

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Third Session**  
**(Eleventh Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

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

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Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates  
(English Version)

Wednesday, December, 11, 1996/Agrahayana 20, 1918 (Sak

<u>Col/Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
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194/15	35.78	35.70
194/17	984	981
195/12	183.08	183.03

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## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 11, 1996/Agrahayana 20,  
1918 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Two Minutes Past  
Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Oil Reserves in Nagaland

\*281. SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA  
SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether exploration by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has resulted in location of proven oil reserves in Nagaland;

(b) if so, estimated quantity of oil and gas reserves in the State;

(c) whether ONGC has commenced drilling and production of crude oil in Nagaland;

(d) if so, quantity of oil produced so far;

(e) whether drilling operations are still continuing; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reserves as on 1.4.1996 are 2.20 MMt of Oil and 0.64 BCM of Gas.

(c) and (d). ONGC has been producing crude oil/gas from Champang field in Nagaland since 1980-81. However, crude oil production operations in Nagaland have been suspended w.e.f. 11.05.1994 as per the directive of the State Government and have not yet resumed. A cumulative production of 1.036 MMt of crude oil has been obtained till May 1994.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Drilling operations had to be stopped from 11.5.1994 due to problems created at various locations in Nagaland from time to time and subsequently as per the direction of State Government of Nagaland.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we are faced with a severe shortage in indigenous production of petroleum crude, it is very

strange that this Government is unable to persuade one of the States of our own country to permit us to do prospecting and drilling of petroleum crude. Apparently, it is because of Article 317A of the Constitution, which, *inter alia* provides that :

"No Act of Parliament in respect of ownership and transfer of land and its resources shall apply to the State of Nagaland unless the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland by a resolution so decides."

Obviously the Government of Nagaland must have invoked this Article and directed the ONGC to withdraw its operations from the territory.

In this context, I would like to know whether an exploration licence and petroleum mining lease was granted to the ONGC. To start with, in 1980-81, the drilling was started under Rule 5 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959 framed under the Oil Fields (Regulations and Development) Act, 1948. If that licence was granted, was it subsequently withdrawn or had the Nagaland Government refused to pass a resolution permitting the ONGC to continue drilling? What steps is the Government taking to persuade the State Government of Nagaland?

MR. SPEAKER : Please frame your question.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : This is the question. What steps is the Government taking to persuade the State Government of Nagaland to permit the ONGC to resume drilling operations in Nagaland?

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised the question connected with those raised by the Government of Nagaland. On 7.5.94, the Government of Nagaland had instructed the ONGC to suspend forthwith the extraction of work till a final decision was taken by the State Government. The issue raised by the State Government is about the interpretation of Article 371A of the Constitution which relates to the ownership and transfer of land and its resources. Article 371A says and I quote :

"No Act of Parliament in respect of ownership and transfer of land and its resources shall apply to the State of Nagaland unless the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland by a resolution so decides."

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : I have already quoted that.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : What is wrong in quoting it once again?

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : We want a reply.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : We have already sought the legal opinion of the Attorney General to this effect. The Attorney General says that Article 371A relates only to the ownership and transfer of land and its resources. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation)

Act, 1951 which is applicable to Nagaland does not relate to ownership and transfer of resources of land. Therefore, the legislation relating to development regulations of mines and minerals will not require ratification. This is the position.

Now the ONGC has spent Rs. 162 crore by way of investment. We have lost two drilling rigs out of the five that we had deployed. Out of the five rigs, two have been damaged and pilfered and we have lost about Rs. 28 crore. We have paid Rs. 33 crore by way of royalty. We have spent Rs. 2 crore by way of welfare measures to construct roads and bridges. In spite of all this coordination, we want to have relationship with the States. The State Government had opted to send a letter on 7.5.94 requesting us to stop the work. Unless a congenial atmosphere prevails in Nagaland, we cannot go ahead with this.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : I understand that the decision of the Government of Nagaland is largely influenced by what is happening in the oil fields of Assam. There has been a wanton and avoidable flaying up of precious, non-renewable gas resources for as long as 30 years. Everyday, gas worth Rs. 30 lakh is flared up and no effort has been made at all to reduce the flaring to a technologically acceptable level. At the same time, no steps have been taken to harness the gas for setting up power, fertilizer and petro-chemical industries and downstream Units. On the one hand, gas is being flared and on the other, even the power stations in Assam are being starved of gas.

In reply to a recent question of mine, the Government has admitted that a newly commissioned power station in Assam is lying idle because of shortage of gas. That is why, we are seeing things like the blow up of the pipeline in Nalbari district of Assam followed by fire in the Digboi Refinery and also the kidnappings of ONGC personnel in Tripura. All this is happening because of a sense of inequity, a sense of exploitation by flaring the gas. And, the people have the apprehension that the North-East would be left in the lurch once its non-renewable oil and gas resources are exhausted.

Therefore, what is needed is to have a comprehensive strategy to tackle the case of oil fields in the insurgency affected Oil fields. What is needed is setting up of petrochemical industries, harnessing of gas reduction of flares gas and creation of ancillary industries in the North-East.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question. You cannot go on making a statement like this.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : What I want to know, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is whether the Government have any comprehensive strategy to deal with the oil fields in the insurgency affected North-Eastern region?

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Sir, the question relates to Nagaland. Anyhow it is for the information of the hon. Members that most of the gas in Assam is being used

by the various industries. We are also having storage facilities to store the extracted gases.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : No, no, gas is not stored. There is no storage facility. It is being flared.

What is the Government doing about the Gas Cracker Project to exploit the flared gas?

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Sir, the question relates to Nagaland.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I think so.

The question relates to Nagaland and you cannot expect him to answer about Assam.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : Nagaland is not willing to permit them to continue drilling because of what is happening in Assam in terms of exploitation and wastage of oil and gas resources.

MR. SPEAKER : I will explain.

Mr. Minister, do you have a comprehensive policy on oil exploration specifically, for North-Eastern States? That is what he is asking.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Sir, in fact, we are very much inclined to take up the matter of the North-Eastern borders and in this connection, the hon. Prime Minister of India had visited those areas.

Once again, as per the instruction of the hon. Prime Minister, I am going to visit the North-East in the first week of January next year to have face to face discussion with the State Governments which will definitely yield some results.

As per the instructions of the hon. Prime Minister, I will see that somehow or the other it is settled.

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has said that the drilling operation in some parts started in 1980-81 and it was bundled off in May 11, 1994 after a long period of 14 years.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you are aware, Nagaland is a very sensitive part of our country and necessarily people of that area are backward also. The economic development is very low there and there are long standing grievances among the people of that State.

We are told that the PSU has to exploit the natural resources in the North-Eastern region of Nagaland. Certainly, the social responsibility falls on the PSU for the development of that area. Considering the backwardness of Nagaland and sensitivity of the situation, is the Ministry trying to persuade the Government of Nagaland and assuage the feelings of Nagaland people by taking economic and other measures for the development of that area?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has already answered this. He said that he was going to visit there in the first week of January to discuss with the State Governments. This has already been answered.

Shri Meena, please.

[Translation]

You cannot ask question about Rajasthan.

SHRI BHERULAL MEENA : Sir, this is a relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER : Then ask, what is relevant.

SHRI BHERULAL MEENA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is relevant because it was for the shortage of LPG that a country-wide survey was conducted and all possible efforts were made to meet the shortage. All that I want to know from the hon. Minister is whether a survey was conducted in Rajasthan, especially in Barmer area of the State?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry.

[Translation]

SHRI BHERULAL MEENA : Let the reply come.

MR. SPEAKER : No, not like this. This question relates to Nagaland. Why do you link it with Rajasthan.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is specific question about Nagaland. He will not have the information. Spending time on this point is a waste.

### Conversion of Thorium into Uranium

+  
\*282. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :  
SHRI VIJAY PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether possibilities of Atomic Energy Development in the country have increased after getting success in conversion of Thorium into Uranium 233, recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any project using alternative nuclear fuel has been commissioned; 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) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Thorium has been successfully converted into uranium 233 in the Research Reactors

in Trombay over the years. The reprocessing of uranium 233 from the irradiated rods also has been carried out both at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR). The R & D work in the Department of Atomic Energy is oriented towards the long term strategy with the current generation of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors as the first stage, Plutonium Fuelled Fast Breeder Reactors as the second stage and reactors operating on the Thorium-Uranium 233 fuel cycle as the third stage.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Two zero power critical facilities with Uranium-233 fuel Purnima-II and Purnima-III were operated as experiments in BARC. And more recently on October 29, 1996, a 30 KWth research reactor KAMINI using Uranium-233-aluminium alloy fuel fabricated at BARC was commissioned at the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) at Kalpakkam. This research reactor will be mainly used as a source of neutrons for neutron radiography of fast reactor fuel elements and also for neutron activation analysis, for reactor physics and for shielding experiments.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Through this question, I would like to avail an opportunity - and I think the House would also like to join me - to congratulate the Indian scientists and technicians who have achieved success through indigenous research in commissioning KAMINI reactor. It has been estimated that we have Thorium reserves of over four lakh tonnes in the country. Based on these estimates, we can generate 3.5 lakh MW of electricity during the next 300 years. The KAMINI reactor developed indigenously is, perhaps, the only reactor of its type in the world. This research was undertaken in BARC and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research and the scientists working in these two centres deserve to be congratulated. The target set for the 9th Five Year Plan for the generation of atomic energy (electricity) through the use of Thorium - Uranium 233, experiment of which has been done in the KAMINI reactor, is merely 3 per cent which comes to 800 MW in all. This atomic reactor is environment friendly and it has opened new vistas for meeting the shortage of electricity in the country. Keeping in view the success in generation of electricity with the use of Thorium, I would like to know whether Government would consider increasing the generation of atomic energy during the 9th Five Year Plan and, if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

[English]

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : I am very grateful to the hon. Member for bringing it to the attention of the House that the Kamini Reactor is a very great achievement of Indian nuclear science. I would like to inform him that in the Ninth Five Year Plan, the Department of Atomic Energy proposes to produce a

prototype fast breeder reactor of 500 MW. The design for the reactor is already underway both on the fabrication of the equipment itself as well as on the control equipment. We are liaising with the industry for this purpose. We are designing internally control equipment and other things. It is hoped that we would have perfected our own design for a 500 MW reactor by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan. The fast breeder reactor with power plant of about 500 MW will cost us a fairly substantial amount of money. It will use plutonium as a fuel, but it will also generate Thorium 233 with which then subsequently by developing the technologies which the Kamini Reactor has developed we will be able to develop advanced pressurised heavy water reactors (AHWR) so that we can operationalise this into the Ninth Five Year Plan. We have every intention of taking this major breakthrough and pushing ahead with an atomic energy plant based on this. However, in the Ninth Five Year Plan itself, we would also be developing power reactors based on the available technology and we have plans for raising the capacity through nuclear power.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that generation of electricity in the country has, in fact, gone down instead of going up. This new atomic research will not only push up electricity generation but will also benefit our security forces and universities. The Prime Minister is present here. I want his attention also. The hon. Minister has just now said that atomic energy generation will require additional funds. Although, funds are needed for all items of work, yet I would request that the hon. Minister should assure the House that money for this purpose would be made available.

One more question I would like to ask with the hope that the hon. Prime Minister would accept my appeal and would make the required funds available for the development to atomic energy. Right now, UP is passing through a severe power crisis which poses a big problem for the farmers. Generation of electricity is coming down which is causing an adverse effect on the economic situation of the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would formulate a scheme for setting up an atomic reactor in eastern UP?

AN HON. MEMBER : For entire UP.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Other parts of the country are already having these reactors; I am specifically asking for eastern UP to which I belong. There is no atomic reactor there. Keeping in view the backwardness of and power shortage in eastern UP, will the Government consider setting up of an atomic reactor in that part of the country; if so, the time by which it is expected to be done?

[English]

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : Sir, the Atomic Energy Commission had given a presentation to the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister has visited our atomic energy research establishments at Mumbai. This is very encouraging to the scientists and we have every hope that in the Ninth Five Year Plan we will be able to persuade the Planning Commission to meet our legitimate requirement of resources which will be available for the two atomic power plants, which we plan to set up with Russian collaboration, the other projects which we hope to complete, as also the prototype fast breeder reactor - which I have mentioned in reply to the hon. Member - which is in the research and development stage and on which we hope to start fabricating at the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan. We have every hope that we will be able to get these resources in the finalised version of the Ninth Five Year Plan. The siting of atomic power projects is done by technical expert groups and there has been some preliminary work done but I would request that these problems - because they involve both techno-economic as well as many other considerations of safety and so on - should be left to the concerned scientific groups which make an assessment of the location.

SHRI VIJAY PATEL : Sir, as a result of the ageing of the power plant and equipment, the present power plants have become obsolete and they are hazardous too. Uranium-233 has proved to be the most economical, safe, efficient, pollution-free fuel. Therefore, I would like to know what amount would be saved by establishing the power plants which the hon. Minister has just now mentioned.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : Sir, in the initial phase, atomic power particularly for a country like India which has to develop it entirely of its own resources, does cost some money. Our preliminary estimates are that even the prototype fast breeder reactor will cost us something like Rs. 2500 crore which means that its financial cost will be somewhat higher than the existing alternative sources of energy. However, our experience is that as we stabilise these technologies and as we get into larger applications, costs go down. So, I am hoping that the new technologies which will emerge from the Kamini Reactor will be competitive in terms of meeting our requirements. As the hon. Members has said, they also will use our scarce thorium resources which will be made available, let us say, after we have perfected these technologies for hundreds of years, to meet our requirements.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I also join the hon. Members in congratulating our scientists for the technology innovation that is very much suitable to our country. There is a large potential for nuclear energy innovation and we all want that the Government should start using this potential.

I would like to ask one question that in view of what happened in Chernobyl - of course, about the Chernobyl disaster, all of us know - whether our atomic reactors have been subjected to a strict monitoring with regard to the safety aspect. Secondly, the question of dumping of nuclear wastes itself is a serious problem even to the developed countries. How are we going to tackle it? May I know whether the Ministry is looking into this aspect also?

**SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH :** The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has prepared a detailed report on the safety steps that have to be taken and we have put a very distinguished Indian scientist, Dr. Rama Rao as the chairman of the Board. They have all the powers. If they face any problem about the working of any reactor, I would say that all the recommendations of the Board have been fully taken into account; most of the short term recommendations have already been implemented; and the action plan for most of our nuclear agencies has been produced, for seeing to it that the medium and the long term safety recommendations of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board are implemented  
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**KUMARI UMA BHARATI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is putting his hand repeatedly into his pocket, what is that he is looking for?

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER :** Do you want to see it!

**SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH :** I want to assure the hon. Member that as far as the old reactors are concerned, the recommendation of switching them over to zirconium alloys has already been taken into account and at present, most of our reactors are running with a good plant load factor. But the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant has been shut down for mandatory repairs; RAPP has been shut to switch to implement these recommendations.

[Translation]

#### Refinery Projects

\*283. **SHRI N.J. RATHWA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any schemes have been formulated in regard to the refinery projects by oil companies in collaboration with some foreign oil companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the progress made in this regard so far;

(d) the equity participation of the foreign oil companies under the said schemes and the details of the equity of the public and others; and

(e) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

[English]

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) to (e). Madras Refineries Limited was set up in 1965 as joint venture with NIOC (13%)\* and Amoco India Inc. (13%)\* and Cochin Refineries Limited was also set up in 1963 as joint venture with Phillips Petroleum Company Ltd. (25%)\*. The present shareholdings of these Companies are as under :

##### (i) Madras Refineries Limited

Government of India	: 53.75%
National Iranian Oil Co.	: 12.21%
Others	: 34.04%

##### (ii) Cochin Refineries Limited

Govt. of India	: 55.04%
Govt. of Kerala	: 5.08%
Others	: 39.88%

Government in 1992, approved setting up 3 Joint Venture Refineries each with a capacity of 6.0 MMTPA to be located in Eastern India, Central India and Western India by IOC, BPCL and HPCL respectively, with private parties from India or abroad. Recently, in pursuance of this policy, LOIs have also been granted to HPCL and BPCL for setting up refineries in Joint Venture in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh respectively. The details of the equity participation in these Joint Venture Refineries are as under :

PSU	: 26%
Joint Venture Partner	: 26%
Public	: 48%

The details of progress of these projects is as follows :

1. IOC/Kuwait Petroleum Corporation	Eastern India Refinery Project	DFR for the project is yet to be received from IOC.
2. BPCL/Oman Oil Company	Central India Refinery Project.	Project sanctioned in Dec'85. To be mechanically completed in 1999.
3. HPCL/Oman Oil Company	Western India Refinery Project	Proposal is under process for investment approval.

4. BPCL/Shell International Petroleum Co.	U.P. Refinery	Project is under process for 1st stage clearance.
5. HPCL/Saudi Aramco	Punjab Refinery	Project is under process for 1st stage clearance.

Equity participation

[Translation]

SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Mr. Speaker, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether during the past years oil companies of the country such as HPCL, BPCL, I.O.C. have started oil refining projects in collaboration with foreign oil companies. If so the names of such companies and the names of foreign companies which have started oil refining projects with the help of foreign oil companies and upto date position in this regard and the extent of amount spent on these companies?

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Sir, at the start of the Eighth Plan, the Government of India has decided to set up three refineries — one in the Eastern India, the second in Western India and the third in Central India. We have called for the joint venture partners in common publicity. In July 1992, global publicity was made. People from Oman, Kuwait and International Petroleum Investment Company from Abu Dhabi offered equity. During the discussion between the International Petroleum Corporation and our oil companies, it was found that the International Oil Company was not keen on participating in the joint venture. Finally, Oman Oil Company forward to participate in the Western and Central India Refineries. The Kuwait Petroleum Corporation has offered to participate in the Eastern India Refinery. As it is, the Eastern India Refinery is a joint venture partner with Kuwait Petroleum Corporation and the IOC which is to be set up in Orissa. The MOU was signed on 6.9.1995; the capacity would be six million metric tonnes; the detailed feasibility report is yet to be received from the PSU.

As far as the Central India Refinery is concerned, the Oman Oil Company and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited had signed an MOU on 25.2.94; the capacity of the refinery will be six million metric tonnes. Land acquisition is about to be completed. Equity participation will be 26 per cent from BPCL and 26 per cent from Oman Oil Company and that of the public will be 48 percent. It will be completed before 1999. The expenditure incurred so far, upto 31.3.1996, is Rs. 10 crore and the anticipated expenditure in 1996-97 is Rs. 25 crore.

Regarding the Western India Refinery, under joint venture partnership with the Oman Oil Company and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, it is to be set up in Maharashtra. Stage-II clearance has been given. Land acquisition is yet to be completed. I also interacted with the officials of the Government of Maharashtra and I requested them to speed up the land acquisition.

As far as the Punjab Refinery is concerned, it is to be set up with Saudi Aramco and HPCL.

MR. SPEAKER : If you have got a long list, please place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : What can I do, Sir? They want to have the full information.

MR. SPEAKER : The list can be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI N.J. RATHWA : My second question is that what will be the criteria of equity of these oil companies with Government and other parties under these schemes and the extent of amount likely to be incurred on the scheme and the resources through which this amount is to be mobilised.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Sir, resource mobilisation will be by equity participation. The foreign collaboration company will have to invest 26 per cent and the concerned public sector unit will also have to invest 26 per cent and the public will have to invest 48 per cent.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, there is a proposal from the State of West Bengal to set up two oil refineries in West Bengal. Has the Government received any such proposal? If so, what are the steps taken by the Government of India?

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Sir, the question is pertaining to export-oriented refineries.

If the hon. Member puts a question about the export oriented units, I can answer it.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would specifically like to know about Oman. There was a press report two days back that the deal is going to be cancelled because the line is passing through Pakistan and Pakistan have yet not granted its permission. Shall we get agreement of Oman as it is or not. Whether the work will be completed by 1999 or not and whether we have obtained NOC from Pakistan or not.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : The question pertains to EOU refinery projects. My hon. friend has posed a question pertaining to Oman Oil and Gas.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is about Western India Refinery Project. In

the answer, he has mentioned that the proposal is under process for approval of investment.

What about acquisition of land? What is the amount of investment? From where would the Government get this amount? Will it be obtained from foreign companies or from within the country?

You have mentioned about the present condition of this project. I would like to have an answer to these questions.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : It is pertaining to the Western India Refinery Project. It is a joint venture between Oman and HPC. In the beginning itself, I have told the hon. Members that during my visit to Mumbai, I personally contacted, most probably, the Industry Secretary and other Government officials. I requested them to speed up the process of land acquisition. The land acquisition is half-way through only. The Government is very much interested to put up industry in Maharashtra.

As far as the capacity is concerned, it will be six million tonnes and the cost will be around Rs. 5,100 crore.

The stage-II clearance has been obtained. The Government has got more details from the partner in the joint venture about the financial aspect.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much. There is one Barauni refinery in Bihar. Indian Oil Board has sent an expansion programme for Barauni oil refinery from 3.2 million to 6 million to the Government and which is lying with the Government since February 1996. Infrastructure is available there and there is no problem of land acquisition and quarters and other sources are also available there. I would like to know the time by which Government proposed to clear expansion proposal of Barauni oil refinery.

MR. SPEAKER : Very good.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : We are very much interested in the Barauni Refinery. We will expand it. The question is out of context.

[Translation]

SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH : Sir, it is not out of context. It is related...(Interruptions)

[English]

The Government of India is going to install refineries in several States. There is a refinery in the State of Bihar. The only question involved is about expansion. This is not out of context. The Government should reply to it.

The Minister concerned should give us the information. If he is not in a position to reply to my supplementary, it is another point.

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any new proposal for Bihar?

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Regarding non-availability of crude oil, the expansion is pending. As and when we put up the pipeline project there, it will come up.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Sir, I personally met the Minister in his Office and gave him a letter requesting him about this project. But the project is still pending.

MR. SPEAKER : You better meet him once again.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Thank you Sir.

SHRI KASHI RAM RANA : Sir, in regard to the proposal of M/s. Oman Oil India Company and M/s. IPCL, the hon. Minister in his reply has said that the proposal is under process for investment approval.

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when this project would be sanctioned and commenced. Our earlier Prime Ministers, the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao had promised to provide sufficient gas for power generation from the Tapti High Drill. Then the Government of India had also promised to supply gas from the Oman gas pipeline. The State of Gujarat is now facing an acute power shortage due to non-allotment of gas for power generation. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to when this project would be completed and sanctioned and how much amount would be required for this project.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Sir, M/s. Oman Oil India Company is a joint venture with M/s. Bharat Petroleum is going to set up a refinery in Central India. As far as the concern of the hon. Member about setting up of refinery in Western India is concerned, I would like to say that M/s. Oman India Oil Company along with M/s. Indian Petrochemicals would have to set up a refinery in Western India. M/s. Oman India Oil Company has already invested, as participatory investment, 26 per cent, out of the total of Rs. 35 crore for the refinery in Madhya Pradesh, that is, in Central India.

We have requested the concerned PSU to go into the details of the financial capabilities of M/s. Oman India Oil company for setting up of the Western India refinery. However, the Government is very much interested to put up the refinery in Western India ... (Interruptions)

### **Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme**

\*284. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received the final project Reports regarding Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) from the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details of the Project Report State-wise and Uttar Pradesh in particular?



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). There is no provision for submission of Project Reports by the State Governments to the Central Government under the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme. State Governments prepare town project reports at their own level keeping in view local felt needs within the overall guidelines of the Programme.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is Prime Minister's day and in the morning he was present here. I would like to know whether he has gone with your permission because at present he is not here.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. The Prime Minister has an appointment with the Prime Minister of Bangladesh.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : I am satisfied. Sir, Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme of Prime Minister was started in 1995. Its main purpose was, how to implement this programme in town having population of 50 thousand to one lakh as there are 345 such town in the countries. The Central Government had planned to provide Rs. 800/- crores in 5 years and Rs. 715 crores was to be provided by the State Government and 6375/- crores rupees was to be given by banks bulks. The purpose of this scheme was that poverty of 50 lakh people could be removed. It was also assured that by giving some relaxation in the population this scheme should also be extended for H.P., Sikkim, North Eastern States and J & K. I would like to ask hon. Minister directly whether Government have given relaxation in respect of population and if so, how far they have been successful in Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir.

[English]

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : As far as PMIUPEP is concerned it has been applied to an urban agglomeration having a population between 50,000 to one lakh. In certain States there are as many as 345 urban agglomerations. In certain States, without confining to the urban agglomeration, exemptions are given in the towns also. These exemptions that are given are in the hilly and backward States. It has been said, keeping in view the peculiar problems of backward and hilly States, it has been decided to extend the programme to district towns in North-Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Garhwal and Kumaon range. These are the exemptions that are given in urban agglomerations.

The hon. Member has asked as to whether it is possible for the States to contribute Rs. 700 crore in addition to Rs. 800 crore that is being provided by the Union Government - also five per cent of the amount is to be contributed by the beneficiary. I would like to say that this is a programme which has been launched for a specific group of people, that is the group of people having education background up to the 9th class. Unlike other programmes that are already in operation, like NRY, IDSMT, etc., this is a programme which has been aimed at a particular target group. There is a certain amount of success in some States. The States are preparing their project reports and they are being implemented accordingly. This is a programme which has been launched just one year ago.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am unable to understand whether the hon. Minister has been able to grasp my question or not because the reply which he has given does not pertain to my question. He has replied that States were to prepare their project reports. My question was as to how many States have prepared their project reports?

During 1995-96 Rs. 15.85 crores were released to Uttar Pradesh under the scheme. I would also like to know the share of Central Government and Uttar Pradesh Government in this amount and in how many cities in Uttar Pradesh, this scheme has been implemented and the number of people benefitted.

[English]

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : Though there is no need to submit these Project Reports to the Central Government, I have got the particulars of the Project Reports that have been prepared by different States. The information is that in Bihar out of 28 urban agglomerations, 24 Project Reports have been prepared. Similarly, in Haryana, out of nine, eight Project Reports have been prepared. In Kerala nine out of nine Project Reports have been prepared. In Madhya Pradesh out of 29, 22 Project Reports have been prepared. In Maharashtra 28 out of 28 and in Mizoram two out of two Project Reports have been prepared. In Rajasthan 20 out of 20 and in Tamil Nadu 41 out of 41 Project Reports have been prepared. In Himachal Pradesh 46 out of 53 and in West Bengal 11 out of 18 Project Reports have been prepared. This is the information that we have received from different States. In other States though Project Reports have been prepared at their level, the information has not reached the Union Government.

Regarding the second part of the question, as far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, Rs. 15.84 crore have been earmarked and the State's share has been given to the extent of Rs. 14.87 crore. As far as the total number of people benefitted out of this programme is concerned, the information is still awaited from the State.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : I seek your protection, Sir. I only asked the number of towns in Uttar Pradesh in which the scheme is launched.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has already replied that it is 46 out of 53 proposals. Mr. Minister, you can kindly give him the locations of these places.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : I have got the list and I will give it to the hon. Member, Sir.

SHRI K.S. RAYADU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, the eligibility conditions to avail of benefits under the PMIUEP, the unit cost that has been provided, the subsidy and the conditions of repayment.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : Sir, as I have been saying, these benefits can be availed of by the urban poor. The eligibility conditions are : the beneficiary should be educated up to the 9th standard; his annual family income should not exceed Rs. 11,850; he should be residing in the town for at least three years from the date of benefit; and he should not be a defaulter to any nationalised bank, financial institution or cooperative bank. These are the eligibility conditions.

The maximum unit cost will not exceed Rs. 1 lakh. A subsidy of 15 per cent will be provided under this particular scheme subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500. The beneficiary has to contribute five per cent of the total project cost. Two or more persons, if they are eligible, can also join together and take up the venture.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been seen in the matter of loans to be given to poor people under integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme, the number of cases to be submitted to the banks is more than the target and the people have to run from pillar to post to get their loans sanctioned. Even after one or two years the amount which they get is half. Therefore, Mr. Speaker through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister that he should evolve any such plan so that the poor people could get the sufficient amount in a time bound period without any corruption.

[English]

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : Sir, this is programme sponsored by the Union Government and launched and pursued by the State Governments. Normally, at the District level bank meetings, it is the District lead bank which will look into whether the beneficiaries are being given these loans or not. If there are any specific issues that come to the notice of the Union Government, we can pursue from this point also.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, the other day you have also commented upon it and today also we are listening to this answer. Under the present system, the Central Government gives money and there is no

accountability of the State Governments as they are not answerable to the Central Government. I am the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I gave you the chance.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I would like to specifically ask as to what is the matching contribution a State is supposed to make to this scheme, how does the Central Government make sure that that matching contribution has been given, and what is the basis of their releasing money in instalments.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : Sir, normally this is a programme which has been launched for a period of five years. Every year, the participation or the subsidy component of the Centre and the States differ from programme to programme. Its range varies depending upon the type of programme. In certain projects it is 60:40 and in certain projects it is 50:50. In certain projects even 100 per cent is being borne by the Union Government. Normally, depending upon the proportion of 60:40, unless we receive the annual utilisation certificate, the second year's instalments are not released.

Sir, there is an in-built monitoring system in the programme itself. It depends upon receiving of the utilisation certificate and the release of the matching grant of 60:40, the whole problem is that this programme is only one year old. It has not come up to the stage of monitoring. It has been launched just in November, 1995. There is an in-built monitoring.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : My question is the other way round. There is an expert group commissioned by the Planning Commission, which has estimated that 40 per cent of the urban population is now living below the poverty line. First, I would like to know whether this is a fact or not. Secondly, consequent to the reforms, is urban poverty deepening and is unemployment increasing? If this is a fact, then what preventive measures are being taken to ensure that unemployment does not increase, the urban poverty does not increase. Otherwise, this type of schemes will hardly make any difference to the situation. You must see that preventive measures are taken to ensure that urban poverty does not deepen further and unemployment does not increase further.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : This is a very wider question and it is outside the scope of the PMIUEP. However, as far as the levels of the urban poverty and the range are concerned, it is normally the Ministry of Planning which will be answering that question. However, to my knowledge the urban poverty levels are not under preparation and an attempt was made by the earlier Government as far as this is concerned. The former Prime Minister had just introduced a new scheme to

add to the existing scheme so that a portion of the urban poor will also be taken care of under this programme.

SHRI K.S.R. MURTHY : The hon. Minister has said that the programme is only one year old and it cannot be reviewed...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He has been the Secretary of the Rural Development. So, he knows.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen, you will be benefited by that.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : I did not say that it cannot be reviewed, but it has not come up to the stage of review.

SHRI K.S.R. MURTHY : Even if it is one year old, it is worthwhile diagnosing the disease within one year. It is always better to see where we are going wrong so that those wrongs can be rectified.

My second submission is about the banks. The banks are not coming up in a big way in any programme, whatsoever, whether it is urban development or rural development. So, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that he should not ask to come with specific cases. Our specific case is that the banks are not doing their job. Kindly see that the banks respond and they come up in a big way to help this cause.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : The suggestion extended by the hon. Member are well taken care of. I will also address letters to all the States to pursue this aspect about the bank loans and then I would do the needful.

MR. SPEAKER : No, there is another question of banks and that is, banks are not being responsive.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : That is what I am telling. I will write letters to different States on this issue to pursue with the banks to see whether it can be taken care of...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : The hon. Finance Minister is here. He can respond to this...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I think the hon. Finance Minister has heard it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly give a chance to your colleagues also. You had your time.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI I.D. SWAMI (Karnal) : Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Regarding the loaning problem, not only in this Yojana but even in other plans, the DRDO in the districts is looking after it; the States also are looking after it. As the hon. Minister has said, there is a lead bank which is represented on those bodies when the loans are sanctioned or the schemes are sanctioned.

**12.00 hrs.**

But still after the sanctioning of loans, after approving of the applications, the applications go back to the branch concerned and they again sit over it.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want to have an answer?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Yes, Sir. Will the hon. Minister issue instructions and guidelines that on those plans, on those schemes, where the lead bank is represented on the DRDA and other planning bodies no second look by the banks will be allowed?

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : Sir, this is again a question regarding participation and willingness of the banks concerned. I have already told you that I will once again pursue this matter with the respective State Governments. I will uniformly write letters to all the State Governments to pursue this. If it is not possible, once again they will come back to us.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]*

### Oil Wells

\*285. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether public Sector Oil Exploration Companies have discovered several oil wells during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of wells discovered, company-wise with locations;

(c) the quantity of oil exploited and still left in each of these wells, as on date;

(d) the target set for crude oil production during Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the VIII Five Year Plan (since 1992-93 to 1.10.1996) ONGC and OIL have made 38 oil

discoveries. The names and locations of these oil finds are as follows :

### ONGC

State/Area	No. of discoveries	Name of field
Gujarat	6	Khambel, Halisa, Khamboi, Wadasma, Kherwa and Asmali.
Tamil Nadu	5	Pallivaramangalam, Mattur, Kuttanallur, Pundi and Kizhvalur.
East Coast	3	GS-15, GS-23 and GS-29.
West Coast	13	B-59, B-127, Gulf-D, Gulf-A, B-180, B-45, WO-5, B-15, B-193, B-153, WO-16, WO-15 and B-15A.

### O.I.L.

Assam	10	North Hapjan, Makum, South Rajgarh, Bhekulajan, Rajali, Rungaliting, Borhapjan, Tumlikhat, Madarkhat and Jutlibari.
Arunachal Pradesh	1	Kherem.

(c) The requisite details in respect of each of the above finds is as under :

Structure	Cumulative Production (MMT)	Balance Reserves
1	2	3
North Hapjan	0.09	0.62
Makum	0.04	1.43
South Rajgarh	Nil	0.14
Bhekulajan	0.02	0.36
Rajali	Marginal	0.16
Rungaliting	Marginal	0.75
Borhapjan	Marginal	0.19
Tamulikhat	Marginal	0.15
Madarkhat	Reserves being assessed	
Jutlibari	-do-	
Kherem	-do-	
Khambel	0.0009	0.01
Halisa	0.0004	0.09
Khamboi	0.0020	0.01
Pallivaramangalam	Negligible	0.43
Mattur	0.0065	0.17

1	2	3
Kuttanallur	0.009	0.02
Pundi	0.006	0.03
Kizhvalur	0.0015	0.05
Kherwa	0.0002	To be estimated
Asmali	0.0001	To be estimated
B-59	-	0.24
B-127	-	0.43
Gulf-D	-	0.04
Gulf-A	-	0.07
B-189	-	0.18
B-45	-	0.12
GS-29	-	0.43
WO-5	-	0.21
GS-15	-	0.85
GS-23	-	0.46
B-193	-	0.00
B-153	-	Negligible
WO-16	-	0.26
WO-15	-	0.24
B-15 A	-	0.00
Wadasma	-	Negligible
B-15	-	0.02

(d) and (e). Ninth Plan crude oil targets are yet to be firmed up.

[English]

### Crude Oil Production

\*286 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :  
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the target fixed and actual production of crude oil during each of the last three years of each oil producing States;

(b) whether the production has been decreasing during these years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total value and quantity imported during each of the three last years;

(e) the comparative offshore and onshore crude oil production at present; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to reduce import and increase the domestic crude oil production?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c) and (e). The state-wise crude oil

production targets and actual production by ONGC/OIL during the last three years was as under :

	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96 (Provisional)	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
<b>A. Oil and Natural Gas Corp. Ltd.</b>						
Gujarat	5720	5976	5850	6279	6150	6362
Assam	3000	2327	3000	2195	2681	2190
Tamil Nadu/Andhra Pradesh	540	537	681	656	491	418
Bombay High	15160	15375	19818	20226	24062	22670
Offshore						
Total (a)	24420	24215	29349	29356	33384	31640
<b>B. Oil India Limited</b>						
Assam/Arunachal Pradesh	2750	2811	2930	2881	2980	2882
<b>C. Joint Venture + Pvt.</b>						630
Grand Total (a+b+c) of which	27170	27026	32279	32237	36364	35152
Onshore	12010	11651	12461	12011	12302	11866
Offshore	15160	15375	19818	20226	24062	23286

\* 252000 Tonnes of production from JV + Pvt., included in ONGC and OIL production.

The reasons for shortfall in achievement of target during the above period were :

- (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 into the natural declining phase.
- (iii) Reduced production from joint venture projects.
- (iv) Constraints in operating conditions on account of law and order problems and insurgency in NE region.
- (v) Stoppage of work in Nagaland.
- (vi) Frequent power shutdown in Western and Eastern region affecting artificial lift operations.

(d) The quantity of crude oil imported during 1993-94 to 1995-96 and its value was as under :

Year	Quantity (000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1993-94	30822	10689
1994-95	27349	10316
1995-96	27342	11517

(f) As the indigenous production of oil is not sufficient to meet the demand requirements, the shortfall is met through imports. The steps taken to increase the crude oil production are :

- (i) Development of new fields and additional development of existing fields.
- (ii) Implementation of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) Scheme and extension of some of EOR schemes from pilot scale to full scale field application.
- (iii) Implementation of certain specialised technology such as extended reach drilling, horizontal and drain hole drilling.
- (iv) Obtaining the services of international experts wherever considered necessary.
- (v) Maintenance of reservoir health through workover operations, pressure maintenance methods.
- (vi) Encouraging the participation of private/joint venture companies in the oil exploration and development programmes.
- (vii) 3D-seismic surveys of the oil fields for better reservoir delineation.
- (viii) Application and optimisation of artificial lift operations.
- (ix) Stimulation of wells.

### Import of Crude Oil

287. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to intensify political and economic relations with the Middle East Countries to tap sources for crude oil import;

(b) if so, the countries so identified by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Indian Oil Corporation;

(c) whether any concrete measures have been taken to tap more sources for crude oil import; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) :  
(a) to (d). Import of crude oil is finalised considering the specific requirements of Indian refineries and commercial considerations. Government have maintained close political and economic relations with the countries in the middle-east, a traditional source for procuring crude oil. Identification of new crude oil, their suitability for the Indian refining system and diversification of sources of supply is a continuing process.

ONGC-VL is also seeking exploration acreage to participate in exploration and production activities abroad to tap more sources for crude oil supply.

### Crude Oil Production in Bombay High

\*288. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY :

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up Dasgupta Committee to analyse the causes for the shortfall in crude oil production during the current year particularly in Western off-shore fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the recommendations concerning Bombay High fields were implemented by ONGC; and

(d) the likely improvement therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) :  
(a) and (b). Government of India has set up a Committee headed by Dr. K. Narayanan to look into the causes for shortfall in crude oil production including the production from Western offshore fields. The Committee would also suggest remedial measures both short-term as well as long term for restoring the reservoir health of Western offshore fields and for raising production levels. The Committee is required to submit its report within a period of three months.

The Dasgupta Committee was set up in 1990 to review Bombay High oil field in view of increasing GOR and decreasing trend in crude oil production.

(c) and (d). Recommendations of BHRC, such as closure and repair of high GOR wells, increased workover jobs for water shut off thereby improving voidage compensation, were implemented by ONGC with varying degree of success. These measures have helped in controlling average field Gas Oil Ratio (GOR) of Bombay High.

### Techno Parks

\*289. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Electronics Technology Parks (Techno Parks) have been set up in various parts of the country

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether innovation centres have been set up in any Techno Parks and any proposals have been received in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Central assistance is being given to such Techno Parks and innovation centres;

(f) if so, the details thereof and funds granted or proposed to be granted State-wise;

(g) whether any proposal for setting up such Parks in Kerala is pending; and

(h) if so, the present status 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) to (h). The Government of India, Department of Electronics have two schemes namely, Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) and Software Technology Park (STP) which are in operation in the country. STP is a 100% export oriented scheme for encouraging software development for export. An EHTP and STP may be set up by the Central Government, State Government, Public or Private Sector Undertakings or any combination thereof. EHTP Scheme has been implemented for building up a strong electronics industry in the country with focus on enhancing its export potential and development of an efficient electronic component industry.

The Government of India on its own has not established any EHTP. The Department of Electronics has established seven Software Technology Parks at Pune, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Noida, Gandhinagar and Thiruvananthapuram.

2. There is no scheme of the Government of India, Department of Electronics to set up Techno Parks in the country. However, a proposal for financial assistance

for setting up an Innovation Centre at the Technopark, Thiruvananthapuram, an Electronics Technology Park set up by the State Government of Kerala, has been received from the State Government. Preliminary examination of the proposal has been done in consultation with the representatives of the State Government.

### Liquified Natural Gas

\*290. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any long-term policy for liquified natural gas (LNG);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the rule envisaged for the private Companies keen to enter the LNG sector; and

(e) the estimated investment involved in a typical LNG chain stretching from the supplier to the ultimate consumer for a five Million tonnes per annum plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c). The Government wish to encourage the import of LNG and its utilisation for power generation etc. wherever techno-economically feasible.

(d) Private companies may participate in any part of the LNG chain.

(e) Around USD 10 billion.

### Setting up of F.P.I. with Japan

\*291. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Food Processing Units in the country in collaboration with Japan;

(b) if so, the number of Food Processing Units proposed to be set up made the agreement made with Japan, State-wise, location-wise; and

(c) if so, the details therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (c). This Ministry does not set up food processing units directly. However, the Government is encouraging and permitting setting up of industries with foreign technical/financial/marketing collaborations including collaborations with the companies in Japan. A list of foreign technical/financial collaboration cases approved by the Government from August, 1991 to October, 1996 for food processing industry between Indian and Japanese companies is as given in the Statement attached.

### STATEMENT

*List of Foreign Technical/Financial Collaboration cases approved in various sectors of Food Processing August, 1991 to October, 1996*

S.No.	Name of the Indian Company	Name of the foreign collaborator	Location	Item of manufacture	Foreign Investment (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Innovative Marine Foods Ltd., Cochin	Mitsubishi Corporation, Tokyo, Japan	Kerala	Frozen Marine Products	568
2.	Oriental High Seas Fisheries Ltd., Visakhapatnam, A.P.	Tokyo Korinan Co.	Andhra Pradesh	Deep Sea Fishing.	90
3.	V. Surendra Kumar, Hyderabad	Kyoej Trading Co. Japan	Not available.	-do-	40
4.	Southern Sea Foods Ltd., Madras.	Monarch Trading Co. Japan.	Tamil Nadu	Prawns & Shrimps Processed Food.	110
5.	Minota Acqua Foods Ltd.	Showa Trading Co. Japan.	Andhra Pradesh	Food Processing.	44
6.	Indo-Nissin Foods Ltd., Bangalore.	Nissin Food Products Japan	Karnataka	Food Processing.	900
7.	Cephram Milk Specialities Ltd., New Delhi.	Sophia Bussan Inc. Japan.	Punjab	Milk Product.	198

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Naveen Watianable Aqnotech.	Kumamoto Shittake Co. Ltd., Japan	Tamil Nadu	Mushroom	63
9.	Unified Agro Industries Ltd., New Delhi.	Nissho Iwai Corporation Japan	Not Available.	Rice	22
10.	Snowman Frozen Foods Ltd.	Mitsubishi Corporation Japan	Kerala	Frozen Fish.	537

[Translation]

### LPG as Automobile Fuel

\*292. SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ BHAI  
CHIKHALIA :

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up a committee to identify the likelihood use of LPG as automobile fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations of the committee; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Govt. have set up two committees to examine the feasibility of using LPG as automotive fuel in the country. The first Committee will study various aspects relating to legal issues, infrastructure, logistics and retail distribution of LPG as auto fuel. The second Committee will study the aspects relating to technology, equipment design, retrofitting/equipment standardisation, fuel specification, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The committees are at the stage of finalising their reports, which are expected to be submitted to Government soon.

[English]

### Gas Based Power Station

\*293. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the daily requirement of gas for gas based power stations in the country;

(b) whether the gas is being supplied to these power stations as per their requirements;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to meet their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b). 19.7 MMSCMD has been allocated to gas based power project as against which the current supply is 17.9 MMSCMD.

(c) Short supplies were due both to less offtake by some of the plants and lower availability of gas from the Western offshore fields.

(d) Steps taken to increase the availability of gas include development of new fields, additional development of existing fields etc.

### Import of Naptha

\*294. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Power Ministry is proposing to amend the Exim policy to allow naptha imports for power generation under Open General License;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issue includes proposals as proposed by Enron;

(d) whether some implications like high cost of imports, logistical problem, foreign exchange outflow etc. have been pointed out in the import of naptha;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether a number of proposals are pending with the Power Ministry based on naptha;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

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 (h). Government is considering the issue of assured fuel supply for liquid



fuel based power plants including those based on naphtha on a sustained basis, including that for the Dabhol Phase I project (Enron). This, inter alia, involves issues on indigenous supply, foreign exchange requirements, transportation and handling facilities, etc. As on date, Ministry of Power has received proposals from several States for recommending allocation of liquid fuels for projects with a total proposed capacity of about 34,000 MW. Guidelines for allocation of liquid fuels to these plants are being prepared in consultation with Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and the State Governments.

### Expert Committee for Power Sector

\*295. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister overruled the expert panel on Power Projects as reported in the "Indian Express" dated October 18, 1996;

(b) if so, whether an inter-ministerial expert committee has been set up recently;

(c) whether the committee comprises representatives from the Ministries of Power, Coal, Environment and Industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any report has been submitted by the committee to the Prime Minister;

(f) the reasons for overruling the expert panel; and

(g) the number of recommendations of the Committee accepted by the Government?

