advantage?... (*Interruptions*) Sir, I realise the time constraint... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have spoken for half-an-hour.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : After all, there are other U.N. votes that have taken place.

On an absurd thing like sanctions against Cuba, there was a wonderful vote. It is a matter of interest. On that absurd vote against sanctions against Cuba, three countries voted for sanctions - the United States of America, of course, Israel, and most strangely, Uzbekistan. What commercial interest is coming about there? These are some aspects.

Let me come to the question of the recent 1996 Agreement. I think it is correct — and this is in part paraphrasing the Agreement itself — that long-term good neighbourly relations between the People's Republic of China and India would be subserved by attempting to revive the spirit of *Panchsheel*. I do not much like the choice of the word that the official text uses 'fostering'. 'Fostering' suggests that it is still there. I personally feel that the *Panchsheel* really died a premature death on the black heights of Aksaichin and it died there in 1962. But if you are attempting to revive it, well, fine, go ahead. We are with you because we believe that it is worthy. We also believe that peace and tranquillity - peace and tranquillity incidentally is a phrase that came during the first attempt to normalise relations between the People's Republic of China and India in 1979 — along the Line of actual Control will ultimately contribute to the resolution of the boundary question. Fine! Let us go down that path. But let us recognise what I believe are certain unalterable realities of the Sino-Indian question. Let us be unemotionally clear as to which affinity it is that we are talking about. Not through emotionalism. Are we talking of any ideological equations between India and the People's Republic of China? Is there a lasting ideological equation? Are we talking of some lasting economic and commercial equations between a large China — the post-1997 — and India? Are we talking of any military equation? Is the history of our relations and the background of it so encouraging that we seek that affinity? Then what is the history of our relations and what is the background? Therefore, I submit that it is the shone of emotionalism. It is in that light. And it is in the light also of the fact that People's Republic of China does not recognise our claims either on Sikkim or on Arunachal Pradesh, has not recognised the McMahon line, it does sit on over

37,500 square kilometres of Indian territory, continues to sit there, that it is in occupation of almost 5,200 sq. kilometres of ceded territory in the Karakoram. Either put all these aside or put them there as part of your consciousness and then seek a relationship which is a relationship of equals. My great worry in analysing the Sino-Indian relations is also on this account. Every time I witness our conduct, I find in it - I am sorry to have to say it but I have to say it - a timidity, a tentativeness, as if we continue to be psychologically traumatised by the 1962 incident. I find in it an approach of supplication... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jaswant Singh, please conclude now.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Yes, Sir, I am concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jaswant Singh, please conclude.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I am concluding. Regarding good neighbourly relations, I want to leave one thought with the hon. Minister for External Affairs. I think it is a very good thing that the relations between India and Pakistan come on an even keel if we cannot resolve the political moves in the economic direction. But I do leave a thought with him that the foundation of good Indo-Pak relations cannot be nostalgia. A nostalgia for West Punjab, a nostalgia for Lahore is a very good thing to have, but I am not very sure as to whether that is the foundation for good relations between India and Pakistan. When I examine this great country and its position in the Comity of Nations, I cannot hold it against this Government. This Government is a creature of convenience of many parties. What fills me is a great sadness at this marginalisation of India. This saddens me. That too, I believe, is a challenge to our foreign policy.

17.12 hrs.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar) : Mr. Chairman, it is a fact that we did not discuss the foreign policy in this House for a pretty long time. It is regretted that even at the time of passing of the Grants, there was guillotine and no discussion took place at all with regard to an important subject like the foreign policy.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I will come back in five minutes. Excuse me.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Then, I will reply only when he comes back. Sir, we are glad that the present Government is continuing the proverbial basic policies of India. There is a continuity in our foreign policy and we are very happy that the new Government is pursuing the objects of our foreign policy. I do not agree with my friend Shri Jaswant Singh who has just gone out. He was trying to find fault with all the basic areas that he was not agreeing to, saying that it was wrong. But unfortunately, he made a long speech. He criticised all the areas of our foreign policy, but he did

not mention where we were wrong and how it can be remedied. He did not propose any remedy, he did not give any proposal. He was only criticising. So, it would have been better had he given some suggestions.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : They destroyed the Babri Masjid only.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar) : Leave it, Babri Masjid is a different matter...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : If they have not told you please tell us...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : This is the problem with you. You talk about irrelevant things about such are an important subject...(Interruptions)

[English]

This is foreign policy...(Interruptions) So, we would say that the new Government is carrying out this foreign policy which is based on our national consensus and we are quite satisfied.