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). A working Group was constituted in August, 1996 by the Ministry of Environment and Forests comprising representatives of Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Central Pollution Control Board and Central Electricity Authority for evolving norms for delegation of powers to the State Government(s) for environmental clearance of thermal power projects.

(e) to (g). Draft Norms for delegation of powers to the State Government(s) for environmental clearance of thermal power projects evolved on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group were circulated during the meeting of the Chief Ministers held on 3.12.1996 for seeking the views of various State Governments. The Norms have not been finalised.

[Translation]

### Master Plan

\*296. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued certain directions for the implementation of 'Master Plan';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi has requested the Union Government to make certain amendments in the 'Delhi Master Plan-2001';

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; 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 (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). The Supreme Court in its order dated 19.4.96 on a petition filed by Shri M.C. Mehta against UOI and Ors. in Civil Writ Petition No. 4677/85 directed the Chief Secretary NCT of Delhi to constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of a representative of NCT of Delhi to ensure compliance of the Master Plan provisions in respect of industries located in residential areas. It was further directed that no industry in any residential area of Delhi/New Delhi should be permitted unless it had obtained the clearance of the Committee as well as necessary licence and consent from the statutory authorities. All these industries which has not obtained necessary permission of the committee should stop operating in the residential areas w.e.f. 1.1.1997 (except industries falling under 'A' category which will also function with the consent of the constituted Committee). The Supreme Court has also passed an order on 8.7.96 in I.A. No. 22 of the same Writ Petition to the effect that 168 hazardous, noxious, heavy and large industrial units in the National Capital Territory of Delhi classified as such under MFD 2001 should re-locate/shift themselves to some other industrial estate in NCR and stop operating in the city of Delhi w.e.f. 30.11.96. Out of these 168 industrial units, the Idgah Slaughter House (appearing at S.No. 99 of the list of 168), has been permitted by the Supreme Court vide orders dated 30.11.96 to function upto 30.6.1997, subject to certain conditions. The Supreme Court further ordered the closure of 513 similar units w.e.f. 31.1.97 and 43 similar units w.e.f. 28.2.97 respectively.

The Supreme Court in its order dated 5.5.95 in I.A. No.18 of W.P. (Civil) No. 4677/85 has also directed the land-owning agencies to evict all encroachers from the

Ridge. Further, orders were also passed by the Court to (i) ensure afforestation of the area by way of planting trees and (ii) fence the ridge area. Compliance action in this behalf is in progress.

(c) to (f). The Chief Minister of Delhi in a letter had requested that the Master Plan for Delhi 2001 be amended to allow more time for shifting of the industrial units affected by Supreme Court judgement. However, as the Supreme Court has fixed definite time limits for closing/shifting of certain specified categories of industries, whose continuance in Delhi was against the provisions of the Master Plan and was not considered to be in public interest, any amendments to the Master Plan at this stage will not be appropriate unless the Honble Court agrees. Further the suggestion will not solve the problem; but only postpone the solution thereof.

[English]

### Pattern of Earthquakes

\*297. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any worthwhile study has been made about the pattern of earthquakes in the country.

(b) if so, the details and the findings thereof.

(c) whether any progress has been achieved in predicting the pattern of earthquake; 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 have been made on distribution and nature of earthquakes in India and its neighbourhood. On the basis of these studies and other Geological and Geophysical features, Seismic zoning map of India has been prepared by Bureau of Indian Standards dividing the country into five seismic zones. Zone V is the most vulnerable to earthquakes while the zone I is the least. Tectonic map of India has also been prepared indicating fault zones. Efforts have also been made to identify earthquake precursors but without much success.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. There is no scientific technique available to forecast earthquakes.

### Subsidy Programme for Solar Hot Water System under the Solar Thermal Energy Programme

\*298. SHRI UTTAM SINGH PAWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently

introduced Subsidy programme for Solar Hot Water System under the Solar Thermal Energy Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) whether commercial as well as technological viability of Solar Hot Water System has been assessed while initiating the Scheme; 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) The Government have introduced an interest subsidy scheme for providing soft loans to users for installation of solar water heating systems under the Solar Thermal Energy Programme. The scheme is being currently operated through the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and Canara Bank. Under the Scheme, IREDA provides soft loans for industrial and institutional systems directly (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 solar water heaters 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. Under the Scheme, a rebate of 0.5% on the above interest rates is available for installation of BIS - (Bureau of Indian Standards) approved solar collectors in the water heating systems.

(c) and (d). Solar water heating is a well established technology in many parts of the world. In some countries, there are even mandatory provisions for using solar water heaters in residential buildings. In India also the technology is reasonably well established. The economic viability of solar water heaters, which replace use of electricity and other fuels, is also well recognised. From the national point of view, the savings in the conventional fuels and significant reduction in the peak load demand for electricity which arise from wider use of solar water heaters, result in substantial savings in the investments required for additional grid power generating capacity. Environmental benefits are added advantages.

### Preservation and Processing of Fish

\*299. SHRI SYDAIAH KOTA :  
DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the development of infrastructural facilities for preservation and processing of fish sea coast;

(b) whether any Grant in Aid Scheme is operational to help private entrepreneurs and other agencies to set up cold storage and procure fish processing machinery;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount of Grant in AID sanctioned during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the names of the companies/private entrepreneurs and other organisations. State-wise alongwith the amount sanctioned towards grant-in-aid for procuring fish processing machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (c). The Ministry has a scheme for the development of infrastructural facilities for preservation and processing of fish. Under this scheme grant in aid is given to various organisations and private entrepreneurs towards part of the capital cost of ice plants, cold storages, refrigerated vehicles, processing machineries etc.

(d) and (e). The details of assistance provided under this scheme during the last 3 years are given in the attached Statement

### STATEMENT

S No	State	Name of Organization	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
<b>Year 1993-94</b>			
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	The Andaman & Nicobar Islands Integrated Devp. Corporation Ltd., Port Blair	69.75
2	Orissa	The Orissa Maritime & Chilka Area Devt. Corpn. Ltd., Bhubaneswar	31.00
3	Mizoram	Government of Mizoram	28.00
4	Delhi	Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board	11.88
5	West Bengal	West Bengal State Fishermen Cooperative Federation Ltd., Calcutta	42.00
6	Maharashtra	Sudesh Sea Foods Ltd., Bombay (*)	67.50
<b>Year 1994-95</b>			
1	Orissa	The Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar	50.00
2	West Bengal	West Bengal State Fishermen Cooperative Federation Ltd., Calcutta	11.00
<b>Year 1995-96</b>			
1	Kerala	Oceanic Fisheries Ltd., Kollam (*)	25.00
		Uniroyal Marine Exports Ltd., Kozhikode (*)	24.28
		Innovative Marine Foods Ltd., Cochin (*)	25.00
		International Creative Foods Ltd., Aroor (*)	25.00
		Koluthara Exports Ltd., Aroor (*)	12.70
		Accelerated Freeze Drying Co. Ltd., Ezhupunna (*)	25.00
		Padinjathalakal Plantations (P) Ltd., Cochin (*)	9.28
		Lensea Foods (P) Ltd., Cochin (*)	25.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Trawlers Ltd., Vishakhapatnam (*)	13.81
		Survana Aqua Farm and Exports Ltd., Hyderabad (*)	25.00
		Sharat Sea Foods Ltd., Hyderabad (*)	25.00
		Suryachakra Sea Foods Ltd., Kakinada (*)	20.52
		DCL Maritech Ltd., Hyderabad (*)	25.00
		Pennar Aqua Exports Ltd., Secunderabad (*)	25.00

1	2	3	4
		Kalyan Sa Foods Ltd., Kakinada (*)	25.00
		Alsa Marine & Harvests Ltd (*)	25.00
3	Gujarat	Veraval Marines & Chemicals Ltd.	25.00
		Hirawati Exports (P) Ltd., (Porbandar) (*)	25.00
		Cham Foods Ltd., Porbandar (*)	25.00
4	Maharashtra	Viceroy Foods Ltd., Bombay (*)	15.47
5	West Bengal	Alsa Marine & Harvests Ltd. (*)	20.00

(\*) Through MPEDA, Cochin.

[Translation]

### Uttar Pradesh and Punjab State Electricity Boards

300 PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Coking Coal Limited is not supplying coal to Uttar Pradesh and Punjab State Electricity Boards

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

(c) whether these boards have to make heavy outstanding payments to BCCL 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). No, Sir. During the period April to October, 1996, as against a linkage of 940 M/T and 1940 M/T from Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) to power stations in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab respectively, the dispatches were 734 M/T and 1760 M/T respectively.

(c) and (d). The amounts due to Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. from Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board and Punjab State Electricity Board as on 16.11.1996 are as under

#### Outstanding Dues (Rs. in Crore)

SEB	Disputed	Undisputed	Total
UPSEB	16.60	41.70	58.30
PSEB	75.11	4.54	79.65

[English]

### Projects of Jabalpur City

2729 SHRI DADA BABURAO PRANJPE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether four ambitious projects of Jabalpur City relating to (1) sewerage water disposal (2) improving environmental condition of Omati and Moti drains (3) Narmada clearliness drive scheme, and (4) Narmada water supply scheme are under the consideration of the Government for external assistance;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government so far for the speedy implementation of the above projects and to make available German assistance

(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) to (d). The Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted Project Proposals on water supply for Jabalpur city at an estimated cost of Rs. 46 crores and Rs. 161.60 crores respectively for external assistance. The project proposals were recommended by the Ministry for German assistance which has not materialised so far.

Pollution abatement of river Narmada in Jabalpur is being taken up under the National River Conservation Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.57 crores approximately. The project feasibility report submitted by the State Government was approved by the National River Conservation Directorate in November, 1995. The cost of the scheme is to be equally shared by the Central and the State Government. It includes improvement of Omati and Moti drains.

### Sale of Government Land

2730 SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering a comprehensive policy for mobilisation of resources through sale of prime Government land for commercial purposes and utilise the funds raised thereby for infrastructure development; 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) No final decision on general issue regarding commercial exploitation of surplus Govt. land for augmenting budgetary provisions has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

### Development of Towns

2731. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Government has submitted a project Report relating to the integrated development of the Towns in Kerala for approval

(b) whether the Project Report for the development of Kollam Town has been submitted by the State Government for approval

(c) whether the Union Government propose to provide adequate financial assistance for the development of Kollam Town through the overseas development agency 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 (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT), projects are approved by State Level Sanctioning Committees. The State Government has submitted the project reports of four towns, namely, Pathanamthitta, Muvattupuzha, Ottapalam and Kothamangalam to the Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), New Delhi for appraisal and placing the same before the State Level Sanctioning Committee

(c) and (d). Kollam Town was already covered under IDSMT during the year 1993-94 and against an approved programme costing Rs.880.60 lacs, Central Assistance (1st instt.) of Rs.40 lacs was released. The prescribed financing pattern under IDSMT does not provide for external aid component

[Translation]

### F.P.I. in Delhi

2732. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state

(a) the number of proposals sanctioned for setting up Food Processing Industries in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) whether this number is near the target fixed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (c) Food Processing Industries are both in the organised and unorganised sectors, and their details are not maintained Centrally. However, during the last 3 years, i.e. 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96, ten Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda have been filed

for setting up of food processing industries in Delhi. Apart from this, during the same period, one proposal have also been approved for setting up of 100% Export Oriented Unit in the food processing sector

[English]

### CBI Probe Into NRY

2733. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'CBI probe sought into Nehru Rozgar Grant' appearing in the 'Tribune' dated August 22, 1996

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the 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 (c) The details of the news-item captioned 'CBI probe sought into Nehru Rozgar Grant' appearing in the 'Tribune' dated August 22, 1996 do not pertain to the Nehru Rozgar Yojana

[Translation]

### Biotechnology Research Centres

2734. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of Biotechnology Research Centres in the Country as on October 31, 1996, State-wise, location-wise

(b) whether the Government propose to set up such Centres in the most backward areas of Bihar such as Kodarma, Giridih and Hazaribag district

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) There are 100 specialised centres for Biotechnology Research setup by DBT. In addition, a large number of National Laboratories of CSIR, ICMR, ICAR and Universities are also doing biotechnology research. The details are given in the Annexure-I.

(b) to (d). No specific proposals have been received from the backward areas of Bihar. As and when the proposals are received, they would be considered on the basis of their scientific merit and relevance. Some research projects specially to benefit the backward areas have already been supported in Bihar.

[English]

**Survey on Food Processing Industries**

2735. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted of existing food processing industrial units;

(b) if so, the number of functioning units in existence as on 1st April, 1996 State-wise;

(c) the number of units installed during April-September, 1996, State-wise, and

(d) the facilities and incentives provided by the Central Government and various State Governments for promotion of food processing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (c). Food Processing Industries are both in the organised and un-organised sectors, and their details are not maintained centrally. However, Statewise details of food processing units as per Annual Survey of Industries (1992-93), in the factory sector, are given in the attached Statement.

(d) The Ministry under its plan schemes extends financial assistance to State Government Organisations/ Cooperatives/Voluntary Organisations etc. for setting up/ expansion/modernisation of food processing units. State Governments have also identified Nodal Agencies for handling matters relating to food processing industries in the respective States.

**STATEMENT**

*State-wise No. of Food Processing Units in the Factory Sector as per Annual Survey of Industries (1992-93)*

Andhra Pradesh	-	11039
Assam	-	763
Bihar	-	447
Goa	-	34
Gujarat	-	1168
Haryana	-	533
Himachal Pradesh	-	33
Jammu & Kashmir	-	61
Karnataka	-	1345
Kerala	-	1115
Madhya Pradesh	-	1267
Maharashtra	-	2214
Manipur	-	10
Orissa	-	330
Punjab	-	1242

Rajasthan	-	442
Tamil Nadu	-	3637
Tripura	-	37
Uttar Pradesh	-	2726
West Bengal	-	1118
Chandigarh	-	29
Daman & Diu	-	3
Delhi	-	109
Pondicherry	-	33

**Uran Turbine Power Station**

2736. SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of gas for the Turbine Power Station at Uran in Maharashtra;

(b) the Gas being supplied by M/s Gas Authority of India per day during the last six months;

(c) whether inadequate supply of Gas has resulted in loss of generation of power in the plant; and

(d) if so, the action Government are taking or propose to take for adequate supply of Gas for the concerned Power station at Uran?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b). The allocation of gas to MSEB, Uran is 3.5 MMSCMD. As against this, the supplies in the last six months have been as shown below :

	MMSCMD
June, 1996	2.97
July, 1996	2.76
Aug., 1996	2.25
Sept. 1996	2.54
Oct., 1996	2.65
Nov., 1996	2.77

(c) Loss of power generation has been partly due to the gas shortage and also due to shutdowns taken during this period.

(d) The supplies have been restricted on account of non-payment of dues.

**Investigation by CBI**

2737. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(b) since when are those cases under investigation and the reasons for delay in the finalisation thereof, and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the completion/ finalisation of investigation and submission in the courts?

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 on September 30, 1996, 1866 cases were under investigation with various branches of the CBI

(b) the details of pendency of these cases is as under :-

(i) less than 6 months	623
(ii) over 6 months but less than 1 year	421
(iii) over 1 year but less than 2 years	398
(iv) over 2 years	424
Total	1866

The delay in completion of investigation is caused due to reasons such as complicated nature of cases, references made to experts, Letters Rogatory sent abroad to various countries who have different legal systems, investigations spread over to several States all over the country etc.

(c) The progress of cases at investigation stage and thereafter is closely monitored by Senior CBI Officers and bottlenecks removed wherever required for submission of cases in the courts where these are decided as per the law of the land.

### Food Processing Industries

2738 SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are ample scope of setting up of food processing industries in Southern Assam particularly that of pine apple, orange and jack fruit, and

(b) whether Government is considering to do the needful to set up such industries in Southern Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) and (b). A lot of potential exists for the development of food processing industries through out the country which is evident from that fact that considerable investments are being attracted to this Sector since liberalisation. Government have taken

various steps to promote food processing industries in the country which inter alia include declaration of most food processing industries as high priority, delicensing of food processing industries except brewing and distillation of alcoholic beverages and those items reserved for small scale sector, promoting domestic foreign/NRI investments etc. Government is also operating various Plan Schemes for promoting food processing industries in the country.

While the Ministry does not set up any food processing unit in any State directly, under the Plan Schemes being operated by the Organisations/Joint/ Assisted Sector/Cooperatives/Voluntary Organisations etc. for setting up/upgradation/expansion of food processing facilities. Financial assistance amounting to Rs.752.28 lakhs has been extended in respect of proposals received from Assam, during the first four years of the Eighth Plan.

### Dereservation of Ice-Cream and Bakery Items

2739 SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for dereservation of ice-cream and bakery items from the small-scale sector.

(b) whether the Government propose to allow multi-nationals in these items; and

(c) the effect of such suggestion/proposals on the small-scale sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (c). As per the current policy, ice-cream and bakery items are reserved for manufacturing in the small scale sector.

### Land Allotment

2740. SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cooperative Group Housing Societies whose lakhs of rupees is held up with the Parshad Cooperative Bank are being deprived of the land allotment despite the fact that these societies have already deposited the amount demanded by DDA without adjusting held up amount.

(b) if so, the names of such societies alongwith the reasons for non-allotment of land;

(c) whether DDA has adjusted any interest amount of Rs.5 lakh already deposited by these societies

as earnest money at the time of land allotment earlier; and

(d) if not, 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) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that four Cooperative Group Housing Societies had represented that their money, which was lying with the Parishad Bank may be adjusted against the demanded cost of land. These Societies are (i) Dabas CGHS (ii) Ashoka Enclave (iii) Priyadarshini CGHS and (iv) Veg Sanchar Vihar. Their requests have been rejected because under the rules, the allotment can be made only to those Societies who deposit the demanded amount equivalent to 35% of the cost of land within the stipulated period.

(c) and (d). No, Sir, as there is no such provision in the Rules.

#### Additional Assistance by HUDCO

2741. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for sanction of additional assistance of Rs.65 crores from HUDCO for implementation of housing programme under EWS was sent by Andhra Pradesh Government during 1995-96;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether HUDCO has agreed to provide additional funds, and

(d) if so, the time by which the funds are likely to be released by HUDCO?

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 State Government made a request to HUDCO in October, 1995 to provide increased loan assistance of Rs.65 crores during 1995-96 to meet their requirement of construction of 2,05,008 houses for weaker section in rural areas.

(c) HUDCO could not meet the requirement of State Government fully because State-wise loan allocation had already been decided by that time according to area/population, demand and performance of State Agencies. On that basis HUDCO had allocated Rs.12.35 crores under EWS (Rural) during 1995-96. However, HUDCO had agreed to permit the State Government to utilise Rs.19.00 crores earmarked for LIG, for the EWS (Rural) schemes, provided the State Government bears the burden of difference of interest rate between EWS

and LIG. Thus a total amount of Rs.31.35 crores was made available to the State Government by HUDCO for EWS (Rural) schemes.

(d) The entire amount of Rs.31.35 crores has been released by HUDCO by the end of March, 1996.

[Translation]

#### Sanctioned Posts of OBC

2742. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the grade-wise number of sanctioned posts in the different Ministries/departments/other sub-ordinate offices of the Government of India and the number of posts out of these held by the OBC officers recruited through open examinations and appointed under general category;

(b) the number of OBC officers/employees appointed till 31st July, 1996 after the implementation of the new reservation policy;

(c) whether the complaints have been received regarding non-filling up of these posts reserved for OBC candidates; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to fill-up the posts reserved for the OBC candidates?

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. BALASUBRAMONYAN) : (a) The information is not being centrally maintained.

(b) Keeping in view the high priority accorded by the Government to successful implementation of the decision regarding 27% reservation for members of the other backward classes, it was stressed on the Ministries/Departments that data relating to their recruitment in a particular year should be available soon after the year is over. As per information received from 24 of the 65 Ministries/Departments, 7160 candidates belonging to other backward classes have been appointed upto 31.12.95.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of this Department.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Rural Artisans

2743. DR. VALLABHABHAI KATHIRIA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes formulated/implemented for the upliftment of rural artisans so far;



(b) the details in respect of each scheme, State-wise;

(c) the additional facilities proposed to be provided to them during 1997 and 1998; and

(d) the names of items manufactured under the said schemes during the last two years and the countries to which these items were exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) This Ministry is implementing a scheme of supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans. Under the Scheme, Rural Artisans living below the poverty line are to be given improved tools to enable them to enhance the quality/quantity/market-ability of their products and reduce their drudgery.

(b) The scheme of supply of Improved Tool-Kits to Rural Artisans is a Sub-Scheme of IRDP. Initially, it was launched in selected districts. Later, from 1995-96 it was extended to entire country except UTs of Delhi and Chandigarh. Under this scheme artisans from different crafts except weavers, tailors, needle workers and beedi-workers are provided improved toolkits. The average cost of toolkit is Rs.2000 and the unit cost is to be fixed by DRDA concerned. The artisans are required to contribute 10% of the cost of the toolkits as their contribution with the balance 90% being met as subsidy from the Government of India. The use of power driven toolkits upto the cost of Rs.4500/- has also been permitted under the scheme. Beyond this, it is to be linked to loan under IRDP. At the district level the DRDA is the nodal agency for implementation. The prototypes of improved tools in pottery, carpentry, black smithy, leather work, wood craft, metal craft and lacquerware have been developed by the National Small Industries Corporation, Regional Design and Technical Development Centre under the Development Commissioner, Handicraft and other organisations. If the State Governments feel that better alternatives to improved tools suitable to local conditions are available in their States, they are free to choose those models, subject to the approval by the State Level/District Level/Tasks Force/Technical Committee set up for the purpose.

(c) The following additional facilities are proposed to be provided to the rural artisans during the year 1997-98 :

- (1) Institutional arrangements for establishing marketing linkage for ensuring higher income to rural artisans.
- (2) Supply of literature with graphics and illustrations to the illiterate rural artisans for proper use of Improved Tool-Kits.
- (3) Discussion with rural artisans after supply of toolkits about its utility and suitability.

(d) The rural artisans whom the toolkits are supplied are free to manufacture any items of their choice and they are free to sell their products anywhere they like. Information regarding export of such items to other countries is not available.

[English]

#### Delhi Urban Arts Commission

2744. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether term of the present Delhi Urban Arts Commission is scheduled to end in November, 1996; and

(b) whether any exercise has been done to reconstitute it in such a way as to ensure fulfilment of the objects of the Urban Arts Commission Act, 1973?

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 term of the earlier Commission had ended on 25.10.1996. The Delhi Urban Art Commission has been reconstituted for a term of three years with effect from 4.12.1996.

#### Backlog in Reserved Posts

2745. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Executives from E2 i.e. Engineer to E 8 level i.e. General Manager in NHPC Limited;

(b) the number percentage, and backlog of SC/ST Executives in each of these categories;

(c) whether there exist any prevailing instruction/policy for filling up the backlog in each category of Executives;

(d) if so, whether NHPC could fill up the backlog in each category;

(a) whether any reservation in promotion upto E8 level is being followed in NHPC;

(f) if so, the number of each of the categories have been promoted since May, 1995; and

(g) if not, the reasons thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken 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) The total number of Executives from E-2 i.e. Engineer/Officer to E-8 i.e. General Manager in NHPC Ltd., as on 31.10.1996 is 1058.

(b) As in the statement given below :

Category	Total No. of Executives	No. of SC out of Col. 2	% age of SC	No. of ST out of Col. 2	%age of ST
General Manager	8	1	12.5	0	0
Chief Engineer/Chief	40	2	5.0	0	0
Sr. Manager	94	6	6.38	1	1.06
Manager	149	11	7.38	1	0.67
Dy. Manager	232	7	3.02	2	0.86
Asstt. Manager	230	44	19.13	3	1.30
Engineer	305	64	20.88	14	4.59

Backlog SC : NIL ST : 15

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In 1995, 38 SC and 11 ST candidates were appointed through Special Recruitment Drive. In 1996, Special Recruitment Drive has been launched to Clear Backlog of 15 reserved posts for ST. In November 1996, offers were issued to 18 SC candidates for the posts of Trainee Engineer (Electrical) through Special recruitment drive.

(e) There is no reservation in promotion to the post of Managers and above.

(f) Cagetary	SC	ST
Deputy Manager	01	0
Assistant Manager	18	1
Engineer/Officer	4	0

(g) Does not arise.

#### HUDCO Loan

2746. PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes recommended/forwarded by the Government of West Bengal for financial assistance from the HUDCO this year, 1996; and

(b) the number of these accorded approval by the HUDCO and the funds allocated or proposed to be allocated against each scheme?

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). As reported by HUDCO, Government of West Bengal have not recommended/forwarded any scheme for financial assistance of HUDCO during current financial year. However, this year HUDCO has received ten scheme from different agencies in West Bengal for which total loan assistance Rs. 48.35 crores has been sought. Sanction of these schemes will depend on result of the scrutiny based on the HUDCO's guidelines relating to technical soundness, financial viability and legal acceptability.

#### Unauthorised Construction

2747. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the list of cases in which DDA has invoked its penal powers under the Delhi Development Act, 1957 to punish unauthorised construction and misuser in the Lal Dora of Villages falling in its 'Developed Area' in the Western Zone of Delhi during the last three years?

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 Delhi Development Authority has reported that no action has been taken in any case in the Lal Dora of villages during the last three years as such areas do not fall within their jurisdiction.

#### Dwelling Units for Poor

2748. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dwelling units constructed and handed over to the poor living in urban areas during the mid current financial year;

(b) the target fixed for handing over such dwelling units to urban poor during the current financial year;

(c) the number of dwelling units being constructed for poor living in urban areas of Andhra Pradesh in the current financial year and the amount earmarked for this purpose during this financial year; and

(d) the details of such dwelling units handed over to poor in urban areas during the last three years. State-wise?

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). Housing being a state subject, the State Governments

and Union Territory Administrations formulate and implement housing schemes as per their plan priorities and resources. However, the Central Government monitors the construction of houses from Economically Weaker Section and Low Income Group, in urban areas, which come under Point No. 14(d) and 14(c) of the 20-point Programme. The target for construction of dwelling units during the current year and the number of units constructed upto September, 1996 are indicated below:

	Target for 1996-97 (in units)	Achievement upto September-1996
EWS	116950	33826
LIG	62000	5619

(c) The target for construction of houses for poor in the urban areas of Andhra Pradesh under the

20 Point Programme and achievement so far are given below :

	Target for 1996-97 (in units)	Achievement upto September, 1996 (in units)
EWS	25000	8894
LIG	3300	471

As far as allocation of funds is concerned, in the Current financial year HUDCO has allocated Rs. 16.30 crores for EWS Housing and Rs. 28.00 crores for LIG Housing.

(d) A statement indicating of dwelling units constructed under 20-Point Programme for EWS and LIG categories during the last three years. State-wise is attached.

#### STATEMENT

S.No.	State/UTs	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55424	1262	48082	1240	55034	1240
2.	Assam	294	0	1412	16	771	5
3.	Bihar	42	166	0	0	192	100
4.	Goa	20	74	0	125	0	150
5.	Gujarat	2445	2368	4383	2100	2474	2003
6.	Haryana	641	1086	56	1215	31	2500
7.	Himachal Pradesh	30	175	15	213	30	112
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	2	0	11	35
9.	Karnataka	7521	1349	7846	1158	4572	1033
10.	Kerala	22051	3948	19526	1444	30373	2590
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6013	3866	5559	3441	4254	3058
12.	Maharashtra	4410	18052	4987	8190	1500	4312
13.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Meghalaya	547	61	0	0	0	0
15.	Mizoram	100	305	0	300	0	130
16.	Orissa	2723	6058	5539	6171	477	1942
17.	Punjab	421	500	0	796	388	764
18.	Rajasthan	1994	2162	2911	2059	1382	2160
19.	Sikkim	40	-	-	0	150	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	9948	9509	7676	8575	7366	7374
21.	Tripura	387	202	507	270	0	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5122	1962	4553	1595	3810	1522
23.	West Bengal	25	32	2000	580	0	0
<b>Union Territories</b>							
24.	A&N Island	0	3	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25. Daman & Diu		10	0	0	0	0	0
26. Delhi		2686	6520	1763	610	831	2977
27. D&N Haveli		-	5	-	0	-	0
Total		122895	59665	116817	40098	113646	34007

### Unauthorised Constructions

2749. SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of large scale unauthorised constructions and subletting of garrages in Delhi in the Government quarters in general and particularly in Sector 'D' Area, Mandir Marg, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government 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). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) In all such cases where unauthorised construction is resorted to by the allottee, a show cause notice is given to the allottee to remove the unauthorised construction within the stipulated period failing which the allotment is cancelled. The allottees who remove the unauthorised construction following such show cause notices are, however, permitted to retain the accommodation. Regarding subletting of garrages action under Allotment rules is taken for misuse of the accommodation under SR-317 B-21.

### Private Power Project

2750. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hinduja's Rs.4,100 crore Thermal Power Project proposed at Vishakhapatnam runs into various difficulties, as Coal India Limited has refused to supply washed coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have urged the Coal India Limited to provide coal to this power project;

(d) if so, the extent to which they have agreed;

(e) if not, whether the Union Government propose to allow Hinduja National Power Company to import coal until new washaries are set up for its project in Vishakhapatnam; 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) to (f). The different issues regarding supply of washed coal for Visakhapatnam power project of M/s Hinduja National Power Corporation Limited are being deliberated upon between Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Coal India Limited and the project developers.

### Central Power Utilities

2751. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have reconstituted the Board of Directors of all the Central Power utilities and reduced the number of official nominees on these companies; and

(b) 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 composition of Board of Directors of various Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry of Power has been reviewed recently and as a result number of Government part-time Directors have been reduced in 5 Public Sector Undertakings. The revised number of Government part-time Directors is given in the attached statement.

### STATEMENT

Name of PSU	No. of Government part-time Directors	
	Before Review	After Review
Tehri Hydro Development Corporation.	6	4
National Thermal Power Corporation.	4	3
North Eastern Electric Power Corporation.	12	10
National Hydro Electric Power Corporation.	4	3
Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation.	6	5

### Indian Oil Corporation

2752. PROF. OMPAL SINGH NIDAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision to disinvest 5% of their holdings in the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) if so, the amount of funds estimated to be raised as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to disinvest their holdings in some more public sectors undertakings in oil sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Drought Affected Tribals

2753. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :  
SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the plight of debt ridden and drought affected tribals of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of assistance given to them by the Union Government/Government of Orissa under Poverty Eradication programme during the last three years together with the details of agencies through which assistance was given; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to abolish the Middle-men System in granting such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, the Government is aware of the prevailing drought affected conditions in Kalahandi, Bolangir, Koraput, Sonepur, Boudh, Naupada and Nabrangpur districts of Orissa. Expeditious action has been taken to release adhoc grants of funds of the order of Rs. 38.52 crores to the drought affected districts in addition to the normal release of funds under the programmes. However, no details in respect of debt ridden tribals are available.

(c) The amount of assistance given to Orissa under major poverty eradication programmes during last three

years is as follows :

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Amount of assistance released		
	by the centre		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
IRDP	3208.01	3243.29	3830.88
JRY	21762.89	20882.66	22017.83
EAS	4268.00	7884.00	11460.00
IAY	1997.26	2912.82	7873.25

The above assistance was released to State Government/DRDA's.

(d) There is no provision of any system of middlemen in granting assistance under the programmes.

[Translation]

### DDA Parks

2754. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA is selling the land earmarked for public parks to private builders for construction of apartments on that land;

(b) if so, the number of parks sold during the last two years and the amount received by DDA on this account; and

(c) the criteria fixed for the sale of these parks?

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 in view of reply to part (a) above.

### Indian Institute of Public Administration

2755. SHRI SUKH LAL KUSHWAHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the constitution and functions of Indian Institutes of Public Administration;

(b) the reaction of the Government towards the news published in various Newspapers regarding malpractices in regard to election of Executives and various Branches of the Institute; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps for better administration in the headquarters of Institute of Public Administration?

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) *Constitution* :

The Indian Institute of Public Administration is an autonomous society registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. It is constituted of a general body, office bearers and Executive Council. The General Body is composed of Members and corporate Members. Office bearers include President, Chairman, four Vice Presidents, Honorary Treasurer and Director. The Executive Council is composed of the President of the Institute (ex-officio), Chairman of the Institute (ex-officio), four Vice Presidents of the Institute (ex-officio), Honorary Treasurer of the Institute (ex-officio), Chairman of three Regional Branches, Twenty nine Members and the Director of the Institute (ex-officio).

*Functions :*

The functions of the Institute include Training, research, advisory and consultancy services and information exchange. The detailed functions of the Institute are listed in the Memorandum of Association of the Institute in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c). As the specific news items have not indicated, it is not possible to know which particular news is being referred to by the Hon'ble Member. The IIPA is an autonomous society and the Government has no direct involvement in its day-to-day functioning. Since the IIPA is a premier institution in the field of public administration, the Government assists in its maintenance and helps it in making improvements.

## STATEMENT

### *Memorandum of Association*

1. The name of the Society is "The Indian Institute of Public Administration".
- 1 (A). That the Registered Office of the Society shall be situated in Delhi State.
2. The objects for which the Society is formed are:
  - (i) to promote and provide for the study of Public Administration and economic and political science with special reference to public administration and the machinery of Government and for educational purposes incidental thereto;
  - (ii) to undertake, organise and facilitate study courses, conferences and lectures and research in matters relating to public administration and the machinery of Government;
  - (iii) to undertake and provide for the publication of a journal and of research papers and

books to impart training in and promote study of public administration;

- (iv) to establish and maintain libraries and information services to facilitate the study of public administration and spreading information in regard thereto;
- (v) to constitute or cause to be constituted Regional Branches at convenient centres in India to promote the objects of the Society;
- (vi) to cooperate with approved institutions and bodies for the purposes of helping the cause of public administration;
- (vii) to issue appeals and application for money and funds in furtherance of the said objects and to accept gifts, donations and subscription of cash and securities and of any property either movable or immovable;
- (viii) to invest and deal with funds and money of the Society;
- (ix) to acquire, purchase or otherwise own or take on lease or hire in the State of Delhi or outside, temporarily or permanently, any movable or immovable property necessary or convenient for the furtherance of the Society;
- (x) to sell, mortgage, lease, exchange and otherwise transfer or dispose of all or any property, movable or immovable, of the Society for the furtherance of the objects of the Society;
- (xi) to construct, maintain, alter, improve or develop any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purpose of the Society;
- (xii) to undertake and accept the management of any endowment or trust fund or donation;
- (xiii) to establish a provident fund for the benefit of the employees of the Society;
- (xiv) to offer prizes and to grant scholarships and stipends in furtherance of the objects of the Society; and
- (xv) to do all such other lawful things as conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.

[English]

### HUDCO Loan

2756. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether HUDCO has conducted any review of progress of works started with HUDCO loans in the various areas of Orissa; 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). With a view to monitor the proper utilisation of HUDCO's finances HUDCO conducts periodic review of housing and urban development schemes financed by it, till the completion of the schemes. For the purpose, it calls for quarterly progress reports from implementing agencies and also conducts site inspections from time to time before releasing further instalments. HUDCO also impresses upon State Governments to constitute State Level Monitoring and Review Committees, to review the progress of schemes funded by it.

During the current financial year one meeting of the Monitoring Committee of Orissa was held on 24.6.96.

### Rural Electrification

2757. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether funds for Rural Electrification Programmes for Jammu and Kashmir are not being released by the Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether due to non release of funds the work of rural electrification in Ladakh region has severely been affected;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the required funds are likely to be released?

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) Rural Electrification Corporation has been releasing funds to Jammu and Kashmir for Rural Electrification programmes. Rs. 9.26 crores and Rs. 15.67 crores were disbursed in 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively.

(b) to (e). In view of (a) above does not arise.

### Oil Refinery

2758. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether sanction for installation of oil refinery at Khirkiya under Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh has been accorded;

(b) if so, the reasons for shifting it to Bina;

(c) the progress made so far in this regard;

(d) whether the Government are considering to shift it back to the original site; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b). Government has on 11.12.95, accorded approval to BPCL for setting up a 6 MMTPA grass-root/LOB Refinery at Bina in Madhya Pradesh and related Crude Import Facility and cross-country Crude Pipeline to be implemented as a Joint Venture between Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Oman Oil Company.

(c) Acquisition of land, survey, soil investigation and selection of process licensors for critical units, have been completed for the Refinery.

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

### JRY in Allahabad

2759. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated under JRY for Allahabad district during 1996-97 and work in mandays proposed to be generated therefrom; and

(b) the allocation and utilisation of funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for Allahabad district during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 along with the work generated in mandays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) An amount of Rs. 1257.01 lakhs has been allocated to Allahabad district including State share during 1996-97 and 21.07 lakh mandays are targetted to be generated.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1504.56 lakhs, Rs. 1681.70 lakhs and Rs. 2073.20 lakhs have been allocated to Allahabad district during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana including IAY and MWS by the Central Government. Utilisation and mandays generated have not been maintained at district level till 1995-96.

### Power Purchase Agreement

2760. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any plan to bring out uniform purchase policy;

(b) if so, 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). The State Electricity Boards purchase power from generating companies as per the Government of India tariff notification No. S.O. 251 (E) dated 30.3.1992, as amended from time to time.

### Schemes for Approval

2761. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes received from the Government of Punjab that are pending for approval with the Union Government;

(b) the details and the present status thereof; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be approved?

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 scheme of the Government of Punjab is pending with the Planning Commission for approval.

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

### Power Purchase Agreement

2762. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have succeeded in sealing down the tariff for the 10,000 MW coal power plant being promoted by "Consolidated Electric Power Asia Limited (CEPA)" headed by Hong Kong based business tycoon "GORDON WU";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether discussion on the Power Purchase Agreement was to be initiated by State Electricity Boards and Gordon WU;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the techno-economic viability of the project was to be assessed by Central Electricity Authority;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the time by which the assessment is 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 (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). M/s. Consolidated Electric Power Asia Limited (CEPA) propose to set up six units of 660 MW each in the initial phase of development of their coal-based thermal power project in Orissa. During recent discussions with the Government of India and the representatives of the beneficiary States, it has offered to supply the generated power at a rate of 5.13 US cents per Kwh. as against its earlier offer of 5.33 US cents per Kwh.

(c) and (d). CEPA has circulated among the beneficiary States the broad principles of the tripartite Power Purchase Agreement between, Power Grid

Corporation of India Limited, the State Electricity Board and itself, which will constitute the basis for further discussions between the parties.

(e) to (g). As the proposed cost of the project exceeds Rs. 100 crores, it falls within the purview of techno-economic appraisal by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The appraisal can only be taken up after CEPA has filed its detailed project report with CEA.

### Rural Sanitation

2763. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Sanitation Programme, the construction of individual latrine has been undertaken by the State Governments and the Union Government have provided 40% of the cost as 'Central Grant' to various States;

(b) whether the cost of Rs. 2500/- per unit of latrine was prescribed in 1992 and since then the cost of building material has much increased;

(c) whether any State Government has approached the Union Government for increasing the cost limit of a unit of latrine to Rs. 4000/-;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Requests for increasing the cost limit of latrine to Rs. 4000/- were received from Punjab and Maharashtra.

(e) It has been decided not to increase the subsidy limit under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), as the cost allowed has been found more than sufficient to construct the underground structure.

[Translation]

### Shopping Centres

2764. SHRIMATI CHHABILA ARVIND NETAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has framed any rules for the maintenance of common places in shopping centres constructed by it in its various colonies;

(b) whether the DDA charges some amount every year from the allottees of shops/offices in such shopping centres for the maintenance of common places; and

(c) if so, the manner in which these common places are utilised by the DDA?



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 Delhi Development Authority has reported that it charges 2.5% of the cost of shop per year as maintenance charges till the services are handed over to the M.C.D. The amount is utilised for maintenance of the common spaces and other services such as electricity, water supply drainage etc. D.D.A., in no way, utilises common spaces after their construction. These spaces are utilised by the concerned allottees as per the use specified in the approved layout and conditions of allotment/auction.

### Atomic Power Policy

2765 PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the prevailing international situation the Government propose to review the Atomic Policy of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) Government does not consider it necessary to review the present nuclear policy of the Country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

### Power Projects in Delhi

2766. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set-up power stations in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details alongwith locations thereof;

(c) the progress made so far in this regard;

(d) the estimated cost likely to incur thereon; and

(e) whether the Government have provided financial assistance to the Delhi Government for the Development of power projects during the last three years;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which these are likely to be finalised?

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). The Central Electricity

Authority (CEA) have accorded in principle clearance to the proposal of the Government of Delhi for setting up of New Delhi TPS of capacity 300 MW in the Private Sector. The estimated cost likely to be incurred on the project would be known at the stage of techno-economic clearance of CEA. No proposal of the Government of Delhi is pending in the CEA for accord of techno-economic clearance as on date. It is also understood that Government of NCT of Delhi proposes to set up a 421 MW project at Bawana through competitive bidding.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

### Oil Refineries

2767. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether various public sector oil refineries are not producing oil as per their installed production capacity;

(b) if not, the percentage of production capacity utilised in the Cochin refinery, Madras Refinery Limited, Bongaigaon refinery, Mangalore refinery and Mathura refinery during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(c) whether the production is likely to be reduced in the said oil refineries during 1996-97;

(d) if not, the assessment made by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the reasons for not utilising the installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (e). The overall capacity utilisation (Provisional) of Public Sector Refineries, during the period April 1996 to November 1996 was about 103.6% of installed capacity. The percent capacity utilisation of Public Sector Refineries at Cochin, Madras, Bongaigaon and Mathura Refinery during the last three years is given belows :

Refinery	% Capacity utilisation		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Cochin	108.0	114.1	98.9
Madras	88.1	106.5	86.1
Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-chemicals Limited (BRPL)	86.4	87.3	90.0
Mathura	113.6	111.7	111.1

Mangalore Refinery (MRPL) a JVC was commissioned only in March, 96.

### Urban Micro Enterprises Scheme

2768. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have stated Urban Micro Enterprises scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of beneficiaries thereof, State-wise;

(d) the amount sanctioned in this regard, State-wise and

(e) the percentage to target fixed in this regard during 1996-97?

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 Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) was launched in October 1989, under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana. Under this Scheme there is a subsidy of 25 % of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 4000/- for general beneficiaries and Rs. 5000/- for SC/ST and Women beneficiaries. The remaining portion of the project cost is to be provided by banks as loan at rate of interest fixed by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

(c) to (e). The State-wise details of beneficiaries assisted, amount of subsidy sanctioned as on 30.11.96 and targets fixed for 1996-97 are given in the Annexure.

### STATEMENT

*Nehru Rozgar Yojana*

*Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME)*

(As on 30.11.96)

S.No	Name of State/UT	Beneficiaries assisted	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Targets for 1996-97
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	97.715	2040.48	10,958
2	Arunachal Pradesh	853	43.12	611
3	Assam	17.568	304.67	1,278
4	Bihar	22.192	746.75	9,283
5	Goa	450	16.58	111
6	Gujarat	15.419	333.94	4,397
7	Haryana	16.788	383.29	1,211
8	Himachal Pradesh	2.610	81.65	667
9	Jammu & Kashmir	5.661	183.30	778
10	Karnataka	44.230	711.26	8,664
11	Kerala	22.727	660.74	2,981
12	Madhya Pradesh	1,11.656	2654.83	7,944
13	Manarashtra	68.467	1088.24	13,736
14	Manipur	5.186	91.94	444
15	Meghalaya	1.961	39.29	278
16	Mizoram	800	67.36	167
17	Nagaland	-	-	389
18	Orissa	19.911	410.35	2,800
19	Punjab	21.589	597.08	1,106
20	Rajasthan	47.448	984.47	4,889
21	Sikkim	842	78.34	222
22	Tamil Nadu	91.304	809.92	11,497
23	Tripura	575	59.60	167

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,85,846	4658.33	19,328
25.	West Bengal	37,319	1004.05	10,939
26.	Andaman and Nicobar	376	15.15	112
27.	Chandigarh	362	7.77	55
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	376	10.21	55
29.	Daman and Diu	171	6.51	112
30.	Delhi	1,930	72.00	1,600
31.	Pondicherry	2,063	17.60	222
Total		8,44,412	19178.82	1,17,001

[English]

**Thermal Power Projects**

2769. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH :  
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Thermal Power projects in the country at present, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up some more Thermal Power Projects in the country;

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

(d) 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) State-wise and location-wise details of Thermal Power Projects operating in the country are given in the attached Statement-I.

(b) to (d). State-wise and location-wise details of Thermal units planned to be commissioned during 1996-97 and those sanctioned for commissioning beyond 1996-97 are given in the attached Statement-II and III, respectively.