Sir, it is a very vast subject. Shri Jaswant Singh has taken a long time and discussed various points, but I will confine myself to only three points. He has objected to our efforts to normalise relations with China also. He has given a background and long history of that, but I think in our policy to normalise relations with our neighbours, it is a very important step, a very important objective to develop our relations with China.

It was started in 1988 by Shri Rajiv Gandhi and there was a breakthrough in our relations. Three agreements were signed at that time and later during the time of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, in the year 1993, on a visit of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao to China a very important agreement was signed in respect of having peace and tranquillity at the border. All these agreements, I would say, were confidence-building measures between the two giants of Asia.

It was very important that both the countries should, step by step, normalise their relations. A Joint Group was formed. It has met, I think, about nine or 10 times and it is trying to find out the border problems, identifying the areas of difference and trying to solve them which will lead, ultimately, to the solution of the border problem. It is a long pending problem. There is no denying the fact about it. But it cannot be solved in a day. It requires some time and patience with which both the countries are trying to follow. I am confident that this policy is absolutely a correct policy.

Sir, Shri Jaswant Singh asked as to what was the benefit that India would derive out of this. For his information, I will say that there would be three benefits.

Firstly, we are spending a huge amount of money on our Army. About two-thirds of our Army is pitted at the Himalayas at a very difficult terrain. The forces will

come back. So, we will save expenditure and the difficulties which our military men face at that height of the Himalaya.

The second benefit would be that by this cooperation, the trade between India and China will increase and we would have a market of more than 100 crores of people whom we will be dealing with. So, the Indian industry and commerce would benefit out of that.

Thirdly, the most important benefit that India derive would be that the cooperation between the two great nations would change the whole geo-political situation in this region. That would be the biggest benefit that we would derive out of this. Shri Jaswant Singh has been a military man and he should know the change in the geo-political situation that the relationship between the two countries would bring about.

The second point I would like to make is about Afghanistan. The people of Afghanistan have been great friends of India and our relations are very old. Anything happening in Afghanistan does affect our security. Therefore, Afghanistan is very important for us and that is how India has been taking quite a bit of interest in Afghanistan.

I am sorry that I have some difference of the latest approach in respect of Afghanistan. But our general approach has been that we have been supporting the Afghan people, we have been supporting Shri Rabbani's Government because they were fighting against Shri Hekmatyar who was supported by Pakistan and then the Taliban which was again supported by Pakistan and also backed by some big powers. It has been the policy of Pakistan to have a control over Afghanistan, because their objective is very different. Their objective is to reach the C.I.S. States, to influence the C.I.S. States to have commerce with them and being Islamic countries they feel they should extend their influence over them. That has been the basic policy of Pakistan.

I must congratulate the Rabbani Government and the Afghan people, who fought well and as a result Pakistan could not achieve their objective. Now, Pakistan is in a very difficult situation. They supported. They supported Hekmatyar and they miserably failed; now, they have supported the Taliban and they have miserably failed. Now, the situation is the same.

Our policy with regard to Afghanistan is that we believe in an independent and sovereign Afghanistan and the problem should be solved by the Afghanistan people themselves. There should be no interference from outside, but unfortunately, in the present situation, there is a great interference by many powers in Afghanistan and that is the reason why the Afghanistan problem is not being solve.

Here, I have a small difference. I feel that the help that India should have given to Afghanistan has not been given. This is inadequate. For instance, when

Najibullah was hanged — he was a great friend of India — our reaction was rather slow; it should have been instantaneous. What is happening in Kabul? We have not reacted to the plight of the women and children there. We should have voiced our support to the women and children who are suffering in Kabul. It has all along been India's policy to support such causes. I would like the Government to certainly extend the help in this matter.

Now, there is another problem. The winter has arrived and the Passes will be closed and as a result there will be shortage of food. In the past, India has always been in the forefront in giving relief to the Afghan people. I would like to know from the Minister what are his plans to help the people of Afghanistan, who are our great friends. How can India be helpful in these difficult times and in their distress?

Thirdly, Shri Jaswant Singh referred to the United Nations. It is wrong to ask why India contested the election. It was based on a consensus of all the parties. Even the previous Government was trying, during the last one year, for this seat. This was our aspiration. Perhaps, Shri Jaswant Singh has not contacted his leader, Shri Vajpayee. He also said that we must contest the elections. I think, the Minister would clarify the position, if I am wrong. The Minister has taken the opinion of many leaders including Shri Vajpayee, who said that we must contest the elections. So, it was necessary for us to contest the elections.

There is one area where I differ because we have been working on this for the last one year or maybe one-and-a-half years and we must have got information from our Missions abroad as to which country was likely to help us or which country was not going to help us. We are always updated with that information. Secondly, our hon. Minister met about 80 Foreign Ministers in the United Nations and exchanged views with them. He might have been able to understand as to who was going to help us or who was not going to help us. My point is that we should have made an assessment before the elections as to whether we would win or not. If the assessment was that we would not win, then we should have discussed with Japan about our providing help to them and in return to help us in future or to help us in some other way. I understand, the Minister can correct me, that Japan did approach us requesting us to help them this time and that they would help India the next time. If that was so, I would like to know from the Minister why this offer was rejected. I do not agree with Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee when she says that India got only 40 votes.

I say that 140 countries voted against India. I look to the other side. Why was it so? Why did we suffer such a big defeat? India has great prestige in the world. By this, I think that our prestige has suffered. My opinion is that before going in for voting, we should have made a final assessment and discussed with the various

leaders of the different parties on the question "In this situation, should we go in for voting or should we withdraw?" It is not CTBT which is different. The national consensus was that we have to fight even if we are alone and we did well by taking that stand. Although we lost, our stand was appreciated all over the world that our foreign policy is based on ethics, morality and it stood by its consensus. But here I fail to understand why a reassessment was not made and why the Opposition leaders and friends were not consulted. We might have drawn some benefit from Japan. I do not know. But this is my information. The hon. Minister can correct me.

I would like to say that in future many elections will take place and India will fight in many areas and I think that there should be some manoeuvrability in our diplomacy to achieve national interests without compromising our basic policy. That is my point.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, we have consumed the entire day in discussing the foreign policy and we may take up this discussion tomorrow also.

In discussing the foreign policy, one should be concerned in the beginning about two points. One, since foreign policy is primarily a reflection of the economic interests of a given country, it has to be understood in the context of the international economy. If foreign policy is discussed without a comprehension or at least without a presentation of the international economic and political context, then it seems to me to be fruitless. We regret that we have not discussed our foreign policy fully. The regret is all the more because in the meantime there have been tremendous changes in the international situation. They say, referring to the USSR, that the Cold War has ended and that socialism has been wiped out. That is not so.

It is a mistake not to discuss the foreign policy fully, but we have to take this new situation into account and it cannot be only a repetition of the past policies which were formulated during the immediate post-Independence period.

Therefore, I begin with a survey of the international situation to place our foreign policy in the proper perspective.

The arguments and the assumptions are that the Cold War had ended because of the fall of the USSR. That is the primary postulate in our understanding. Is it really true? Has the Cold War really ended? Is it a fact that socialism has ended? In fact, if you read the literatures coming from China, you will come to know that once again they have started emphasising that the Cold War thing is growing once again not in terms of the USSR but in terms of the remaining socialist countries like Cuba, Vietnam and the country headed by China. We have to take note of that. Because the Cold War had ended to the extent that the USSR as an obstacle to world economic imperialism no longer

exists and because China is not yet that powerful as the USSR was, therefore, certain international policies both in politics and economics follow the international scene.