**STATEMENT-I**

*Details of Thermal Stations with Monitoring Capacity  
(Including Gas and Nuclear Stations)*

State	System/Stations	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
1. Delhi	Indraprastha	277.5
	Rajghat I	14
	Rajghat II	135.0
	DESU GT	282
	Badarpur	705

1	2	3
2. Haryana	Faridabad Extn Panipat	165 650
3. J & K	Pampore GT	175
4. Rajasthan	Kota Ramgarh GT Anta GT NTPC RAPS (Nuclear)	850 38.5 413 300
5. Punjab	Bhatinda Ropar	440 1260
6. Uttar Pradesh	Obra Panki Harduaganj 'A' Harduaganj 'B' & 'C' Paricha Anpara Tanda National Thermal Power Stations (Singrauli) Rihand Auraiya GT Dadri Dadri GT NTPC Unchahar NAPS (Nuclear)	1482 274 90 425 220 1630 330  2000 1000 652 840 817 420 440
7. Gujarat	Dhuvaran Dhuvaran GT Ukai Gandhi Nagar Utran Utran GT Wanakbori Sikka Kutch Lignite A.E. Company Vatwa GT Sabarmati Essar GT	534 54 850 660 39 144 1260 240 140 80 100 330 330

1	2	3
	GIPCO	145
	Kawas GT	644
	Gandhar GT	648
	KAPS (Nuclear)	440
8 Maharashtra	Nasik	910
	Koradi	1080
	Paras	58
	Bhusawal	478
	Parli	690
	Chandrapur	1840
	K. Kheda	420
	Uran GT	672
	Uran WHRP	240
	Trombay	1150
	Trombay GT	180
	Dahanu	500
	TAPS (Nuclear)	320
9. Madhya Pradesh	Satpura	1142.5
	Korba II	160
	Korba III	240
	Amarkantak	290
	Korba West	840
	Sanjay Gandhi	420
	NTPC Korba	2100
	NTPC Vindhyachal	1260
10 Andhra Pradesh	Kothagudam	670
	Vijayawada	1260
	Ramagundam B	62.5
	Nellore	30
	Vijeswaram	99
	Rayalseema	420.0
	NTPC	2100
	Ramagundam	
	Jegurupadu GT	50
11 Karnataka	Raichur	840
12 Tamil Nadu	Ennore	450
	Tuticorin	1050
	Mettur	840
	North Madras	630
	Gas Turbine	70
	Neyveli	595
	Neyveli Minecut	1470
	MAPS (Nuclear)	340
13 Bihar	Patratu	770
	Barauni	310
	Muzaffarpur	220
	Tenughat	420
	Kahalgaon (NTPC)	840
14 Orissa	Talchar	460
	IB Valley	420
	Talcher (STPS)	1000
	(NTPC)	

1	2	3
15. West Bengal	Bandel	530
	Santhaldih	480
	Kolaghat	1260
	(WBP. Dv. C)	
	Durgapur Project	390
	Ltd.	
	Calcutta Electric	
	Supply Company-	
	Mulajore	60
	New Cosipore	130
	Titagarh	240
	Southern Repl. St.	135
	Kasba GT	40
	NTPC Farakka	1600
16. Damodar Valley Corporation	Chandrapur (Bihar)	750
	Durgapur (WB)	350
	Bokaro (Bihar)	805
	Mejia (WB)	210
	Maithon GT (Bihar)	90
17. Assam	Chandrapur	60
	Namrup	30
	Namrup GT	81.5
	Namrup WHRP	22
	Bongaigaon	240
	Gas Turbine	141
	Kathalguri	201
	(NEEPCO)	
18. Tripura	Gas Turbine Station	
	Baramura + Rokhia	48.5

## STATEMENT-II

Statement Showing Details of Thermal Units Planned to be Commissioned during 1996-97

S.No.	State	Station	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh-I	250
2.	Gujarat	Kutch Lignite-3	75
		Hazira CCGP-ST	185
3.	Kerala		
		Brahmapuram DG-1	20
		Brahmapuram DG-2	20
		Brahmapuram DG-3	20
		Brahmapuram DG-4	20
		Brahmapuram DG-5	20
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Kothagudam-9	250
		Jagurupadu CCGP-1	45
		Jagurupadu CCGP-2	45
5.	Bihar	Tenughat-2	210

1	2	3	4
6. West Bengal	Mejia-2	210	
	Budge Budge-1	250	
	Budge Budge-2	250	
7. Assam	Kathalguri GT-6	33.5	
	Kathalguri ST-1	30	
8. Tripura	Agartala GT-1	21	
	Agartala GT-2	21	
	Agartala GT-3	21	
	Agartala GT-4	21	
	Rokhia-II GT-5	8	
	Rokhia-II GT-6	8	
Total No. of Units-23			2033.5

### STATEMENT-III

*Statement Showing Thermal Units Sanctioned for Commissioning beyond 1996-97.*

S.No.	State	Station	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda-4	110
		Unobehur St.II	
		Unit-1	210
		Unit-2	210
2.	Haryana	Panipat-6	210
3.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh-2	250
		Barsinghsar-1	120
		Barsinghsar-2	120
4.	Punjab	Bhatinda-5	210
		Bhatinda-6	210
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi-3	210
		Sanjay Gandhi-4	210
		Korba West-5	210
		Korba West-6	210
		Pench-1	210
		Pench-2	210
		Vindhavachal St.II	
		Unit-1	500
		Unit-2	500
6.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur-7	500
		Khaperkheda-3	210
		Khaperkheda-4	210
		Uran WHRP-3	120
7.	Gujarat	Ganghinagar-5	210
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayalseema-3	210
		Rayalseema-4	210
		Vishakapatnam-1	500
		Vishakapatnam-2	500
		Jegurupadu CCGT	85

1	2	3	4
		Godavari CCGT	67
		Kothagudam St. IV	250
		Unit	10
9. Tamil Nadu	Neyveli Zero Unit		210
10. Pondicherry	Karaikal GT-1		7.5
	Karaikal GT-2		7.5
	Karaikal ST		7.5
11. Kerala	Kayamkulam GT-1		130
	Kayamkulam GT-2		130
	Kayamkulam GT-3		140
	Kozhikode DG		120
12. Bihar	Tenughat-3		210
	Tenughat-4		210
	Tenughat-5		210
	Muzaffarpur-3		250
	Muzaffarpur-4		250
13. West Bengal	Mejia-3		210
	Farakka-6		500
	Bakreswar-1		210
	Bakreswar-2		210
	Bakreswar-3		210
	Bakreswar-4		210
	Bakreswar-5		210
14. Orissa	IB-Valley-3		210
	IB-Valley-4		210
15. Assam	Amguri GT-1		30
	Amguri GT-2		30
	Amguri GT-3		30
	Amguri GT-4		30
	Amguri GT-5		30
	Amguri GT-6		30
	Amguri GT-7		30
	Amguri GT-8		30
	Amguri ST-1		30
	Amguri ST-2		30
	Amguri ST-3		30
	Kathalguri ST-2		30
	ST-3		30
Total 65 units			11464.5 MW

### Dul-Hasti Hydel Power Project

2770. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the execution work on the Dul-Hasti Hydel Power Project has been resumed;

(b) if so, the amount spent thereon since 1989 and the progress made so far in its completion; and

(c) the latest schedule for commissioning the project and the fresh estimated cost 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. Civil works at the Project site had resumed Departmentally. Recently a Letter of Intent has been issued by National Hydro Electric Power Corporation to the contractor for completion of the balance civil works.

(b) The amount spent on the execution of Dulhasti Hydro-electric Project upto 31.10.1996 is Rs. 1,412 crores. The progress of work is as follows :

Supply of equipment	-	80%
Civil Works	-	36%

(c) The estimated project cost (at 1996 price level) is Rs. 3,559.77 crores and the project is expected to be commissioned by March, 2001.

### Water Supply Scheme

2771. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned schemes for Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme in some States under Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund funding; and

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

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

### Leasing of Chambal Ravines

2772. DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to give the land of Chambal ravines on lease for making them cultivable and as a means of livelihood to the unemployed youths of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal in this regard has been sent to the Union Government by the said State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government 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) This Ministry implements three Centrally sponsored schemes namely

Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) for poverty alleviation in Urban Areas. There is no Scheme, under this Ministry, to give the land of Chambal Ravines on lease for making them cultivable and as a means of livelihood to the unemployed youths of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, under consideration in this Ministry.

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

### DDA Schemes

2773. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA T. : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for floating new housing schemes by the Delhi Development Authority, when its earlier schemes remain unfinished; and

(b) the details of schemes (new pattern) floated since 1979 till March 31, 1996 with their present status as on date, giving reasons for DDA's failure to complete the schemes at scheduled time?

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 DDA has launched the following three housing schemes during 1996 :

- (i) Ninth Self Financing Scheme, 1996.
- (ii) Janta Housing Registration Scheme, 1996.
- (iii) Expandable Housing Scheme, 1996.

The Janta Housing Registration Scheme, 1996 was floated because all the registrants of this category under NPRS-1979 and AAY-1989 have been covered.

The Ninth Self Financing Scheme, 1996 was floated as all the registrants of the previous Self Financing Scheme have been covered.

Expandable Housing Scheme, 1996 has been floated because the expandable houses are not acceptable to the registrants of NPRS-1979 and AAY-1989.

(b) The details of the schemes floated since 1979 till 31st March, 1996 alongwith their present status are as under :

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Status
1	2	3
1.	New Pattern Housing Registration Scheme, 1979	Alive
2.	Self Financing Housing Regn. Scheme-IV-1981	Closed
3.	Special Retired/Retiring persons Scheme (SF6)'81	Closed

1	2	3
4.	Special Retired/Retiring persons Scheme (SFS) 1983	Closed
5.	General Housing Regn. Scheme for RPS-1982	Closed
6.	General Housing Regn. Scheme for RPS-1985	Closed
7.	Self Financing Housing Regn. Scheme-V. 1982	Closed
8.	Self Financing Housing Regn. Scheme-VI. 1985	Closed
9.	Ambedkar Awas Yojna for SC/ST-1989	Alive
10.	Self Financing Scheme-VII. 1994	Closed
11.	Expandable Housing Scheme. 1995	Closed
12.	Self Financing Scheme VIII. 1995	Closed
13.	Janta Housing Regn. Scheme. 1996	Alive
14.	9th Self Financing Scheme. 1996	Draw yet
15.	Expandable Housing Scheme. 1996	to be held

The reasons for backlog under the NPRS-1979 and AAY-1989 are as under :

- (i) The New Pattern Registration Scheme-1979 was opened on all India basis and as many as 1,71,272 persons had registered themselves under this scheme.
- (ii) Constraints in the availability of land and infrastructural facilities for which DDA is dependent on other agencies like Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, MCD and DESU.

### Housing Demand

2774. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated annual rise in migrants to Delhi and consequential rise in the housing demand;

(b) the existing housing demand in Delhi and the number of houses constructed by DDA annually to meet the housing demand;

(c) the estimated acreage of Government land under illegal occupation and the average estimated rise in the illegal occupation of Government land in the city;

(d) the acreage of encroached Government land retrieved so far and the time by which the remaining illegally occupied land is likely to be vacated; and

(e) the strategy formulated by the Government to meet the city's housing demand in a phased manner?

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 DDA has reported that the estimated increase in the population of Delhi during 1996 to 2001 including immigration of about 3 lakh would be about 5 lakh per year. This would require about 97,000 new housing units per year.

(b) No scientific estimate has been made in regard to the existing housing demand in Delhi. However, according to an estimate made by the National Institute of Urban Affairs for 1991, the housing shortage in Delhi was to the order of 2.39 lakh dwelling units. At present DDA has a backlog of 57,484 registrants under the New Pattern Registration Scheme, 1979, Ambedkar Awas Yojana, 1989 and Janata Housing Registration Scheme, 1996.

The Details of the houses constructed by the DDA during 1991 to 1996 are as under :

1991-92	10,915 houses
1992-93	7,876 "
1993-94	8,661 "
1994-95	6,844 "
1995-96	2,298 "

(c) and (d). Encroachment of public land in Delhi is a continuing problem and removal thereof is an ongoing process. As and when encroachment is detected/ reported, action for its removal is taken by the concerned agencies under the relevant laws.

The position of encroachment of land and land reclaimed as reported by the DDA, CPWD, L & DO, MCD, NDMC, Delhi Cantonment Board is as under :

	Encroachment on public land (in acres)	Land reclaimed during the last 5 years (in acres)
DDA	5,800 (including 4,100 acres land under cultivation)	1970.87
MCD	33.23	7.80
NDMC	1.85	2.62
Delhi Cantt. Board	4.3	0.30
CPWD	29.29	33.51
L & DO	91.52	4.00 (since 1995)

(e) The Government is committed to the implementation of the Regional Plan, 2001 for the National Capital Region with a view to disperse the growth of Delhi into the region.

[Translation]

### Examination System

2775. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :  
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to reform the Examination System adopted by the Union Public Service Commission so as to remove the shortcomings noticed in the system recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) to (c). No Sir, the existing system is working well and whenever any deficiencies are noticed, the same are rectified.

### Homelessness

2776 JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :  
PROF PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the news-item captioned "36 million Indians are homeless, says the Minister" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated October 7, 1996

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the 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). Yes, Sir. Based on 1991 census, the estimated housing shortage in the country as of 1.3.96 is 21.56 million dwelling units. The number of houseless persons in India as per 1991 census is 2,007,489 (excluding the population of Jammu and Kashmir where 1991 census was not conducted).

(c) The National Housing Policy adopted by Parliament in 1994 stipulates reducing houselessness during next ten years through a number of concrete measures outlined in the policy.

[English]

### Upper Indirawati Power Project

2777. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Power Finance Corporation has released funds for Upper Indirawati Power Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the balance sanctioned funds yet to be released for the purpose;

(d) the time by which the rest of sanctioned funds are likely to be released; and

(e) the target fixed for completion of the 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) and (b). Yes, Sir. A loan of Rs. 320 crores has been sanctioned by Power Finance Corporation vide sanction letter dated 18th April, 1996 and an amount of Rs. 36.70 crores has been disbursed upto November, 1996.

(c) and (d). The drawal schedule as proposed by Orissa Hydro Power Corporation Limited (OHPC) subject to loan conditions is given below :

(Rs. in crores)

1996-97	100.00	(includes Rs. 36.70 crores already released upto November, 1996)
1997-98	80.00	
1998-99	80.00	
1999-2000	60.00	
Total	320.00	

(e) All the units are scheduled for completion by 1998-99

[Translation]

### Housing Scheme with External Assistance

2778. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any housing scheme is running/proposed to be run with foreign assistance in Maharashtra; 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 following housing schemes are under implementation in Maharashtra with external Assistance :

1. World Bank Assisted Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Project in Latur and Osmanabad Districts.

World Bank has committed soft loan of SDR 177 million for reconstruction of 26871 houses, 469 community buildings, strengthening/repairs of 1,72,444 houses, construction of roads, bridges, public/other



buildings and economic rehabilitation of earthquake affected families. The progress of works is being monitored by the World Bank Mission from time to time.

### II. KfW Assisted HUDCO-KfW IV

German Bank for reconstruction (KfW) has committed grant assistance of DM 8.80 million to HUDCO as part of above project for construction of 1342 houses for the earthquake victims in Latur district of Maharashtra. The work has since been completed and dwelling units are being handed over to the State Government.

### III. KfW Assisted Projects of HDFC

Housing Development and Finance Corporation has provided loans to individual beneficiaries for construction of their houses. Details are as follows :

- (i) Housing schemes for small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in Raigad Distt. covering 138 families with a loan assistance of Rs. 30.36 lakhs.
- (ii) Housing scheme for EWS families at Vazar (Sangli Distt.) covering 10 families with loan assistance of Rs. 2.26 lakhs.
- (iii) Proposed housing scheme for 1000 families at Devrukh (Ratnagiri Distt.) with an estimated loan assistance of Rs. 3 crores.

[English]

### Refinery Project

2779. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the proposal of Reliance and Essar for setting up a pipeline between Jamnagar and Kandla for their refinery projects;

(b) whether the proposal is justified in the light of the recommendations of Sunder Rajan Committee on common carrier principle to be applied compulsorily to all pipelines;

(c) whether the Government are considering a proposal to set up a common holding company which will build for oil companies; and

(d) the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b). Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. has submitted a proposal for laying Jamnagar-Kandla Pipeline for evacuation of products from private sector refineries proposed to be set up at Jamnagar. The proposal is under process for 1st Stage clearance.

(c) and (d). The Government has approved formation of a Holding Company and subsidiary joint venture company for expeditiously implementation of the pipeline projects. Formation of the Joint Venture

Companies and financing of the same are under finalisation stage.

### Allotments of Green Lands

2780. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (HARDOL) : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Allotments being made from green areas" appearing in the 'Times of India' dated November 18, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The allotments of school and petrol pump sites mentioned in the news item appearing in the Times of India dated 18.11.1996 were made according to Master Plan land-uses and layout provisions of the areas. But no such allotment has been made in the recreational (green) land-use area.

### Gross Domestic Product

2781. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) spent in the country for research and development;

(b) whether the funds allocated are adequate for India to equip itself to compete with the global corporations of the rich industrialised countries;

(c) whether the Government plan to increase the allocation for research and development to at least 1% of the GDP; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 percentage of Gross National Product (GNP) spent in the country on Research and Development (R & D) is 0.81 according to currently available figures.

(b) to (d). The expenditure on R & D in India as percentage of Gross National Product (GNP) is lower compared to that in rich industrialised countries which spent 2 to 3 per cent of GNP. The investments on R & D can go up only through the joint efforts of both Government and the private sector. Several fiscal incentives and other support measures are provided by the Government to industry to encourage investment on R & D.

### Payment of Dividend by HUDCO

2782. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether HUDCO has been paying annual dividend to the Union Government regularly;

(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 (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c). HUDCO has been paying dividend regularly to the Government since 1992-93, when profit-making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) were asked to pay the dividend to the Government. The details of dividends paid from 1992-93 to 1994-95 are as under :

Year	Divident Paid (Rs. in crores)
1992-93	10.1
1993-84	14.41
1994-95	16.11

HUDCO has, however, not been able to pay dividend for the year 1995-96 on the profits earned by it so far, due to the fact that it has to comply with the statutory requirement of Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) guidelines for creation of required quantum of Debenture Redemption Reserve.

### Technology Development Board

2783. SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received encouraging response for R & D projects from Technology Development Board (TDB);

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

(c) the funds sought and allocated during the current year;

(d) the steps initiated to ensure best use of the available funds for promotion of R & D in priority areas;

(e) whether the Government are considering augmentation of allocation for R & D schemes; and

(f) 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) 18 proposals pertaining to various sectors such as drugs and pharmaceuticals, waste utilization,

transportation, oil processing, electronics have been received by Technology Development Board (TDB) so far.

(c) Allocation of Rs. 30 crores has been made for the current year against the demand of Rs. 20 crores.

(d) A two pronged approach comprising development of indigenous technology and adaptation of imported technology for wider domestic applications for utilising the available funds is being pursued.

(e) and (f). Allocation for R & D schemes such as Science and Engineering Research Council, Instrument Development Programme, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences are being augmented during the 9th Plan.

### Housing Board

2784. SHRI GORDHANBHAI JAVIA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian National Rural Labour Federation has applied for setting up of a Housing Board exclusively for agricultural workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

### Statue of Chatrapati Shivaji

2785. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether the Government propose to take any action to make free the statue of Chatrapati Shivaji erected at Sahar Airport, as the statue is kept under constant observation, considering the sentiments of the local people?

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 Sahar Airport area does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Central P.W.D. The Ministry of Civil Aviation has intimated that the information is awaited from the Airports Authority of India which controls the Mumbai Airport. The information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt.

### Unauthorised Construction

2786. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 66 dated November 20, 1996 regarding unauthorised construction and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite official orders, the unauthorised construction in Government flats and

encroachment in horticulture park. CPWD D-Block, Type-II, Netaji Nagar has not been removed by CPWD:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be removed, and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against those officials found violating official orders?

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). In all there are 8 Type-II flats in D-Block, Netaji Nagar in which unauthorised constructions have been reported. Show cause notices have already been issued by the Directorate of Estates. As per the policy instructions, one month notice is to be issued in respect of cases of unauthorised constructions. After the expiry of the notice period, further action to cancel the allotment will be taken if the unauthorised constructions has not been removed.

The encroachment on Horticulture Park, CPWD, D-Block, Type-II, Netaji Nagar has already been removed.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) to (c) above.

#### Allotment to Religious Missions

2787 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has been allotting sites for the religious mission;

(b) if so, whether there was any proposal to allot a religious site for the Buddhist religious mission;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in the allotment of that site, and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to expedite the allotment?

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) to (d). The request of Buddha Tri-Ratna Mission for allotment of land (0.5 acre) in C.R. Park is under active consideration of the Government.

Certain policy matters/issues regarding change of land-use and resumption of land from DDA were under consideration which have not been sorted out.

The matter is under process.

#### Petroleum Projects

2788. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Petroleum Corporation,

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Indian Oil Corporation have submitted any proposals for setting up of petroleum projects in the country during 1994-95, 1995-96 and as on September 30, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds likely to involve in these projects and

(d) the manner in which the funds are to be generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Issue of Bonds

2789. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are raising funds from the domestic market to set up Power Projects in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Power Grid Corporation has been authorised by the Government to raise funds from the market by issuing bonds;

(c) the amount of bonds issued by Power Grid Corporation for raising funds from the domestic market so far; and

(d) the details of Power Projects which are proposed to be commissioned by utilising these resources?

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.

(c) The details of funds raised by POWERGRID by issue of bonds are as follows :

S.No.	Year of Issue	Funds raised (Rs. in crores)
1.	1991-92	75.80
2.	1993-94	250.00
3.	1994-95	116.00
4.	1995-96	277.11
5.	1996-97	206.885

(d) Bonds are not issued by POWERGRID against any specific project, but to meet the overall plan expenditure on various projects.

#### Petroleum Conservation Research Association

2790. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Petroleum Conservation Research

Association is working under administrative control of the Government:

(b) if so, the details thereof with terms of reference of such Association:

(c) whether some jurisdiction of functions of this association has been prescribed:

(d) if so, the details thereof:

(e) the achievements on Petroleum Conservation made by the Association: and

(f) the details of amount spent on each achievement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) is a registered society under the Societies Registration Act 1860 formed with the objectives as given in the attached Statement. PCRA functions under the administrative control of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas as a nodal catalysing agency for achieving petroleum conservation in the various sectors of the economy.

(e) and (f). The annual expenditure and the savings of petroleum products achieved as a result of various activities undertaken by and through the efforts of PCRA since 1992-93 are given below :

Year	Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	Estimated savings of petroleum products (in thousand MT)
1992-93	4.30	693
1993-94	5.61	838
1994-95	6.76	969
1995-96	8.34	1102

### STATEMENT

#### *Main objectives of PCRA*

1. To conduct and promote research & development on the conservation of petroleum products by devising new methods or by improving existing methods of utilisation in Industry, Transport, Agriculture, Domestic and other spheres of utilisation.
2. To develop better scientific methods for pollution control or reduction thereof.
3. To evaluate fuel saving devices and additives through research and developmental activities and otherwise.
4. To conduct and promote studies and surveys in all spheres of usage of petroleum products, with a view to identify areas, where conservation of petroleum products is possible.

5. To conduct and/or promote, research and developmental activities, to improve the efficiency of kerosene and LPG burning and other petroleum fuel appliances.

6. To take up research, design and development and study factors affecting petroleum fuel economy, in all kinds of transport systems.

7. To provide technical advisory services, designed to achieve greater economy or efficiency in all spheres and activities, involving petroleum products.

8. To improve the efficiency of existing methods of petroleum products, in the field of production, distribution and utilisation.

9. To conduct and promote, research and developmental activities, in the field of modifying, improving and developing diesel, petrol and other petroleum fuel engines, for improved fuel economy.

10. To assist in establishment or development of special institutions, Research and Development Organisations in pursuit of specific activities, dealing with problems affecting conservation of petroleum products by any means and any sphere.

11. To aid, in achieving optimum utility of all petroleum products, by training or developing personnel in fuel efficiency techniques and practices.

12. To undertake, promote and assist by printing and publishing books, pamphlets, leaflets, magazines and other documents and holding Seminars and meetings by any other means, the education and consciousness of the public and specifically those involved in activities associated with the production, distribution or utilisation of petroleum products and in respect of any matters falling within the scope of the Society's objectives.

13. To undertake, promote and assist in research and development of petroleum and associated technologies relevant to the country's social, economic and industrial needs, in keeping with the national objective of self-reliance.

14. To undertake, promote and assist in research and development of appropriate and alternate fuel and energy technologies, with emphasis on the use of local resources.

### Accommodation to Freedom Fighters

2791. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to allot residential accommodation for life to those freedom fighters who are aged 70 years or above:

(b) if so, the total number of such freedom fighters whose cases are pending; and

(c) the time by which these pending cases are likely to be finalised?

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). Allotment of residential accommodation is given only to such freedom fighters as are of all India standing and their case is specifically recommended by the Ministry of Home Affairs for allotment of Government accommodation. Such freedom fighters are considered for allotment of General Pool accommodations provided :

- (1) They do not own a house or flat in their name or in the name of their family members or dependents in Delhi;
- (2) The accommodation is required for bonafide medical treatment of the freedom fighter or his spouse.

In the case of those freedom fighters who are above 70 years of age, the allotment is made for "life-time" and not necessarily on medical grounds.

8 applications have been received for considering allotment under the guidelines which would be made once the formalities such as production of requisite documents, their verification has been done. Hence no time frame can be fixed in this regard.

### Power Projects in Mizoram

2792. DR. C. SILVERA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for setting up private power projects in Mizoram has been received by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to set up power projects in Mizoram?

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) Does not arise.

(c) Government of Mizoram has agreed to hand over the Tuirial HE Project (60 MW) to North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. for execution in the Central Sector, for which financial assistance from OECF, Japan is envisaged.

[Translation]

### Vacant Post of SCs and STs

2793. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether some posts of various categories reserved for SCs and STs are lying vacant in various departments and undertakings under his Ministry for a considerable time;

(b) if so, the post-wise break-up thereof, till date;

(c) whether the employees of various categories working in departments and undertakings under this Ministry have also been promoted in addition to the new recruitments made on some posts during the last three years;

(d) if so, the yearwise details of the recruitments and promotions made of various posts in various categories during the said period, separately;

(e) whether the recruitment of SCs/STs has been made in accordance with the reservation rules and the SC/ST employees working therein have been promoted in accordance to reservation rules; and

(f) the action being taken by the Ministry of filling up the vacant reserved posts in various categories and for promoting the SC/ST employees in accordance with reservation rules?

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 following categories of posts for SCs & STs are lying vacant.

Ministry	SC	ST
Sr. Scientific Officer-II	5	3
Tech. Asstt.	1	-
Staff Car Driver	1	-
<i>Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.</i>		
	SC	ST
General Manager (Management Services)	1	-
Finance Officer	1	-
Asstt. Accounts Officer	1	-

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Recruitment and promotion to the following posts have been made during the last three years.

## Ministry

	Dir (Tec)			*PSO			**SSO-I			Other Posts		
	UR	SC	ST	UR	SC	ST	UR	SC	ST	UR	SC	ST
1994	1	-	-	8	-	1	9	1	-	-	1	-
1995	2	-	-	-	1	1	7	1	-	-	-	-
1996	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Principal Scientific Officer

\*\* Senior Scientific Officer Grade-I

*Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.  
(Public Sector Undertaking).*

		SC	ST
1994	Asst. Manager (PMES)	1	-
	Asst. Manager (DCCS)	1	-
	Messenger/Attendant/Farash	-	1
	Manager (PTS)	1	-
1995	Tech. Officer (Solar)	-	1
	AES (DCCS)	-	1
	Librarian (DCCS)	1	-
	Manager (PMES)	-	1
	Asstt Manager (PTS)	1	1
	AES (Solar Div.)	1	-
1996	Executive Trainee (DCCS)	1	-
	ATO (PTS-SH)	-	1
	ATO (DCCS)	-	1
	Asstt. Manager (BD)	-	1
	ATO (SE)	1	-
	Asstt. System Analyst	1	-
	M-A-F (MS)	1	-
	AM (PTS)	-	1
	Asstt. System Analyst	1	-

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. The recruitment and promotion of SC & ST officers have been made in accordance with the relevant rules. The vacant posts are being filled up as per the prescribed procedure.

[English]

## Demand for Hydrocarbons

2794. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL  
SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for hydrocarbons, as compared to coal, is expected to grow at a rapid pace;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Government are monitoring this sector particularly in the context of the world-wide oil and gas industry undergoing a period of reforms having an important bearing on the Indian industry too;

(c) whether hydrocarbon industry plans to have a global presence and acquire the state of the art

capabilities and build alliances with other firms wherever necessary; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The demand for petroleum products during 1996-97 is estimated at 78.4 MMT. It is expected to grow at 6.9% during the IX Plan.

(b) to (d). With a view to achieve self-sufficiency in refining capacity, the Government has permitted setting up refineries in the Public, Joint and Private sector and expansion of existing refineries. The Government has also offered medium and small sized oil fields to Private/ Foreign parties for the production of crude oil under Production Sharing Contracts.

## Petroleum Refinery

2795. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh was issued a letter of intent from under Government for setting up of 120,000 BPD (6 million tons) petroleum refinery as 100% exports oriented unit in the State;

(b) whether economic viability of 100% Export Oriented Unit was not established as 75% of the products have to be sold at international price and Refinery Margins World-wide were extremely poor;

(c) if so, whether the request was made to the Ministry to allow Andhra Pradesh convert existing licence to a domestic refinery;

(d) if so, whether this proposal is still pending with the Union Government;

(e) whether the Ministry has considered the proposal; and

(f) if so, by the time by which the approval is likely to be given?

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

(a) to (f). No LOI has been issued to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. However, LOI have been issued for setting up

Export Oriented Oil Refineries in Andhra Pradesh, as per details given below :-

Name of the party	Capacity
1. M/s. Black Gold Refineries Ltd.	2.5 MMTPA
2. M/s. Jindal Ferro-Alloys	6.00 MMTPA

The parameters for evaluation of proposal for 100% EOU and Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) are different and as such the LOI of EOU refinery to DTA refinery is not convertible.

[Translation]

### Electronic City

2796. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Electronic cities in the country location-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set-up any new Electronic City in Bihar;

(c) if so, the detail thereof, location wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. YOGINDER K. ALAGH) :  
(a) The Government of India, Department of Electronics has no scheme for declaration of any location as an 'Electronic City'.

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

[English]

### Accommodation

2797. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) non-official categories to whom official accommodations is admissible at present and the number of units, type-wise for each category.

(b) whether fresh guidelines have been issued/proposed to be issued in this regard, and

(c) the number of units, type-wise under actual occupation for each category?

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 following non-official categories to whom General Pool accommodation are allotted at present and the number of units under their occupation typewise for each category are as follows :

	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
(i) Freedom Fighters	-	53	4	-	1	-
(ii) Journalists	-	27	52	5	1	-
(iii) Social Workers	-	4	3	-	-	-
(iv) Artists	1	3	40	1	-	-
(v) Security graded persons	-	-	2	14	-	-
(vi) Former President/ Vice President/ or Spouses	-	-	-	-	1	7

Government have issued guidelines in this regard from time to time, the latest being guidelines for security graded persons issued on 10.10.1996.

### Agreement between India and Nepal

2798. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Nepal regarding expansion of Trishuli-Devifat hydro-electric project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the power generation is likely to increase therefrom and the benefit likely to accrue to Nepal as a result thereof;

(d) the amount likely to be spent on this project by Nepal and India separately;

(e) the names of the companies whose assistance is likely to be obtained for the said Project; and

(f) the time by which the project is likely to be finalised and the time by which it is 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 (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Trishuli (21 MW) and Devghat (14.1 MW) Hydroelectric Projects in Nepal were implemented with assistance for India in 1969 and 1983 respectively. There is no proposal, at present regarding further expansion of these projects.

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

### Oil Refineries

2799. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Major Oil Refineries are facing partial shutdown;

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

(c) the details of action/steps taken to resume normal operations at major refineries and contain effectively growing deficit in oil pool account; and

(d) whether there is a proposal under consideration for hike in prices of petroleum products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (e). Major refineries are not facing presently partial shutdown except planned shutdown for regular inspecting and maintenance of the refineries. However, the cumulative outstandings of the oil companies from the oil pool account are estimated to rise to Rs 15.500 crores by 31.3.97. The mounting outstandings of the oil companies from the oil pool account has resulted in their experiencing severe liquidity crisis. The operations of stand alone refineries like CRL, MRL, BRPL and MRPL may be adversely affected due to liquidity problem. The position of the oil pool account is monitored on a continuous basis and remedial measures taken to contain the deficit.

### Unauthorised Colonies

2800. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have identified the key persons/group of persons who sponsored unauthorised colonies in the NCT of Delhi during the past five years; and

(b) if so, the names of such persons and unauthorised colonies sponsored by them?

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 D.D.A., M.C.D., N.D.M.C. and Land & Development Office

have reported that no key persons/group of persons who sponsored the unauthorised colonies in the National Capital territory of Delhi during the last five years have come to their notice.

### Oil and Gas

2801. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the places in North-East States where Petroleum Oils/Gas is being drilled;

(b) the total reserves at each location and total quantity being drilled at present;

(c) whether the installation of gas turbines is being contemplated to supply power to this region and

(d) if so, the locations where gas turbines are being to be set up and the capacity of each turbine?

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

(a) Drilling for oil and gas is being done in the North Eastern States of Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

(b) The details of reserves and production in each of these States are as under :

State	Average rate of production		In place reserves (O+OEG) MMt as on 1.4.1996
	Oil (t.p.d)	Gas (MMSCMD)	
Assam	13178	5.34	1281.30
Arunachal Pradesh	100	0.07	39.65
Tripura	-	0.42	30.10
Mizoram	-	-	-

(c) and (d). In addition to the gas based power plants already running at Namrup, Kathalgudi and Lakwa gas has been allocated a 300 MW plant at Amguri and also for power plants and Admtilla and Banskandi in Cachar and Ramchandranagar in Tripura.

### Hydro-Power Projects

2802. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey was conducted to determine the hydro-power potentials of the Brahmaputra and the Barak river system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of this hydro-potential has been harnessed so far; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to reach the optimum potential?



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 Central Electricity Authority had carried out studies in regard to the re-assessment of the hydro-electric power potential in the country in 1987. The details of the hydro-electric potential of the Brahmaputra basin including Barak river system are given in the attached Statement.

(c) and (d). At present a potential of 391 MW at 60% load factor has been developed and projects with a potential of 423 MW (at 60% load factor) are under development. 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 allocating 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.

#### STATEMENT

*Basinwise summary of H.E. Potential of Great Brahmaputra*

S.No.	Basin	No. of Schemes	Potential at 60% Load Factor (MW)
1.	Barak & Neighbouring rivers	60	3908
2.	Subansiri	25	6893
3.	Kameng	34	1982
4.	Kalang (Kopili)	16	510
5.	Dihang & Dibang	28	13615
6.	Teesta	30	3021
7.	Upper Brahmaputra	19	789
8.	Lohit	11	4152
9.	Lower Brahmaputra	3	50
Total		226	34920

#### Maintenance of Gardens

2803. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the annual budget for the maintenance of gardens and lawns attached to official bungalows in New Delhi during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any standards have been prescribed for various categories of such houses;

(c) the total recovery from the occupants for such services, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide such service at no profit no loss basis; and

(e) if so the detail 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) The year-wise budget for the maintenance of gardens and lawns attached to official bungalows in New Delhi during the last three years is as under :-

		(Rs. in lakhs)
(i)	1993-94	373.75
(ii)	1994-95	464.65
(iii)	1995-96	541.47

(b) Yes, Sir. Requisite standards have been prescribed as per the guidelines approved by the Government.

(c) No, garden charges are levied on authorised occupants. However, garden charges are recoverable from the unauthorised persons and the persons to whom the allotment is made on payment of special licence fee under FR-45-B with departmental charges wherever applicable. The garden charges are included in the monthly rate of licence of fee chargeable from such allottees and no separate record for the same is maintained. Hence, the total recovery from the occupants for such services year-wise cannot be worked out.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal at present under consideration in this regard.

#### Houses for Government Employees

2804. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to construct flats for Central Government employees at Guwahati;

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

(c) the number of flats constructed during the last three years, category-wise?

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 category-wise details of general pool residential accommodation under construction at Guwahati are as under :-

Type	No. of Qtrs.
I	24
II	16
III	72
IV	24
Total	136

(c) Nil.

### Vacancies in Assistants Grade

2805. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while prescribing eligibility by DP&T, vide its O.M. dated January 16, 1989 for additions in the Select List of Assistants Grade for the years 1986 and 1987, no long term Zone were prescribed, stating that long term promotions were dispensed with, vide O.M. dated October 12, 1988;

(b) if so, whether long term vacancies of those years were clubbed together with the Select List year 1989; and

(c) if so, the reason for not clubbing long term vacancies between Select List 1986 and 1988?

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) In this Department's O.M.No 7/1/88-Cs.II dated 16/17.1.1989, fixing zone for promotion to the Asstts' Grade for the Select List years 1986 and 1987 the various cadres were intimated that no zones for long-term promotions were being prescribed, because, the long-term promotions had already been dispensed with through O.M.No.12/4/87-Cs.II dated 12.10.1988.

(b) and (c). The zone of promotions on long term basis which was last issued on 30.11.1987, covered the vacancies which were likely to arise upto 30.6.1987. Since the Government decided to dispense with the system of Long-term promotions in Oct., 1988, the need to issue a zone for such promotions, subsequent to the one issued on 30.11.1987 did not arise. Earlier, the Select Lists took into account only substantive vacancies but w.e.f. the select List year 1989, all regular vacancies-whether permanent or temporary were taken into account while preparing the Select Lists.

### Drinking Water

2806. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-items caption "Sadi ke ant tak bhi sabko shudh peyajal mayassar nahin ho payegaa" appearing in 'Dainik Jagaran' dated November 13, 1996; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Upto 31st March, 1993, 84.33% urban population and

upto 1.4.1996, 81.66% rural population have been covered with the facility of safe drinking water. It is proposed to cover all the Not covered and Partially Covered (1-10 lpcd) rural habitations with safe drinking water by 1997-98. It is expected that with the combined efforts of the States/UTs and the Central Governments, the remaining urban population will be covered with the safe drinking water by the end of the 9th Five Year Plan, subject of course to availability of resources.

### Prices of Soft Drinks

2807. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the soft drink industries have raised the price of soft drinks despite concessions in excise duty given to them in the latest budget;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that the duty concessions is passed on to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (c). Price of soft drinks is not controlled by the Ministry. However, the industry has been advised to ensure passing of Excise Duty concessions to the consumers.

### T.V. Transmission

2808. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any technique where electric line can be used for T.V. Transmission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are considering the implementation of such scheme in the near future, in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

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) to (d). Do not arise.

### Uniform Bungalows

2809. SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government of construct uniform Bungalows for the Members of Parliament;

(b) whether it has also been decided the Type of which Bungalows will be constructed for the serving Ministers; 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) No, Sir. There is no proposal for construction of uniform bungalows for M.Ps. However, there is a sanctioned projects of construction of 28 special type flats for M.Ps. of Rajya Sabha at B.D. Marg, New Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Scarcity of Water

2810. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether many parts of the Allahabad

Corporation face acute scarcity of water in every summer;

(b) if so, the steps taken to resolve the problem during the last three years; and

(c) the allocation made for the city water supply during each of the last three years together with the amount utilised for the purpose?

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) Allahabad Jal Sansthan has reported that there are some pockets which face acute scarcity of water every summer. To improve water supply in the areas under Allahabad Corporation, various augmentation schemes have been implemented/are under various stages of completion. The details of the various scheme undertaken during the last three years, the amount sanctioned, amount utilised, and the agency which has undertaken the work, are given in the attached Statement.

### STATEMENT

#### Allahabad City - Water Supply Details of Schemes Started during last 3 years

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year-wise Name of Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised	Agency
1	2	3	4
<b>1993-94</b>			
Installation of 20 Hand Pumps	3.00	3.00	U.P. Jal Nigam
Constn. of 2 tubewells and commissioning of 1 tubewell.	29.00	29.00	-do-
Reboring of 4 tubewells, Development of 5 tubewells and rebore or 85 hand pumps.	23.00	23.00	-do-
Installation of 39 Hand pumps	5.85	5.85	-do-
Constn. of 3 tubewells at Katra, Civil Lines, Rajroop Pur and 50 hand pumps.	46.50	46.50	-do-
Constn. of 4 tubewells at Swaroop Rani Park	13.10	14.00	-do-
Constn. of 2 tubewells at Chameli Devi Dharamshala and Malviya Nagar	28.16	14.00	-do-
Total	148.61	135.35	
<b>1994-95</b>			
Works before Ardh Kumbh	172.00	166.20	-do-
Installation of hand pumps and improvement of water Supply	8.00	7.33	Allahabad Jal Sansthan

1	2	3	4
Installation of Mini. Tubewell, re boring of hand pumps, developments of tubewells, supply of new pumps and spare etc.	50.33	49.88	Allahabad Jal Sansthan
Chlorination of water chemical	16.44	16.44	-do-
Installation of tubewells repairing hand pumps and stand post, laying of pipe line, repairing of tankers etc..	196.30	196.30	-do-
Laying of pipe line and repairing etc.	25.00	25.00	-do-
Installation of 1 tube well and laying of pipe line	17.12	11.55	-do-
Installation of 1 Mini tubewell	1.30	-	-do-
Total	<u>486.49</u>	<u>472.70</u>	
<b>1995-96</b>			
Constn. of 2 tubewells of Mumford Gand and Om Gayatri Nagar.	27.00	15.74	U.P. Jal Nigam
Installation of 212 hand pumps	44.25	31.86	-do-
Second Water Works and improvement of Water supply system of Allahabad.	96.00	16.63	-do-
Installation of tubewell and repairing and installation of stand post and handpumps etc.	50.00	12.46	Allahabad Jal Sansthan
Installation of 1 Mini tubewell etc.	2.25	1.57	-do-
Laying of pipeline and installation of mini tubewell.	26.50	7.92	-do-
Constn. of 1 tubewell and chemicals	11.35	11.27	-do-
Total	<u>257.35</u>	<u>97.45</u>	

### Oil Selection Board

2811. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil Selection Board will be dismantled after introduction of market determined pricing policy for petrol, diesel and allied products;

(b) if so, whether petrol and diesel outlets are likely to be allotted on a competitive and commercial basis; and

(c) if so, the details of scheduled for introduction of a new system of allotting retail petroleum and diesel outlets in a market determined petroleum sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c). Appropriate Selection Authority, selection process as also reservation for different sections of the Society for the allotment of dealerships/distributorships of petroleum products will continue as long as these

are considered necessary by the Government in public interest.

There is no proposal as yet to introduce a new system of allotment of dealerships/distributorships for a market determined petroleum sector.

[Translation]

### Bokaro and Korba Power Project

2812. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :  
SHRI MANHARAN LAL PANDEY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated to the Damodar Valley Corporation, Bokaro and Korba Thermal Power Projects for the rural development work under the social integrated scheme during the last three years and till date;

(b) the details of rural development work undertaken/to be undertaken under the scheme;

(c) whether any funds allocated by the DVC & N.T.P.C. under the Social Integrated Scheme for the development of rural areas of Bokaro and Korba have been returned due to non-utilisation under the schemes.

(d) if so, the total funds returned during the last five years; and

(e) 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) No funds have been allocated by the Central Government/State Governments to Bokaro Thermal Power Station of DVC and Korba Thermal Power Project of NTPC for rural development works under the Social Integrated Scheme during the last three years. However, DVC and NTPC have undertaken community development programmes of villages in the vicinity of their Project areas out of their own internal resources. DVC has spent Rs 32.47 lakhs till 1995-96 and further a sum of Rs 39 lakhs has been allocated for the year 1996-97 for undertaking village development in and around the Bokaro Thermal Power project. The works taken up/proposed include construction of school buildings, roads, community and health centres etc.

NTPC has spent Rs 95.30 lakhs till 1995-96 for development works around the Korba Thermal Power project. The works undertaken there include renovation of electrification systems of the nearby villages, construction of colleges including a women's college, school buildings, Gram Sabha Bhawan, construction and renovation of village roads. Funds have also been earmarked for providing/augmenting drinking water facilities.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

### Panchayatiraj System

2813. 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 for extending the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution of India (Panchayatiraj System) to the Scheduled Areas; and

(b) 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) Necessary legislation for extending the provision of Part IX of the Constitution relating to Panchayati Raj to the Scheduled Areas is proposed to be introduced in the current Session of Parliament.

### Energy Conservation Programme

2814. PROF. OMPAL SINGH NIDAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated a comprehensive strategy for conservation of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fiscal incentives being given 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) and (b) The strategy of the Government for conservation of power inter alia includes

- awareness, education and training
- support for energy audits and research demonstration projects
- fixing and promoting energy efficiency standards for electrical appliances
- formulating energy consumption norms for various energy intensive sectors
- fiscal and financial incentives
- institutional and organisation arrangements
- Strengthening the data/information base of energy consumption and efficiency improvements
- reduction of transmission and distribution losses

(c) 100% depreciation under the provisions of the Income Tax Act is allowed on installation of notified energy saving devices which presently include certain kinds of specialised boilers and furnaces, burners, instrumentation and monitoring systems for monitoring energy flows, waste heat recovery equipments, cogeneration systems, electrical equipments and other energy saving devices.