We are told about Afghanistan. I respect you very much. The position of Afghanistan when the Soviet Union was there was of one kind and the position of Afghanistan, our attitude and our ability to function in Afghanistan is different when the USSR no longer exists. We have to understand this changed context.

What is the international situation now? We know that the other part, which we used to call the world socialist system, has been fractured because of the destruction of the USSR. Incidentally, let me remind the House that one of the reasons of its destruction was its increasing defence expenditure which was foisted upon it by the United States. A similar thing is happening in Pakistan today where 33 per cent of its budget is spent on defence expenditure. Their absolute and total indebtedness to the international capital arises out of that. But that is in passing. That, perhaps, is a warning to the understanding of our strategy in our economic matters.

Following the collapse of this, the policies which are stated — it seems to me that we have also accepted it — are that there should be globalisation and liberalisation and all these are being imposed on the countries of the developing world. We forget this that all these are impositions on us. We have not arrived at competition, market globalisation or liberalisation on our own. All these are because of the historical fact that the USSR no longer exists and these are imposed by the developed countries which many people do not like to term them as countries given to imperialism. We forget exactly that in our case, the foreign policy primarily — I beg to differ slightly from Shri Jaswant Singh — follows the economic policies, economic interests of the ruling cactus of that country. Today, in the world, the politics of either the United States' Government or the developed countries of the world are conditioned by the economic interests of the bosses of their country. It is not only this. I will illustrate on this. There was a cry long time back that for all under-developed countries like us, the central cry would be to fight for a new international economic and political order in the international situation. Our foreign policy should be tested in terms of those only. Have we succeeded or not will depend on the steps that we take in furthering the cause of a new international economic order which means a bonded free economy of the world. Let me put it this way. The developing countries despite the fact that USSR does not exist on a global plane, have developed faster than the developed countries. Unfortunately, this fast development takes place only in the few countries of the developing area like China, partly India, the East Asian tigers etc. But the vast majority of the developing countries are mired in poverty and also in politics to which I will come later.

Today the position is that 42 per cent of the exports of the developing countries are exported to the USA indicating an inherent strength that they possess. Forty seven per cent of the Europe's imports come from the developing countries and 48 per cent of Japan's exports reach these developing countries. The absorbing capacity as well as the delivering capacity in economic term is indicated by this fact which I want to underline as a source of strength of the under-developed world despite the fact that the USSR does not exist, despite the fact that there is a tendency in the world to establish a hegemony of international monopoly capital headed by the United States Government. When I quote the figures, I am acutely aware that even that does not indicate the size of the population or the strength of the economy of the world. Developing countries have a population size of more than 80 per cent of the world. They do not get their worth from this world. Now what do we see in this international economic scene? We see that in the very recent times, developing countries have been exploited by capitalism for the last 300 or 400 years. And in the process, the capitalist countries have amassed huge fortunes. They exploit their own labour but also give chance to that labour. That has happened because in certain empires the Sun was not setting. We know all that. Therefore, we wanted that capital to be back to us. It is not petitioning them, it is not begging. We have been exploited and that mess has accumulated in certain areas of the world. We wanted that. On the basis that accumulation, science and technology developed in those countries. We wanted technology along with capital from those countries as a matter of right. On a purely economic plan, we wanted that our products should have market access in these developed countries. But because there is no USSR, what is happening is, the official development made in the last twenty years has reached its low. So much so, despite the resolution of the United Nations that at least 0.7 per cent of their total output GDP they will be giving to the developing countries as aid, the developed countries contribute today only 0.29 per cent. And not only that, in fact, the development aid in 1995 had seen an absolute form of nine per cent as compared to the previous years. You all know that the world aids which are provided today are less than the repayment and the interest that the developing countries pay to the developed world. There is a net out flow. The old situation of imperialists exploitation is visible today in this new form. That, I think, the House has to understand and the House includes Shri Jaswant Singhji also.