### NTPC and NHPC

2815. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :  
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "NTPC, NHPC funds fail to energise mega projects" appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated October 8, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to energise these mega power projects?

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). The allocation of resources for the projects are made to match the activities planned on the basis of state of preparedness of the executing agency, capacity of utilise the resources in the project and tying up of requisite funds. Government is monitoring the status of ongoing projects on continuous basis.

### Employment Opportunities in Uttar Pradesh

2816. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria fixed for providing self employment and wage employment opportunities to the urban poor;

(b) whether Uttar Pradesh is being meted out step-motherly treatment in this regard;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial 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) This Department is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Poverty Alleviation Schemes namely, Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP). The criteria fixed for providing self employment and wage employment opportunities under these schemes is as under :-

NRY :- Only the urban poor which are living below the poverty line with an annual household income below Rs. 11,850/- per month are eligible for self employment and wage employment

PMIUPEP :- The Urban poor which are living below poverty line with an annual household income below Rs. 11,850 and who have education upto 9th standard are eligible for self employment.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise as funds under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) are allocated among the States/UTs strictly on the basis of incidence of urban poverty and under PMIUPEP, funds are allocated on the basis of incidence of urban poverty and in relation to the number of town in the States/UTs.

### Water Supply Scheme

2817. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa had

recommended to his Ministry in 1995-96 for the installation of Regional Water Supply System in Talcher, Meramunduli, Angul, Dhenkanal and Bhuban in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to approve and implement that water supply scheme;

(c) the fund provision made for that scheme; and

(d) 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 (d). The Government of Orissa had submitted a project proposal in 1995-96 for external assistance for the installation of the Regional Water Supply Scheme in Talcher, Meramunduli, Angul, Dhenkanal and Bhuban in Orissa at an estimated cost of Rs. 135.70 crores. The project proposal was recommended by the Government of India to the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan for loan assistance under the 1996-97 loan package. However, the project was not ultimately picked up by the Government of Japan for funding. The Government of Orissa was therefore, advised by the Ministry to consider obtaining assistance from financial institutions like the Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) etc.

### Subletting of Government Accommodation

2818. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA T : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of subletting of Government accommodation in Delhi detected during surprise checks during the past three years;

(b) whether a large number of Government employees whose own houses in their own/family member's names have occupied Government accommodation;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering the cancellation of allotment of such employees and make the accommodation available to needy; and

(d) the details of action taken against those who sublet their Government accommodation?

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. of cases detected during surprise checks during the past three years are as follows:-

1994 - 44,	1995 - 372,	1996 - 4488.
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(b) and (c). Govt. servants are eligible to get accommodation in their turn even when they are house-owning servants which depends on the income received

from their own houses or rateable values as fixed by the local body. Hence, the question of cancelling allotment to such employees does not arise.

(d) The allotment rules prescribed following penalties under SR 317 B-21 against those who sublet their Govt. accommodation :

1. Cancellation of the accommodation in the name of the allottee.
2. Charging licence fee up to four times for a period up to 60 days from the date of cancellation.
3. Referring the case to the office/deptt. of the employee for taking action under the CCS (CCA) Rules.
4. Debarring a person for a period of five years for any other allotment.
5. Action against those who do not vacate the Govt. houses on their own is taken under the provision of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupation) Act., 1971.

[Translation]

#### Roads Under JRY in U.P.

2819. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the roads in kilometers constructed under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, State-wise and particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the amount spent thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). The roads in Kilometers constructed and the amount spent thereon State-wise including Uttar Pradesh under JRY is as per Statement enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

*Rural Roads Constructed Under JRY Since inception and Expenditure incurred.*

S No.	Name of the State/UTs	Roads Constructed (In Km's)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46042.91	19555.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1756.64	205.41
3.	Assam	12786.61	12469.15
4.	Bihar	98608.57	42028.02
5.	Goa	351.40	339.24

1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat	26389.15	16967.59
7.	Haryana	1768.30	3548.45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3109.18	869.30
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8280.00	1699.52
10.	Karnataka	66514.00	12097.74
11.	Kerala	12358.07	18437.41
12.	Madhya Pradesh	51486.79	11830.98
13.	Maharashtra	30344.39	11128.07
14.	Manipur	6911.53	461.66
15.	Meghalaya	1239.78	150.02
16.	Mizoram	3165.20	789.58
17.	Nagaland	1116.44	558.22
18.	Orissa	130683.87	23779.62
19.	Punjab	606.00	57.88
20.	Rajasthan	10331.48	4636.79
21.	Sikkim	3365.34	408.43
22.	Tamil Nadu	22862.39	25617.49
23.	Tripura	5763.74	655.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	149451.32	98850.43
25.	West Bengal	78685.00	18492.65
26.	A & N Island	210.69	54.77
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
28.	D & N Haveli	285.32	176.27
29.	Daman & Diu	24.37	50.21
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshdweep	10.70	26.38
32.	Pondicherry	58.30	144.76
Total		774567.46	326086.13

[English]

#### Hydro Power Projects

2820. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :

• DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of hydro power projects in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the total power generated in these plants during Eighth Five Year Plan, Year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether some of these plants need modernisation;

(d) if so, the steps taken for the modernisation and expansion of these plants;

(e) the funds provided for the purpose so far;

(f) whether the Government propose to set up such more power projects in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, state-wise and location-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). The required details are given in Statement-I.

(c) and (d). Based on the recommendations of the Committee set up in 1987 and subsequent reviews, totally 55 number of schemes were identified with an aggregate capacity of 9653 MW for renovation and modernisation. A joint team of experts from CEA, PFC, BHEL and all concerned utilities visited some projects

to identify the scope of workers and prepare a detailed DPR as per the requirement for the techno-economic clearance. Technical clearance has been given to 36 schemes by CEA. Some of these schemes were also discussed by PFC and recommendations were sent to PFC for the funding. Under phase-II primarily details of the 4 hydro power stations were received. The utilities have been asked to submit proposals for further necessary action.

(e) the estimated cost for the implementation of the 55 number of schemes is Rs. 1493 crores. Some of these schemes being funded by PFC. PFC has sanctioned funds of the order of Rs.332.7 crores for 22 schemes and disbursed an amount of Rs.180.07 crores

(f) and (g). State-wise details of sanctioned/on-going hydro electric projects in the country are given in the attached Statement-II.

### STATEMENT-I

#### State-wise, Station-wise and System-wise details of Energy Generation

(Figures in MU)

S No.	State/System/ Station	Category	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97 (Apr-Nov)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	<b>BBMB</b>						
	Bhakra	Hydro	5845	4568	6116	5628	4448
	Gong. & Kot	Hydro	1160	1187	1207	1188	774
	Dehar	Hydro	3656	3338	3122	3302	2848
	Pong	Hydro	1810	1564	1787	1886	971
	Total	Hydro	12471	10657	12232	12004	9041
2.	<i>Delhi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	<b>J&amp;K</b>						
	<b>Elec. Dept.</b>						
	L.Jhelam	Hydro	554	511	564	537	427
	Others	Hydro	216	219	218	198	129
	Total	Hydro	770	730	782	735	556
	<b>NHPC</b>						
	Salal	Hydro	2099	1960	1967	2152	1940
	Total J&K	Hydro	2869	2690	2749	2887	2496
4.	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>						
	<b>HPSEB</b>						
	Bassi	Hydro	319	296	305	308	206
	Giri Bata	Hydro	220	201	219	266	234
	Binwa	Hydro	37	31	33	33	28
	Andhra	Hydro	77	71	69	73	70
	Sanjay	Hydro	416	358	490	585	510
	Small Hydro	Hydro	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Hydro	1069	957	1116	1265	1048



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>NHPC</b>							
B.Suil	Hydro	830	609	835	815	467	
Chamera	Hydro	0	0	2306	2261	1630	
Total	Hydro	830	609	3141	3076	2097	
Total H.P	Hydro	1899	1566	4257	4341	3145	
5. <i>Haryana</i>							
<b>H.S.E.B.</b>							
W.Yamuna	Hydro	235	245	231	233	216	
6. <i>Rajasthan</i>							
<b>R.S.E.B.</b>							
R.P. Sagar	Hydro	536	398	598	625	395	
J. Sagar	Hydro	391	322	443	443	288	
Mahi Bajaj	Hydro	174	390	419	331	228	
Anupgarh	Hydro	2	1	12	6	2	
Suratgarh	Hydro	5	0	0	0	0	
Mangrol	Hydro	3	4	1	0	0	
Total	Hydro	1111	1115	1473	1405	913	
7. <i>Punjab</i>							
<b>PSEB</b>							
UBDC 1-3	Hydro	271	254	289	272	241	
Shanan	Hydro	587	509	534	586	461	
Mukerian	Hydro	1092	1157	1331	1331	781	
Anandpur S	Hydro	878	646	907	964	700	
Total	Hydro	2828	2566	3061	3153	2183	
8. <i>Uttar Pradesh</i>							
<b>UPSEB</b>							
Rihand	Hydro	388	726	1428	758	618	
Obra Hy.	Hydro	154	271	484	283	246	
Matatila	Hydro	98	130	134	107	70	
Ganga Canal	Hydro	160	150	150	146	119	
Khatima	Hydro	189	216	201	210	168	
Ram Ganga	Hydro	277	383	371	326	82	
Yamuna 1 & 4	Hydro	555	583	522	543	466	
Yamuna II	Hydro	892	838	077	952	780	
Chila	Hydro	660	724	688	661	500	
Khodari	Hydro	413	388	409	443	356	
Maneri Bhali	Hydro	349	478	416	197	186	
Khara	Hydro	63	399	378	373	319	
Total	Hydro	4188	5286	6058	4999	3910	
<b>NHPC</b>							
Tanakpur	Hydro	184	401	466	445	307	
Total (U.P.)	Hydro	4352	5687	6524	5444	4217	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	<i>Gujarat</i>						
	<b>GEB</b>						
	Ukai Hy	Hydro	419	920	930	477	359
	Kadana	Hydro	240	291	443	261	244
	Total	Hydro	659	1211	1373	738	603
10.	<i>Maharashtra</i>						
	<b>MSEB</b>						
	Koyna	Hydro	3145	3413	3951	2757	1910
	Koyna Dam	Hydro	97	185	185	69	27
	Vaitaran	Hydro	130	120	269	113	41
	Paithon	Hydro	21	33	40	13	5
	Pawana	Hydro	0	0	0	0	4
	Tillari	Hydro	109	146	157	81	55
	Bihara Tail	Hydro	81	109	83	72	57
	Bandardhar	Hydro	8	28	2	0	0
	Bhasta	Hydro	23	53	40	33	26
	K' Vasala & Veer	Hydro	0	0	0	0	11
	Bhatgar	Hydro	-	-	-	-	20
	Eldari	Hydro	-	-	-	-	0
	Ujjani	Hydro	-	-	-	-	23
	Dhon	Hydro	-	-	-	-	3
	Small Hy.	Hydro	151	209	226	98	10
	Total	Hydro	3764	4296	4953	3236	2192
	<b>T.E. CO (P)</b>						
	Trombay	Hydro	1219	1430	1334	1191	804
	Total Maharashtra	Hydro	4983	5726	6287	4427	2996
11.	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>						
	<b>MPEB</b>						
	Gandhi Sagar	Hydro	312	315	365	574	326
	Pench	Hydro	273	401	610	412	197
	Bargi	Hydro	369	540	532	563	322
	Bansagar	Hydro	321	301	456	257	322
	Hasdeo Ban	Hydro	0	0	256	297	236
	Birsingpur	Hydro	18	33	60	43	38
	Total	Hydro	1293	1590	2279	2146	1441
12.	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>						
	<b>A.P.S.E.B.</b>						
	Machkund	Hydro	795	735	706	847	622
	T.B.Dam	Hydro	224	210	214	163	110
	Upper Sileru	Hydro	517	358	494	618	296
	Lower Sileru	Hydro	1295	1033	1129	1456	689
	N Juna Sagar	Hydro	2614	3510	3725	1084	1516
	N Sagar RBC	Hydro	229	224	265	50	122

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	N Sagar LBC	Hydro	65	96	135	9	74
	Srisailem	Hydro	3183	3797	3306	2667	2155
	Nizam Sagar	Hydro	7	2	3	16	16
	Pochampad	Hydro	89	43	69	100	61
	Donkarai	Hydro	99	37	58	110	27
	Penna Ahob.	Hydro	0	1	10	15	5
	Total	Hydro	9117	10046	10114	7135	5693

## 13. Karnataka

**K.P.C.**

Shravathy	Hydro	4400	4828	5571	4378	2310
Kalinadi	Hydro	2852	2614	3707	3181	1259
Supa Dam	Hydro	515	500	643	502	145
Bhadra	Hydro	82	36	58	24	11
Linganamakki	Hydro	264	276	329	202	88
Varahi	Hydro	1008	1217	1341	1113	547
Ghatprabha	Hydro	62	125	152	81	37
Mallapur	Hydro	0	1	13	25	1
Mani DPH	Hydro	0	29	36	19	4
Total	Hydro	9183	9626	11850	9525	4402

**K.E.B.**

Jog	Hydro	473	491	504	315	80
Shivasamudram	Hydro	115	91	102	131	68
Shimsapur	Hydro	111	96	89	95	660
Munirabad	Hydro	116	93	98	77	37
Total	Hydro	815	771	793	618	245

**B.P.C.L.(P)**

Shivpura	Hydro	27	64	11	54	24
Total Karnataka	Hydro	10025	10461	12654	10197	4671

## 14. Kerala

**KSEB**

Iddikki	Hydro	2777	2580	2897	3083	1366
Sabrigiri	Hydro	1512	1432	1578	1674	767
Kuttiadi	Hydro	250	267	263	281	253
Sholayar	Hydro	226	177	255	205	131
Sengulam	Hydro	172	164	176	146	127
N Mangalam	Hydro	284	266	305	286	208
Pallivasal	Hydro	232	251	224	186	151
Poringal	Hydro	199	192	212	190	130
Panmiar	Hydro	145	101	156	164	111
Kallada	Hydro	0	5	50	64	24
Kakkad	Hydro	-	-	-	-	0
L. Periyar	Hydro	-	-	-	-	0
Peppara	Hydro	-	-	-	-	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Idamalayar	Hydro	398	388	467	390	216
	Total KSEB	Hydro	6195	5823	6572	6666	3501
	<b>Private</b>						
	Maniyar	Hydro	0	0	1	35	23
	Total Kerala	Hydro	6195	5823	6573	6701	3524
15.	<b>TNEB</b>						
	Pykara-Dam	Hydro	445	356	388	382	366
	Moyar	Hydro	170	143	151	139	101
	Kundah 1-5	Hydro	1843	1617	1615	1705	884
	Suruliyar	Hydro	103	97	98	97	66
	Aliyar	Hydro	207	177	210	155	121
	Mettur	Hydro	815	407	911	394	299
	L.Mettur	Hydro	443	338	463	355	179
	Periyar	Hydro	607	481	591	429	284
	Papanassam	Hydro	106	106	143	110	51
	Sarkarpath	Hydro	136	113	160	161	71
	Sholayar	Hydro	370	423	416	368	320
	Kodayar	Hydro	299	164	401	239	119
	Servalar	Hydro	25	0	47	26	7
	Kadamparai	Hydro	7	117	178	109	113
	Small Hy.	Hydro	61	62	73	57	27
	Total Hydro	Hydro	5637	4601	5845	4726	2908
16.	<i>Bihar</i>						
	<b>BSEB</b>						
	Kosi	Hydro	16	30	22	19	13
	Subernarekha	Hydro	122	162	380	261	245
	Sona	Hydro	0	12	17	11	12
	North Koel	Hydro	0	0	0	0	0
	E.G. Canal	Hydro	0	0	0	3	14
	Total	Hydro	138	204	419	294	284
17.	<i>Orissa</i>						
	<b>OSEB</b>						
	Balimela	Hydro	1319	930	1246	1419	824
	Hirakud	Hydro	1032	1183	1158	1104	700
	Rangali	Hydro	573	942	924	49	631
	Upper Kolab	Hydro	874	630	737	1010	444
	Total	Hydro	3798	3685	4065	4382	2607
18.	<i>West Bengal</i>						
	<b>WBSEB</b>						
	W.B. Hy.	Hydro	96	108	85	84	227
19.	<b>DVC</b>						
	DVC Hy.	Hydro	217	212	417	387	343
20.	<i>Sikkim</i>	Hydro	30	34	55	49	44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Assam	Hydro	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya						
	Kyrdemkula	Hydro	150	170	117	161	100
	Umiām I	Hydro	87	123	66	97	59
	Umiām II	Hydro	44	57	30	44	23
	Umiām IV	Hydro	86	196	118	185	89
	Umtru	Hydro	57	58	50	52	37
	Total	Hydro	432	584	381	539	308
	<b>NEEPCO</b>						
	Khandong	Hydro	251	253	249	250	265
	Kopili	Hydro	607	653	611	456	430
	Total	Hydro	858	906	860	706	695
	Total Meghalaya	Hydro	1290	1490	1241	1245	1003
23.	Tripura						
	Gumti	Hydro	45	41	42	40	23
24.	Manipur						
	Loktak NHPC	Hydro	545	617	515	480	331
25.	Arunachal Pradesh						
	Tago	Hydro	0	0	20	15	9
	All India	Hydro	69833	70375	82511	72513	48918

**STATEMENT-II***State-wise Sanctioned Hydro Electric Schemes (Capacity yet to be added)***SUMMARY**

Region	Central Sector (No. of projects)	State Sector (No. of projects)	Private Sector (No. of projects)	Total (No. of projects)
Northern	3530.00 (5)	2913.50 (17)	300.00 (1)	6743.50 (23)
Western	Nil	4460.00 (12)	490.00 (2)	4950.00 (14)
Southern	Nil	2533.00 (21)	Nil	2533.00 (21)
Eastern	770.00 (2)	1835.50 (11)	Nil	2605.50 (13)
North-Eastern	530.00 (3)	165.00 (6)	Nil	695.00 (9)
Total	4830.00 (10)	11907.00 (67)	790.00 (3)	17527.00 (80)

**Sanctioned Hydro Electric Schemes**  
(Installed capacity above 3 MW)

S No.	Name of the project	State	Installed capacity (MW)	Capacity yet to be added (MW)	Pending issues/ constraints
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Central Sector</b>					
1.	Nathpa-Jhakri (NJPC)	H.P.	6x250	1500	Completion of Shimla bye-pass works by PWD. HP. Contractual problem between Continental Const. Co. of India and Foundation Const. Co. of Canada delaying HRT works (16.04 km). dam, desilting chamber.
2.	Dulhasti (NHPC)	J & K	3x130	390	Law and order prob. in Doda dist. of J and K. Re-award of civil works of dam, HRT and PH.
3.	Uri (NHPC)	J & K	4x120	360	Law and order problem.
4.	Tehri St. I (THDC)	U.P.	4x250	1000	Rehabilitation of oustees. Award of major civil works. Uttarakhand movement.
5.	Dhauliganga St. I (NHPC)	U.P.	4x70	280	Award of major works.
6.	Koel Karo (NHPC)	Bih.	4x172.5+ 1x20	710	Paucity of funds and rehabilitation problem.
7.	Rangit-III (NHPC)	Sik.	3x20	60	Delay in construction of dam and HRT.
8.	Doyang (NEEPCO)	Nag.	3x25	75	Fund constraints and completion of dam works.
9.	Ranganadi (NEEPCO)	Ar. P.	3x135	405	Fund constraints. Slow progress of civil works of HRT and Dam.
10.	Kopili Extn. (NEEPCO)	Asm.	2x50	50	Slow progress of penstock works and unit erection.
Sub-Total (C.S.)			5000.00	4830.00	(35 Units)
<b>State Sector Northern Region</b>					
11.	Dadupur	Har.	4x1.5	6	Award of works
12.	Ghanvi	H.P.	3x7.5	22.5	Finalisation of executing agency.
13.	Uhl-III	H.P.	4x17.5	70	Fund constraints. Project posed to private agency. MOU signed with M/s. Ballarpur Ind. in 2/92.
14.	Larji	H.P.	3x42	126	Earlier posed for private participation. Now posed for execution under state sector. HPSEB tying up loans with Banks and PFC.
15a.	Upper Sindh-II	J & K	2x35	70	Law and order problem. Erection of penstock and TG units.
15b.	Upper Sindh Extn.	J & K	1x35	35	Law and order problem. Erection of penstock and TG Unit.

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Kishanganga	J & K	3x110	330	Early commencement of works.
17.	Dumkhar	J & K	3x1.5	4.5	-
18.	Sewa-III	J & K	3x3	9	Acquisition of land for balancing reservoir
19.	Chenani-III	J & K	3x2.5	7.5	Acquisition of land for water conductor system
20.	Shahpurkandi	Pun.	2x40+ 2x40+1x8	168	Finalisation of agency for execution.
21.	Ranjit Sagar	Pun.	4x150	600	Completion of dam and spillways.
22.	Jakham	Raj.	2x2.5	5	Finalisation of agency for execution.
23.	Vishnu Prayag	U.P.	4x100	400	Financial package for execution of project from M/s. Jaiprakash Ind. Ltd. awaited. Env. clearance for revised capacity awaited.
24.	Srinagar	U.P.	6x55	330	Execution of project given to M/s. Duncan Agro. Land acquisition problem.
25.	Sobla	U.P.	2x3	6	Uttarakhand agitation. Unit erection.
26.	Lakhwar Vyasi	U.P.	3x100+ 3x60	420	Fund constraints.
27.	Maneri Bhali-II	U.P.	4x76	304	Fund constraints. Advertised for Private Sector bidding.
Sub-Total (N.R.) :			2913.50	2913.50	(61 Units)
<b>Western Region</b>					
28.	Kadana PSS Extn.	Guj.	2x60	60	Erection of units.
29.	Sardar Sarovar	Guj./M.P./ Mah.	6x200+ 5x50	1450	Construction of main dam for raising of height upto 110m. R & R problem. Alternate source of funding for E & M equipment of RBPH.
30.	Bansagar Tons PH-II and III	M.P.	2x15+ 3x20	90	R & R problem of oustees of Bansagar Dam and fund constraints.
31.	Bansagar Tons PH-IV	M.P.	2x10	20	R & R problem of oustees of Bansagar Dam and fund constraints.
32.	Indira Sagar (Narmada Sagar)	M.P.	8x125	1000	R and R problem and project finance.
33.	Bodhghat	M.P.	4x125	500	Clearance by NOEF.
34.	Rajghat	U.P./M.P.	3x15	45	Delay in unit erection and cash flow problem.
35.	Warna	Mah.	2x8	16	Delay in unit erection
36.	Koyna St. IV	Mah.	4x250	1000	Slow progress of HRT, pressure shaft and surge shaft.
37.	Dudhganga	Mah.	2x12	24	Delay in PH civil works and erection of units.

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Dimbhe	Mah.	1x5	5	Civil works of intake structure and installation of gates, trashrack and hoist.
39.	Ghatghar PSS	Mah.	2x125	250	Award of major works.
	Sub-Total (W.R.) :		4520.00	4460.00	(45 Units)
<b>Southern Region</b>					
40.	Srisaillam LBPH	A.P.	6x150	900	Slow progress of civil works
41.	Singur	A.P.	2x7.5	15	Slow progress of civil works and unit erection.
42.	Somasila	A.P.	2x5	10	Allotted to private sector. Works yet to start.
43.	AP PH at Palimela	A.P.	2x30	60	Inter-state disputes with Orissa due to non-issue of license for blasting operation.
44.	Dandeli	Ktk.	2x30	60	Forest clearance.
45.	Kalinadi II	Ktk.	3x40+ 3x50	270	Slow progress of dam and unit erection works.
46.	Brindavan	Ktk.	2x6	12	Delay in commencement of works.
47.	Bhadra RBC Extn.	Ktk.	1x6	6	Delay in start of works.
48.	Sharavathi T.R.	Ktk.	4x60	240	Slow progress of Dam and PH civil works.
49.	Bedthi (Gangavali)	Ktk.	2x105	210	MOEF have asked for revised proposal. Work suspended for ecological problems since 1981.
50.	Lower Periyar	Ker.	3x60	180	Slow progress of Dam and erection of steel liner.
51.	Malankara (Muvathupuzha)	Ker.	3x3.5	10.5	Delay in PH civil works due to non-finalisation of design.
52.	Kakkad	Ker.	2x25	50	Delay in works of power tunnel.
53.	Poringalkuthu LB Extn.	Ker.	1x16	16	Delay in PH civil works and erection to TG equipment.
54.	Kuttiyadi Extn.	Ker.	1x50	50	Delay in finalisation of execution agency.
55.	Puyankutty St.	Ker.	2x120	240	Forest clearance.
56.	Anakkayam	Ker.	2x4	8	Delay in start of work.
57.	Lower Bhawani Dam RBC	T.N.	2x4	8	PH civil works and erection of Gen. unit.
58.	Sathanur Dam	T.N.	1x7.5	7.5	PH civil works and erection of Gen. unit.
59.	Parson's Valley (Kundah-V Extn.)	T.N.	1x30	30	Completion of civil works.
60.	Pykara Ultimate St.	T.N.	3x50	150	Timely completion of civil works of TRT. Ordering of Generating units.
	Sub-Total (S.R.)		2533.00	2533.00	(50 Units)



1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Eastern Region</b>					
61.	Eastern Gandak	Bih.	3x5	5	Delay in erection and commissioning of Units-3.
62.	Chandil	Bih.	2x4	8	Fund constraints and finalisation of erection contract.
63.	North Koel	Bih.	2x12	24	Delay in PH civil work. Fund constraints.
64.	Upper Indravati	Ori.	4x150	600	Completion of Muran dam HRT and unit erection.
65.	Potteru	Ori.	2x3	6	Power House civil works and erection of units.
66.	Balimela-II	Ori.	2x75	150	Commencement of works.
67.	Bargarh Canal	Ori.	3x3	9	Low priority by State Govt.
68.	Rathongchu	Sik.	3x10	30	Low priority by State Govt.
69.	Teesta Falls I-IV	W.B.	3x3x7.5	67.5	Delay in civil works and erection of units.
70.	Rammam St. I	W.B.	3x12	36	Decision on executing agency
71.	Purulia PSS	W.B.	4x225	900	Commencement of major works
	Sub-Total (E.R.)		1845.50	1835.50	(35 Units)
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>					
72.	Nuranang	Ar.P.	3x2	6	Slow progress of civil works
73.	Karbi Langpi (Lower Borpani)	Asm.	2x50	100	Early commencement of dam works.
74.	Dhansiri	Asm.	15x1.33	20	Law and order problem. slow progress of civil works, fund constraints and unit erection.
75.	Dalalma	Asm.	3x2	6	The scheme is about to be abandoned by State Govt. due to non-availability of fund.
76.	Serlui-B	Miz.	2x4.5	9	Delay in award of works.
77.	Likim-Ro	Nag.	3x8	24	Fund constraints and delay in major civil works.
	Sub-Total (N.E.R.) :		165.00	165.00	(28 Units)
<b>Private Sector</b>					
78.	Baspa-II*	H.P.	3x100	300	Execution of the project given to M/s. Jai Prakash Ind. in Nov. '91. Financial package and PPA yet to be finalised.
79.	Mareshwar*	M.P.	10x40	400	Project execution given to M/s. Shri Maheshwar Hydel Power Corpn. Ltd. Early commencement of major works. Financial package and PPA yet to be finalised.

1	2	3	4	5	6
80.	Bhivpuri PSS*	Mah.	1x90	90	Interstate dispute between Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra.
Sub-Total (Pvt. Sector)			790.00	790.00	(14 Units)

Cleared by CEA for execution in Private Sector

#### S U M M A R Y

	Installed capacity (MW)	Capacity yet to be added (MW)
Total (Central Sector)	5000.00	4830.00
Total (State Sector)	11977.00	11907.00
Total (Pvt. Sector)	790.00	790.00
All India Total	17767.00	17527.00

[Translation]

#### LPG Bottling Plant

2821 SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of places where LPG bottling plants are existing with daily production capacity, plant-wise in each State;

(b) whether these plants are capable to meet the demand of LPG gas;

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

(d) if not, whether there is any proposal to set up more bottling plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) :  
(a) to (e). There are 86 LPG bottling plants operating in the country with a capacity of 3217 TMTA. A statement showing locations and capacity of each plant is annexed.

In addition to the above, to meet the future demand, 51 more LPG bottling plants have been planned to be set up under VIII Plan Period.

#### STATEMENT

S.No.	Bottling Plant/ Location	Oil Co.	Existing Bottling Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh		
	Vajaywada	IOC	22

1	2	3	4
	Cherlapally	HPC	78
	Vijaywada	HPC	44
	Vishak	HPC	44
	Kurnool	BPC	10
2.	Assam		
	Bongaigaon	IOC	22
	Gauhati	IOC	5
	Oil Dhuliajan	IOC	25
	Silchar	IOC	10
	Gauhati	IOC	22
3.	Bihar		
	Jamshedpur	IOC	44
	Barauni	IOC	15
4.	Goa	HPC	22
5.	Gujarat		
	Rajkot	IOC	44
	Hazira	IOC	44
	Surat	HPC	12
	Gandhinagar	HPC	26
	Koyali	IOC	102
	Hariyala	BPC	34
6.	Haryana		
	Karnal	BPC	44
	Hissar	HPC	10
	Piyala	BPC	132
	Jind	BPC	22
	Bahadurgarh	HPC	44
7.	Himachal Pradesh		
	Baddi	IOC	22
8.	Jammu and Kashmir		
	Jammu	HPC	20
	Srinagar	HPC	
9.	Karnataka		
	Bangalore	IOC	34
	Bangalore	HPC	34

1	2	3	4
	Mysore	HPC	22
	Hubli	HPC	44
	Mangalore	BPC	44
	Belgaum	IOC	12
10.	<b>Kerala</b>		
	Cochin	IOC	44
	Trivandrum	BPC	44
	Calicut	IOC	18
	Palghat	HPC	10
11.	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
	Bhopal	IOC	44
	Bhitoni	BPC	44
	Manglia	HPC	34
	Raipur	HPC	44
12.	<b>Maharashtra</b>		
	Bombay	BPC	122
	Uran	BPC	132
	Jalgaon	BPC	44
	Sholapur	BPC	44
	Bombay	HPC	65
	Aurangabad	HPC	44
	Chandrapur	HPC	22
	Khapri	HPC	34
	Miraj	HPC	22
	Mahul	HPC	25
	Chaman/Pune	HPC	44
	Pune	IOC	22
13.	<b>Orissa</b>		
	Balasore	IOC	44
	Khurda	BPC	10
	Khurda Road	HPC	44
14.	<b>Punjab</b>		
	Jallundhur	IOC	68
	Lalru	BPC	88
	Hoshiarpur	HPC	13
15.	<b>Rajasthan</b>		
	Swaimadhopur	IOC	44
	Ajmer	IOC	10
	Jaipur	BPC	10
	Jodhpur	HPC	26
	Udaipur	BPC	10
16.	<b>Tamilnadu</b>		
	Coimbatore	BPC	68

1	2	3	4
	Tuticorin	BPC	20
	MRL	IOC	75
	Salem	IOC	34
17.	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
	Kanpur	IOC	64
	Mathura	IOC	88
	Allahabad	IOC	34
	Haldwani	IOC	22
	Hardwar	IOC	22
	Bareilly	BPC	10
	Lucknow	BPC	10
	Kasna	HPC	13
	Unnao	HPC	13
	Gorakhpur	HPC	13
	Varanasi	IOC	25
18.	<b>West Bengal</b>		
	Kalyani	IOC	44
	Durgapur	IOC	64
	Haldia	IOC	20
	Paharpur	HPC	26
	Total		3050
	<i>Union Territories</i>		
19.	<b>Delhi</b>		
	Tikrikalan	IOC	132
	Madanpur-Khadar	IOC	25
20.	<b>Pondicherry</b>	IOC	10
	Total-UT's		167
Grand Total			3217

[English]

### Enron Power Project

2822. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has not approved the tariff formula of the Enron Power Project;

(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). Norms for determination of tariff for sale of power by generating company to the State Electricity Boards, have been notified by the Government of India on 30.3.1992 and

amended from time to time. Based on the recommendations of the Government of Maharashtra, the tariff deviations in the Power Purchase Agreement signed between the Dabhol Power Company and the Maharashtra State Electricity Board have been examined by the Government of India (GOI) in consultation with the Central Electricity Authority and approved on 23.12.1994 as per the provisions of the GOI Notification referred above.

[Translation]

### Sewerage Treatment Plant

2823. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have established any Sewerage Treatment Plant on Ring Road near the Wazirabad bridge over Yamuna river in Delhi

(b) if so, the date on which this plant had been established and the amount spent thereon so far

(c) whether this sewerage treatment plant is not operative, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the concrete steps being taken by Government to make it effective?

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 Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking (DWS & SDU) has reported that 16 Oxidation Ponds have been constructed on Ring Road close to Wazirabad Bridge.

(b) These ponds were built in the early 70's and an expenditure of Rs. 14.50 lakhs has been incurred during the current financial year so far.

(c) No, Sir. The plant is functional.

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

[English]

### Age Limit of Young Ones

2824. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to increase the age limit of the young ones from 25 years to 30 years for employment to the new recruits in the Central Government establishments; and

(b) 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) No, Sir.

### Generation of Power

2825. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity in the power sector in the country at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the additional capacity added during Eighth Five Year Plan, and

(c) the projections made for Ninth Five Year Plan?

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) The installed capacity in the power sector at the end of the seventh Five Year Plan was 63636 MW

(b) The capacity added during the first four years of the Eighth Plan was 14799 MW. Capacity addition of 2869 MW has been envisaged during the terminal year (1996-97) of the Eighth Plan.

(c) The targets for the Ninth Plan are yet to be finalised.

### Lead Free Petrol Outlets

2826. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of lead free petrol outlets in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open such more outlets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) The State-wise number of lead free petrol outlets in the country is as under :

State/UT	Number of lead free outlets
Delhi	195
Uttar Pradesh	69
Maharashtra	157
West Bengal	78
Tamil Nadu	32
Haryana	25
Punjab	24
Himachal Pradesh	4
Rajasthan	8
Andhra Pradesh	24
Chandigarh	4
Gujarat	2
Pondicherry	1
Total	623

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Oil Companies have planned to open 291 lead free outlets during the remaining period of 1996-97.

### **New Observatory**

2827. DR C. SILVERA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new observatory is likely to be set up in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, details and feature thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be made operative; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

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. The Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, an autonomous institution of Department of Science and Technology, is planning to set up a new observatory in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c). The project consists of setting up of a 2-m class infrared optical telescope at the summit of Dikpa Raja Ree near Hanle Monastery, Changthang Ladakh region. The height of the summit is 15,000 feet. The region has the unique advantage of being among the few high-altitude, cold and dry sites in the world. This is a highly desired environment for astronomy at the infra-red and sub-millimetre wavelengths. It will ensure high transparency of earth's atmosphere to the light received from celestial sources and will help in probing deeper into the Universe.

The proposed 2-m telescope can be operated remotely using a satellite based computer-to-computer communication link. It is expected to be made fully operational during the Ninth Plan period.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Vacant Posts for SCs/STs**

2828. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some posts of various categories reserved for SCs and STs are lying vacant in various departments and undertakings under his Ministry for a considerable time.

(b) if so, the post-wise break-up thereof, till date;

(c) whether the employees of various categories working in departments and undertakings under his Ministry have also been recruited to fresh posts during the last three years;

(d) if so, the year-wise details of the recruitments made on various posts in various categories during the said period, separately;

(e) whether the recruitment of SCs/STs has been made in accordance with the reservation rules; and

(f) the action being taken by the Ministry for filling up the vacant reserved posts in various categories?

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

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

(c) Such data is not maintained in the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) For filling up of the vacant reserved posts in various categories a Special Recruitment Drive 1996 has been launched.

[English]

### **Grants-in-Aid to Jammu and Kashmir**

2829. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the loans and grants-in-aid provided by the Union Government to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir during each of the last five years;

(b) the balance loans as on 1 April, 1991;

(c) the loans written off during 1991-96 year-wise;

(d) annual budget for 1996-97; and

(e) annual provision for repayment of loan in 1996-97?

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). A statement showing Loans and Grants-in-aid provided by the Ministry of Finance to Government of Jammu and Kashmir during the last five year is at Statement-I attached. An outstanding balance loan as on 01.04.1991 was of Rs. 2394.22 crores.

(c) An amount of Rs. 2,16,34,431 was written off during 1995-96 in respect of J & K State for Central loans given during 1989-95 as per Tenth Finance Commission's recommendations relating to specific relief for all special category States and States which are characterised by high fiscal stress category warranting special attention for writing off of 5% of repayments due during 1995-2000 with respect to Central loans given during 1989-95.

(d) A statement showing State Budget Estimates for 1996-97 is at Statement-II attached.

(e) During 1996-97, an annual provision for repayment of loans and advances received from Central

Government is Rs. 181.43 crores and Rs. 66 crores for internal debt of the State Government.

### STATEMENT-I

Statement showing loans and grants-in-aid by the Ministry of Finance to J & K Government during the last five years since 1991-1992, yearwise

(Rs. in crores)

	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
(i) Normal Central Assistance	70.99	638.88	78.67	707.13	76.94	692.45	73.45	661.03	99.56	896.02
(ii) Additional Central assistance for externally aided projects	0.71	6.41	0.72	6.44	0.79	7.08	1.11	9.99	0.65	5.86
(iii) Special Central assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.30	875.70	38.35	345.15
(iv) Advance Plan assistance	-	-	-	-	23.40	210.60	-	-	-	-
(v) Special Plan loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.00	-
(vi) Special Central assistance for Border Area Development Programme	-	-	-	-	-	14.00	-	17.50	-	20.68
(vii) Revenue Deficit grants										
(a) Non-Plan	-	211.47	-	221.76	-	217.81	-	222.89	-	545.39*
(b) Plan	-	2.13	-	2.59	-	3.06	-	3.72	-	-
(viii) Small Savings Loans	39.27	-	42.49	-	59.06	-	93.21	-	63.34	-
(ix) Central assistance for Centrally sponsored schemes transferred to the State	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.61	-	-	-	-
(x) Calamity Relief Fund	-	9.00	-	13.50	-	4.50	-	9.00	-	32.12**
<b>Total</b>	<b>110.97</b>	<b>867.89</b>	<b>121.78</b>	<b>951.42</b>	<b>160.21</b>	<b>1150.11</b>	<b>265.07</b>	<b>1799.83</b>	<b>245.90</b>	<b>1845.22</b>

\* Includes Rs. 10.00 crores given to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on behalf of the State Govt. of J & K.

\*\* Includes Rs. 18.17 crores given from National Fund for Calamity Relief.

### STATEMENT-II

[Translation]

State Budget Estimates for the year 1996-97

(Rs. in crores)

	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
I. Consolidated Fund			
(i) Revenue Account	3113.85	2706.05	(+) 407.80
(ii) Capital Account	451.01	1004.29	(-) 553.28
Total (Net) I	3564.86	3710.34	(-) 45.48
II. Contingency Fund	-	-	-
III. Public Account (Net)	-	-	(-) 206.46
<b>Grand Total (I+II+III)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(-) 351.94</b>

### Refinery at Gujarat

2830. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government for the expansion of the I.O.C. Refinery located in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time likely to be taken by the Government for providing clearance to the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) :  
(a) to (c). Govt. has approved the proposal of IOC for

setting up of 3.0 MMTPA Crude distillation Unit at Gujarat Refinery and Revamp of existing Fee Preparation Unit (FPU) and Fluidised Catalytic Crude Unit (FCCU), along with offsite/utility facilities, at a cost of Rs. 748.38 crores with FE component of Rs. 35.16 crores and Augmentation of Salaya-Viramgam-Koyali Crude Pipeline of existing Salaya-Mathura Pipeline at a cost of Rs. 304.12 crores inclusive of Foreign Exchange component of Rs. 50.08 crores.

The project is expected to be mechanically completed within 36 months from Govt. approval and commissioned within 3 months thereafter.

### Nehru Rozgar Yojana

2831. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of beneficiaries under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and till date.

(b) whether the State Government has provided its share of 40 percent as contribution towards the Yojana.

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor.

(d) the percentage of success achieved under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana; and

(e) the number of people who have received the money under the Yojana but have misused it?

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 Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) 89,402 beneficiaries have been assisted to set up micro enterprises, under the Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) 11.66 lakhs mandays of work have been generated, whereas under the Scheme of Housing

and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) 2436 beneficiaries have been trained during the last 3 years and till date (upto 30.11.1996).

(b) and (c). Against the total requirement of State Share of Rs. 2843.05 lakhs, the Madhya Pradesh Government has provided its contribution of the order of Rs. 2722.21 lakhs, leaving a shortfall of Rs. 120.84 lakhs.

(d) 100% success has been achieved by the State during the last three years under SUME and SUWE. No progress has been made under SHASU.

(e) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

[English]

### Regional Research Laboratory

2832. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the beneficiaries of the technologies developed by Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat, Assam from 1993-94 to 1995-96;

(b) whether any MOUs or notes of understanding have been signed with the beneficiaries to whom the technologies have been transferred; and

(c) if so, the dates of signing the memorandum?

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). The names and addresses of the beneficiaries of the technologies developed and transferred by Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat during the period 1993-94 to 1995-96 are given in the attached Statement. Agreements, Memoranda/Notes of Understanding have been executed with these parties as indicated in the Statement.

### STATEMENT

*Beneficiaries of the Technologies developed and transferred by Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat during the period 1993-94 to 1995-96*

Technologies	Names and address of the beneficiary	Date of agreement, Memoranda/Note of Understanding signed
1	2	3
1 VSK Cement Technology 50 TPD	(i) Bijma Cement (P) Ltd., Calcutta (ii) Karbi Anglong Chemicals Ltd., Diphu	December, 1993 October, 1993
2 Agrotechnology on Java-Citronella	(i) S Sema, Dimapur (ii) Arun Chitra Distillation, Balijan, Arunachal Pradesh	March, 1993 July, 1994

1	2	3
	(iii) Manipur Agro Industries Corpn. Ltd., Imphal, Manipur	October, 1994
	(iv) Pikato Agro Forestry Enterprises, Nagaland	May, 1995
3. Agrotechnology on Mushroom	(i) Tal Ahom Centre, Namrup	January, 1993
	(ii) Pranjal Baruah, Jorhat	July 1995
4. 16-DPA from Diosgenin	(i) Mayo (India) Ltd., Bombay	March, 1994
5. Liquid Deodorant Cleaner	(i) S. M. Industries, Jorhat	December, 1993
	(ii) Pinaki Sarkar, Jorhat	November, 1994
	(iii) Arun Chemicals, Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar	December, 1994
6. Boards from Paddy Husk and other cellulosic materials	(i) Sunrise Board, Jorhat	June, 1994

### Funds to State Electricity Boards

2833. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes under which financial assistance is provided to the State Electricity Boards by the Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided to each State Electricity Board by REC during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the targets fixed and the achievements made under each scheme; and

(d) the details of proposals sent by each State Electricity Board to REC for the financial assistance during the current financial year and the action taken thereon?

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) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) provides financial assistance to State Government/State Electricity Boards for rural electrification projects under four major schemes/programmes namely Normal, Special Project Agriculture (SPA), Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and System Improvement (SI). The details of the various categories of projects covered under the different schemes/programmes are given in Statement attached.

(b) and (c). Details of the financial assistance provided to each State Electricity Boards/State Government by REC and achievements made under various schemes/programmes against the envisaged targets during the financial year 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 are given in the attached Statement II, III and IV respectively.

(d) Details with regard to number of projects sent by the various State Electricity Boards/State Government under various schemes/Programmes for the current financial year (upto September, 1996) are given in Statement-V. Action has been initiated by REC for scrutiny and appraisal of these schemes.

### STATEMENT-I

#### Normal

OA (Ordinary Advance)	Mainly for taking up intensive electrification
OB (Ordinary Backward)	Basically for electrification of new villages
OC (Ordinary Cooperative)	For decentralised distribution and better consumer services through Rural Electric Cooperatives
OP (Ordinary pumpsets)	Mainly for energisation of pumpsets
HB (Harijan Bastis)	For electrification of Dalit/Harijan bastis
SPI (Special Project Industries)	Mainly for release of connections in rural areas
SL (Special Loan)	Mainly for improving rural electrification services like establishment of complaint centres, transformer repair workshop etc.
SPDGS (Special Project Decentralised Generation and Supply)	For promoting decentralised generation of power



**Minimum Needs Programme**

MNP  
(Minimum Needs Programme) For electrification of villages including intensive electrification of areas covered under MNP

Agriculture/  
Special Project  
Agriculture-  
Bank Participation)

**System Improvement****Special Project Agriculture**

SPA/SPA-BP  
(Special Project) Mainly for energisation of pumpsets

SI  
(System Improvement)

For improving quality of power supply and loss reduction.