Sir, let us acknowledge this fact that there is a huge pressure and we are fighting for the last five years for this. Every single country including China and India is now being forced to open its market in favour of the goods produced by the multinationals. That is the economic order. The belly has to be opened — if not by direct political rule, then by the control that they have over the international financial institutions. I will

mention some figures in this regard. It has already been mentioned. We all know about Cuba. I will come to that also.

The problem has been complicated because they are praising us for changing our Economic Policy, not only in India but everywhere and not because we want certain imports but because they have forced us to open the doors to their output. This is the situation. We know the story of China. So many times, they were pressurized to open their market in their favour. Sometimes, they succeeded in their resistance but not always. Once again let us remind ourselves that 'the Cold War has ended' meant only that the USSR does not exist today.

What should they do? Imagine the volume of indebtedness. As per calculations, the developing countries own burden of two trillion dollars, that is, two million million dollars. It should be two lakh crore of rupees. This is the burden. Instead of this being an asset to these countries, a return of all that exploitation that occurred in the course of the last centuries, it is adding to that exploitation to these underdeveloped countries.

Let us understand how they are going with this. We are all witnesses to these kinds of statements for our countries as well as for other countries. They are insisting now, after the WTO, that these countries' exports cannot be permitted because they do not pay wages as high as in the developed countries. These obstacles have been raised. They say all kinds of arguments that it will bring out the environmental questions, then the question of the human rights, then the question of patents. All these are utilized as tricks to pulverize the economies of the underdeveloped countries. We have to understand when we make a Foreign Policy statement as to how do we go about in combating this; how a new economic order can be formulated. We can fight that and successfully do so.

Along with these offensives on the economic front they do not fail to hide their political offensives also. The USSR is not there; socialist countries remain. Nobody trading with Cuba knows that it is a political thorn in the neck of the United States. It is an example of how a non-capitalist economy can survive, even though it is a very small one. Therefore, it has to be strangled. Even the European countries had to oppose it. Surprisingly, we know that these are our points of hope. All of the Organisation of American Countries condemn the United States, a unanimity which was unimaginable in the past. We know the United Nation's vote also. But yet, let us know the points on which we are battling. They are trying to do this and the resistance is coming from the under-developed countries of the world and it is here that we have to take our positions in foreign policy.

What these countries are also peddling is that because of the so called absence of the cold war, the

conflicts — ethnic ones, political ones and territorial ones — which lay hidden under that so called cold war came out and began to be exploited by the present monolithic hegemony. They are fomenting clubs in the different parts of the world, including Afghanistan to which you have referred. We have to realise that. Why is it that they are poking their nose there? Our foreign policy once again therefore has to take this in perspective and take the steps which are consistent with our perspective.

In the name of religion, in the name of worst of it, in the name of political democracy the hegemonies are imposing and they are dictating to African countries. They tried to dictate in China also saying that they do not have political democracy. And the test of political democracy according to their definition is, there must be multi-party democracy. Nothing needs to be consistent with the state of affairs in the domestic economy and polity. The pattern which has emerged in the United States, the pattern which has emerged in the developed countries have to be imposed without any consideration to the level of development of those countries. This is imperialism at the political level to defend interests of imperialism at the economic level. Therefore we know that almost irrevocably economic laws are functioning. Capitalism has its own laws. Through competition it arrives at this kind of a situation, extinguishing the poor, the under-developed, the developing countries. It is a new kind of change that is being imposed on us. It is against that that we have to test our foreign policy.

It is not all that gloomy. There is a revival of G-77. I have a complaint against the external affairs policy. It is not about the previous five years. I do not want to discuss that. They had surrendered whole hog. But we have to revive the spirit of G-77, the spirit of Bandung. I have just used the word revival; actually it is not revival alone.

We have to go beyond that because of the world context. The world context today is vastly different. Therefore, my complaint is this. Is our Government, this present Government, which we support taking adequate steps to change the contours of political hegemonism? Of course, we must realise that beginning with Shri Jaswant Singh's opening remarks internal economic strength will determine that.

Today, the United States is going to China with a bigger amount of technology and capital than to India despite the fact that China that it is a vast country, that is also has inherent economic strength acts as a deterrent to hegemonism. The tasks are too difficult for either India or China to handle them alone. Therefore, what should be done in the context of the economic policy is this. I do not know the specific details. But if the contexts are so changed, do we not think that our Embassies should take a through new look at it? We have to build our strength. For that, our Embassies should be our eyes on the world.

We know that the developing countries are resisting us. They have denied market access to us. Therefore, a new era has started in the world to a large extent. Our Embassies should be staffed with people of a different colour. It is not that the old, retired persons should be put there. It should not be a policy of 'not found useful in the country, therefore send them abroad'. We should post people with an understanding of the world situation, of the need of the hour of mobilisation of the developing countries, the need of the hour to become, to remain watchful about the doings of the advanced countries.

Here, I want to introduce an amendment to his statement. If it is 'continuity', it is wrong. There has to be continuity but there has to be a break as well. Is that dialectics for you? There has to be both. We have to break away, with a new look. A change in the outlook of the Embassies is needed. We have to introduce that.

There has been criticisms here and elsewhere. Why is it that a Chief Minister was sent to a neighbouring country for discussing certain things? Well, in a changed context, if we can generate good relationships through a Chief Minister or a Deputy Leader of a Parliamentary party which wanted to form a Government here, it does not matter. The overriding consideration should be whether or not to do that under the present situation?

Let me repeat, when the USSR does not exist, should we not try our best to generate among the developing countries so that we can fight successfully together, in spite of the absence of that socialist country?

It is against this background, I shall request the hon. Minister of External Affairs to state whether we are moving along these lines. Afghanistan has been mentioned. Why are we not mentioning several other countries of Africa? Since he was your friend, you are criticising the assassination of Najibullah ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think it is his maiden speech on foreign policy.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : It is true. When I was in Rajya Sabha I spoke on this subject, but not here.

A mention was made about elections. A question was asked whether we should have contested at all. Well, why should we not? That is only a reflection as to where we stand. This is only a reflection that to that extent the underdeveloped countries and developing countries are also being controlled by money power. Do we not contest for the elections to the Lok Sabha even knowing that we may be defeated? One of those two people, Frederick Engels, once discussed the role of elections in democracy. He says, 'if nothing else happens, elections reflect the state of consciousness of the people and therefore one should participate'.

So, in the international contest, it is a new situation emerging. We must know where we stand in the comity of nations. We should know how they have fractured, where they have gone below their mark, where we should put up more strength and where we should emphasise so that we can fight together.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : With this, Sir, I will conclude.

There has to be larger efforts in our orientation of foreign policy than in the past, since Independence, towards more and more South-South cooperation. It should not remain a mere talk. I entirely agree with the kind of relationship that we have with our neighbouring countries, whether it is China, Bangladesh or even Pakistan. The people of Pakistan are not our enemies. We should take such steps in relation to Pakistan also — the people of Pakistan can differentiate their interests from that of the ruling class. That should be the test of our foreign policy — utterances and practices. If we are not able to do all these things, then that is the criticism you have to make about our foreign policy. If they give an assurance to move along these lines, then I would support the foreign policy of the Government which we support.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Rajapur) : Thank you. This is truly my maiden speech on the foreign affairs policy. So, I will start from where my hon. friend, Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee has left.

It was very rightly said that the result of an election is a testimony to know where a particular contestant stands in relation to the electorates from whom one is seeking a mandate. So, if India was trying to find out where she stands in relation to the comity of nations, the result is very loud and clear that we have lost miserably.

If we are starting a debate on the foreign affairs policy now, because we have lost it there, then we are trying to learn right lessons from what we have really got in the United Nations.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Prabhu, you can continue tomorrow. There are a number of hon. Members to speak on this. Can we take it up tomorrow? Is this the consensus of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow the 5th December, 1996 at 11 a.m.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 5, 1996/Agrahayana 14, 1918 (Saka).