**STATEMENT-IIA**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No	STATE	Disbursements made by REC					Villages Electrification					
		Normal	MNP	SPA	SI	Total	Normal		M N P		Total	
							Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Act.	Tar.	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Prad	3760		4764	1969	10493						
2	Arunachal Prad	125	338		62	525	10	17	40	32	50	50
3	Assam					0	16		80		96	0
4	Bihar	83	206			289	50	24	175	166	225	190
5	Goa					0						
6	Gujarat	1259		1232	1167	3658						
7	Haryana	1010		247	538	1825						
8	Himachal Pradesh	475			6	481						
9	J & K	162			242	404	10	6			10	6
10	Karnataka	2824			688	3512						
11	Kerala	1038		326	67	1431						
12	Madhya Pradesh	9386	1936		899	12221	20	266	230	485	250	751
13	Maharashtra	1615		3064	968	5647						
14	Manipur	102	781			943	10	5	100	80	110	85
15	Meghalaya	110	100			210	10		60	23	70	23
16	Mizoram		1155		72	1227			50	50	50	50
17	Nagaland	208			4	212						
18	Orissa	0	1592	109	662	2363	50	65	170	161	220	226
19	Punjab	1011		77	504	1592						
20	Rajasthan	3260	2700	206	1055	7221	200	390	450	362	650	752
21	Sikkim	280			37	317						
22	Tamil Nadu	1664		2470	818	4952						
23	Tripura	180	613			793	75	15	150	165	225	180
24	Uttar Pradesh	1854	4912		363	7129	60	53	440	502	500	555
25	West Bengal	956	720	8	69	1753	50	121	250	228	300	349
Total		31452	15053	12503	10190	69198	561	962	2195	2255	2756	3217

**STATEMENT-IIB**

		Pumpsets Energisation							
		Normal		M.N.P.		S.P.A.		Total	
		Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Act.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Andhra Prad.	3000	5135	-	-	50000	86350	53000	91485
2	Arunachal Prad.								

1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
3.	Assam								
4.	Bihar	500	1693	500	216			1000	1909
5.	Goa								
6.	Gujarat	4500	4510			11500	11520	16000	16030
7.	Haryana	2000	2238			4500	1767	6500	4005
8.	Himachal Pradesh	100	148					100	148
9.	J & K	200	210					200	210
10.	Karnataka	6000	20039			13500	3210	19500	23249
11.	Kerala	1800	98				8538	1800	8636
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13000	38281	2000	197			15000	38478
13.	Maharashtra	3000	1649			41000	52612	44000	54261
14.	Manipur								
15.	Meghalaya								
16.	Mizoram								
17.	Nagaland	20	4					20	4
18.	Orissa	3300	1615	200	475		517	3500	2607
19.	Punjab	3500	5450				45	3500	5495
20.	Rajasthan	4300	11506	3000	5062	9000	5976	16300	22544
21.	Sikkim								
22.	Tamil Nadu	3000	1658			34400	38929	37400	40587
23.	Tripura	60	90					60	90
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2500	4523	4000	7237	3000		9500	11760
25.	West Bengal	450	1240	200	53	4000	638	4650	1931
Total		51230	100087	9900	13240	170900	210102	232030	323429

# Included in respective States

### STATEMENT-III A

(Rs in lakhs)

S No	STATE	Disbursements made by REC					Villages Electrification					
		Normal	MNP	SPA	SI	Total	Normal		M N P		Total	
							Tar	Ach	Tar	Act	Tar	Ach
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Prad	2337		5406	5071	13221						
2	Arunachal Prad	2317	462			2779	10	231	40	79	50	310
3	Assam	3100	500			3600	15	0	45	170	60	170
4	Bihar	288	300			588	25	14	125	41	150	55
5	Delhi					0						
6	Goa					0						
7	Gujarat	978		1386	2045	4409						
8	Haryana	779		259	560	1598						
9	Himachal Pradesh	1009			298	1307						
10	J & K	721			205	926	5	50			5	50
11	Karnataka	1158		1959	1887	5004						
12	Kerala	821		385	391	1597						
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12163	1900		2095	16158	20	358	230	661	250	1019

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	Maharashtra	1989		5392	1918	9299						
15	Manipur	33	676			709	35	3	60	66	95	69
16	Meghalaya					0	60		40		100	0
17	Mizoram		720		99	819			50	51	50	51
18	Nagaland	11				11						
19	Orissa	131	800	206	563	1700	50	76	170	129	220	205
20	Punjab	2146		3	348	2497						
21	Rajasthan	3565	2160	444	1535	7704	350	293	300	457	650	750
22	Sikkim				30	30						
23	Tamil Nadu	2886		2353	2540	7779						
24	Tripura		648			648	90	23	120	122	210	145
25	Uttar Pradesh	2628	6500			125	9253	48	300	369	300	417
26	West Bengal	782	1050	19	38	2089	34	56	380	244	414	300
27	LOCEF	607				#						
29	Kutir Jyoti	829				829						
30	Wind Energy	3013				3013						
31	Leasing	5230				5230						
Total		49521	15716	17812	19748	102797	694	1152	1860	2389	2554	3541

## STATEMENT-III B

		Pumpsets Energisation									
		Normal		M.N.P.		S.P.A.		Total			
		Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Act.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.		
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
1.	Andhra Prad.	3000	4736			50000	83006	53000	87742		
2.	Arunachal Prad.										
3.	Assam										
4.	Bihar	750	1470	250	276			1000	1748		
5.	Delhi										
6.	Goa										
7.	Gujarat	4000	1406			14000	16595	18000	18001		
8.	Haryana	1600	1982			3400	1248	5000	3230		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150	150					150	150		
10.	J & K	100	687					100	667		
11.	Karnataka	5000	19239				36723	5000	55962		
12.	Kerala	1000	35				13000	1000	13035		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10600	43614	1400	1412			12000	45026		
14.	Maharashtra	1000	1556			42000	86398	43000	87954		
15.	Manipur										
16.	Meghalaya										
17.	Mizoram										
18.	Nagaland										
19.	Orissa	3300	163	200	720		1889	3500	2778		
20.	Punjab	4000	10224					4000	10224		
21.	Rajasthan	2880	10362	4470	5760	6000	4936	13350	21058		

1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	Sikkim								
23	Tamil Nadu	3000	828			37000	39789	40000	40617
24	Tripura	40	8	60	32			100	40
25	Uttar Pradesh	6003	3902	5766	5403			11769	9305
26	West Bengal	625	975	175	30		343	800	1348
27	CECF								
28	Kutir Jyoti								
29	Wind Energy								
30	Leasing								
Total		47048	101317	12321	13633	152400	283927	211769	398877

# included in respective States

## STATEMENT-IVA

(Provisions)

S No	STATE	Disbursements made by REC					Villages Electrification					
		Normal Dis	MNP Dis	SPA Dis	SI Dis	Total Dis	Normal Tar	Ach	M.N.P Tar	Act	Total Tar	Ach
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Prad.	5452		1854	2983	10329						
2	Arunachal Prad.	1155	400			1555	75	75	45	46	120	121
3	Assam	300	2700			3000	170	10	340	212	510	222
4	Bihar					0	10	1	360	41	400	42
5	Delhi					0						
6	Goa	0										
7	Gujarat	1740		1876	1024	4640						
8	Haryana	483		233	337	1053						
9	Himachal Pradesh	974			325	1299						
10	J & K	469			1098	1567	33	43			33	43
11	Karnataka	1511		2568	2792	6871						
12	Kerala	2182		670	1327	4179						
13	Madhya Pradesh	10043	3548		1463	15055	30	105	320	398	350	503
14	Maharashtra	1765		6300	1665	9730						
15	Manipur		1348			1348	3	0	70	163	73	163
16	Meghalaya		386			386	30	0	30	0	60	0
17	Mizoram		700		41	741			45	45	45	45
18	Nagaland	80				80						
19	Orissa	782	800			1582	50	192	170	540	220	732
20	Punjab	2024		30	99	2153						
21	Rajasthan	2134	2505	537	1889	7065	400	488	350	167	750	655
22	Sikkim	0				0						
23	Tamil Nadu	1708		1992	3543	7243						
24	Tripura	395	170			565	5	1	15	14	20	15
25	Uttar Pradesh	0	1886			1886	151	151	340	953	491	1104
26	West Bengal	333	215		18	566	50	13	440	70	490	83
Total		33530	14659	16100	18604	82893	1037	1079	2525	2649	3562	3728

## STATEMENT-IVB

(Provisional)

1	2	Normal		M N P		Pumpsets Energisation S P A		Total	
		Tar.	Ach	Tar	Act	Tar	Ach	Tar	Ach
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Andhra Prad	3000	4206			50000	32939	53000	37145
2.	Arunachal Prad.								
3.	Assam								
4.	Bihar	100	610	800		100		1000	610
5.	Delhi								
6.	Goa								
7.	Gujarat	1500	1500			26500	13584	28000	15084
8.	Haryana	3000	431			3000	2070	6000	2501
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150	201					150	201
10.	J and K	150	1012					150	1012
11.	Karnataka	5000	6092			45000	32509	55000	38601
12.	Kerala	5000	7			10000	12510	15000	12517
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10200	41010	2600	845			12800	41855
14.	Maharashtra		1826			47000	90569	47000	92395
15.	Manipur								
16.	Meghalaya								
17.	Mizoram								
18.	Nagaland								
19.	Orissa	200	150	1300	490	2000	1620	3500	2260
20.	Punjab	5000	11004					5000	11004
21.	Rajasthan	7400	9667	4130	3639	6000	4310	17530	17616
22.	Sikkim								
23.	Tamil Nadu	3000	1003			37000	39646	40000	40649
24.	Tripura	100			20			100	26
25.	Uttar Pradesh	8754	13067	5485	7895			14239	20963
26.	West Bengal	1830	721	80	32		254	1910	1007
Total		59384	92507	14395	12928	226600	230011	300379	335446

## STATEMENT-V

No.	State	Normal	MNP	SPA	SPA-BP	SI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
1.	Andhra Prad.	1	-				1
2.	Arunachal Prad.						0
3.	Assam		29				29
4.	Bihar		12				12
5.	Goa						0
6.	Gujarat	3		74		5	82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Haryana			21	5	26
8	Himachal Pradesh	2			2	4*
9	J and K	12			19	31
10	Karnataka					0
11	Kerala	5		3		8
12	Madhya Pradesh				0	
13	Maharashtra			26	26	52
14	Manipur					0
15	Meghalaya	4#			2	6
16	Mizoram					0
17	Nagaland					0
18	Orissa					0
19	Punjab	4			2	6
20	Rajasthan			1	20	21
21	Sikkim					0
22	Tamil Nadu			25	1	26
23	Tripura					0
24	Uttar Pradesh	4				4
25	West Bengal					0
Total		35	41	150	82	308

upto Aug., 96

including MNP. Break-up under

Normal and MNP not available.

#### 10% Reservation on Economic Basis

2834. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

DR. BALI RAM :

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has declared that the Government was contemplating for providing 10% reservation economic based to those who were not covered by any of the reservation provisions made so far and do not come within the purview of backward classes;

(b) if so, whether Government have finally agreed to this proposal; and

(c) if so, the time by which the legislation in this regard is likely to be introduced in Parliament?

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). Under the existing legal position, such reservation has not been found permissible.

#### Fake Gas Cylinders

2835. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a large scale circulation of fake gas cylinders in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases detected during each of the last three years; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take steps to check circulation of fake cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Government LPG marketing companies conduct regular and surprise inspections to detect circulation of spurious cylinders with the distributors and transporters etc. Some raids are also conducted by the State Governments from time to time for which information is not maintained and not available in this Ministry. However spurious cylinders are detected mostly at the bottling plants, where they are crushed and destroyed. When transporters and distributors are found in possession of and selling or circulating spurious cylinders, warning is issued to them and penal recovery is made from them.

(b) The number of spurious cylinders seized/ detected during the last three years is as under :

1993-94	2718
1994-95	4553
1995-96	9898

[Translation]

### LPG Agencies

2836. SHRI HARIN PATHAK :  
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :  
 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :  
 SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :  
 SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI :  
 SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :  
 SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA :  
 DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH :  
 SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT :  
 SHRI SURESH R. JADHAV :  
 PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT :  
 PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS :  
 DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA :  
 DR. SAHEBRAO SUKRAM BAGUL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies at present in each State, Companywise:

(b) the number of applications received by the Union Government for allotment of petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies from each State during the last three years;

(c) the number of applications approved, rejected and pending with the Union Government;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up more such outlets during the current year; and

(e) if so, the location identified so far in each State?

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

(a) As on 1.10.1996 there were 16630 retail outlets and 5305 LPG distributorships operating in different States/U.T.s of the country. Statewise details are given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c). Oil marketing companies had invited applications through press advertisements for aware of 2386 retail outlets and 1977 LPG distributorships in different parts of the country during the last 3 years. A large number of applications were received in response to these advertisements. Selections were finalised for 1541 retail outlets and 947 LPG distributorships by the OSBs during the same period.

(d) and (e). Opening of retail outlets and LPG distributorships of petroleum products is a continuous process. 1040 retail outlets and 1191 LPG distributorships have been included in the Retail Outlet marketing plan 1993-96 and LPG marketing plan 1994-96. Several of these dealerships/distributorships would come up during the current year.

### STATEMENT

	State/UT	RO	LPG
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1263	444
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	16
3.	Assam	350	141
4.	Bihar	1072	206
5.	Goa	66	33
6.	Gujarat	1045	359
7.	Haryana	559	167
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89	67
9.	J & K	123	87
10.	Karnataka	1003	293
11.	Kerala	743	196
12.	Madhya Pradesh	985	302
13.	Maharashtra	1622	690
14.	Manipur	30	17
15.	Meghalaya	58	16
16.	Mizoram	14	13
17.	Nagaland	30	15
18.	Orissa	353	102
19.	Punjab	1020	245
20.	Rajasthan	997	222
21.	Sikkim	12	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	1496	380
23.	Tripura	32	14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2238	560
25.	West Bengal	1052	303
<b>Union Territories</b>			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1
2.	Chandigarh	35	30
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	1
4.	Delhi	280	270
5.	Daman and Diu	6	2
6.	Lakshadweep	0	1
7.	Pondicherry	30	11
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>16630</b>	<b>5305</b>

(English)

**Hydrocarbon Sector**

2837. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to defer its decision on further reforms in the Hydrocarbon Sector;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry have formulated a restructuring plan of petroleum sector based on the restructuring group;

(c) if so, the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken, and

(d) the reasons for putting up the reforms in the oil sector?

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

(a) to (d). 'R' Group constituted to suggest reforms in hydro-carbon sector has submitted its report. This is under consideration.

**Backlog of Allotment of Government Quarters**

2838. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the backlog of allotment of Government Quarters to Government employees in Delhi as on July 31, 1996 both in absolute terms and in percentage of the total demands;

(b) since when the employees are in waiting list for all types of quarters;

(c) the total number of quarters reserved for Central Government employees in Delhi category-wise; and

(d) the percentage of the quarters allocated under the discretionary quota to that of total number allocated for the last five years category-wise?

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 backlog of allotment of Government quarters i.e. number of Government servants waiting for allotment in Delhi as on 31st. July, 1996 is as follows :

Type	Backlog (Number of applicants awaiting allotment of Government accommodation in General Pool)
1	2
Type-I	1687
Type-II	2812
Type-III	3156
Type-IV	463

1	2
Hostel	1394
Type-IV (Spl.)	567
Type-VA (D-II)	505
Type-VB (D-I)	273
Type-VIA (C-II)	124
Type-VIB (C-I)	176
Type-VII/AB	156
Type-VIII	86

Due to the limited availability of accommodation, applications are not called from all Govt. servants. Applications are called only from such applicants who have completed a specified number of years of service or whose pay is above a specified level which is fixed while calling the applications during every Allotment Year (the period of two calendar years is Allotment Year). As such it is not possible to indicate the backlog in terms of percentage of the total demand.

(b) These applications were called in the month of November, 1993 for the Allotment Year beginning 1.1.1994.

Amongst the applicants from the above, the employees waiting for allotment in Type-I to IV as on 31.10.1996 are as follows :

Type-I Those who joined service on or after 7.1.83

Type-II Those who joined service on or after 10.4.72

Type-III Those who joined service on or after 16.5.68

Type-IV Those who joined service on or after 23.6.72

Pay covered as on 31st October, 1996 for allotment of accommodation in Type-IV (Spl.) and above is as follows :

Type-IV (Spl)	Rs. 4250/-	as on 1.10.93
D-II	Rs. 5250/-	-do-
D-I	Rs. 6100/-	-do-
D-II	Rs. 6700/-	-do-

C-I type and above is being given to those having pay above Rs. 8000/- per month.

(c) The number of quarters available for Central Govt. Employees in the General Pool categorywise are as follows :

Type	Availability	Type	Availability
Type-I	16,537	V-A (D-II)	1557
Type-II	23,510	V-B (D-I)	409
Type-III	15,348	C-II and C-I	591
Type-IV	4,999	VII/AB	108
Type-IV (Spl)	494	VIII	113
Hostel	1777		



(d) Percentage of out-of-turn allotments (under discretionary powers) in relation to the total number of allotments made during the last five years is as under:

Type	Year				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Type-I	20.2	26.0	27.1	27.0	10.10
Type-II	37.6	51.7	53.6	74.6	18.75
Type-III	17.6	27.6	36.0	49.6	19.90
Type-IV	30.3	24.1	21.0	23.03	8.67
Type-IV (Spl)	2.5	0.3	4.4	14.28	5.76
Type-VA (D-II)	25.0	37.5	50.0	50.0	18.93
Type-VB (D-I)	16.4	16.9	42.9	67.8	34.22
Type-VIA (C-II)	11.4	23.4	55.6	60.75	12.04

[Translation]

#### Guidelines for PMIUPE Programme

2839. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have launched a new scheme named "Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme";

(b) if so, the number of Class 'B' cities selected in Uttar Pradesh under the scheme;

(c) the number of people covered under the scheme city-wise; and

(d) the guidelines issued to the State Governments to make the above programme successful?

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, the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme was launched in November, 1995 as a centrally sponsored scheme in the Urban Agglomerations having population between 50,000 to 1,00,000. A brief note on the scheme is given as in Statement-I.

(b) and (c). Initially 46 urban agglomerations (U.As) were selected in Uttar Pradesh. Later on, keeping in view the peculiar problems of hilly cities/towns it was decided to extend the programme to seven more urban agglomeration of Garhwal and Kumaon regions of Uttar Pradesh. The number of Urban agglomerations selected in Uttar Pradesh and number of people covered under the scheme Urban Agglomerations-wise is given in attached Statement-II

(d) The State Governments have been advised several times from the inception of the scheme to complete the preliminary exercise such as conduct of house to house survey, preparing of town project reports etc. Most of the States have completed these exercises

whereas the remaining have been impressed upon to complete the same at the earliest so that implementation of the programme is not delayed. Further, regional review meetings are being held with the State Government to ascertain the progress and facilitate implementation of the scheme.

#### STATEMENT-I

#### Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP)

Recognising the seriousness and complexity of urban poverty problems, especially in the small towns where the situation is more grave due to lack of resources for planning their environment and development, the PMI UPEP has been launched in November, 1995.

#### Objectives :

The general objective of PMI UPEP is to attack the several root causes of urban poverty simultaneously in an integrated manner so as to eradicate poverty from the targetted urban areas by the turn of the century. The specific objectives of the Programme are (i) Effective achievement of social sector goals; (ii) community empowerment; (iii) Convergence through sustainable support systems; (iv) employment generation and skill upgradation; (v) Environmental Improvement; and (vi) Shelter Upgradation.

#### Coverage :

The Programme is applicable to all Class II urban agglomerations with a population ranging between 50,000 and 1 lakh subject to the condition that elections to local bodies have been held. In order to ensure that the urban poor could avail of the benefits under the Programme irrespective of the fact that elections to urban local bodies have not been for various reasons, it had been decided, as a one time exception (1995-96) to release funds to such States also. Further, keeping in view the peculiar problems of the backward and hilly States, it has been decided to extend the Programme to 74 district towns in North-Eastern States, Sikkim, J and K, Himachal Pradesh and Garhwal and Kumaon Regions (UP). The Programme is being implemented on a whole-town/project basis extending the coverage to all the targetted groups for having visible impact and facilitating overall development of the towns to be covered.

#### Salient Features :

The Programme envisages resource mobilisation also through the community, urban local bodies, NGO's and the private sector participation. The Programme also provides for creation of a National Urban Poverty Eradication Fund with contributions from private sector linked to 100% Income Tax exemption.

Multi-purpose community kendras, each of approximately 300 sq. ft. is to be set up to function as community pre-school/functional literacy/nonformal education, primary health care/cultural centre, etc. each for neighbourhood groups consisting of atleast 100 families.

Under the Programme, it is proposed to provide basic physical amenities on a whole-town basis, like, water supply, general sanitation, garbage and solid waste disposal including small construction activities like, roads, pavements, drainage, community baths/latrines, etc. on a 60:40 basis between the Central and the State Governments.

A per capita cost of Rs. 100/- in the first year and Rs. 75/- in the subsequent years will be available for community activities.

#### Financial Outlay :

The funds are allocated amongst the State/UTs on the basis of incidence of urban poverty and in relation to the number of towns. A total outlay of Rs. 800 crores as Central share has been provided for the Programme for the entire programme period of 5 years (1995-96 to 1999-2000). A sum of Rs. 106.20 crores had been released as Central share for the programme for the year 1995-96.

#### STATEMENT-I

##### List of Selected Towns in PM's IUPEP

S No.	Town	District	No of person covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Auraiya	Etawah	10154
2.	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	15713
3.	Ballia	Ballia	16813
4.	Balrampur	Gonda	11924
5.	Banda	Banda	19359
6.	Barabanki	Barabanki	15447
7.	Baraut	Meerut	13541
8.	Basti	Basti	17474
9.	Bela Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	13189
10.	Bhadohi	Bhadohi	12802
11.	Bijnor	Bijnor	14780
12.	Chandausi	Moradabad	16550
13.	Chandpur	Bijnaur	11169
14.	Deoband	Saharanpur	13242
15.	Deoria	Deoria	16434
16.	Etah	Etah	15692
17.	Ganga Ghat	Unnao	10052
18.	Ghazipur	Ghazipur	15309

1	2	3	4
19.	Gonda	Gonda	19111
20.	Hardoi	Hardoi	17730
21.	Kairana	Muzzaffarnagar	11216
22.	Kannauj	Farrukra Bad	11786
23.	Kasganj	Etah	15127
24.	Kashipur	Nainital	13974
25.	Khurja	Bulandshahar	16061
26.	Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur Kheri	15990
27.	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	15974
28.	Mahoba	Mahoba	11249
29.	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	15347
30.	Mawana	Meerut	10340
31.	Mubarakhpur	Azamgarh	12547
32.	Mughalsarai	Varanasi	18301
33.	Nagina	Bijnaur	11703
34.	Najibabad	Bijnaur	13372
35.	Orai	Jalaun	19743
36.	Pikkhua	Ghaziabad	10032
37.	Rishikesh	Dehradun	14341
38.	Roorkee	Haridwar	18228
39.	Rudrapur	Udhamsingh Nagar	12256
40.	Sahaswan	Badaun	10216
41.	Shahabad	Hardoi	10731
42.	Shamli	Muzzaffarnagar	14171
43.	Shikohabad	Firozabad	12566
44.	Sikandrabad	Bulandshahar	12198
45.	Sultanpur	Sultanpur	15307
46.	Tanda	Faizabad	14121

##### Additional Hilly Urban Agglomerations of Garhwal and Kumaoun Regions

1. Chamoli
2. Tehri-Garhwal
3. Uttarakashi
4. Pauri-Garhwal
5. Almora
6. Nainital
7. Pithoragarh

[English]

#### Night Shelter

2840. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any plan under which night shelters will be constructed by

the local bodies in the States with the help of Union Government; and

(b) if so, the allocations likely to be made in this regard State-wise?

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 Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Night Shelter and Sanitation Facilities for Urban Foot Path Dwellers is under implementation since 1988-89 with the undermentioned components :

(a) construction of community night shelters with community toilets and baths with per capita Central grant of Rs. 1000/-;

(b) construction only of pay and use toilets/baths with Central grant of Rs. 350/- per user.

In addition, HUDCO loans are also available for execution of projects under this scheme. The scheme is under implementation through involvement of local bodies, NGOs, etc.

(b) The scheme is demand-driven and no State-wise prior allocation of funds is made. As sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the Central budget for this purpose during the year 1996-97.

#### Air Compressors

2841. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission had invited tenders for the supply of Air Compressor and other infrastructure for their Santhal Project;

(b) if so, the details of the applications submitted by the companies; and

(c) the time by which this Project is likely to be completed and the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following companies submitted their bids for the Air Compressor Package tender :

(1) Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Naini, Allahabad

(2) Atlas Copco Energas GMBH, Germany

(3) Ingersoll Rand (I), Ahmedabad

(4) Guavo Pignone, Italy

(5) CKD Compressory, Czech Republic

The order was placed on M/s. Ingersoll Rand (I).

(c) The project is expected to be completed by March, 1998 at an approved cost of Rs. 278.37 crores.

#### Priority Allotment

2842. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any DDA housing scheme for priority allotment of MIG flats to retiring/retired Government servants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of houses allotted to retiring/retired employees during 1994, 1995 and 1996 so far?

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 there is no separate Housing Scheme for priority allotment of MIG Flats to the retiring/retired Government servants. However, considering the special needs of accommodation of retiring/retired Government servants, DDA has been inviting applications from public servants registered under the New Pattern Registration Scheme 1979 for priority allotment from time to time.

Last such applications were invited from the registrants of MIG category of NPRS 1979 from the public servants who were going to retire upto 31.12.1994 and 63 such registrants (public servants) were allotted flats in the year 1995. No such allotment has been made during 1994 or 1996.

#### Loan for DDA Flats

2843. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the criterion fixed for the fixation of price of those flats constructed by the Delhi Development Authority and the Government/Non-Government Committees involved in decision making for fixation of prices;

(b) the details of the flats being constructed by Delhi Development Authority under various categories as on date;

(c) whether loan has been taken or is being taken from HUDCO also for construction of the above buildings; and

(d) if so, the year-wise total loan received by DDA from HUDCO during the last three years, till date and the categories of flats for which the said loan has been received?

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 Delhi Development Authority has reported that the prices of flats constructed by it approved by the Authority from time to time. The cost is fixed on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by DDA on construction of flats. The price of flats is, however, pooled for a number of schemes finalised in a month to maintain uniformity in charging the cost of flats from the allottees of same batch/draw. Overheads like departmental charges, administrative charges etc. are charged in the pricing of flats as approved by the DDA for each category of flats.

(b) The details of flats under construction category-wise is as under :

SFS	-	4239
MIG	-	3872
LIG	-	3523
Janta	-	1224

(c) and (d). Loans amounting to Rs. 1199.37 lakhs were raised by DDA from HUDCO upto 1982-83 for financing construction of various categories of flats. No loan has been raised thereafter from HUDCO.

#### Sanction Cadre Strength of IAS Officers

2844. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned cadre strength of IAS officers as on 31st March, 1996, State-wise;

(b) the deputation reserve, included in the State-wise, above;

(c) the number of officers on deputation as on 31st March, 1996 cadre-wise and State-wise to the Union Government and to any PSUs or any other attached or Subordinate Office of the Central Government as on 31st March, 1996; and

(d) whether the Government maintain a balance among various States in this regard in proportion to their cadre strength while drawing upon the deputation reserve?

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). Information is given in the attached Statement.

(d) Presently under the Central Staffing Scheme utilisation of the Central Deputation Reserve of different State cadres is an important factor governing the scale at which officers are borrowed from the various IAS cadres of the States.

#### STATEMENT

##### The Indian Administrative Service

(as on 31.3.1996)

S.No.	Cadre	Total Author- ised Stren- gth	Central Deputa- tion Reserve	Officer on Central Deputa- tion
1.	Assam Meghalya	207	44	48
2.	Andhra Pradesh	314	64	44
3.	Bihar	392	85	63
4.	Gujarat	236	46	44
5.	Himachal Pradesh	131	28	24
6.	Haryana	205	40	18
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	112	24	14
8.	Kerala	171	37	33
9.	Karnataka	253	51	33
10.	Maharashtra	348	72	48
11.	Madhya Pradesh	377	82	56
12.	Manipur-Tripura	198	43	32
13.	Nagaland	51	11	9
14.	Orissa	199	43	26
15.	Punjab	190	40	16
16.	Rajasthan	252	53	25
17.	Sikkim	53	11	3
18.	Tamil Nadu	324	63	30
19.	Uttar Pradesh	527	108	70
20.	AGMU	232	50	43
21.	West Bengal	292	63	43
Total		5064	1058	722

#### Thermal Power Project

2845. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kotek Abhadi Company of Malaysia has come forward to set up a Thermal Power Project at Chamalapura in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the estimated capacity of the proposed Project;

(c) whether the Central Electricity Authority has given its clearance to this Project; and

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

[Translation]

**Reserved Posts**

2846. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some posts of various categories reserved for SCs and STs are lying vacant in various departments and undertakings under the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment;

(b) if so, the break-up thereof, till date, post-wise;

(c) whether the employees of various categories working in departments and undertakings have also been promoted in addition to the new recruitments made on some posts during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details of the recruitments and promotions made of various posts in various categories during the above period, separately, year-wise;

(e) whether the recruitments of SCs/STs have been made in accordance with the reservation rules and the SC/ST employees working therein have been promoted in accordance with reservation rules; and

(f) the action being taken by the Ministry for filling up the vacant reserved posts in various categories and for promoting the SC/ST employees according to reservation rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are given in the attached Statement-I.

(c) and (d). The required information is given in the attached Statement-II.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The reserved vacancies have been notified to the various recruiting agencies such as UPSC, Staff Selection Commission, Department of Personnel and Training etc.

**STATEMENT-I**

Category of the Post	Vacancy by Category			Remarks
	Reserved for			
	S.C.	S.T.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5

**I. Ministry Proper**

Assistant Adviser	-	1	1	
Steno Gr. A and B	2	2	4	
Steno Gr. C	3	3	6	
Steno Gr. D	1	1	2	

1	2	3	4	5
Assistants	2	1	3	
Stat. Inv. Gr.II	2	1	3	
U D C	2	1	3	

**II. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Faidabad**

Senior Marketing Officer (Group-I)	8	4	12	
Senior Marketing Officer (Group-II)	1	-	1	
Senior Marketing Officer (Group-III)	1	1	2	
Senior Chemist	1	-	1	
Marketing Officer (Group-I)	2	1	3	
Marketing Officer (Group-II)	1	1	2	
Marketing Officer (Group-III)	2	1	3	
Statistical Officer	1	-	1	

**III. The National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur**

Assistant Director	1	-	1	
Research Officer	1	1	2	
Private Secretary	1	-	1	
Personal Assistant	1	-	1	
Stenographer	1	1	2	
Attendant	-	1	1	

**IV. The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi**

Accounts Officer	1	-	1	
Research Assistant	1	1	2	
Personnel Assistant	-	1	1	
Lower Division Clerk	1	-	1	
Peon	1	-	1	

**V. The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad**

Sr. Stenographer	-	1	1	
Asst. Hostel Manager	1	1	2	
Upper Division Clerk	2	1	3	
Asst. Librarian	1	-	1	
Library Attendant	1	-	1	

## STATEMENT-II

Category of the Post	Reserved Posts Filled					
	By Direct Recruitment			By Promotion		
	S.C.	S.T.	Total	S.C.	S.T.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1993-94

## I. Ministry Proper

Steno Gr. C.	-	1	1	-	-	-
U D C	-	-	-	4	8	12
Stat. Inv. Gr. I	1	-	1	-	-	-

## II. The Cadre of Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Faridabad

Marketing Officer (Group-III)	1	-	1	-	-	-
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## III. The National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur

NIL

## IV. The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi

Personal Assistant	1	-	1	-	-	-
Stenographers	2	-	2	-	-	-

## V. The cadre of National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad

Assistant Director	3	1	4	-	-	-
Jr. Hindi Translator	1	-	1	-	-	-
Lower Division Clerk	1	-	1	-	-	-
Roneo Operator	-	-	-	1	-	1
Khallasias	2	-	2	-	-	-

1994-95

## I. Ministry Proper

Assistant Adviser	1	-	1	-	-	-
Deputy Adviser	-	-	-	1	-	1
U D C	-	-	-	3	8	11
L D C	2	1	3	-	-	-
E.I. Grade-I	1	1	2	-	-	-
E.I. Grade-II	1	-	1	-	-	-

## II. The Cadre of Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Faridabad

Senior Marketing Officer (Group-III)	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chief Chemist	-	-	-	3	-	3

## III. The National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur

NIL

## IV. The cadre of Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi

Lower Division Clerk	1	-	1	-	-	-
Peons	1	1	2	-	-	-

## V. The cadre of National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad

Khallasias	1	-	1	-	-	-
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96						
<b>I. Ministry Proper</b>						
Jr. Stat. Asitant	1	-	1	1	-	1
Steno Gr. A and B	-	-	-	1	-	1
Steno Gr. C	-	-	-	1	-	1
Steno Gr. D	1	-	1	-	-	-
Assistant	-	-	-	3	-	3
U D C	-	-	-	3	1	4
L D C	1	-	1	-	-	-
Group-D Employees	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>II. The Cadre of Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Faridabad</b>						
NIL						
Chief Chemist	-	-	-	3	-	3
<b>III. The National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur</b>						
NIL						
<b>IV. The cadre of Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi</b>						
<b>V. The cadre of National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad</b>						
Stenographer Gr. C.	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assistant	-	-	-	-	1	1

[English]

**Seminar on Food Processing Industries**

2847. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any seminar was held for the development of Food Processing Industry during last three years;

(b) if so, the recommendations made in that seminar; and

(c) the action taken on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (c). Various Seminars were organised by different organisations such as All India Food Preservers' Association, Confederation of Indian Food Trade and Industry, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry etc. for the development of food processing industry. During such seminars the potential for development of the industry, constraints faced by the industry and the steps required to be taken are mentioned. Action on such recommendations is taken wherever feasible.

**Coal Based Power Project**

2848. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :  
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA :  
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :  
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has decided to set up more coal based power projects in the country to meet the growing demands of power;

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

(c) whether any concrete programme has been formulated by the CEA in this regard; 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) to (d). Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is an appraisal agency and does not

set up Thermal Power Projects. However, Government is encouraging setting up more coal based power projects in the country to meet the growing demand of power. Coal based projects which have been accorded techno-economic clearance by CEA are given in the attached Statement.

### STATEMENT

*Details of Thermal Schemes Cleared/Appraised by the CEA.*

S No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
<i>Public sector (State/Central)</i>		
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
1.	Anpara 'C' TPS UPSEB (Sonebhadra)	1000
<b>Gujarat</b>		
2.	Gandhi Nagar TPP Extn. (Unit 5) GEB (Gandhinagar)	210
3.	Wanakbori Extn. TPP Extn. TPP (Unit 7) M/s. GSECL (Kheda)	210
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
4.	Simhadri TPS (NTPC) (Vishakhapatnam)	1000
<b>Karnataka</b>		
5.	Raichur St. III TPP KPCL	420
Total (Public Sector)		2840

#### *Private Sector*

#### **Gujarat**

1.	Surat Lignite TPP (M/s GIPCO) (Surat)	250
2.	Bhadravati TPS (M/s. Central India Power Co. Ltd.	1072

#### **Andhra Pradesh**

3.	Vishakhapatnam TPP (M/s. Hinduja National Rozer Corpn. Ltd.) (Vishakhapatnam)	1040
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1	2	3
<b>Katnataka</b>		
4.	Toranagallu TPS (V/s Jindal Tractabal Power Co. Ltd. (Bellari)	260
5.	Mangalore TPS (M/s Mangalore Power Co. - Subsidiary of Cogentrix Energy Inc. USA and General Electric Capital Corpn.) (South Canara)	1000
<b>Tamilnadu</b>		
6.	Neyveli TPS-Zero Unit (M/s. ST-CAS Electric Co.) (South Arcoit)	250
7.	North Madras (M/s. Videocon Power Ltd.) (V.G.P.)	1050
<b>Orissa</b>		
8.	IB Valley TPS (Units 3 and 4) (M/s. IVPL) (Jharsuguda)	420
<b>West Bengal</b>		
9.	Balagarh TPS (M/s BPCL) (Hoogly)	500
Total		5842
Public Sector (5 Nos.)		2840
Private Sector (9 Nos.)		5842
Total (Public-Private Sectors)		8682

### Surplus and Retiring Persons

2849. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the rules for declaring a permanent Government employee as surplus and retiring him;

(b) whether the employees are likely to retire within a period of two years, can also be covered under this rule; and

(c) the steps likely to be taken to amend such provisions which are against the interest of employees?

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 Central Civil Services (Redeployment of Surplus Staff) Rules, 1990, a surplus Staff and surplus employee or employees



means the Central Civil Servants (other than those employed on adhoc, casual, or work-charged or contract basis) who are permanent or, if temporary, have rendered not less than five years' regular continuous service. A Government employee declared surplus under the scheme remains in service till his normal superannuation.

(b) Yes, Sir. A surplus employee irrespective of the period of service left for retirement is taken on surplus rolls on his fulfilling of the conditions laid down under the rules.

(c) As stated in answer to Part (a) and Part (b) of the question, there are no provisions in the extant rules, which are against the interest of surplus employees and as such question of any amendment thereto does not arise.

### Computer Training Centres

2850. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a mushrooming growth in computer training centres without adequate facilities in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any action is being contemplated against such institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

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 (e). While there is no restriction on opening of Computer Training Centres in the non formal sector and a number of such centres have been set up, the Government of India has launched a scheme known as Department of Electronics Accreditation of Computer Courses (DOEACC), in order to bring standardisation and improvement in the quality of computer education in the country in the non-formal sector. Institutions/ organisations in the non-formal sector (both private as well as public) meeting certain well-defined norms and criteria, in terms of faculty, software and hardware are given Accreditation under this scheme. The Scheme has been taken up after a detailed study by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), which is a statutory body to recognise technical education. There are four levels of courses offered under the scheme viz. 'O' (Foundation), 'A' (Advanced Diploma), 'B' (Graduate) and 'C' (Post-Graduate). Computer training institutes under the DOEACC Scheme are monitored periodically and appropriate actions are taken if they fail to meet the performance criteria as defined in the Scheme.

[Translation]

### Gobar Gas Plants

2851. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent for promoting the use of Gobar Gas Plants in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of Gobar Gas Plants set up and the amount spent thereon State-wise; and

(c) the number of Gobar Gas Plants proposed to be set up during this year and the funds allocated for the same. 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) A total amount of Rs. 213.38 crores has been released to State Governments and implementing agencies for setting up of family, community and institutional biogas (gobar gas) plants in the country during the last three years, i.e. 1993-94 to 1995-96.

(b) The information is given in the attached Statement-I.

(c) Targets allocated for setting up of biogas plants to different States for 1996-97 and funds released so far are indicated in the attached Statement-II.

### STATEMENT-I

*State-wise Number of Biogas Plants set up and funds Released during last Three Years, i.e. 1993-94 to 1995-96*

State/Union Territory/Agency	Number of Plants set up		Funds Released (Rs. in Crores)
	Family Type	Community/ Institutional	
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	71,944	21	19.40
Arunachal Pradesh	157	-	0.01
Assam	5,703	-	1.21
Bihar	15,580	6	0.69
Goa	305	18	0.05
Gujarat	89,944	26	27.83
Haryana	6,118	3	1.63
Himachal Pradesh	6,115	-	2.36
Jammu & Kashmir	280	-	0.03
Karnataka	86,191	20	22.82

1	2	3	4
Kerala	10,489	3	2.32
Madhya Pradesh	57,106	21	13.09
Maharashtra	68,485	109	27.72
Manipur	337	-	0.07
Meghalaya	100	-	0.05
Mizoram	300	-	0.19
Nagaland	302	-	0.19
Orissa	37,330	-	12.44
Punjab	10,739	151	3.93
Rajasthan	13,789	10	3.99
Sikkim	578	-	0.12
Tamil Nadu	29,083	64	7.32
Tripura	187	-	0.04
Uttar Pradesh	49,076	328	12.43
West Bengal	36,117	10	7.27
Andaman and Nicobar	10	-	-
Chandigarh	15	-	0.01
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	-	-
Delhi	37	13	0.43
Pondicherry	17	-	0.01
KVIC and others	*	*	45.73
Total	5,96,442	803	213.38

\* Biogas plants installed in different States/U Ts by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and other agencies have been included in the figures for respective States/U.Ts

### STATEMENT-II

*State-wise Targets and Funds Released so far for Setting up Family Type and Community and Institutional Biogas Plants during 1996-97*

State/Union Territory/Agency	Number of Plants set up		Funds Released (Rs. in Crores)
	Family Type	Community/ Institutional	
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	16,000	1	2.24
Arunachal Pradesh	40	-	*
Assam	1,000	1	0.18
Bihar	2,815	-	*
Gujarat	19,000	5	5.13
Goa	70	-	0.01
Haryana	1,700	4	0.17

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	1,200	1	*
Jammu and Kashmir	50	-	*
Karnataka	18,000	10	1.92
Kerala	1,200	3	0.28
Madhya Pradesh	18,000	10	3.71
Maharashtra	10,000	30	2.86
Manipur	150	-	0.03
Meghalaya	75	-	*
Mizoram	120	-	0.02
Nagaland	200	-	0.08
Orissa	10,000	1	1.40
Punjab	4,000	25	0.79
Rajasthan	1,500	1	*
Sikkim	200	1	0.07
Tamil Nadu	6,000	20	0.19
Tripura	50	-	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	11,000	50	3.44
West Bengal	8,000	2	0.99
Andaman and Nicobar	5	-	*
Chandigarh	10	-	*
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	-	*
Delhi	7	5	0.14
Pondicherry	5	-	*
KVIC and others	49,600	80	10.56
Total	1,80,000	250	34.22

\* Utilisation certificates in respect of funds released up to the year 1994-95 are awaited.

\*\* Next instalment of funds will be released on completion of 40% of allocated target and fulfilment of other conditions.

[English]

### Power Grid Corporation

2852. SHRI I.D. SWAMI :  
 SHRI DINSHA PATEL :  
 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :  
 SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT :  
 DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :  
 SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD :  
 SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :  
 SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO :  
 SHRI SHANTI LAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL :  
 DR. VALLABHABHAI KATHIRIA :  
 SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has

been drawn to the news item captioned "Power Grid in multi-crore scam" appearing in the "Hindustan Times", New Delhi dated November 17, 1996:

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether any enquiry has been initiated in this matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The news item broadly makes allegations about irregularities in the purchase of Emergency Restoration System (ERS) by POWERGRID and the utility of the equipment in Indian conditions. ERS was recently used on two occasions—once in the 220 KV Bairasiul-Pong Line where a tower had been endangered by land slide and for the second time in Tanakpur-Bareilly Line where an existing tower was likely to be damaged due to change in the river course. Preliminary enquiries into the matter reveal that the procurement of the various packages was done in accordance with established procedures laid down by the World Bank for bidding, evaluation of bids and award of such contracts.

[Translation]

### Vacant Posts of SC/ST

2853. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some posts of various categories reserved for SCs and STs lying vacant in various departments and undertakings under his Ministry for a considerable time;

(b) if so, the break-up thereof till date post-wise;

(c) whether the employees of various categories working in departments and undertakings under his Ministry have also been promoted in addition to the new recruitments made on some posts during the last three years;

(d) if so, the year-wise details of the recruitments and promotions made on various posts in various categories during the said period, separately;

(e) whether the recruitment of SCs/STs has been made in accordance with the reservation rules and the SC/ST employees working therein have been promoted in accordance with the reservation rules;

(f) the action being taken by the Ministry 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) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

[English]

### I.A.E.A.

2854. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's nuclear power programme is in a mess;

(b) whether all nine power reactors and among the 50 least reliable of the 399 reactors monitored by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make nuclear programme more effective?

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. The nuclear power stations in the country have performed well. During last year and this year so far, they have achieved an average capacity factor of 60%.

(b) No, Sir. IAEA does not monitor the operation of nuclear power reactors.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Apart from the ongoing successful efforts to improve the capacity and availability factors of the operating stations and completion of the ongoing projects for the construction of four nuclear reactors, it is proposed to take up new projects to increase the contribution of nuclear energy for electricity production in the country.

### Safeguard Arrangement

2855. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1993, India and International Atomic Energy Agency agreed to extension bilateral basis, the safeguard arrangement till December, 1993;

(b) if so, whether the above agreement was not extended further;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present arrangement in this regard?

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). No. Sir, the tripartite safeguards agreement between International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America relating to safeguards provisions on Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) expired on October 24, 1993. However, an adhoc arrangement valid till 1st March, 1994 providing for safeguards had been entered into between the Government of India and the IAEA.

As a confidence building measure, the Government made a voluntary offer for application of safeguards on the nuclear material in TAPS. Accordingly, a bilateral safeguards agreement with the IAEA came into effect on 13.1994. As per this agreement, the IAEA would continue its safeguards inspections in TAPS to ensure that the nuclear material subject to the safeguards agreement are used exclusively for peaceful purpose.

#### Pension to Retired Persons

2856. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received a large number of representations regarding non-sanctioning of pension to the retired employees of Directorate of Industries, U.P. and U.P. Export Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken so far and being 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) to (c). The requisite information has since been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The details are as follows. A number of thirty three cases of retired employees of the Department of Industries of Uttar Pradesh were pending settlement. The details of these cases are as under :

- (i) Ten cases related to officials who retired in the past two months.
- (ii) Seven cases due to pending court cases and
- (iii) Remaining Sixteen cases were pending because of over payment, pending departmental proceedings, verification of services and non-receipt of completed pension papers. The concerned officers have been instructed to expedite the disposal of pending cases.

Under the provisions of Constitution of India, State pensions are the concern of the respective State Governments. Therefore, the information as asked for about State Government employees does not remain available with the Central Government.

#### Oil Reserves

2857. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS :

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) progress made in identification of oil reserves on land and off shore during the last three years;

(b) whether any oil field allotted to the private sector is under production;

(c) if so, the name of the allottees of private sector is under production;

(d) whether work is going on in any other allotted fields; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof with the name of the allottee?

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

(a) During the last 3 years, ONGC and OIL have established 165.94 MMt in place oil reserves in the onland parts and about 224 MMt in the offshore parts.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The following medium/small sized oil fields awarded under various production sharing contracts are already on production :

#### Small size

#### Allottees of Pvt. Sector

- |            |   |   |
|------------|---|---|
| 1. Bhandut | - | GSPC, Ahmedabad, Niko Resources, Canada.            |
| 2. Hazira  | - | -do-  |
| 3. Asjol   | - | GSPC Ahmedabad, HOEC Baroda and Petrodyne Inc. USA. |
| 4. Dholka  | - | L and T Bombay, JTI, USA.                           |
| 5. Lohar   | - | Selan Exploration Co. Ltd, New Delhi.               |
| 6. Indroā  | - | Selan Exploration Co. Ltd, New Delhi.               |
| 7. Bakrol  | - | Selan Exploration Co. Ltd, New Delhi.               |

#### Medium size

- |             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| 1. Panna    | - | RIL Bombay, Enron USA.  |
| 2. Mukta    | - | RIL Bombay, Enron USA.  |
| 3. Ravva    | - | Comman Petroleum Australia, Videocon India, Marubeni Japan.           |
| 4. Kharsang | - | Enpro India Ltd, Geoenpro Petroleum Ltd, Exopetrol International Inc. |

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Work is going on in the following allotted field:

*Name of the field*      *Allottees of Pvt. Sector.*

1. Mid and South Tapti - Enron USA, RIL India.

### **Chinese Seismic Survey**

2558. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news-item captioned "Seismic Survey by Chinese Vessel in sensitive areas" as reported in "Business Standard" dated September 17, 1996;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that they do not survey militarily sensitive area?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The vessel being used by DGH is US owned and flagged. The crew also do not contain any Chinese personnel. The vessel being used by ONGC in Panama flagged and the vessel is owned by offshore geo-physical joint company GNPC and COOC.

(c) All requisite precautions are taken involving Naval Security Inspection by Indian Navy prior to deployment of vessel. The master of the vessel signs an undertaking with the Naval Inspection Authority for bonafide seismic study only and clearance for all personnel on board the vessel have been duly taken from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and Immigration Authority.

### **Indian Space Research Organisation**

2859. SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has carried out several pilot Programmes to demonstrate the use at Satellite Communications for education and training; and

(b) if so, the details of these programmes?

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) The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in cooperation with many other educational and developmental agencies, has organised a Training and Developmental Communication Channel using one transponder on the INSAT System. This activity was

started in a small way in 1992 to explore the possible utilisation of one way video two way audio teleconferencing networks for training and development. A number of demonstrations were organised to familiarise the users with the network. Finding the network useful several users have set up exclusive received networks.

The utilisation of the network has been continually increasing and presently the channel is utilised on an average for 20 days every month.

Some of the important users of the network have been as follows :

- Gujarat Government: Panchayati Raj, DAWCRA, Khat Talwadi, Watershed, Jalsewa.
- M.P. Government : Panchayati Raj (Women), Health and Family Welfare (Auxiliary Nursing Midwife's, (ANM's) and Watershed.
- Karnataka Government : Panchayati Raj (Women), Health and Family Welfare (Auxiliary Nursing Midwife's, (ANM's) and Watershed.
- National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) : Primary teachers training, (Special Orientation for Primary Teacher, (SOPT) in Karnataka and M.P. States.
- Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU): Orientation programmes for academic councillors. Educational programmes for registered students in various disciplines like management, health and nutrition, distance education, etc.
- All India Management Association (AIMA) : Management education programmes and update seminars for students and working managers.
- Institution of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers (IETE) : Distance education programmes in various technology and science subjects for award of professional degrees.
- Department of Women and Child Development : Training programmes for Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) (Anganwadi) functionaries. Tele-conferencing between policy planners and field level implementing officials to discuss the frame-work strategies and difficulties of Indian Mahila Yojana (IMY) programmes.
- Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA): Programmes for women organisation.
- Safai Vidyalaya : Programme for safai karmacharis of various municipalities.
- National Open School (NOS) : Orientation programme for traditional teachers (tutors) to

make them realise the change of their rôles under the Open School System.

Currently two uplinks are available, one at IGNOU and the second at ISRO, Ahmedabad. The channel has now reached an operational stage. There are several regular users and many frequent users. The potential of its application in very important areas like primary school teacher training, panchayati raj training, training of health and ICDS anganwadi workers, training of trainers, etc. is great.

#### Southern Gas Grid

2860. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the stage at which the Southern Gas Grid Stands;
- (b) the steps taken so far to implement it;
- (c) the nature of bottleneck, if any, in the implementation of the project; and
- (d) the steps taken to remove such bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (d). The Southern States have completed the pre-feasibility study for the project. The feasibility of importing gas from Oman and Iran and the feasibility of importing LNG for the Southern States is under study. The project will be implemented when sufficient gas/LNG is available.

#### Sethusamudram Project

2861. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there are any proposals under the consideration of the Government to implement the Sethusamudram Project; and
- (b) 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) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

#### Absorption of Candidates Government Appointment

2862. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of candidates recommended by the UPSC during 1994-95 and 1995-96, till date for appointment in Government service;

(b) the number of recommended candidates by the UPSC absorbed in the Government service; and

(c) the reasons for not absorbing the remaining candidates and steps contemplated by the Government to absorb them the Government jobs?

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) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). This information is not Centrally monitored. However, the candidates recommended by the UPSC are generally required to be appointed against the post for which they have been recommended though there may be some delay due to completion of pre-recruitment formalities or change in the vacancy position.

#### STATEMENT

	1994-95	1995-96
By Examination	4326	3991
By Recruitment	900	947
By Promotion	3869	3242
By Transfer/on deputation	290	416
Total	9385	8596

#### Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes

2863. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of various schemes under Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme going on in the country;
- (b) the budgetary allocation made for these programmes during the last three years and for the current year;
- (c) the number of people benefited thereby in each State during the above period;
- (d) the amount actually provided to each State for these programmes during the same period; and
- (e) the details of further plans of the Government to alleviate the urban poverty?

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) This Ministry is implementing three centrally sponsored schemes namely, Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme

(PMIUPEP) for urban poverty alleviation. The details of these schemes are given in the attached Statements I, II and III

(b) Budgetary allocations made for these schemes during last 3 years and current year are as under :

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation (Rs. in Crores)			
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	NRV	75.00	70.00	71.00	71.00
2.	UBSP	18.00	16.00	18.00	18.00
3.	PMIUPEP	-	-	105.80	100.00

The PMIUPEP was launched only in Nov. 1995 with an total outlay of Rs. 800 crores for a period of Five years commencing from 1995-96.

(c) The details of no. of beneficiaries under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Urban Basic Services for the Poor are given as in attached Statement IV and V respectively. As regards Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme, the scheme was launched only in Nov. 1995 and as such it is too early to assess the progress of the scheme. Most of the States are in preliminary stages such as preparing Town project reports, conducting house to house surveys and identification of beneficiaries. Details as reported by States, are given in Statement VI attached.

(d) The details of the amount actually provided to each State for NRV, UBSP and PMIUPEP during this period i.e. 1993-94, 94-95, 95-96 and 96-97 are given as in Statement VI, VII and VIII.

(e) It is proposed to continue these poverty alleviation schemes during the Ninth Five Year Plan period also.

#### STATEMENT-I

##### Nehru Rozgar Yojana

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana was launched in October, 1989 with the objective of providing employment opportunities to the unemployed and under-employed urban poor. The Scheme is applicable to households living below the poverty line in urban areas and within this broad category, SC/ST/Women constitute a special target group. The Yojana consists of three Schemes.

- (i) The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) aims at skill upgradation and provision of subsidy and loan to urban poor beneficiaries with the objective of setting up micro-enterprises in the spheres of industry, services and business. The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises is applicable to all the urban settlement.
- (ii) The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) aims at provision of wage labour to

urban poor beneficiaries through construction of economically and socially useful public assets in the low income neighbourhoods under jurisdiction of Urban Local bodies having a population below one lakh. The material - labour ratio is to be maintained at 60:40.

- (iii) The Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) seeks training in construction trades as well as a subsidy and loan from HUDCO. The Government's subsidy under the scheme is restricted to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000/- and a loan from HUDCO upto Rs. 9,950/- for upgradation of the dwelling units of economically weaker beneficiaries. Additional funds within the ceiling of Rs. 19,500/- can be availed under the EWS Scheme of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). The Scheme is applicable to urban local bodies having a population below 20 lakhs.

#### Funding Pattern

Expenditure on Nehru Rozgar Yojana is to be shared between the Central Government and the State Governments/UTs with legislatures on a 60:40 basis.

#### STATEMENT-II

#### Objectives :

The objective of the UBSP scheme is to foster Neighbourhood Development Committees in slums for ensuring the effective participation of slum dwellers in developmental activities and for co-ordinating the convergent provision of social services, environmental improvement and income generation activities of the specialist departments. In a nutshell, the aim of the programme is to improve the quality of life of the urban poor, especially the most vulnerable sections of the population such as women, children, youth, members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and minorities who tend to be neglected in the urban cities.

#### Salient features of the Scheme :

The emphasis under the UBSP Scheme is on community participation and convergent provision of services related to mother and child health, primary education, nonformal education, rehabilitation of the destitutes/disabled and promotion of communal harmony on the one hand and provision of clean drinking water, low cost sanitation and other essential physical services on the other. This is to be brought out by converging various programmes like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), promotion of basic primary education, adult education programme, nonformal education programme at the slum level through the active involvement of Neighbourhood Development Committees.

**Coverage :**

The UBSP scheme is applicable to the slum pockets within specific towns/cities selected by the State Government/UTs in consultation with the Central Government. The UBSP Scheme is universally applicable to all persons residing in the low income neighbourhoods (slum pockets) selected for coverage within the jurisdiction of Urban Local Bodies.

**NGOs :**

NGOs are increasingly becoming critical element in the UBSP Programme. Within the UBSP Programme, NGOs are involved as Field Training Institutes for city level training. At city level, NGOs conduct collaborative activities including community mobilization, basic education, women's income generating and thrift societies and community nutrition etc.

**Financial Outlay :**

The UBSP Scheme was launched in 1990-91. The entire expenditure on the Scheme till 1991-92 was borne by the Central Government. From the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the expenditure on the Scheme is being shared on a 60:40 basis between the Central Government and the State Government/UTs. Further, the per capita expenditure on the residents of every selected slum pocket will be Rs. 75/- in the first year and Rs. 50/- from the second year onwards, after the basic infrastructure has been established. A total outlay of Rs. 84.45 crores has been provided for the Scheme for the Eighth Plan period.

It is proposed to provide Rs. 18.00 crores for the Scheme in the Central Sector during the fifth year (1996-97) of the Eighth Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 12.00 crores will be the States share during 1996-97 thus making a total amount of Rs. 30.00 crores for the said period.

**Achievement :**

As on 30th June, 1996, over 7845 Neighbourhood Development Committees comprising primarily of urban poor women have been set up in around 301 towns taken up for the provision of basic services all over the country. These community based structure cover around 65.00 lakh low income women and children. 3712 mini plans have already been prepared and 582 Community Organisers are in the field working as Catalysts for enriching community participation.

**STATEMENT-III****Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP)**

Recognising the seriousness and complexity of urban poverty problems, especially in the small towns where the situation is more grave due to lack of resources for planning their environment and

development, the PMI UPEP has been launched in November, 1995.

**Objectives :**

The general objective of PMI UPEP is to attack the several root causes of urban poverty simultaneously in an integrated manner so as to eradicate poverty from the targetted urban areas by the turn of the century. The specific objectives of the Programme are (i) Effective achievement of social sector goals; (ii) community empowerment; (iii) Convergence through sustainable support systems; (iv) employment generation and skill upgradation; (v) Environmental Improvement; and (vi) Shelter Upgradation.

**Coverage :**

The Programme is applicable to all Class II urban agglomerations with a population ranging between 50,000 and 1 lakh subject to the condition that elections to local bodies have the held. In order to ensure that the urban poor could avail of the benefits under the Programme irrespective of the fact that elections to urban local bodies have not been held for various reasons; it had been decided, as a one time exception (1995-96) to release funds to such States also. Further, keeping in view the peculiar problems of the backward and hilly States, it has been decided to extend the Programme to 72 district towns in North-Eastern States, Sikkim, J & K, Himachal Pradesh and Garhwal and Kumaon Regions (UP). The Programme is being implemented on a whole-town/project basis extending the coverage to all the targetted groups for having visible impact and facilitating overall development of the town to be covered.

**Salient Features :**

The Programme envisages resource mobilisation also through the community, urban local bodies, NGO's and the private sector participation. The Programme also provides for creation of a National Urban Poverty Eradication Fund with contributions from private sector linked to 100% Income Tax exemption.

Multi-purpose community kendras, each of approximately 300 sq.ft. is to be set up to function as community pre-school/functionad literacy/non formal education, primary health care/cultural centre, etc. each for neighbourhood groups consisting of atleast 100 families.

Under the Programme, it is proposed to provide basic physical amenities on a whole-town basis, like, water supply, general sanitation, garbage and solid waste disposal including small construction activities like, roads, pavements, drainage, community baths/latrines, etc. on a 60:40 basis between the Central and the State Governments.

A per capita cost of Rs. 100/- in the first year and Rs. 75/- in the subsequent years will be available for community activities.



**Financial Outlay :**

The funds are allocated amongst the States/UTs on the basis of incidence of urban poverty and in relation to the number of towns. A total outlay of Rs. 800 crores as Central share has been provided for the

Programme for the entire programme period of 5 years (1995-96 to 1999-2000). A sum of Rs. 106.20 crores had been released as Central share for the programme for the year 1995-96. It is proposed to provide Rs. 100 crores as Central share for the Programme for the year 1996-97.

**STATEMENT-IV***Nehru Rozgar Yojana*

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	S.U.M.E. Beneficiaries assisted				S.H.A.S.U. Beneficiaries assisted to upgrade dwelling units			
		93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1	Andhra Pradesh	18175	15510	5701	17081	6133	19976	3199	2606
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	40	-	813	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	1299	13572	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	1987	-	14026	428	1985	-	9588	-
5	Goa	440	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
6	Gujarat	2630	1663	1777	1128	271	57	-	-
7	Haryana	800	2060	1725	1454	1760	-	-	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1334	-	-	-	-	-
9	J & K	91	-	1489	2386	743	-	-	2198
10	Karnataka	3345	14048	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Kerala	5202	3279	1252	-	41475	20740	-	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	32072	-	160019	11633	-	-	-	-
13	Maharashtra	11917	7435	10641	-	6200	-	-	-
14	Manipur	2745	1651	-	-	154	-	-	-
15	Meghalaya	274	-	146	1415	-	-	-	203
16	Mizoram	-	700	40	69	-	887	88	875
17	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Orissa	1214	-	6228	1523	68	-	3293	1196
19	Punjab	3931	2670	2133	3007	1939	2790	4133	-
20	Rajasthan	11749	9621	9415	7159	-	-	-	-
21	Sikkim	16	-	310	-	-	-	-	-
22	Tamil Nadu	24418	12665	9857	8439	9048	5875	-	313
23	Tripura	137	33	22	119	130	130	431	13875
24	Uttar Pradesh	24813	35852	24893	15840	3506	-	1186	-
25	West Bengal	4368	3042	17567	10067	2000	11611	-	-
26	A and N Island	177	1	102	96	-	-	-	-
27	Chandigarh	-	21	135	28	-	-	-	-
28	D and N Haveli	53	14	37	163	-	-	45	-
29	Daman and Diu	-	-	213	24	-	-	-	-
30	Delhi	295	79	-	518	-	-	-	-
31	Pondicherry	160	706	211	353	-	-	-	-
Total		152308	124595	125308	63610	55996	22768	44846	-

up to 30.11.96.

## STATEMENT-V

Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) Statement Showing Release of Central Funds Provided

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No.	Name of State/UT	1993-94 Central share released	1994-95 Central share released	1995-96 Central share released	1996-97 Central share allotted	No. of beneficiaries covered under the programme (in 000's)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	142.15	179.60	260.10	160.10	753
2.	Bihar	115.05	86.285	101.80	67.85 #	-
3.	Gujarat	69.60	63.45	48.15	64.25	174
4.	Haryana	17.70	26.55	29.30	17.80	290
5.	Karnataka	121.20	110.50	94.95	..	030
6.	Kerala	54.60	68.08	70.85	21.75 #	258
7.	Madhya Pradesh	128.80	152.45	174.20	58.05 #	70
8.	Maharashtra	195.25	133.535	133.00	..	006
9.	Orissa	33.05	49.55	30.60	..	005
10.	Punjab	34.05	34.05	16.45	16.45	279
11.	Rajasthan	73.95	96.00	107.10	35.70 #	549
12.	Tamil Nadu	183.80	167.60	108.45	72.30 #	410
13.	Uttar Pradesh	316.45	144.275	282.45	141.20 #	981
14.	West Bengal	131.15	65.575	136.45	68.20 #	020
15.	Goa	11.00	11.00	16.50	05.50 #	015
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	5.50	..	100
17.	Assam	15.90	21.90	5.50	..	-
18.	Himachal Pradesh	11.00	11.00	11.00	..	109
19.	J and K	11.00	..	..	..	223
20.	Manipur	11.00	16.50	10.50	11.00	441
21.	Meghalaya	11.00	15.00	17.60	05.50 #	010
22.	Mizoram	11.00	16.50	17.60	11.00	015
23.	Nagaland	..	..	..	..	723
24.	Sikkim	11.00	16.50	5.50	..	906
25.	Tripura	11.00	16.50	8.25	11.00	559
26.	*A and N Island	18.30	09.15	13.75	..	028
27.	*Chandigarh	..	09.15	..	..	058
28.	*D and N Haveli	..	18.30	27.45	09.15	012
29.	*Daman and Diu	..	..	..	..	001
30.	Pondicherry	11.00	11.00	..	..	388
31.	Delhi	..	..	11.00	..	101
Total		1750.00	1550.005	1750.00	776.80	7514

\* No State Share required

# 50% of Central Share

## STATEMENT-VI

## Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP)

S.No.	Name of State	Central Share Released (95-96)	State Share- Requi- red (95-96)	State Share- Provided (Tenta- tive)	No. of towns	Town- wise Project Reports prepared	House hold Survey con- ducted (no. of towns)	No. of appli- cations for- warded to		Cases approved by		Electri- ons to ULBs held or not
								Banks	HUDCO	Banks	HUDCO	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	980.58	920.66	920.66	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.11	63.94	..	07	..	..	..	..	..	..	No ULBs
3.	Assam	265.91	249.66	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
4.	Bihar	819.37	769.29	769.29	28	24	..	..	..	..	..	No
5.	Goa	90.00	84.49	80.57	03	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
6.	Gujarat	583.59	548.15	00.60	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
7.	Haryana	183.03	171.84	98.78	09	8	8	..	..	..	..	Yes
8.	Himachal Pradesh	87.57	82.22	..	09	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
9.	J & K	136.22	127.91	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	#
10.	Karnataka	634.59	595.82	595.82	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
11.	Kerala	263.20	247.13	247.13	09	9	9	2644	391	762	..	Yes
12.	Madhya Pradesh	772.87	725.65	417.14	29	22	26	1007	75	190	50	Yes
13.	Maharashtra	948.60	890.64	..	28	28	28	..	..	..	..	Yes
14.	Manipur	48.65	45.67	..	05	..	..	..	..	..	..	No
15.	Meghalaya	38.92	36.54	..	04	..	..	..	..	..	..	#
16.	Mizoram	19.46	18.28	..	02	02	1	..	..	..	..	#
17.	Nagaland	108.65	102.00	..	07	..	..	..	..	..	..	#
18.	Orissa	269.17	252.72	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	No
19.	Punjab	306.30	287.58	287.58	18	..	18	299	..	..	..	Yes
20.	Rajasthan	506.27	475.34	475.34	20	20	20	270	2853	..	..	Yes
21.	Sikkim	38.92	36.54	..	04	..	..	..	..	..	..	No
22.	Tamil Nadu	1016.37	970.75	970.75	41	41	41	..	..	..	..	No
23.	Tripura	19.45	18.28	..	02	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1584.74	1487.91	1487.31	53	46	46	No information	..	689	..	Yes*
25.	West Bengal	679.43	637.91	637.91	18	11	1	..	..	..	..	Yes
26.	A and N Island	50.00	..	NA	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
27.	Pondicherry	30.00	28.17	..	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	No

Not held in Hilly Districts.

74th CCA not applicable.

## STATEMENT-VII

*Nehru Rozgar Yojana*  
*The Amount Provided to the States (Rs. in Lakhs)*

S No.	Name of State/ U.T.	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97*
1	Andhra Pradesh	679.53	508.90	463.50	203.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19.75	45.09	57.20	28.20
3	Assam	89.49	184.72	147.20	-
4	Bihar	359.30	429.95	471.45	-
5	Goa	17.85	18.25	18.30	-
6	Gujarat	212.52	194.45	215.90	-
7	Haryana	123.29	122.72	11.99	84.75
8	Himachal Pradesh	56.19	64.75	66.15	-
9	J & K	87.48	73.61	77.88	-
10	Karnataka	440.17	398.25	252.06	-
11	Kerala	234.82	241.58	154.60	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	684.48	595.03	508.25	396.95
13	Maharashtra	669.50	494.85	521.33	-
14	Manipur	43.33	66.42	62.91	27.90
15	Meghalaya	24.10	22.27	31.80	29.30
16	Mizoram	21.74	29.06	27.58	21.85
17	Nagaland	15.70	21.95	3.50	-
18	Orissa	219.80	168.50	156.60	-
19	Punjab	216.47	196.12	105.60	103.60
20	Rajasthan	379.50	361.55	330.37	271.25
21	Sikkim	29.68	29.15	28.46	22.70
22	Tamil Nadu	765.58	631.76	563.49	220.45
23	Tripura	25.50	28.81	26.41	21.75
24	Uttar Pradesh	1711.54	1549.54	1138.89	1025.45
25	West Bengal	259.00	392.18	441.00	-
26	A and N Island	13.53	21.21	16.70	15.00
27	Chandigarh	13.86	15.79	12.03	9.35
28	D and N Haveli	11.05	10.35	9.65	-
29	Daman and Diu	18.25	13.82	22.60	-
30	Delhi	22.00	22.00	22.00	-
31	Pondicherry	11.70	27.30	18.60	-
Total		7477.00	6980.00	6084.00	2481.50

## STATEMENT-VIII

*Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme  
(PMIUPEP)  
State Share*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	Central share released 1995-96	State share required 1995-96	State share provided 1995-96	Central share earmarked 1996-97	State share required 1996-97	State share provided 1996-97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	980.58	920.66	920.66	866.13	813.17	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.11	63.94	-	105.00	98.59	-
3.	Assam	145.94	249.66	137.01	345.00	323.90	-
4.	Bihar	819.37	769.29	00.00	723.73	679.50	-
5.	Goa	90.00	84.49	84.49	90.00	84.50	66.95
6.	Gujarat	583.59	548.15	00.00	515.47	483.97	-
7.	Haryana	183.03	171.84	171.84	161.67	151.81	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	87.57	82.22	82.22	135.00	126.74	-
9.	J & K	136.22	127.91	127.91	210.00	197.16	-
10.	Karnataka	634.59	595.82	595.82	560.52	526.25	-
11.	Kerala	263.20	247.13	500.00	237.47	218.26	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	772.87	725.65	417.14	682.67	640.94	-
13.	Maharashtra	948.60	890.64	700.00	838.88	786.66	-
14.	Manipur	48.65	45.67	45.67	75.00	70.42	-
15.	Meghalaya	38.92	36.54	36.54	60.00	56.35	-
16.	Mizoram	19.46	18.28	-	30.00	28.17	-
17.	Nagaland	108.65	102.00	101.90	135.00	126.74	-
18.	Orissa	269.17	252.72	00.00	237.76	223.22	-
19.	Punjab	306.30	287.58	00.00	270.55	254.01	-
20.	Rajasthan	506.27	475.34	475.34	447.18	419.82	-
21.	Sikkim	38.92	36.54	-	60.00	56.35	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	1046.37	970.75	00.00	924.24	867.76	-
23.	Tripura	19.45	18.28	-	30.00	28.17	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1584.74	1487.91	1487.31	1444.61	1356.30	-
25.	West Bengal	679.43	637.91	637.91	600.12	563.44	-
26.	A and N Island	50.00	-	-	50.00	46.94	-
27.	Pondicherry	30.00	28.17	00.00	30.00	28.17	-

**Carbon Black Feed Stock**

2864. SHRI SANJAY PAN THORAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited is manufacturing and marketing Carbon Black Feed Stock (CBFS) at their Mahul refinery;

(b) if so, the per annual production for the last three years;

(c) whether speciality lubricant manufacturing units are facing difficulties in securing Carbon Black Feed Stock (CBFS) for their genuine manufacturing requirement; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed be taken to regular release of CBFS to the local manufacturers of speciality lubricants on priority basis to meet their genuine manufacturing requirement?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of CBFS during the last three years is as under :

Year	Production (in TMTPA)
1993-94	33.3
1994-95	2.5
1995-96	14.6

(c) CBFS is mainly used as a feedstock by carbon black manufacturers. Since, it has become a free trade product, it is being released even to non-carbon black consumers who have genuine verifiable use for the same.

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

#### IDSMT Scheme

2865. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of small and medium cities recommended by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for development under I.D.S.M.T. scheme;

(b) the number of cities out of these included in the scheme during 1994-95 and 1995-96; and

(c) the estimated employment generated under the scheme so far?

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) From inception of the IDSMT Scheme in 1979-80 till 1996-97 (as on 9.12.1996) proposals for 73 towns conforming to IDSMT Scheme Guidelines have been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for coverage.

(b) Out of these 73 towns, 16 towns have been covered under the IDSMT Scheme during the last two years, i.e. 5 towns during 1994-95 and 11 towns during 1995-96.

(c) The estimated employment generated under the Scheme so far is 8837.44 lakh man-days.

[Translation]

#### Urban Infrastructure Basic Services

2866. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cities of Uttar Pradesh developed under Urban Basic Services for the poor people;

(b) the amount allocated for the purpose during 1994-95 and 1995-96 city-wise; and

(c) the details of the works undertaken in this regard city-wise?

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) Twenty-five.

(b) and (c). The funds released and activities undertaken, city-wise, under the Programme of Urban Basic Services for the poor are not monitored at the Centre. However, a sum of Rs. 144.27 lakhs and Rs. 282.45 lakhs had been released as Central Share during 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the Programme.

[English]

#### Public Grievances

2867. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public grievances received on an average by the Prime Minister's Office per month;

(b) the number of such grievances redressed and those pending;

(c) the nature of these grievances;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up public grievances redressal machinery from the block level upwards; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) The average monthly number of petitions containing public grievances received in Prime Minister's Office (PMO) during the last 6 months has been 13,937. These include those received at the Grievances Cell in Prime Minister's Office from different sources and those presented to Prime Minister during tours and Janata Milan sessions.

(b) All the petition without exception are scrutinized by PMO and forwarded for appropriate action to the concerned authorities.

(c) Grievances mainly relate to unemployment, inadequate or poor civic amenities, financial assistance, law and order etc.

(d) and (e). In respect of grievances at the State and block level they are primarily to be looked into the redressed by State Governments. Individual State Governments have set up different types of grievances redressal machinery at various levels. Different Departments in the Government of India have set up different types of grievances redressal machinery at various levels. Different Departments in the Government of India have set up their own grievances redressal machinery at different levels.

### Al-Faran

2868. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have rejected the U.S. proposal regarding monetary rewards to any one giving clue to the Al-Faran hostages may be announced;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the U.S. has proposed for setting up of hotline in the valley under the supervision of FBI; and

(d) if so, 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) to (d). Government has maintained close and continuous interaction with the representatives of the countries whose nationals had been abducted in July 1995 in Jammu and Kashmir. Of the six foreign nationals abducted, one had escaped, one had been killed and the whereabouts of 4 others from Germany, UK and USA continue to remain unknown despite best efforts. As part of the efforts to locate these hostages, suggestions have also come up for the announcement of a reward for getting information about them. The State Government is working out the details and modalities for the implementation of the same as a part of the investigation of the related case.

### Power Grid Corporation

2869. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :  
SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has lashed out the Indian Government for interference in the working of the Power Grid Corporation of India, paralysing its Board of Directors;

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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). The World Bank had reviewed recently the POWERGRID's institutional development. In the aide-memoire, the Bank had commented favourably on POWERGRID's performance. However, some comments were made relating to management problems, especially delay in the appointment of a regular Chairman cum Managing Director, Director (Finance) and the need for restructuring the Board of Directors.

Government have initiated action in consultation with the Public Enterprises Selection Board for filling up the post of Chairman cum Managing Director and Director (Finance) expeditiously. The restructuring of the Board will be governed by the guidelines laid down by the Department of Public Enterprises.

### LPG Consumers

2870. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of LPG consumers both domestic and commercial in Mysore City;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is short supply of LPG refills to Mysore City;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any Bottling Plant in Mysore;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not whether the Government propose to establish a Bottling Plant there;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps proposed to be taken to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) The total number of Domestic LPG consumers enrolled with distributors of PSUs Oil Companies in Mysore City as on 1.10.96 is 78825. No separate estimation of the LPG requirement for commercial consumption is made which is supplied in both packed and bulk.

(b) and (c). The demand of the existing consumers of LPG in the country including the City of Mysore, who are enrolled with the distributors of Public Sector Oil Companies, is by and large, being met in full. Temporary backlog that may arise are cleared 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.

(d) to (g). The Hindustan Petroleum Corporation has one LPG bottling plant of 22 TMTA capacity at Mysore.

### Regional Development

2871. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has appointed special committees for the regional development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committees have been formed for the North Eastern and other regions of the country; and

(d) if so, the status 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) to (d) A High Level Experts Committee has been set up for the North-Eastern Region in pursuance of Prime Minister's announcement on New Initiatives for the North-Eastern Region. The Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Small Scale Industries, Agro & Rural Industry will examine all aspects of the problem pertaining to the educated unemployed in the North-Eastern Region and suggest specific steps to promote employment among the educated unemployed.

In addition, a High Level Commission under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission, has already been set up to examine the backlog in respect of Basic Minimum Services and the gaps in infrastructure sectors for development of States in the North-Eastern Region.

#### Master Plan

2872. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "GNA allots land sans master plan approval" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated July 26, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

#### Small Power Projects

2873. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up small power projects in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have provided financial assistance to the Delhi Government for the development of small power projects during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof year-wise; and

(e) the progress made so far 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) to (c). No, Sir.

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

[English]

#### Heavy Water

2874. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of heavy water plants of the country falls short of the target;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of actual production and installed capacity of each plant; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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) Heavy Water being a strategic material, it is not in the national interest to disclose the figures of actual production. The plantwise installed capacities are as follows :-

Heavy Water Plant	Installed Annual Capacity (MT)
Nangal	8
Baroda	45
Tuticorin	49
Thal	78
Hazira	80
Talcher	62.5*
Kota	80
Manuguru	185

\* Not in operation at present.

Continuous efforts are made to maintain the levels of production in the operational plants which are considered satisfactory.

[Translation]

#### Remunerative Prices to Farmers

2875. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the farmers can get remunerative prices



of their products only when a special scheme for food processing industry is made in each village any other arrangements are made:

(b) whether Government propose to make programmes for training, loans and supply of equipments to the farmers;

(c) whether the multinational companies are making huge profits by entering in this field and processing maize and potatoes;

(d) whether village artisans have already become jobless as there is no scope for village industries;

(e) whether the Government propose to make a scheme to rehabilitate them through food processing industries;

(f) if so, by when; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (g). 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 Entrepreneurs Memoranda envisaging an investment of Rs. 45,407 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. 6,596 crores have already been implemented. In addition, 815 approvals involving total project cost of Rs. 11,418 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 of Rs. 3,298 crores have started commercial production till July, 1996.

Food processing industries have a high employment generating potential with comparatively lesser investment.

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.

Information is not centrally maintained regarding the profits made by the food processing units including the multinational companies.

[English]

### Scientists in Atomic Field

2876. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the brief particulars of research nuclear reactors now in operation/under installation, as distinct from power reactors, with their fields of research;

(b) whether all are under IAEA control;

(c) the names of countries with which we have agreements of cooperation in the field of Atomic Energy and

(d) the number of Indian Scientists working in these centre, country-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) India has four research reactors in operation but none under installation. The brief particulars of these reactors and their fields of research are as under :

S.No.	Reactor & location	Maximum Power level	Areas of Research
1.	APSARA, Trombay	1 Mega Watt (MW)	1. Isotope production 2. Nuclear and Solid State Physics research involving neutrons. 3. Analytical applications
2.	CIRUS, Trombay	40 MW	1. Isotope production 2. Nuclear and Solid State Physics research involving neutrons 3. Analytical applications
3.	DHRUVA, Trombay	100 MW	1. Isotope production 2. Nuclear and Solid State Physics research involving neutrons 3. Analytical applications
4.	KAMINI, Kalpakkam	30 Kilo Watt	1. Neutron Radiography for inspection of spent fuel from Fast Breeder Test Reactor 2. Analytical applications

(b) None of the above mentioned reactors are under IAEA control.

(c) Government of India has bilateral agreements on cooperation for peaceful uses of atomic energy with the Governments of the following countries :

1. Afghanistan
2. Belgium
3. Cuba
4. Egypt
5. Germany
6. Indonesia
7. Peru
8. Philippines
9. Poland
10. Russia
11. Syria
12. Vietnam

(d) Indian scientists working in the Department of Atomic Energy are not sent for regular employment with countries with which we have bilateral cooperation agreements. However, under various work programmes, mutual exchange of scientists takes place from time to time. These are short term programmes. At present there are 15 Indian scientists working under the Indo-German Programme.

[Translation]

#### Cancellation of Results

2877. VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise number of candidates whose results are declared cancelled for failing the compulsory paper of English language at the examinations conducted for jobs by the Union Government from 1988 to 1995;

(b) the examinations in which medium of examination is English and there is a compulsory paper of English language which are being conducted for jobs by the Union Government from 1988 to 1995; and

(c) the number of candidates whose results are cancelled each year for failing the compulsory paper of English language at the examinations being conducted by the Union Public Service Commission?

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). Recruitment/ examinations for various posts under the Union Govt. is done through various recruiting bodies like UPSC, SSC

Railway Recruitment Board, DRDO Selection Board, Agricultural Scientists Selection Board etc. A number of posts are also out side the purview of these Boards and selection for these posts is made directly by the employing Ministries/Departments like Department of Posts and Department of Telecommunications.

Information regarding number of candidates who could not qualify any particular paper is not maintained centrally.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

*Statement showing the number of candidates who appeared and those who failed in the compulsory qualifying paper on English language at the Civil Services (Main) Examination held in the years 1988 to 1995*

Year of Examination	Number of candidates who appeared at the Examination	No. of candidates who failed in the compulsory English language paper
1988	9253	298
1989	9408	579
1990	10121	279
1991	10424	357
1992	10301	586
1993	9718	674
1994	10548	1164
1995	8694	946

#### Promotion of Electronic Technology

2878. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes formulated by the Government to promote latest technologies in the field of Electronics;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent thereon; and

(c) the present position of the country in comparison with other developing Asian countries in this regard?

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 main schemes of the Department of Electronics to promote development of latest technologies in the field of Electronics are Technology Development Council (TDC) Programme, National Radar Council (NRC) Programme, Microelectronics Development Programme,

Photonics Development Programme, System Engineering and Consultancy (SECO) and Automotive Electronics Programme, Electronics Materials Development Programme, Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme, National High Voltage Direct Current (NHVDC) Project, Advanced Technology Programme in Computer Networking (ERNET), Fifth Generation Computer System Development Programme, Electronics in Health Programme, Rural Electronics Programme and Technology Missions.

(b) The budget estimates for these schemes is Rs. 59.73 crores during 1996-97.

(c) On the whole, India's capabilities in this regard as compared to other developing Asian countries are very favourable.

12.00½ hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### **Annual Report and Review of working of Paddy Processing Research Centre, Thanjavur for the year 1995-96.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paddy Processing Research Centre, Thanjavur, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Paddy Processing Research Centre, Thanjavur, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-864/96]

### **Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review of the working of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore for the year 1995-96 etc.**

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) I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of

Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-865/96]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vigyan Prasar, 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 Vigyan Prasar, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-866/96]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-867/96]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, 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 Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-868/96]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agharkar Research Institute, 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 Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-869/96]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder

Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the working of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-870/96]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-871/96]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National MST Radar Facility, Gadanki, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National MST Radar Facility, Gadanki, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-872/96]

- (9) 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 by the Government of the working of the Antrix Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Antrix Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-873/96]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Computer Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Computer, Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-874/96]

**Review of the working and Annual Report of the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd. for the year 1995-96 alongwith Audited Account and Comments by Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited, Tehri, for the year 1995-96.
- (2) Annual Report of the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited, Tehri, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-875/96]

**Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review of the working of National Co-operative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.**

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) : I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-876/96]

**Memorandum of Understanding between Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1996-97.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-877/96]

12.02 hrs.

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

*[English]*

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1996 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1996 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.02½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS  
AND RESOLUTIONS

## Third Report

*[English]*

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.02¾ hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.03 hrs.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

## Statements

*[English]*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Visakhapatnam) : I beg to lay on the Table (Hindi and English versions) of the statements showing action taken by Government on

the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies in respect of Chapter-V of the following Reports

- (1) 140th Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Semi-Finished Steel Products and Beedi Workers Welfare Cess.
- (2) 40th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on District Industries Centres Programme.
- (3) 104th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties.
- (4) 108th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on (i) Purchase of residential building at San Francisco; (ii) Avoidable expenditure-Purchase and repair of building in Dublin.
- (5) 30th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties-Price Lists.
- (6) 36th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Refunds of Central Excise Duties.
- (7) 73rd Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Family Welfare Programme.
- (8) 80th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties-Non Vacation of Stay Orders from the Court.
- (9) 94th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Disinvestment of Government shareholding in selected Public Sector Enterprises during 1991-92.
- (10) 119th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Drawback of Duties-Fraudulent Drawback.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Sadar-Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, yesterday I went to super bazar to check whether wheat flour was available there or not, but I was astonished to see that it was not available there at all. Thus, the reply given by the hon. Minister here was totally false. In Delhi, not a single bag of wheat or wheat flour is available...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : We are discussing it under rule 193.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGGARWAL (Chandi Chowk) : Mr. Speaker, when the discussion under rule 193, which you are referring to will take place.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : I will tell you. Today at 4 o'clock we are discussing it. Please go through the list of business.

[Translation]

You should go through the list of business. It is there that the discussion will take place today at 4 o'clock.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise an important matter in the House through you. In 1992 the Civil Service Examination papers were leaked out and the Government had assured that the affected boys will be given another chance. But the fact is that they have so far not been given a chance to reappear and the affected students are quite disturbed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the similar circumstances in 1990 when the examination papers were leaked out the then Government of Shri V.P. Singh gave the students chance to reappear in the examination. But the students who appeared in Civil Service examination, 1992, have not been given another chance.

Sir, I would like to submit through you that the Standing Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs had also recommended that the affected candidates may be given another chance. But no chance has been given so far. All the boys are disturbed. Therefore, I would like to request that all the boys who have not been given chance so far, may be given so. The affected boys are approaching each and every M.P. and are running from pillar to post to get their grievance redress but Government are turning a deaf ear to their request.

I would like to urge upon the Government that examinations are going to be announced on 14th and therefore, the decision in this regard may be taken before that date so that these boys could appear in that examination.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter pertains to the youth, whose matter has been raised by Shri Ramashray Prasad ji... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : In the meantime I would request the Finance Minister to present his statement.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Sir, it is an important matter... (Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

## UTTAR PRADESH BUDGET

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg

to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT-878/96]

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Sir, I would like to raise a matter on which the Government have already given several commitments. The TADA has been scrapped but the TADA prisoners are still languishing in jails.

I had raised this matter in the last Session and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had assured the House that he would make a statement. Quite unfortunately, Sir, the Government is dillydallying or taking a lukewarm attitude on this sensitive issue. All those Ministers as well as Members who are in the Ruling Party, while they were in the Opposition, had raised this matter of TADA. Now, when they are in power and when they have a commitment to the nation about the TADA, even after scrapping the TADA they have not done anything and those prisoners are languishing in jails.

I do not know why this Government has taken a very insensitive attitude to this very sensitive and serious problem. Therefore, I would like to remind the Government that they have a commitment to the nation, to the Human Rights Commission and commitment to the entire humanity because quite unnecessarily those people have been denied the natural and legal justice and human rights. They are still languishing in jails. Either they are to be tried or acquitted because justice delayed is justice denied. Therefore, I am sure the hon. Minister will respond to this very serious and sensitive issue. I would like the hon. Minister to respond to this issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. George Fernandes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, you please request the Minister to respond.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Minister cannot respond every time.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Nalanda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice with regard to road accidents. The reason for giving that notice was to draw the attention of the House to a major accident has taken place in Patna district of Bihar in which 82 people have died. During the last two years on an average 60-65 thousand people have died annually in road accidents. The number of those who are maimed for life is not less than 2 lakhs per year.

Sir, if we go through the history of last ten years, there are about 20-25 lakhs of people in the country who were injured and involved in some sort of accidents whereas the number of people who have died during the last ten year is between four or five lakhs. I do agree that the population of this country is on higher side but it is no solution to reduce the population that people are killed on road accidents and there is no organisation whether it is Government or any person to accept the responsibility. Some papers like Pioneer of Delhi are making efforts to enlighten the people atleast for the last eight-ten days. But this work is not going to be accomplished through one newspaper. There can be no link between the number of people who read newspaper and the number of people killed on roads because those who read paper, also know to save themselves. I was just going through the report of Transport Ministry. It has been stated there that a Road Safety Cell will be constituted in September, 1986. We tried to see as to what this Road Safety Cell has done. They have written on some roads, fixed boards on some buses that how one should walk on roads. They have shown this through children play. In addition to all this they have given full page advertisement in which it has been advised that one should walk carefully on roads. I am unable to understand as to why Ministry of Transport do not impose speed limits keeping in view the condition of buses in the city. What is the problem. Speed governors can be installed. It is a technical matter...(Interruptions) I will not take much time. I am going to finish my speed.

I do agree that it is a serious matter that 65 thousand people die on roads and we do not think about it. Speed governors should initiate this matter.

The other day some Members were very much agitated over activism in the High Court and Supreme Court. Before that activism come, you as the custodian of this Supreme Panchayat of the country should ask the Government to get speed governors installed in the buses. We know that in such countries where people are enlightened about road safety, the speed limit of buses is not more than 30-35 kms. Why this cannot be done in India. In Delhi those who drive buses, think themselves of born killers. Nobody is hanged, no one is put behind the bars. Matters finishes in some days after it is published in newspapers. Mr. Speaker, you please ask Government to atleast start it in Delhi so that it may have some affect in the country. I would urge upon the Government not to tell the people on its publicity media, what Prime Minister has said or where he has inaugurated. But during the ensuring two month large scale publicity continuously on every media as to how people should walk on roads...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri George Fernandes, I think you have made your point very clearly.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Human life is invaluable. Yesterday the Chief Minister of Bihar announced that they are going to give Rs. one lakh to the dependants of deceased. This means that Rs. 650 crores will have to be paid for the people died throughout the country in accidents. If Rs. 2 lakhs are to be given then 1200-1300 will have to be paid. Those who are injured Rs. 2000 crores are spent on their hospitalisation and on medicine. It is not possible to gauge the value of human loss. Loss to national property is also there. Therefore, this House should consider it and take some action to solve this problem...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, this is a very vital issue. Of course, Shri George Fernandes has said. Let us start with Delhi but this is an all India situation. Everyday we find that accidents are happening. Yesterday there was an accident in Bihar in which 85 people were killed...(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Eighty-two people...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore, we must have really an integrated approach. Apart from the control of accidents and their elimination, road network is also important. Maintenance of roads and widening of roads are also important. When attempts on traffic control are being made there is an objection also. Therefore, it should be done in totality. Traffic control is also very important when everyday accidents are happening. This is a matter on which I would request the Government to come forward with their proposal so that we can have a discussion here also.

PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri) : Sir, you are aware of the fact that the jute growers of our country are facing much difficulties in the field of selling their raw jute in the market. The JCI has completely failed to protect those farmers from the distress sale. According to JCI, we come to know that there is no fund to purchase raw jute from the market and the support price is very much low. The support price is much below the production cost of the raw jute. So I will request the Government to take initiative so that the jute growers may be protected and they may get the support price greater than the production cost of Jute. The present support price is Rs. 510 per quintal. I request the Government to enhance it to at least Rs. 900 per quintal.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : Sir, I am raising a matter which is a very urgent matter. I am raising a human rights issue. Sir, everybody is in favour of development. Even we, the Members from West Bengal and from other parts of the country are not against development. We want to see that the city should be cleaned but it does not mean cleaning of thousands

of lakhs of unemployed people who are involved in the small business. They are shopkeepers. They have got loans from the financial institutions and from banks. But now the State Government has started demolishing their shops.

12.16 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (Howrah) : They are bulldozing.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : They are bulldozing. They are human lives. One person has committed suicide. What is this?...*(Interruptions)* This Government has started demolishing the poor people's lives within this country. Lakhs of people are dying. They are on war. There is no plan of action. There is no decision. I want a decision from them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : This Government has given a false promise to the people that they would take care of them...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is a matter of shame. Lakhs of people are on the road...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : The whole House should condemn this.

*(Interruptions)*

12.17 hrs.

At this stage, Kumari Mamata Banerjee came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please go back to your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please go to your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

12.18 hrs.

At this stage, Kumari Mamata Banerjee went back to her seat.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : It is a matter of humanity.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Mukundapuram) : This is not concerned with Calcutta alone. It is a human rights issue...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : They want money...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Everybody has a right to reside in Calcutta.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : They want to take money from the shopkeepers...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DEPUTY SPEAKER : Paswanji, would you like to say something.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : An half-an-hour discussion can be allowed on this issue. Secondly, you send a Parliamentary team to see what happens in the city. You immediately send an all-Party team...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is an important subject. Please take your seats. Yes, Shri Chatterjee.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, what Kumari Mamata Banerjee has raised today is not a matter of politics; it is a question of humanity. Thousands and thousands of unemployed youths were just earning their bread. Without alternative plans, without alternative solutions, the Government threw them out...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall allow all of you. It is an important subject. Please take your seats. Yes, Shri Chatterjee.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir this is a question of humanity, this is not politics...*(Interruptions)* You see for yourself, people from all over India come and settle down in Calcutta...*(Interruptions)* Operation Sunshine has been started without giving any notice and without mooting any alternative plan...*(Interruptions)* Is it the way of doing things...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri George Fernandes, I will allow you also. Let Shri Chatterjee speak.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kumari Mamata Banerjee, let others also speak.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : I would like to know whether this is the priority programme of the Government to root out the unemployed youth...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Dasmunsi, please take your seat. You have had your say.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are a senior Member. Please maintain decorum in the House. Please sit down. Yes, Shri Chatterjee.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA (Calcutta North-East) : Sir, you allow Half-an-Hour discussion on this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Cart pullers, Rickshaw pullers...*(Interruptions)* The House is quite about it. People have voted us, we do not speak in the House for the sake of fun...*(Interruptions)*



MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no question of a particular party. all parties are interested.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let others also have their say. Let Shri Chatterjee speak.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSHI: He had gone himself and seen that they do not belong to our party. He has seen it himself...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is a question of the future of 3.5 crore persons. When this issue was started, at that time a Minister from Bengal, who are related with this work said, who had invited Biharis and Hindi speaking persons here...*(Interruptions)* They should go back...*(Interruptions)* They are backward and unemployed persons. They migrate into metros and the capital of the country...*(Interruptions)* You just ask the Prime Minister to make a clarification in this regard this party is in power there. We want to know from the Prime Minister whether Bihari have a right to live in Calcutta or not? We would like to know this thing...*(Interruptions)* This was said in front of me...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I have been quietly listening to...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats. Let him also speak. I shall ask the Minister also.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : C.T.I.U. is opposing it.

*[English]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, anything and everything has been said on the floor the House. I am not going into the question whether this is a matter which relates to Parliament or not. I have been quietly listening to all that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Chatterjee, I have called you thrice but you did not speak.

AN HON. MEMBER : You first control the House, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats. Please maintain the decorum of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not going into the question, at the moment, whether this is a matter which relates to Parliament or not...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is a question of human right...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, you please allow me to speak...*(Interruptions)* I am saying that I am not raising that question...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Those who held the regions of power deprived people of their right to live now they do not have any right to speak about it.

*[English]*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, it is not correct. He is threatening ...*(Interruptions)* He is using abusive words...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Sir, she is...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is not Correct...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, they are talking of human rights when many things happened in their time...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : You have no right to speak on human rights...*(Interruptions)* You indulged in persecution of human beings...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Why are you saying it?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSHI : Sir, it is not correct ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat. Let him say a few words.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, you control the House first...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : This is a result of new economic policies...*(Interruptions)* Rickshaw pullers should be removed...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the House wants a discussion on this subject then we can have a discussion but if everybody tries to speak then it amounts to a chaos.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will allow all people. Let Shri Chatterjee speak now.

*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, he is threatening...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I did not interrupt anybody. Let me have two minutes' time to speak. I said that I am not raising the question whether

Parliament should discuss this matter or not. But I must correct the errors that have been committed here. The statements which are made here are far from truth. So far as this issue is concerned, certain steps are being taken to clean the streets of Calcutta and make it possible for lakhs and lakhs of citizens of Calcutta to even move from one place to another. A decision has been taken...*(Interruptions)* An old decision has been implemented. A large number of Congress leaders are also supporting it...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : No Congress leader is supporting it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let him complete.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, they should have the patience to listen. When I listened her, she must listen to me...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHAMANAND MANDAL (Monghyr) : Sir, does cleaning the streets mean that people should be removed from there.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We did not interrupt anybody. I did not interrupt anybody...*(Interruptions)* Sir, anything and everything has been said. I did not interrupt anybody. I am waiting for my turn. I said many Congress leaders and workers have also supported this move. Large sections of the...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : It is a fact.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA : Sir, it is not correct.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, it is absolutely untrue. The General Secretary of West Bengal P.C.C. is here...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : We did not support it.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore) : In an all-party meeting it was decided.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : No all-party meeting decided it. It is not correct...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You had your say.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, it is not a question of politics but a question of humanity. In this matter, a parliamentary team should visit and find out the truth. Let the General Secretary of West Bengal P.C.C. say what is correct...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA (Serumpore) : Sir, I am the General Secretary of West Bengal P.C.C. The Congress party has not supported the move taken by the State Government for removal of the hawkers...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, either you direct them to listen or you just expunge everything...*(Interruptions)* You just expunge everything if the House cannot be controlled...*(Interruptions)* I am saying that the Congress party...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Let him say his views and not that of our party.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I will say what I want. I do not want their permission...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : From day one we have opposed this move. Without providing alternative plan they cannot bulldoze the shops...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, there should be minimum decorum...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Gentlemen, you had your say. I have asked Shri Chatterjee to speak. Let him speak on this.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, a large number of Congress party people, members and cadres are supporting this move...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Sir, it is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Anyway, you have denied it. That is all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, we need not tell anybody in this country that they are divided and sub-divided everywhere...*(Interruptions)* But I must say that all steps for rehabilitation are being taken. Everybody knows about it. Deliberately misinformation is being created here. To allege that this is for obtaining money from the World Bank or for British Prime Minister's visit, I can only say that this is ridiculous because I cannot use the word 'lie'. What Shri George Fernandes said is also not correct. He has lost all his sense...*(Interruptions)* To say that any Minister has said that *Biharis* and *Oriyas* should go back is utter ridiculous...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho) : Sir, he is making highly objectionable comment.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am very sorry to say this. Shri Fernandes has got to say this altogether because of the company he now keeps...*(Interruptions)* I repudiate it. It is totally not correct...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : It is pretty clear that many Congressmen have supported the eviction of hawkers from the streets. These people do not have any right to speak about human rights who themselves were involved in so many acts of atrocities against human beings in the past, particularly during the Emergency.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We do not want to learn human rights from these people. They are teaching us human rights. There, the people are conscious.

DR. ASIM BALA (Navadwip) : When the Congress State President is supporting the Left Front Government's action, how can she say like that?...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Umaji, please take your seat. I have allowed him.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEY (Mandsaur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I would like to draw your attention towards an important issue. Some days ago, the Government of Madhya Pradesh struck a deal with a company of South Africa for mining diamonds and requested the Central Government to give clearance to a contract in this regard which is highly objectionable...(Interruptions) Some representatives of South African Company had also visited Raipur but the people demonstrated at Mana airport and pressed them to go back. The way the Madhya Pradesh Government is going to make a contract with that company is against the interests of India. Our companies and corporations are capable of doing such jobs. They also have got the technique for such jobs. Even then the way the Madhya Pradesh Government is doing this thing is anti Madhya Pradesh and anti nation as a result of which there is great resentment among the people. By raising this issue in the House I would request the Central Government not to make any contract with South African Company and save the interests of the nation and also an enquiry should be made into whole episode...(Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : This is a different subject Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes this is a different subject.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Please, allow us also to speak...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please let him speak.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this House had discussed a few days before...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very important issue of Madhya Pradesh...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH (Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a top leader has a mine in Madhya Pradesh...(Interruptions) A conspiracy to mortgage the interests of the country is being hatched by awarding a contract to a multinational company of South Africa. Ignoring the feelings of the people of Madhya Pradesh the Chief Minister Shri Digvijay Singh hatched a conspiracy to mortgage the interests of Madhya Pradesh and nation by making a secret pact with a South African company. He is going to award a contract to that company for Diamond mines. I urge upon the Government of India that this contract should not be awarded at any cost. Our own companies can perform such work. The people of Madhya Pradesh are agitating against it. Through you, I demand the Central Government that this contract should not be awarded to this company at any cost. And the entire episode should be inquired into.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is alright. Your point has been recorded.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is not a matter of record. It also has the recommendations of the Prime Minister, merely going into record will not do...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI (Raigarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir what is the reaction of Government of India in this regard. Whether the Government of India also supports the stand taken by the Madhya Pradesh Government.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : I would like to know the reaction of Government of India in this regard. The Government must give a clarification.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : You should give a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down, you have made your submission.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please let me say something.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Kindly listen to the Minister.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under the Mines and Minerals Act the State Governments have certain powers, where the Central Government's powers are limited and the

State Government has the power. In such case, how can the Central Government intervene?

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister has given the reply. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir this is a question of the interests of Madhya Pradesh...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, we will sit down. What happened to our issue?...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Formalities have been completed. You had your say and the Minister had given some reply. Please take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is an important issue. It does not mean that the issues forthcoming are not important therefore you should not devote your time on a subject only.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please let Mr. Panigrahi have his say.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : We will not keep mum in this regard at any cost...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There should be an end to every subject. Please take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It's alright, you please sit down. The Minister has replied. Now what do you want?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : A secret agreement is being made...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have raised your point and has also replied to it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, I am sorry.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is enough.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Minister wants to respond...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If they are ready to listen me then only I can express myself. Should I listen to you or them?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record from now onwards.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record. What is the use of talking? Please take your seat now.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Pandey Ji, you are a senior Member. You had your say. The Minister gave his reply. What else do you want? You may not be satisfied with his reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are wasting the time of the House. I am sorry. Please take your seats.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have taken note of the feelings that have been expressed by the Members and I will convey them to the concerned Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Panigrahi.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat. Gentleman, I have not called your name. I have called his name.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, the House is well aware of the serious drought situation prevailing in Orissa which is a backward and poor State. We had in this House discussed this topic a few days earlier. Sir, we also expressed our gratitude to the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture who visited some of the worst drought affected areas in Orissa. When the Prime Minister visited Orissa, he made an announcement of financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 50 crore. Of course, this is a very meagre amount compared to the seriousness of the situation. He was very quick to make this announcement. About a month's time has elapsed meanwhile, but that amount of Rs. 50 crore is nowhere seen. It has not reached the Government of Orissa as yet. It was expected the next day. But one month's time

has elapsed. The Prime Minister is very quick to make the announcements but he is very slow to implement his own announcements.

Secondly, there is a propaganda made by the Government of India itself in the Ministry of Agriculture that they had sent Rs. 216 crore to Orissa to meet the drought situation. This is far from truth. Only the budgeted allocation is being released under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and all those things. Whatever they have released is out of Calamity Relief Fund. Not a single paisa extra has gone to Orissa Government so far to meet this serious drought situation. This is a very unfortunate situation. The hon. Minister of Agriculture was here two minutes before but unfortunately he is not present now. But the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Jena, is here who hails from Orissa. That is also our embarrassment. The hon. Finance Minister is here. I would request them that this type of treatment should not be meted out. This type of step motherly attitude by the Government of India towards Orissa should not be there. They are making announcements only without implementing them. This sends a very bad message and a very bad signal. But the fact is that the situation has deteriorated further. I would request the Government of India to realise the seriousness of the situation and rise to the occasion to meet the situation.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know about the famine situation in Orissa because I had been there. I therefore request you to give instructions to the Government. The Chief Minister says that whatever assistance is being announced by the Centre is actually not received by them. The people are dying of hunger and migrating to other places. Neither employment is being provided under small migration scheme nor any relief fund is being provided. The Centre claims that employment is being provided under various schemes. I demand that a separate fund should be arranged for providing relief for famine. The Chief Minister should respond to it and this amount should reach the affected people. A monitoring committee should be set up for this purpose...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already taken your time. Please sit down. I have allowed justice Lodha.

[Translation]

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that nearly 70,000 employees and officers of Gramin Banks are on strike and Dharna. Yesterday, they demonstrated in front of the Parliament House. There Members of Parliament, which includes myself, Vaidya Dau Dayal Joshi and Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat and 500 employees were arrested. They are demanding that a Gramin Bank

should get commercial Bank like facilities as per Reddy Award. Our new Finance Minister is financing big industrialists through local area Banks set up with the assistance of World Bank and thus this should be stopped. I therefore submit that the Finance Minister should accept the demands of the agitating employees of Gramin Banks...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats. I have called Thorat. Please take your seat. I am sorry you have not been allowed. What is this?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Rawat, I have called Shri Thorat. Please take your seat. I am sorry to say that this is unfair. Please take your seat now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : the benefits enjoyed by the commercial bank employees should be extended to the rural bank employees also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called the next Member. Please allow him to speak.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) . Why am I not allowed when he is allowed?

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whosoever will speak except Shri Thorat will not go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

[English]

SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT (Pandharpur) : I wish to bring a very important matter to the notice of the Government. You know that in the year 1956 late Dr. Ambedkar converted himself into a Neo-Buddhist in Maharashtra, and along with him a lot a people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have converted themselves into Neo-Buddhists. Now, the Act 15 of 1990 has declared that the benefits enjoyed by the Scheduled Castes are to be enjoyed by the New-Buddhists. The Government of India passed this Act in the year 1990 enabling the Neo-Buddhists to have the benefits enjoyed by the Scheduled Castes. Now, the population of the Scheduled Castes as enumerated in the year 1971 is to be taken into consideration for extending the benefit in the Assembly, Parliament, Zilla Parishad and Corporation elections. The Central Government has not modified the rules regarding the Census figures. I have been requesting the Central Government through letters, but the Central Government has not paid any heed to my letters. So, I am bringing this matter to the notice of the Central Government that the Census figures published in the year 1971 and 1991 are to be clubbed together, so far as the Scheduled Castes' population is concerned and Neo-Buddhists' population is concerned.

\* Not Recorded.

I request the Central Government to take note of this and modify the rules framed by it regarding the Census figures of the Scheduled Castes' population.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Shri Thorat's demand is right and the Government should consider it, because it is very necessary to include those people who became Navbadha in Maharashtra and why the Government do not take some measures in this regard.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is going on in the House today. Why the decorum of the House is not being maintained?

[English]

I have allowed him. Please let him speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Shri Thorat has raised a very important issue, the Government must react to it in order to provide some facilities to Navbodhs and the people of Maharashtra want that this should be done ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR (Mumbai North-West) : The Government should come out and say something about it. It has been already introduced in the State of Maharashtra. What is the reaction of the Central Government? ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is an important issue. Please listen to him. Let him say a few words. Let the Government take a serious note of it. That is all.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will hear your view but, listen to me also. This is an important issue.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, injustice is being meted out to the Marathi speaking population living in Belgaum, Nippani, Kanwar, Beeder. This issue was raised in the House by the M.Ps from Maharashtra. The Mayor of Belgaum sat on hunger strike. Even the mayor of Nippani Jayashree Tambe also sat on hunger strike. Nippani Deputy Mayor and Suman Rawat also followed suit. ... (Interruptions) It is a different issue.

[English]

SHRI SHIVANAND H. KOUJALGI (Belgaum) : The issue of Belgaum is already settled. The hon. Member cannot raise this issue again in the House since this matter was already discussed last week. A matter which was discussed cannot be raised once again the same Session. ... (Interruptions)

I request that the Mahajan Commission report be accepted or the status quo be maintained. In Karnataka, both the Houses have already passed a resolution that the Mahajan Commission report be accepted or the status quo be maintained. The resolution of the Karnataka Legislature should be followed up. The resolution passed in both the House in Karnataka is binding on this House. I say that the Belgaum border issue is a closed one. Hence it cannot be raised once again. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please allow him to speak. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You had your say. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri) : This is a separate issue, first you listen and then speak. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tiruchengode) : I share with all the hon. Members of the august House our deep concern about the need to book economic offenders. I read with concern all the national dailies. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How much time is required to speak.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. K.P. Ramalingam, please wait a bit. All other hon. Members may sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Today Karnataka Government is going to take revenge there ... (Interruptions) Kannada speaking Chandrashekhar Patil had gone to Nipani Municipal Committee and there he seized Marathi literature, Marathi Typewriter and Marathi seals. Atrocities are being committed on Marathi speaking people then. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let the others also speak.

(Interruptions)

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tiruchengode) : I read with concern all the dailies both yesterday and today. There

is a prominent new item about the finding of 40 KG of gold, 500 KG of silver, 400 pairs of golden diamond bangles and 2,000 silk sarees and documents  
...(Interruptions)

12.54 hrs.

(Shri P.M. Sayeed in the Chair)

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tiruchengode) : Please allow me to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will allow you.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tiruchengode) : I read with concern all the national dailies...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVANAND H. KOUJALGI : How many times will he raise it? It cannot be discussed again in the same Session. He has raised it already  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will give you a chance.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Sir, as a responsible Member of this august House, I share with all the Members our deep concern about the need to book the economic offenders...(Interruptions)

I read with concern all the national dailies  
...(Interruptions) I read the national dailies both yesterday and today. There was a prominent news item  
...(Interruptions) Please allow me to speak. It is a very important matter. It is pertaining to the economy of India  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rawale, you have already raised it.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : When Shri Nijlingappa was Chief Minister of Karnataka, he had announced in Vidhan Sabha that he would ensure that no injustice is done to the Marathi speaking population. I want that you should give a direction to the Government in this regard. Dr. Chandra Shekhar Patil seized documents by forcibly entering the office of Nippani Municipal Committee...(Interruptions) This way atrocities are being committed on Marathi speaking people for the last forty years. I want that you should give a direction to the Government in this regard...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already said about it.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : I want that you should give a direction to the Government because the atrocities being committed on the Marathi speaking persons need to be stopped...(Interruptions) In 1986 nine person were killed there...(Interruptions) The Kannada speaking people have committed atrocities on us...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already raised it. Sit down please.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : I request that you should give a direction to the Government in this regard...(Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, Sir, you give a direction in this regard. The Government should react to it...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Why are you disturbing me? This is an important issue which I am raising during the Zero Hour. The Chair has already allowed me  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have called Dr. Ramalingam to speak. Shri Rawale, you have already said whatever you wanted to say. It is over. I have already called Dr. Ramalingam to speak. Please be seated. They have already taken note of it.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as a responsible Member of this august House, I share with all the Members our deep concern about the need to book the economic offenders.

I read with concern all the national dailies  
...(Interruptions) I read the national dailies, both yesterday and today. There was a prominent news item about the finding of 40 kilograms of gold, 500 kilograms of silver, 400 pairs of golden-diamond bangles, 2000 silk sarees and documents pertaining to the ownership of palatial and luxurious bungalows - not one or two but more than 43 in number! All these were lying with a single individual...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra) : Sir, there are matters about the Prime Minister. There are matters about the Chief Minister of Bihar also. So, these matters should not be raised in this House...(Interruptions)

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : I am not telling about anybody else.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not disturb him, please. Let his say whatever he wants.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : This huge and evidently concealed property was unearthed by a State Government's Vigilance Department. Through this House, I would like to ask the Central agencies as to what they are doing. Why was timely action not taken by all these agencies that look into the economic offences like Income-Tax, FERA etc?...(Interruptions)

I am sure, all the right thinking Members of this august House will agree with me that it is a matter of great concern to all the nationalists. Economic offences can destabilise not only our economy but also our country. Economic offence is definitely anti-national. Such offenders should be proclaimed as anti-nationals.

All patriots should come forward to condemn such offenders...*(Interruptions)* It is very important.

Our leader Dr. Kalaignar, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, gave our Prime Minister a photo album recently. It contained pictures of a number of bungalows constructed in a span of five years by an individual whose salary was just one rupee per month and sixty rupees in five years...*(Interruptions)*

Since that individual was in public life till recently, Central Government should hold a photo exhibition about this miracle-low-cost houses. This may benefit a number of poor people in this country.

That particular individual's house was recently attached by the Income-Tax Department for an arrears of Rs. 3.50 crore. But gold, silver and properties worth Rs. 58 crore have been unearthed from the same individual's same premises. The Union Government must come forward with a statement before this House about these findings. A report should be presented to Parliament. Noticing of 40 kilograms of gold, 400 pairs of golden-diamond bangles, 500 pairs of ornamental chappals shows that there is a new Indian Imelda Marcos emerging in Tamil Nadu. It should be shown to everybody. She is the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu...*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

The Finance Minister should make a statement in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ahamed, I have called Shrimati Rajani Patil. It is her maiden speech. Please give her a patient hearing.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Beed) : I would like to draw the attention of the House through you about the Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli railway issue which has been pending with the Central Government for years together. It is the major problem for the Beed district. Beed is one of the backward areas in Maharashtra. There is no major industry nor is there an irrigated land. It is isolated from each aspect of progress. It is the district which is known for the manufacturing of manual labourers, for sugarcane cutting in various parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa. Every year three to 3.5 lakh of labourers migrate from my district to other parts of Karnataka and Maharashtra for six months.

Railway is a very important issue for my district for the future of the young generation. I request the Government through you, that while entering into 21st century, my district which is not at all connected with railways, should be prominently considered. The required funds should be provided in the Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now call Dr. Asim Bala to speak.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Coochbehar) : I never raise any matter in this House during Zero Hour. This is the first time I am rising.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am calling names of those Members who have been permitted by the hon. Speaker. I am calling according to the long list that I am having. Please do not interrupt. If you allow me to conduct the House in orderly fashion, you may even get a chance.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, an officer of D.C.P. rank mishandles and abuses an M.P. and we cannot make a mention about it in the House? A.D.C.P. throw me out...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have to give a notice in writing even to raise a matter during Zero Hour.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : I have already given.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then you wait for your turn.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ahamed, if you interrupt like this, you will not get the chance. Let there be an order in the House.

DR. ASIM BALA (Navadwip) : The employees of public sector units are starving as they are not getting payment of their salaries. Their family members have remained unfed. In the last Session, the Government made a commitment saying that they would review all the public sector industries on a unit basis. But till now there is no such attempt has been made to see that public sector units are revived and segregated. I would like to know whether those public sector units will be revived and those sectors will not be revived should be revived or closed down. Nothing has been done. As the salaries have been stopped, the family members of the employees are not getting any food to eat. In these circumstances, I want to have some reaction from the side of the Government. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. I want him to respond regarding this matter.

*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I want some reaction from the Government. It is a very serious matter. They are not getting their salaries for the last three to four months.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, there are certain Public Sector Undertaking which have been referred to the BIFR. The salaries are not being paid to the employees regularly. Even the employees who have retired are not getting their settlement dues.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has raised the matter and the Government has taken note of it. I cannot compel them from here to react to it.

Now, Shri Amar Roy Pradhan.

*(Interruptions)*



SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the Bangladesh Prime Minister Shrimati Sheikh Hasina is in India on an official visit. I would like to welcome her and let her have a nice stay in India.

She has come here just to share the Ganga waters between India and Bangladesh. I hope the settlement would be a peaceful one and ultimately, the Calcutta Port will be protected.

But Sir, there are other important issues also which require immediate attention. The main issue is about the Indian enclaves and the Indian citizens thereon. For the last fifty years, about one lakh and fifty thousand Indian citizens are living in Indian enclaves surrounded by the territory of Bangladesh.

Sir, during the time of "TINBIGHA", it was stated that it would be settled within a few months but I am sorry to say that now five years have passed and nothing has been done in this regard. What is the condition of those one lakh and fifty thousand Indians who are living in the Indian enclaves surrounded by the territory of Bangladesh? They are living under the rule of jungle. There is no education; there is no school; there is no drinking water facility; there is no food; there is no law and order; there is no panchayat; there is no election; there is no legislature; there is no Parliament for them and there is no representative from them in this august House. This is the condition of our Indian citizens there. But our Government is still silent on this issue.

But I hope this time, when the Prime Minister of Bangladesh is here, we will make negotiations with her to solve the problem of this nature.

After all, they are our Indian citizens. Can you imagine that they are at the mercy of Bangladesh people? There is no law and order and there is nothing of this sort. It is a shame for us all.

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, from the Cabinet, from the Prime Minister through you about the people of that area. Out of one lakh and fifty thousand people there, 80 per cent are the Muslims and the remaining 20 per cent belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. May I know from the Minister, is it because of the fact that they are the Muslims and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, that you are denying them the rights of Indian citizens and you are not making any negotiations with the Bangladesh Government? Sir, in this connection I would like to refer to...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Pradhan, what do you want the Government to do? please come to the point.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Yes, Sir, I am coming to the point.

When we gave the 'Three Beegha Corridor' to Bangladesh, at that time we demanded only two and a half beeghas of land, a piece of land of Daikhata. Three Beegha corridor has been provided already by the Indian

Government for the Bangladeshi people residing in Bangladeshi enclaves within Indian territory to go to their mainland whereas the proposal to have a two-and-a-half Beegha corridor from Bangladesh to enable Indian citizens of Indian enclaves to come to their mainland, that is, India is still pending.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are repeating it.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Sir, both the Governments are also going to share the Ganga Waters, that too, during this month only, but no action is being taken to have the two-and-a-half Beegha corridor via Daikhata, District Jalpaiguri, West Bengal by which approximately fifty per cent of the Indian citizens of Indian enclaves within Bangladesh will be in a position to visit India in a smooth manner.

In this regard, according to International Law, the right to servitude was the verdict on 5th May 1990 of the Supreme Court Bench comprising the Chief Justice S. Mukherjee, Justice M.H. Kania, Justice K.J. Shetty, Justice K.N. Saikia, Justice S.C. Agarwal in the case of "TINBIGHA".

Sir, I want this matter to be dealt with immediately so that the problem of our Indian people there is solved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Datta Meghe.

[Translation]

SHRI NIHAL CHAND CHAUHAN (Shri Ganganagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am giving notices for the last three days but I have not been given an opportunity to speak...(Interruptions) The employees of Akashwani and Doordarshan are sitting on indefinite hunger strike for the last seven days...(Interruptions)

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, many Congressmen gave a slogan for Vidarbha bandha on 9th December, 1996. Vidarbha bandh was observed peacefully. Not a single incident was reported...(Interruptions) At that time I alongwith other leaders was taking rounds of Nagpur city. The D.C.P. Mr. Sawarkar intentionally insulted me and made me get down from the vehicle...(Interruptions) To insult an M.P. in such a manner is an insult to Democracy itself...(Interruptions) When I asked him that under what law he was arresting me then he hurled abuses on me and made me get down of the vehicle. When a lot of people gathered over then he made a retreat. But he insulted me a lot. All parties support our feelings towards Vidarbha. We are agitating in a peaceful manner. After some time even people belonging to Shiv Sena would come to know about the happenings in Vidarbha. Today, police and D.C.P. are committing atrocities on the people in Vidarbha atleast two thousand persons have been arrested...(Interruptions) I am giving a notice of privilege motion regarding D.C.P. Sawarkar. I have met Speaker in this connection. He should deal an M.P. in a proper manner...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED : This is a serious matter. This is a matter relating to the privilege of an hon. Member. The prestige and the privilege of the hon. Member should be protected.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If he wants to give a Privilege Motion, he can do so.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot compel him to reply.

SHRI E. AHAMED : The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is here. When an hon. Member's privilege is flouted...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Ahamed, you are a senior Member. You know, if a Privilege Motion is moved by him, then the House can decide about it. In the Zero Hour if he mentions something, you cannot compel the Minister to reply.

SHRI E. AHAMED : I am not compelling the Minister to reply. I am only saying that the Ministry should respond.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will not. All right, if he wants to respond, let him do so. I cannot compel him from here.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : The Minister should react. This is a question of the dignity of the Member...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK : You can give a notice for breach of privilege...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. I will not allow you. Please be seated.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi) : Several newspapers have reported about the death of children in the Escort Heart Institute. One Shri Ruben Banerjee who is a famous Calcutta based journalist working for the *India Today* had brought his two and a half year old daughter to the Institute where she was undergoing treatment. She was admitted in the intensive care unit of the hospital. Because of the negligence of the doctors and because of the infected situation prevailing in the ICU of the Escort Heart Institute, his daughter unfortunately died. This is not the only case. There is one more case of negligence of doctors of the Escort Heart Institute. Maj. Manmohan Singh's daughter has also met with the same kind of death in the Escort Heart Institute. I want to say that the people are paying lakhs of rupees for their treatment in the Escort Heart Institute.

Sir, a series of about ten deaths has been reported and a suit has been filed in the court claiming damages of Rs. 20 crore. I urge upon the Government to intervene in the matter. There should be a complete check on the functioning of the Escorts Heart Institute, Delhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House Stand adjourned for lunch till 2.15 p.m.

13.15 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.22 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Twenty two Minutes Past Fourteen of the clock.*

[Translation]

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to release adequate funds for early completion of Kelo Dam Project in Raigarh District, Madhya Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI NAND KUMARI SAI (Raigarh) : Sir, the proposal for construction of a dam by the Ministry of Water Resources on famous Kelo river in Raigarh District in Madhya Pradesh is pending for five years. A previous Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has duly laid the foundation stone of this dam but the work on this dam has not been started till date. A group of Government employees is still on duty at Raigarh for Kelo project. Besides providing water for irrigation it will also solve other water related problems of Raigarh. I therefore urge the Water Resources Minister to release adequate funds for early completion of Kilo Dam and thus fulfil the long cherished dream of the people of Raigarh.

- (ii) **Need for construction of an underbridge at Gaushala Railway Crossing in Ghaziabad, U.P.**

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur) : Lakhs of people living in the colonies like Vijaynagar, Bhurbharat Nagar, Pratap Vihar, Mirzapur lying across the railway line in Ghaziabad are practically cut off from the main Ghaziabad city on Delhi-Ghaziabad section. There is a railway crossing at Gaushala which remains closed most of the time due to heavy rail traffic on this section. Therefore, the pedestrians, two wheelers and rickshaw pullers cross the railway lines from under the crossing gate in order to reach the said localities. Many accidents have taken place as a result of this and in the event of accidents it takes time for five decades and ambulances

to reach there. People have been agitating since 1988 for construction of an underbridge at Gaushala railway crossing but no action has yet been taken by the Government in this direction. In Tenth Lok Sabha also I raise the matter in the House.

A memorandum getting it signed by 50 thousand people of the region was submitted to the then Minister of State in Railways and he had agreed for the construction of an underbridge but no action has been taken so far. I had met the Railway Minister on 3rd December, 1996 and demanded for construction of an underbridge.

I, therefore, urge upon the railway Minister to order construction of an underbridge at Gaushala railway crossing at the earliest.

**(iii) Need to expedite completion of Auranga Hydro Reservoir Project in Southern Bihar.**

SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL (Chatra) : Palamu district in South Bihar is a most backward area. It has come under the grip of terrorism due to large scale poverty, unemployment and very slow pace of progress in the area. For the development of this area, Auranga Hydro Reservoir Project situated at Pali of Palamu district was approved in June, 1993. Many blocks of Palamu district are covered by this scheme. By March 1996 the estimated expenditure on this scheme was Rs. 10.40 crore.

It is a matter of regret that in March 1996 work on this scheme was stopped suddenly. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Water Resources through this House that keeping in view the wider interest of people Auranga Reservoir Scheme may be completed immediately. On completion of this project nearly 85 thousand acres of land will be irrigated and 20 Mega Watt electricity will be generated. On completion of this project lakhs of people in Palamu, Chatra, Gaya and Aurangabad district would be benefited and the problem of terrorism could be solved.

**(iv) Need for Construction of a Footpath on the Railway Bridge on the River Dilli between Borhat and Namrup in Sibsagar District, Assam**

[English]

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE (Jorhat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a plea for providing footpaths to the Railway bridges on rivers which are at present being widened as a part of gauge conversion work. Loss of lives has been reported over the years while pedestrians try to walk across the river since there are no other bridges in the neighbourhood. Whenever such a footpath is demanded, the Railway authorities ask the State Government to bear the expenses. It is indeed strange to see that when the Railway authorities spend crores of rupees on gauge conversion just for the

construction of a footpath, they demand financial assistance from the State Government. The footpath forms part of the Railway bridge which forms part of the gauge conversion. The cost of providing a footpath while widening the bridge is very low. If it is, however, constructed when the widening work of the bridge has already been completed, the cost would treble up.

I urge upon the Government that footpaths should be constructed at the time of widening the bridge during the gauge conversion work wherever the need is genuine. In this connection, I emphasise particularly the construction of a footpath on the Railway bridge on the river Dilli between Borhat and Namrup in Sibsagar district of my Lok Sabha constituency, Jorhat, located in Assam.

**(v) Need for construction of an overbridge near Shankarpur Gomti on Dawood Nagar Aurangabad National Highway.**

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before giving notice under rule 377, I would like to make a request. I feel that should I read this notice or not because in the last session also nothing happened by reading this notice and no reply was given to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing is spoken except what is written under rule 377.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Gaya-Mughal Sarai (Eastern Railways) line passes through Patna - Dawood Nagar - Aurangabad National Highway. There is Shankarpur railway level crossing between Dawood Nagar and Aurangabad. Due to heavy traffic on Grand Cord Line, Shankarpur railway crossing remains closed most of the time. Due to closure of railway level crossing on this busy road, passengers have to face a lot of inconvenience. It also results in wastage of time.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to arrange for construction of an overbridge at Shankarpur railway level crossing on Dawood Nagar Aurangabad National Highway.

**(vi) Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Bihar for completion of Punpun-Dargha-Morhar Irrigation Project.**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is a federal country and Bihar State is a part of it. Bihar State was on the third position on the Indian Map. Today it has reached the 23rd position as a result of which unemployment is increasing rapidly in Jahanabad district of Bihar. As a result of this fact extremism is on the increase there. Dalit and poor youth are joining these extremists

organisations. The pace of progress has slowed down. There are no funds for the development. Government has not provided money for the main scheme of the Government for the last ten years. Our area is also backward in the field of education due to poverty. There are many rivers in our area.

Punpun-Dargha-Morhar Irrigation Project was sanctioned four years ago but it is still lying with the Irrigation Ministry of the Government of Bihar. In the absence of required funds the work on this project has not yet started. The delay will result in increase in the estimated cost. Therefore, Central Government is requested to provide funds for Punpun-Dargha-Marhar Irrigation Project and get the work started there.

**(vii) Need to look into the problems of farmers whose cultivable land falls beyond barbed wire fencing on Indo-Pak border in Punjab.**

SHRI MAJOR SINGH UBOKE (Tarantaran) : There are serious problems of the farmers of three border districts of Punjab i.e. Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozpur whose lands fall beyond the barbed wire fencing and in between the actual Indo-Pak border. For these farmers, their farms have become virtually inaccessible because of the lack of sympathy of the BSF personnel manning the fence. They are not allowed to work there from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. They suffer great crop losses. They are not allowed to sow tall crops like sugarcane, cotton and jawar bajra which are most suitable for the soil. People cannot water their fields at night because of night Curfew on the border. During the day, labour and harvesting machinery are not allowed. Wild animals destroy their crops at night as there is none to protect. They suffer indignities. All over the world, Governments give facilities and incentives to the border people to keep up their morale. Land for border fencing was taken in haste and very little compensation was provided which even up to now has not been fully paid. Gates provided at entry points are at far off distances which must be brought closer. The Government should acquire the land beyond the barbed wire fencing for their own use and adequate compensation given to the farmers.

**(viii) Need to include Construction of a Road Bridge at Choukighat on National Highway No. 52 in Sonitpur District, Assam in Plan outlay**

[English]

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA (Tezpur) : A road bridge at Chowkighat over river Jia Bharali in Sonitpur districts has been a long standing and overwhelming demand of the entire population of the North Bank of Assam. The only existing bridge across this giant tributary of the Brahmaputra in the upper reaches of the river bypasses the populated areas. The new bridge at Chowkighat will reduce by 38 KM to 35 KM. the distance along NH No. 52 between Tezpur and

all important places on the North Bank including Itanagar, the capital of Arunachal Pradesh. What is more, the bridge will save a large number of villages inhabited by lakhs of people presently under serious and imminent threat of erosion by the turbulent waters of Jia Bharalie. The bridge would also enhance the military capability of the Indian Army by facilitating faster movement to the strategic frontiers with China from the bases in and around Tezpur.

Survey, investigation, detailed project report and preparation of tender documents have already been completed for the proposed bridge at a cost of about Rs. 51 lakhs. Delay in commencement of construction could render this expeditious infrastructure, as the configuration could change due to erosion presently going on unabated.

I would urge upon the Ministry of Surface Transport to accord highest priority to the proposed bridge at Chowkighat on NH No. 52 and include it in the Plan and budget for implementation commencing from the financial year 1997-98, if not from the current year.

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : This problem is also there in our area at borders. Farmers are facing problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give notice under 377.

14.35 hrs.

**MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL URDU UNIVERSITY  
BILL - CONTD.**

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no Minister connected with the department is present here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : His colleague is sitting here. He is just coming.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, no Minister connected with education department is present here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have called him.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : First, let the Minister come. There should be someone to take notes.

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS (Idukki) : No Cabinet Minister is here, Sir...(Interruptions) You should give strict instructions in this regard...(Interruptions). The House should not be taken so lightly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The concerned Minister has come.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : I agree that three State Ministers are here but no Cabinet Minister is here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Ministers are sitting here.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : I am quite aware of the position, but to add dignity to the House at least one Cabinet Minister should be present throughout.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, such an important matter should not be taken so lightly. Some Cabinet Minister should be there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is just coming. You please start.

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, we want your ruling in this regard. It is an important business.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Instead of my ruling...here comes the Minister.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I welcome Maulana Azad National Urdu University Bill, 1996. This University is being established for promotion and development of Urdu language and with a view to impart professional and technical education in Urdu. Therefore, I welcome this Bill. Sir, Maulana Azad was a freedom fighter and a great patriot after whose name this university is being named. A medical college in Delhi and an engineering institute in Bhopal is also named after him. This freedom fighter was against partition. Some people wanted to divide this nation in the name of religion and they had started working in a planned way. In such a time despite being belonging to a particular community he worked for the freedom of the country. He opposed the idea of partition and mobilised the people of his community not to vote in favour of partition because by partition they can win the people of their own religion but they cannot make a nation. This university is being named after such Maulana Azad. It is matter of great pleasure that this year we are celebrating the Golden jubilee of our Independence. Naming an Urdu University after him is a welcome step. There may be no one who is not attracted towards Urdu Couplets, poetry, gazals and qawaalies. Urdu has an important place in the history of India from cultural, historical and political point of view when we hear.

"Chisti ne jis zamin par paigame hak sunaya,  
Nanak ne jis zamin par Wahdat ka geet gaya,  
Mera watan wahi hai, mera watan wahi hai.

or when we hear these revolutionary words of  
Ramprasad Bismil

"Sarfaroshi ke tamanna ab hamare dil mein hai  
dekhna hai zor kitna bajue katil mein hai."

This was a challenge to British regime and during freedom struggle this message reached the million of masses through Urdu or Hindustani Hindi. Urdu has a special importance. When we read :

Oh God, do not give me honour but give me courage to die for my country.

The language which is full of patriotic literature must be promoted and developed. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I was astonished to read a line in the aims and objectives of Maulana Azad Urdu University Bill which was to be introduced in the original form.

This line was

[English]

"The Task Force on Minority Education set up for preparation of programme of action 1992 to give effect to National Education Policy (NPE) as revised in 1992 recommended for setting up of an Urdu University."

[Translation]

Sir, if an Urdu University is established for the development and promotion of any Indian language and if that University happens to be of a National or Central level, is a welcome step. But it is not proper to link only minorities with that language. But unfortunately those who got power after the Independence, they did not promote the feeling of Indianness and nationality but they tried to divide the people in the name of majorities and minorities. Whenever there has been elections in a particular State they would held conference of Urdu Editors, would appoint Urdu teachers, giving attention towards Madrasas and Imams immediately before election is not proper. It has also been written

[English]

"The Task Force on minority education set up for preparation of programme..."

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Rawat ji, Urdu is the language of this country. It was born here. It is the language of the whole country not only of minorities.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are also saying the same thing. But I am talking about the statement which has been given by the Government. I am opposing that mentality. As I have earlier said, we welcome it because it is being named after Maulana Azad, - better late than never. But we are opposing this minority mentality. Government has this feeling somewhere in mind. A kind of debate has started among the people in the country. An international Hindi University based at Wardha after the name of Mahatma Gandhi is proposed to be set up. Since the proposal to

set up a Hindi University is fraught with dangers. Hindi University is followed by an Urdu University as this proposal was gathering dust for a long time. The Government's contention is that Urdu is an Indian language. But the Committee that was set up in 1975 for the betterment of minorities under the Chairmanship of Shri I.K. Gujral, the present Minister of External Affairs, had come out with 220 recommendations. One of these recommendations was about the development of Urdu. Then, as I have read out from the Aims and Objects, the expression 'Task Force on Minority' raises apprehension.

Thereafter, in 1992 another Committee headed by Shri Aziz Qureshi was set up to give shape to this idea. That Committee submitted its report on 12th June, 1993. Maulana Azad National Urdu University is being set up on the basis of the report of this Committee. Sometimes controversies are raised about Hindi and Urdu. Such controversies should be avoided. It is no exaggeration to say that Hindi and Urdu are the branches of the same tree. The difference is that of the scripts in which they are written. Urdu is written in Arabic script whereas Hindi is written in Devnagari script. If Hindi and Urdu are simplified by removing numerous Arabic and Persian words, I think, the unique language that would emerge would be easy to comprehend.

As I said in the beginning, Urdu is a sweet language. It is full of delicacies, niceties, culture and style. Besides being a language of romance, Urdu has other qualities too. Ajmer which I represent, has a Dargah of great Sufi Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti who endeavoured to send the message of love throughout the country through the medium of this language.

Therefore, through you, I would submit to the Government not to commit the mistake of giving an impression that this University is being set up just to appease the minorities. There is an Urdu couplet :

"Lamhon ne khata ki,  
aur sadion ne saza payee."

A situation should not be created which fits into the meaning of the above couplet.

I want a few clarifications from the Government on the proposed university. First of all, it should be made clear whether the status of this University should be of a Central University or of a National University. For instance, Delhi University, JNU, BHU, AMU all are Central Universities, but in the case of the proposed university, the word Central is not there with the name. Instead, it has the word 'National' with its name. I want that this University should in the real sense infuse a sense of nationality and patriotism so that the entire country could be knit in a common bond. This is the spirit that works behind setting up a Central University. Similarly, the pattern of this University should also be made clear in the House. Will it have a JNU pattern of a Central University? Shri Bommai is present in the House. I want him to clarify it.

My second clarification relates to the conventional education.

[English]

What do you mean by 'conventional education'?

[Translation]

We have one system of education which is in vogue in the Universities, whether Central or National. By conventional education, do the Government mean the education that is being imparted in different universities and colleges in pursuance of education policy of the country or does it mean the education being imparted in Madarsas and religious institutions? I want the hon. Minister to clarify it.

It is good if the objective of this university is the same as that of other national institutes and national universities. It has been stated in the Bill and clarification to this effect was also given that this university would be open to all men and women irrespective of their caste, creed, race or class, and it shall not be lawful for the university to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be appointed as teacher of the university or to be admitted as a student in the university or to graduate there at or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof. Although provision regarding admission of women, physically handicapped or a person belonging to the weaker sections of the society and in particular of the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled tribes is there. Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other non-privileged sections of the society have been distinctly mentioned therein, but what is meant by the weaker section? Does it mean minority or is it implied? I am saying this only because it should not be linked with minorities alone. Will it be open for all, as has been said? This may please be clarified...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Rawat, weaker sections does not mean minorities, You too can come under weaker...(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : I know the meaning of weaker section, but yet there is no harm in seeking clarification...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : You and me both come under weaker section...(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : When this Government says 'Weaker Section' it means something else. It does not practise what it preaches. Kabir has rightly said :

"Kathni thothi jagat mein, Karni uttam saar,  
Keh Kabir karani sabal, utre bhaye jal paar."

If you mean that it is very good, I welcome that. I would like to know about the affiliation of this university. If it were to be a national university, its rules should explicitly provide for the affiliation of Urdu medium

colleges and other Urdu medium institutions being run in the States.

Thirdly, it has been stated that this university would be run on the pattern of Indira Gandhi National Open University and would work for distant education through the Urdu medium. If so, has the Government decided about the relationship between the post graduate and research degrees in Urdu from this University and the careers, services and jobs of the holders of such degrees? Will these degrees be recognised by other universities as equivalent to the degrees of those universities? I do agree that Indian languages should fight for their existence against English language but as of now, the English language is dominating. The States have their own official languages: the Centre has English and Hindi as its official language. In such a set up, what would be the status of Urdu degree holders? Therefore, this point needs to be clarified as to what would be the position when the question of giving recognition to the degrees of this University or giving jobs to these degree holders would come.

Sir, one more thing I want to say. The University Grants Commission gives grants to the Universities irrespective of the fact whether it is the Central University or any other university. But the UGC is facing shortage of funds. Now with the setting up of this national university, more funds would be needed. How that money is proposed to be raised? In the Bill itself, reference has been made to donation, etc. So, in view of the funds constraints, how much funds have been provided in the Budget for this university and what would be the source of these funds? A Central university like the Delhi University witnessed strike of lecturers sometime back. The same is true of other Central Universities whether it is JNU or BHU. Such a situation should not be allowed to be created in the proposed university and hence there is a need to make it self-sufficient. Therefore, it needs to be clarified as to where from the funds would be raised for the all round development of this University?

Sir, the proposed university would be a national institute. But going by the past history of the Aligarh Muslim University and the happenings that have taken place there, I am constrained to say that a burnt child dreads the fire. So, this aspect needs to be taken care of and hence the need for proper monitoring of the affairs of the university. Besides, the provision regarding the court of the university needs to be clearly defined. As of now, it has not been clearly defined. What would be the distinct powers of the senate, syndicate, executive council or court of the University? The Executive council has been taken as supreme and the Hon. President of India would be its Chancellor. It would be better if all these points are clarified a bit.

One more thing which I want to say is that there must be a provision to set up a Sufi Department within this Central university named after Maulana Azad so

that there could be a fusion of Sufi love, India's Vedanta and monotheism of the Arabs. The stream of Un-ul-haq, Sufism, Love and Vedanta that gushed in respect of Sufism, whether it was Sheikh Farid, Nazamuddin Aulia, Moinuddin Chishti or the liberal sufi ideology nurtured by Jaiyasi, Kutuban, Manjhan which tends to knit all into one, needs to be studied and if arrangement is made in this university for such a study, it would go a long way in contributing to the national unity. I hope that this university would become national and progressive in the real sense and would help in the development of Urdu language. I am saying this because at present Urdu is being taught at 40 of the Indian universities but the Urdu departments, their heads, lecturers as well as students are facing problem and these Urdu departments are in a mess. Urdu students are very few and far between. Therefore, a care has to be taken that such a situation does not come up in this university. With these words, I welcome this Bill as it is my conviction that this Bill will become an instrument in the development of Urdu language which has been recognised as an Indian language in the Indian Constitution.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill which seeks to set up a university for the development of Urdu language and heartily congratulate the present day Government for this. Urdu poet Allama Iqbal has said :

"Gesue-urdu mannat-e-fazeer shaman hai,  
Shama-e-saudayee dil sozee parwana hai.  
Alhamdu dil ki kali Khilne lagi hai,  
aur bahare jaan fiza ka paigam aa rahi hai."

This is also a fact that the fate that befell Urdu following the dawn of independence is no more a secret. The situation came to such a pass that owing to the deeds of the Governments that came to power, Urdu was extenuated even from U.P. which was a centre of Urdu learning and from where this language flourished to other parts of the country.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even today the condition of Urdu is such that it will take a long time if I start narrating it. To support Urdu is one thing but to provide supportive infrastructure for it is another thing. Today, in Urdu speaking areas of Bihar, where this language has the status of second language, the teachers of traditional Urdu schools are not getting salaries for fairly long periods.

There can be no end to grievances on this score. Setting up of Urdu university is an addition to the field of language and I rise to support it. Surely, Urdu is a national language.

15.00 hrs.

This is the languages which echoed at the pitch of its voice 'Saare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara'. This is the language which gave slogans of national

unity and taught that 'Majhav nahin sikhata apas mein bair rakhna'. This is the language which gave slogan of 'Inqlab Zindabad' for the sake of justice. In the wake of injustice, it rose so furiously that it spoke through the tongue of Allama Iqbal thus :

'Jis khet se meyasar na ho dahkan ko rozi,  
us khet ke har gosh-e-gandam ko jala do.'

Being a language of justice it is a national language but I regret to say that some of the communal people, the people who dared to rule this country for 13 days...(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Hon. Mr. Dy. Speaker,

Sachchai Chup Nahin Sakti Kabhi Banawat Ke  
Usulon Se Khushboo Aa Nahin Sakti Kabhi Kagaz Ke  
Phoolon Se.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You go on saying everything, now have patience to listen something also  
(Interruptions) They have wrongly understood so far that this language belongs to a particular community. Urdu is a language of this country...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I urge upon the House not to bring bitterness in the sweet language Urdu. It will be better not to say anything controversial.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.P. JAISWAL (Varanasi) : People like you were responsible for creating the tendency which led to the division of India. Please don't do anything which may lead to division over the issue of Urdu language...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Truth is always bitter which is why all have got disturbed...(Interruptions)

I was saying that such people have uselessly been harsh to this language and tried to target it thinking that it belongs to just one community. It is a matter of happiness that the tune has changed today and the language is being supported, may be due to some compulsions. But even while extending their support to the language out of compulsions, they have uttered quite a few things perhaps in order to generate feelings on the issues of University in future.

Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these realities cannot be wished away but I like to say that let us come forward and make a detailed study of the Bill, have a look over the draft law that it has come before us. I undoubtedly welcome it, yet I would like to draw attention of the Government to certain things.

There was an expert committee. How many recommendations were submitted by that expert committee. But all those recommendations have not been incorporated in the present draft law. What are those recommendations which have not found their way into this draft law. Many of the reasons therefor have not been given in this draft law. The Govt. as well as the

future authorities of the University will have to pay attention to such matters due to which this draft law has fallen short of becoming a perfect law.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one regrettable thing about it is that powers have been vested in the Visitor, the Central Government to a great extent. We are finding the proposed University constrained on several counts. On occasions I have been constrained to wonder whether it will be a University or merely the Government's showpiece. With regard to the powers of the Visitor and the Government, the proposed University will be unable to set up even a centre on its own without the permission of the Government. Why are such constraints being imposed on it. It will not have a free hand even in the preparation of syllabus and teaching and learning material for which it will have to enter into collaboration with someone. Why such restrictions and limitations were not imposed on the Indira Gandhi Open University when it was being set up. This University too will have to prepare teaching material, syllabus and other material so as to bring some destination in Urdu, and it should have the freedom to do this on its own. It should be within its powers to decide whether it should enter into collaboration with Indira Gandhi Open University or not. But it is not proper to attach such type of restrictions to it. There is no reason whatsoever why the Degrees-in-Urdu given by this University should not be equivalent to those bestowed by other Universities and also recognisable by the Government. I would like to say in particular that the proposed Urdu University needs to get such types of reservations, the reason being that there are some people who are trying to put hindrances in the way.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why are you repeating this word, there is no need to do so.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : So, this University needs to be given more and more autonomy so that in case a group of people or party with a particular shade comes to power at the centre, this University is spared of its likely mischiefs. That is why I was saying that it was necessary to give autonomy which I find nowhere in this Bill.

The Bill provides for the formation of a council. But the Court has been given little powers. The Court is required to give advice if the Visitor asks for it, i.e. the Court is to render its advice only when it is asked to by the Visitor. Further, it will be the Court's job to review the progress made by the University and that's all. Here the Court has no role in relation to the Chancellor. Here the Court has no role in framing statutes. As if to cross the limit, the Executive council will not be required to send a copy of the annual report prepared by it and it will not be incumbent on the Court to look into the annual report either. The Court is kept aloof even from the annual accounts, which will be prepared by the Executive Council and sent to the Visitors, so even here the court will stand bypassed.



MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Banatwallaji, an Urdu quartet is coming to my mind.

"Duniyan Hai Yahan, Kam Chalta Hai Saleeke Se, Yahan Patthar Ko Bhi Lal-Va-Goha Kahana Parta hai."

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, you have said a nice thing and I hope the Government will share your views.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Quite right.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : What I am saying and you are giving attention to, I wish the Government also on its part will try to remove such lacunae. But as I was saying, it is very necessary to go into them. I have suggested as many as 22-22 changes. I congratulate the Government, but side by side, this Urdu University, should become an example not only in India but also outside it so as to add a feather in the cap of India's democracy and secularism.

[English]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Now, this proposed University would be a single campus University with no provision for affiliation.

[Translation]

This University will not have powers to affiliate colleges. Indira Gandhi Open University also provides distant education, but it has the power to affiliate colleges anywhere if the latter want to get affiliated with it. To give powers of affiliation to Indira Gandhi Open University on the one hand, while to deny the same to an Urdu University, speaks of discrimination at every step. Why such mental reservations are allowed to come into play. We should get rid of it. As I said, the University has its headquarters in Hyderabad and if it has to set up a centre or even an ordinary laboratory anywhere else, it cannot do so without taking prior approval for the same.

I think too many boundations and restrictions are being imposed on the proposed University. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a good step is being taken, we wish the step in the right direction may continue. There was a Gujral Committee...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : Sir, I want to make one clarification. Sir, he is saying that Indira Gandhi Open University has the power of affiliation. It can start colleges but it has no power of affiliation.

15.16 hrs.

(Shri Chitta Basu in the Chair)

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I talked of the power of affiliation, but look at section

five, clause ten and clause 27 of the Indira Gandhi Open University Act. I did not read them out as to avoid a fuss over it. Under this clause ten, Clause 27 and section five...(Interruptions) it enjoys the power affiliation as well as admit to the privileges. Anyway, this is the interpretation which is present before us.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that there is the Gujaral Committee which submitted its report in 1975. This report contains 220 recommendations. I will also invite attention of the Government to the report of this Committee. The Urdu University is included, it is in the process of coming up. We welcome it but I.K. Gujaral of the Gujaral Committee who is present here, is also a member of the Cabinet. I would urge upon the Government to give practical shape to the recommendations of this Committee. Particularly, two things are there i.e. the dreams of Urdu University and its progress may come true. For this it is essential that the language of instructions at the primary level is Urdu.

Sir, the second point is that the Urdu language which now stands divested of its relationship with livelihood and knowledge should have that relationship restored to it. It should also be provided with job potential and job opportunities I am happy to note, of course that such doors are being opened to a large extent due to technical education but concrete steps are required to be taken in the matter of going more and more employment. I will draw attention of the House to this. The Standing Committee which considered the draft of the Act, says in its report :

[English]

"It was generally agreed that this long delayed measure would prove fully affective only if it was conceived as a part of a larger endeavour to restore Urdu to its due place in society by expansion of Urdu education at the school level, especially for elementary education and the provision of adequate employment opportunities for graduates passing out in the Urdu medium."

[Translation]

It is a recommendation not to be overlooked by us, it is of fundamental importance for the progress of Urdu and its protagonists.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are now going to celebrate the golden jubilee of the independence of our country. I wish that this University is established by the time we commence our golden jubilee celebrations from the coming 15th August or even before that.

In any case the Minister may be in a position to give the probable date by this University is likely to be set up. If we look at the Financial Memorandum attached to this Bill, we will find that it speaks of a three years' time. I hope that efforts will be made to set up this University as early as possible...(Interruptions) When I am talking of the Financial Memorandum...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : There should be no running comments please.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : So, it is necessary to invite the attention of this Government...(Interruptions)  
The previous 13 days Government was anxious about Enron only...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are not supposed to respond to the running comments.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I was saying that care should be taken to see that the proposed Urdu University does not feel handicapped on account of resources and funds and all its requirements should be taken care of. It is being said that if we glance at the Financial Memorandum, we will see that non-recurring expenditure likely to be incurred in three years' time will be around Rs. 6 crore. I am afraid, more funds will be required which have not been provided for. About the recurring expenditure likely to be incurred thereafter, the view has been expressed that only Rs. 5 crore will be required annually, further that the U.G.C. will fund this amount out of its own budget. U.G.C. is itself feeling deficient of its own resources. Therefore, the Government must strongly come forward to U.G.C.'s help and will have to ensure that there will be no fear of this Urdu University ever getting deficient on resources and funds.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I put forth some more points regarding this University. There are as many as 22 amendments standing in my name. How this Bill has been drafted? While drafting how many Clauses have been copied straightaway from the Indira Gandhi Open University Act, to the exclusion of certain other Clauses. As for example, legally the Indira Gandhi Open University has the right to publish its own research work. In drafting, rights have been copied verbatim while this publishing clause has been left out altogether. I would ask why this has been done? The proposed Urdu University should have powers and should be allowed to publish its own research work. But here this clause is particularly being set aside. I can give many other instances. I have tried to highlight through my 22 amendments. After all how many amendments should be made. Whether there can be so many amendments as to change all its complexion and necessitate re-writing of the whole draft-this is just not possible for a Member. Therefore, I would like the Government to attend to these lacunae. At the same time, would also like to say that the Government deserves compliments. The previous regime took steps in the right direction by setting up committees etc. and obtaining reports thereof. It introduced the draft of the

law in Rajya Sabha. Hon. Minister Mr. Bommai took a step further with courage. The draft of the law was approved by the Rajya Sabha and God willing, will be unanimously approved by the Lok Sabha also. Historian of Urdu in India will doubtlessly write the name of Bommai Saheb in letters of gold saying that during his tenure Urdu University was established with the message for the buds to blossom. I extend my congratulations to the Hon. Minister and this regime and earnestly hope that they will come forward with the same courage, audacity and thinking and will take strong steps on various matters. May they succeed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The hon. Minister of Human Resource Development brought forward the Maulana Azad National Urdu University Bill, 1996 which seeks mainly to develop Urdu through regular and distant educations and provide vocational and technical education and education on ancillary subjects through Urdu at the national level. I support this Bill. The university will help strengthen the bonds of brotherhood and unity of the nation. It will work as a weapon against people indulging in wrong acts of communalism which give rise to riots.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a saying in Urdu which means better late than never. This Bill has come very late. The Government should look into its shortcomings. Maulana Azad played a leading role in the national movement. As a freedom fighter he underwent many a torture. When the country was divided the people who left the country.

SHRI S.P. JAISWAL (Varanasi) : People who were responsible for the partition are sitting in the front row.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The chair has not permitted you. Sit down, please.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : They caused partition earlier, but now these are trying to do so...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jaiswal, you have not been permitted to speak. You ask the permission from the Chair to speak. Now Shri Ramashraya Prasad Singh, you continue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if pandemonium will continue like this, a person of my stature cannot speak. Even able and learned members have been warned by the Chair. These

people are not afraid of the popular mandate. The Chair gives chances to all the hon. Members and no one is deprived. Everybody knows it well.

MR. SPEAKER : Please address the Chair.

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : When hon. Members sitting on that side interrupt how can I speak. These people do not allow me to speak, otherwise, I would have concluded in two minutes.

I was going to say that he fought against communalism. When Muslims started fleeing the country, he tried to bring home the point that one can get religion but not the fellow countrymen. Country was dear to him. He loved the country from his core of heart. On this auspicious occasion when the country is celebrating the 50th year of its independence, this Bill has been brought before the House. I thank the hon. Minister for this golden occasion.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Maulana Azad used to be the President of the Indian National Congress, and the first Minister of Education which is now being called Minister of Human Resource Development. There is no mention about the source of funds in the Bill. It is not enough. It took a lot of time to draft the Bill. Today we need funds. An amendment to this effect should be made, which is a constitutional necessity. There is no indication in the objects and reasons of the Bill as to how the provisions could be implemented. There is also no mention that this national university will be a central university. Some people say that it would enjoy the status of a central university. It would have the same structure as that of the JNU. There is also a mention of taking donations. Wherefrom the UGC shall provide donation money? It has no funds. This aspect should also be taken into consideration. My hon. friend, Shri Banatwalla also pointed out a number of things. There is no mention in the financial clause of the Bill as to how to get fund for running the university. It has not been indicated as to what relation the section in the second paragraph of clause 7 at page 4 has got with Urdu. The officers of university should be allowed to interfere in the affairs of the institution as less as possible. Qualified candidates from among the BC and Pro B.C. categories should be taken. It should not be there they will be chosen with a political psyche. If this is done, there will be no use of having this university. Clause 27 of the Bill states that the examination or medium of instruction can be changed by an ordinance. It is understood that the university will have Urdu medium. Then what does this clause mean. Why there is a reference of making changes. It is against the basic principles of the university. This clause should be deleted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is also a mention for imparting education to girls in the university. When girls from remote areas will join the university, we will have to arrange hostel accommodation for this. The hon. Minister should take this point into consideration. When

the Government is doing a thing, there should be no paucity of funds to meet all its requirement. The prefect of the university should always be there. Urdu is the language of all of us. People speaking Urdu can be located in the nook and corner of the country. I find that our country is as good as a foreign land. If we do not know English we cannot disclose our identity in Andhra Pradesh. We can not stay in a good hotel. But we could avail all these facilities with the help of a Urdu knowing person. Urdu as a language is spread all over the country. It does not belong to any community or religion. I was also taught Urdu for three years in the school in the beginning. The number of Hindu students were more than the number of Muslim students in the school I studied Urdu. Urdu is a good language and one can find very good words in this language. I would not like to speak anything more than what I have spoken. The Bill has been brought here on an auspicious moment. This will help check many wrongs in the country for which we have been fighting since long. This Bill should have been brought much earlier... (Interruptions)

SHRI S.P. JAISWAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, is the hon. Member supporting the Bill or opposing it.

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : I have been supporting the Bill from the very beginning and blaming these people. Then what is the difficulty with him.

SHRI S.P. JAISWAL : If he is supporting, he should prevail upon the Government not to place any political Resolution in the House and allocate required funds for the purpose.

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, perhaps the hon. Member was busy in gossiping when I was speaking. So he could not hear my speech. At the very outset I said that there should be no politics in it. Politics will harm its cause. I reiterate this and conclude. I support the Bill. When my party is supporting, the question of my opposing it does not arise. I am a disciplined soldier of the CPI and have been working in it for last 41 years.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Maharajanji) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Maulana Azad National Urdu University Bill which has been brought here after a long wait. This Bill should have been brought here much earlier. I welcome it because the country needed it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have doubt about the aims and objects of the Bill. Is it not so that this Bill to set up a University is being brought here just to appease a particular community. Secondly, does the Government have this thing in mind the Urdu is the language of some particular community. This thing should not be there.

The Bill states that a task force had been constituted for the development of Urdu and suggest ways and means for the same. I am under the impression that in pursuance of its recommendations, the Government

brought forward this Bill. I am also of the view that if any work is done just to appease a particular community, it will not be fruitful. Sense of dedication lacks in appeasing somebody. It lacks will power also. We may have abundant measures but we will not succeed in our efforts if sense of dedication is lacking. Mr. Chairman, Sir, language does not belong to any particular community. Language has no such barriers. Bangladesh is a burning example of this saying. Urdu is the language of India. No other language has the capacity of expressing love and beauty what the Urdu language has. Urdu should get the same status what the other Indian language enjoy. It is only because an feudal language rules the roost in the country. English is a feudal language. As long as English enjoys this superior status, no other language, whether it is Urdu or any other language, cannot develop. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to free the country from the grip of the this feudal language.

Only after that we will be able to achieve the goal in respect of the Bill presented in the House. If it is not done then even setting up dozens of varsities cannot serve the purpose.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a general feeling that one cannot acquire knowledge through regional language. One cannot enrich one's knowledge without knowing the English language. This is a conspiracy being hatched by the English knowing people, whose number is merely two percent, to rule over the poor masses numbering in crore who are living in utter poverty. I would like to submit if you want to fulfil your dream of setting up this varsity then you must get the nation free from the supremacy of English language. Today, every nation is making progress on the basis of its regional language but here in our country we are of this view that English language is must for the progress of the nation. I pity on Shri Banatwala who always tries to support the cause of Urdu but has never given us a chance to hear him speaking Urdu. If you want the regional language to enrich themselves and link them with employment then you must do this. If you want to provide employment to the people then you will have to link these language with employment. In order to maintain this relation you will have to resolve that from today onwards you will speak in Urdu in the House, which is your mother tongue. If an outsider comes to this House, we find that members knowing Hindi, Tamil, Telegu, Marathi, Punjabi and Gujarati whenever speak, speak in English only. In these circumstances, how you can expect Urdu and other regional languages to prosper. Therefore, a conspiracy is being hatched.

It is said that a language like Hindi which had 7.5 lakh words 30 years ago, is not competent enough and English is a competent language. I am of this opinion that be it Urdu or for that matter any other language is incompetent. Suppose these language are incompetent even than if you want the country to make progress and language as job-oriented than the development of

regional languages is essential. Can you achieve this goal by ignoring the regional languages. No, you cannot do so.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, whatever is true about a language is also true about a utensil. Once late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had said, if you keep a utensil for long time it will gather moss and foul smell will start emanating from it. Once you start using it, it will give lustre. The same thing happens with a language. Even a incompetent language will become competent once you start using it. Otherwise it will become dead. Then No amount of effort can revive it. I therefore want to submit that I do support the idea of establishing a varsity. Mr. Banatwala you should try to link language with employment. But we will have to put an end to such propaganda like regional languages are incompetent. One cannot get higher education in science Medical and Engineering through these languages. There can be only one answer to counter such prepoganda and that is the willpower with which you have brought this Bill in the House, with same determination you will have to resolve that we will do our utmost in getting the country free from the clutches of this colonial language during the tenure of our Government.

15.50 hrs.

(Shri Basu Deb Acharia *In the Chair*)

I would like to make one submission to Shri Banatwala and that is my earnest desire that from now onwards he should always speak Urdu in the House. I do not have any malice towards you but of the people like you do not practice what they preach then it hurts people like us. You have rightly said that these are great people in the House. You should enlighten our path...(*Interruptions*) I am talking about both the sides. I have already said that if some outsider comes in the House he will find that whenever people speak here then it looks like...(*Interruptions*) I have repeatedly said that the only answer to such propaganda that without English language knowledge cannot be acquired is that Shri Banatwala and other people from both the sides are sitting here and they do have their mothertongue. Therefore, they should speak in their mothertongue only. Interpretation facility is available here. Even though this thing is cemented in their mind that speaking in English will add to their status. The language which we learn from our mother is a thing of proud. One who feels shy in speaking one's mothertongue is in fact brings dishonour to his mother and one who speaks in his mothertongue is really faithful to his mother. Therefore if you want to honour your mother and country and want the Urdu language to prosper then for that you will have to get rid from English language.

With these words, I once again support this Bill.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Chairman, I thank you for providing an opportunity to speak over

the Bill. With this I also want to thank the hon. Minister and the Government for bringing Maulana Azad National Urdu University Bill, 1996 in the House. Our Government has done some wonderful things during the last six months and this Bill is another step in that direction for which I would like to thank my Government and hon. Minister Sh. Bommai.

A University is being setting up in the name of Maulana Azad. Maulana Azad had been a great freedom fighter who gave his personal contribution towards the building of the nation. Besides, he was also a educationist and a journalist. For a long period he has been an editor of an Urdu daily in Calcutta. He had also served the nation for quite a period as first education Minister of the India. Today a University is being set up in the name of that great soul and personality which is a welcome step.

This Bill is being discussed since yesterday. A number of hon. Member have expressed their feeling regarding the Bill. I feel that everybody has welcomed the Bill because Urdu is spoken in many areas of our country. Many a member has expressed that Urdu does not belong to any particular community. It is spoken by the people of every cast, community and religion. Be it Hindu, Muslim or Sikhs, it is used by all of them. The demand for setting up an Urdu University is a long pending one. This is a dream come true for the people who have been making demand for it.

I feel that Hindi and Urdu are twin sisters and both are similar. I understand that the aim, with which this Bill is brought is clear in itself. The aim of the Urdu University will be development and promotion of Urdu language and using it in vocational and technical education. This is the role aim behind this Bill. The another aim of this Bill is to give proper attention towards imparting education to women at a large scale.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that merely setting up an Urdu University cannot ensure the development of Urdu. We will have to go in the depth. This is not going to benefit the Urdu knowing people. Merely providing education at varsity level is not sufficient. Therefore it requires to strengthen the roots in this regard. We will have to ensure that for the persons interested in studying Urdu should be started at the lowest level. Unless it is done they cannot make progress. For the promotion of Urdu, first we will have to take in account the number of primary and secondary schools where Urdu is taught. There are many States where education is imparted through Urdu Medium but there are States where Urdu is not in the school syllabus. Unless we take into account all these aspects till then we will be unable to promote Urdu. Therefore, in my view, in order to fulfil this dream we will have to introduce Urdu at primary level. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that he should ensure arrangements to provide Urdu education to Urdu speaking person at primary level so that we can develop Urdu properly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude in a minute.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I would take some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then you can continue tomorrow

16.00 hrs.

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barsat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to raise a discussion regarding the price rise of all essential commodities with your kind permission. It hardly needs any mention about the stark reality that all essential commodities, including the foodgrains, have shown signs of an unparalleled increase during the last few months. It is the experience of life that can provide us the much needed argument than the argument from me or any display of excellence is mentioning or collecting the statistics about the market. Therefore, I refrain myself from quoting certain statistics from the books supplied by the Government.

In this connection, there has been a change in the governance. We have here a Government of the United Front. This United Front is a coalition Government with the cooperation or coalition of 13 or 14 political parties as on today. When this Government took over the responsibility of governance, they announced a Common Minimum Programme. It is very relevant for me today to mention in this House and quote from the Common Minimum Programme what the objective of this Government was in relation to price stability. With your kind permission, I quote from page nine of the Common Minimum Programme :

"The public distribution system will be strengthened to meet the twin objectives of price stability and make available essential articles to the poor. Special cards will be given to the families below the poverty line and essential articles under the PDS will be sold to them at half of the normal issue price. Access to the PDS will be barred from the affluent sections of the society while the responsibility of supplying foodgrains and essential articles will remain with the Centre and State Governments and the management of these shops will be under the control or jurisdiction of Panchayat Raj System."

I appreciate that this is the only way to meet this kind of price spurt in all essential commodities. I humbly request the Government to inform the hon. Members of this House to what extent they have been able to implement the assurance that was made by the Government before assumption of the office.

In this connection, I also presume that we are well acquainted with the economic situation of our country. It is also assumed that price stability cannot be ensured in an isolated manner. The price stability or the price policy or the price rise or the price decrease-whatever you may call it - is linked up with the economic and political factors of the governance also.

Sir, with your kind permission, very briefly I would only like to quote from a report or the background note of the ASSOCHAM—which is not a Leftist organisation; which is not a Trade Union organisation; it is not an organisation sponsored by the Left elements or the Left movement in this country — the Associated Chambers of Commerce represented by the big business houses of our country. I quote :

"The economic situation does not hold out a bright and encouraging prospect in contrast to the Government's claim. The year 1996-97 is likely to end with a lower rate of industrial and export growth, higher fiscal and trade deficit as compared to 1995-96"

This is the fact revealed by the ASSOCHAM.

It further says :

"Industrial growth in the current year is expected to be around 10 per cent as compared to 12 per cent in 1995-96. The shortfall is attributed to the continuing high cost borrowing, slump in primary capital markets, infrastructural bottlenecks and sluggish imports of several critical raw materials. The data for the last four months of 1996-97 indicated a slow down of exports to 11 per cent, well below the 28 per cent the year before. It is estimated that the fiscal deficit targeted at five per cent of the Gross Domestic Product amounting to Rs. 62,266 crore for 1996-97 may go up to Rs. 70,000 crore. This is primarily due to the failure of the Government to contain the Governmental expenditure and raise public sector savings. The trade deficit at 4.5 million in 1995-96 is likely to increase to 6.7 million US dollars".

Sir, this is the economic situation of the country today as has been revealed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Therefore, we should bear in mind that the price stability cannot be ensured without taking into account this gloomy economic picture of our country and also unless the Government changes or reverses the economic policies pursued by the earlier Government. Price stability is impossible within the framework of the so called 'New Economic Policy' launched in this country in the year 1991.

Sir, with your permission I would like to spell out the essential features of this New Economic Policy which the earlier Government launched and pursued for the

last four years. The essential features of this so called 'New Economic Policy' are :

- (a) Open and unrestricted invitation of foreign capital.
- (b) Unhampered import by way of liberalisation of import policy.
- (c) Marketisation of the economy.
- (d) Globalisation of Indian economy.
- (e) Dismantling of the Public Sector.
- (f) Privatisation of public sector organisations and hosts of other facts.

There are the economic features. These are the distinguishing features of the new Economic Policy and the position that has been described by the ASSOCHAM is the direct result of the so called new Economic Policy of the country launched and pursued for a few years by the earlier Government. Therefore, I say that this policy of controlling the prices of essential commodities is an impossibility, is a day-dream unless the economic policy which produces the situation cannot be solved. With all humility I would request the Members on this side also, to know what has been the endorsed statement of the Prime Minister. I wish and hope that the statement is not correct and he comes to correct this statement which he is supposed to have made. The statement of 9.12.96, as reported - again I say, I wish he has not said so and if he has said so he will correct himself - that, "Mr. Deve Gowda, has today praised the previous Narasimha Rao Government saying that it has brought the country out of financial crisis". How the country has been brought out of the financial crisis has been described by me only a few minutes earlier. He said and I quote :

"The United Front Government would take forward these policies. We have already taken various steps in this direction".

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : You are in the Steering Committee...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Yes, I know what to speak at which forum and at what time. I adhere to this economic Common Minimum Programme...(Interruptions) Please do not make running comments. If you have got the courage, you can stand up and speak when your turn comes...(Interruptions) This does not add to the dignity of the House. I will restrain myself and, therefore, I shall not answer you.

Sir, the Party to which I belong - and I think the Party to which you also belong - has extended support to this Government on the Common Minimum Programme. If the Government fails or if the Government hesitates or if the Government dithers in implementing this Common Minimum Programme politically, I have got the sovereignty to express my views and I am doing that. In my understanding, this statement is - I shall not say in violation - not in conformity, in keeping with the

basic policy of the United Front's CMP. It must be contradicted and I think the responsible Leaders should also respond and take suitable measures to correct this position.

Sir, we want price stability. The Common Minimum Programme has spoken for it. I shall not quote the Economic Policy statement of the United Front Common Minimum Programme because that is known and I have given sufficient indication that this policy statement of the Prime Minister is not in conformity to that. I hope the Government will correct it at an appropriate time.

Price stability depends on many factors. It is not an isolated phenomenon. As I have not much time at my disposal and as it is not a budget speech I am making, I will restrict myself to giving the primary reasons. Price stability depends primarily on the quantum of public investment, subsidies, administrative prices, prices of foodgrains and the extent of public distribution system. There are other factors also but, in my opinion, these factors have a direct impact on the prices. If the Government restricts, restrains or shrinks public investment, it must have some impact on the prices. The result of that impact is rise in prices.

Sir, I am told that the Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan had been prepared, discussed and adopted by the full meeting of the Planning Commission. The Approach Paper is not available with me, nor is it available with any Member of the House. It was reported to me that public investment during the Eighth Five Year Plan, which was 45 per cent of the total investment, is likely to be reduced to 35 per cent of the total investment during the Ninth Five Year Plan beginning from April, 1997. This is a warning, a great warning. I once again say that that paper is not available with me at the present moment. I have been told that public investment is going to be reduced in terms of percentage of the total. Unless that is reversed, price stability cannot be guaranteed and economic situation cannot be altered in the interests of the poorer sections of the society. Therefore, we should take note of this phenomenon.

There has been a hue and cry that the economy of our country is at such stage because there are subsidies. Subsidies are there even in highly industrialised and capitalist countries. Subsidy is an important factor of their economic policies. Farmers in the United States of America are also provided with subsidy. But they have got the check to say that Indian farmer should not be given subsidy! Many developing countries offer subsidies. Their farming is subsidised and their agriculture is subsidised. And here it is being said by the economic experts that our country is facing this economic difficulties because we spend more on subsidies. Subsidies are necessary.

**SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore) :** That is an American medicine.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Let us not have it. It is not that we should have the medicine prescribed by anybody and everybody.

This subsidy factor also has to be taken into consideration. There should be, I emphatically say, there should be subsidy element in determining the price of essential commodities. Then alone can we control the price line. If the Government is committed to do away with subsidy, it would result in disaster. Now, the question is on what kind of essential commodities subsidy should be provided, to what extent, and it is not whether or not we shall extend subsidy at all?

If exports are being subsidised, if imports are being subsidised, which promote the interests of the big exporters and big importers, how can we expect that the poor farmers of our country are not being provided with subsidy in terms of fertilisers, in terms of other essential necessities for the production in farming? Therefore, the subsidy cannot *ipso facto* be bad for the economy. Subsidy for whom? Subsidy for what class of people? I am strong and vocal for giving subsidy for the ordinary consumers. I am a strong advocate for the subsidy for the common masses insofar as the essential items of the daily life are concerned.

Therefore, Sir, there is a proposal from certain quarters. I am reporting that in the policy framework of the Ninth Five Year Plan document, there is a strong advocacy for the reduction of subsidy without taking into account, for whose interest the subsidy is being given or for whose interest, the subsidy is not to be given.

Sir, regarding the administered prices, if you continue to increase the issue price of the foodgrains, how can we expect that the prices in the open market would diminish? If you do not provide sufficient foodgrains, wheat or *atta* or rice to the consumers belonging to the poorer sections of the society, belonging to the middle income group with limited earnings, how can they survive? Do you know even increasing the administered prices of POL petroleum, oil and other products - would have a cascading effect? It increases the prices of all essential commodities including your wage, including your ordinary items like vegetables, which you daily consume. If the Government continues to increase the administered prices of POL, there is no possibility; there cannot be any possibility to bring down the level of prices. The policy instrument is required to be corrected; the policy instrument is required to be involved in order to see that the administered prices are not increased every time by the whims of the bureaucracy or the whims of those who on their own decide the policy and take decision.

Sir, I am told that the administered prices of oil, petroleum and other products are likely to be increased... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Now, you realise.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : He is always accusing me. I realise everything. I will not take much time to your disadvantage.

Therefore, I urge upon this Government that if they are really serious in bringing down the price level or at least retaining the present level - I do not expect that it would be brought down immediately - there is no alternative but to desist from increasing the administrative prices of petroleum and other essential commodities, including foodgrains.

Regarding foodgrains, my friend has made a statement. It is a good statement so far as the Policy Statement is concerned.

The price of wheat has increased. That has been done due to black-marketing and also due to certain other factors, viz., malpractices by the trading community and so on. You are running the Government. You have got the instrument of Government. You have promised to provide better Government.

Therefore, it is your duty to see that black-marketeers are chained and put in the proper place. And you also see to it that wheat price is brought down.

Lastly, I will say that price stability cannot be determined in isolation of the macro-economic situation. This macro-economic situation includes debt burden, interest rate, exchange rate of rupee and other factors, including fiscal deficit.

Now, I will conclude by saying that it is high time that the entire gamut of economic policy is reviewed in keeping with the CMP which provides for a durable framework for an alternative economic policy for development with distributive justice.

With these few words, I thank you and other hon. Members very much and I urge upon the Government to review the economic policy of the Government.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (South Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Chitta Basu ji has initiated discussion on the price rise and I, on behalf of my party, rise to speak on the subject. The problem of Shri Chitta Basu ji is that with a view to have support of common people, he wants to raise their difficulties in the House on the one hand and on the other he would like to continue his support to this Government in the name of secularism. That is why he quoted some figures from Government documents and hesitantly made his submission. But my party has no such hesitations therefore, without going into the complication of Government figures, I would like to express the agony of a common man in his own language. Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you know that a few days ago I also raised this matter of price hike of flour and pulses during zero hour and yesterday, when the hon. Minister of Food made a statement in the House

on the price rise of wheat, viewing the seriousness of the issue, our hon. leader and leader of opposition Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji demanded that an immediate discussion should be held on this matter. I regret to say that the Government neither responded to my questions raised during zero hour nor it accepted the demand to hold immediate discussion on it yesterday. Probably due to your intervention in matter yesterday, the Government has agreed to hold a discussion on it today. Even then I would like to thank the Government because it is an old saying that better late than never. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Dushyant ji is an eminent Hindi poet and it appears that on a similar he had written the following couplet from Visitor's Gallery :

Pet main hai bhukh roti nahin to kya hua.

Ajkal Sansad main hai jore bahas ye mudda.

Today also, the people who are listening to this discussion would have so much of satisfaction that this Government may not be able to provide them roti but it is at least holding a discussion on it in the Parliament. Perhaps they are hopeful of any relief from the Government after this discussion. Therefore, before I start discussion on this issue I would request the hon. Minister that he should not hold this discussion for formality sake or considering it just a medium of expressing the anger by the members but he should seriously consider the problems raised by the hon. Members and try to find out their effective solution so that the people may get some relief in the real sense. Today people are very angry and they are cursing the Government. They are demonstrating on the roads. The Women Morcha of BJP Delhi unit have organised a demonstration today at Jantar Mantar because they are of the view that the worst affected victim of this price rise is women. The husband handovers his entire earning to his wife and then it is the woman who is ultimately responsible for managing the household affairs. If she is unable to manage the household affairs she would be called as an inefficient woman. She cannot tolerate the hunger of her children and she considers it her religious duty to feed her husband. That is why she is the main sufferer of this price rise. Sometimes she has to go for sleep without food. Today, she has come out on the roads to express her agony.

Sir, I would like to ask some question about the problems being faced by the people and I want that the Government should respond to those questions. Yesterday, the hon. Minister has given a detailed statement in the House in which he repeatedly said that the FCI has enough stock of wheat. One thing he has said very confidently that no wheat has been exported since June, 1996. So I would like to know that when enough stock of wheat is there and they have not exported any wheat then how the wheat has disappeared from the market and who has done it? Yesterday, the hon. Minister said very confidently that his intention is clear. God knows, his intention is clear or not but the wheat is clear (disappeared) from the



market and the entire country know this reality. Can I ask where the wheat has gone? The reply to this query is available in his statement itself. He said that the FCI had sold wheat in the open market and he had also given figures about it. This restriction of 200 metric tonnes or 500 metric tonnes has been imposed yesterday only but before that there was no such restriction and the traders purchased it at their discretion.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : Sir, for the information of the hon. Member I would like to say that the restriction of 200 metric tonnes has not been imposed yesterday but it was imposed on the day I took over charge of this Ministry.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : You have mentioned about the sale of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat per month and also about the sale of 63 lakh tonnes of wheat. The traders could have purchased the wheat as per their requirement. So what I would like to ask is that you have sold wheat to the Mill owners at control rates and they should have sold the flour in market only by adding grinding cost on it but they sold it just in double rates and the Government did not bother to take any action. Is it not a fact? What the Government was doing when the mill owners purchased wheat at control rates and after grinding it they sold the flour at Rs. 9 per kg.? They purchased wheat at Rs. 4.50 per kg. and they should have sold the flour just after adding grinding cost of 20 paise, 50 paise or at the most Rs. 1 per kg. on it but they sold it at Rs. 9 per kg. and the Government, which call itself as Government of humble farmers whether farmers have got any benefit from this price rise of wheat. No, farmers did not get any benefits because wheat was purchased from the farmers on the support price only. This hike in price did not contribute anything to the Government exchequer because wheat was sold at control rates. The profit was earned by the mill owners and the sufferers were the consumers. This is the miracle of this Government of humble farmers that it gave maximum profit to the mill owners. It is a hard fact that the mill owners have never earned such a big profit ever before. I am saying this thing in the House with authenticity. The hon. Minister says that if the Government sold it in the open market, it has also made adequate supply to the PDS. He said that the allocations were made to the State Governments as per their demands. But it is not the fact. It was said about Delhi that the allocation of wheat has been made as per the demand. I have with me a letter of the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies of Delhi Government. The hon. Minister has given his statement here yesterday only but this letter was written by Shri Lal Bihari Tiwari Thirteen days back. It was not written to me alone but to all the Members of Parliament from Delhi. Shri J.P. Agarwal and Shrimat Meira Kumar might have received the same letter because it was written to all MPs of

Delhi. It has been mentioned in the letter that he has written a letter to the hon. Minister of Food of the Government of India seven days earlier. In view of the non-availability of wheat with the PDS in Delhi he has written this letter with heavy heart and I read out it here :

Dear Shrimati Sushma Swaraj ji, due to the non-availability of Railway rakes there is heavy shortage of wheat in Delhi based godowns of FCI and it has adversely affected the PDS in Delhi. Till now wheat could not be supplied to many PDS shops. Since the FCI works under the control of Ministry of Food, I have written a letter to Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of India on 21.11.96 and the Chief Minister of Delhi, Shri Sahib Singh Verma has written a letter to the Prime Minister on 27.11.96 that they should intervene in this matter. We have also requested them to make railway rakes available to FCI in adequate numbers so that FCI store a sufficient quantity of wheat from the neighbouring State in their Delhi based Godowns for Public Distribution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the date of this letter?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : This is dated 28.11.96. It was written 13 days ago. It has not been written after the statement of the hon. Minister. What I mean to say is that it is immaterial whether this shortage is because of non-availability of railway rakes or due to less allocation of wheat, but the main thing is that it has affected the PDS in Delhi as a result of which wheat is not available in ration shops. Our problem is that it is the responsibility of the State Government to run the PDS but the supply of rice and wheat for PDS is the responsibility of the Central Government. But the common man cannot understand this difference. When we go to the public, they say that they have voted for BJP. They consider us responsible for all these deficiencies, whereas we are not responsible for that. If the Government of India is unable to provide railway rakes to FCI and the FCI is not able to fill up its Godowns in Delhi, which is affecting the PDS in Delhi, why we should be held responsible for that. Why our party Government should be held responsible for this mismanagement by the common people? The hon. Minister is saying that the Government is allocating adequate quota of wheat but what is the meaning of that quota allocated on papers only. So long as the allocated quota of wheat is not reached in Godowns and handed over to Delhi Government, how can wheat be made available at Ration shops. The Central Government get rid of the matter just by issuing one statement but the elected representative of Delhi and the BJP Government of Delhi have to face the people. This Government gives such statements which mislead the people. Yesterday the hon. Minister has said that 60 thousand tonnes of wheat was allocated but their off take is just 41,000 tonnes. It is right but this off take was upto October.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of common sense that every year new crop of wheat comes in the market in April and there is no shortage of wheat from May to October. The sale of wheat from ration shops is more when the market rate is higher than the ration shops. It is a matter of common sense. When the rates of open market and ration shop are same or there is minor difference, then no body goes to the ration shop because every one knows that he would get good quality of ration and more choice in the open market. That is why sometimes there is no off take of wheat from the ration shops.

I am telling it from my own experience. I was also in charges of the Food and Civil Supplies Department in Haryana. Sometimes we used to refuse to off take the wheat and ask the Central Government to keep our share with it. We have shortage of wheat during December to March and every body know about it. During that period every State Government gives its enhanced demand and it is said that the market rate has gone up and the off take of Ration Shop has gone up, so with a view to strengthen the PDS, they demand more quota of wheat. Even a small ant can understand this thing so why the Minister cannot understand it. Even the ant collects her food for rainy season because she knows that if she does not collect food for rainy season she would die of hunger. Are the FCI officers, who have been looking after this corporation for years together, not aware of this fact? In his statement he made a mention of buffer stock of wheat for which they had no storage capacity. If you want, I can read out the lines. He made this statement in Hindi. I do not have the Hindi version. I am reading out its English version.

[English]

There was problem of storage due to huge quantity of wheat in the godown. But FCI had to bear the burden of carrying cost as the quantity of wheat was more than requirement."

[Translation]

If the Government have surplus wheat in its godowns, the people's hardship can be removed if it is distributed among people at the time of shoftfall. The PDS could be strengthened and the PDS could have received people's applause. The poor people could have got 'chapati'. But the Government is not bothered for that. The Government feels it a burden to store surplus wheat in its warehouses. So they sell it in the open market. Open market sale of wheat was done under a conspiracy. It smacks of a conspiracy and corruption. We are holding a discussion under Rule 193 on essential commodities. So it is not the question of wheat alone. In India rice and 'dal' is the staple food of 75 per cent of people. People prefer to take rice and 'dal' at lunch.

Hon. Paswan ji is sitting here. The hon. Member sitting right behind him also belongs to his State. He accompanied us on our tour to Russia. When he did

not get rice and 'dal' for 4 days, he was upset. He requested me to trace a hotel where rice and 'dal' was available. He said that without rice and dal, he does not get satisfaction. What are the prices of dal today. I have got today's prices of rice and 'dal' today? Flour sells at Rs. 10.50 per Kg. 'mong' pulses at Rs. 32/-. Arhar Rs. 32/-. gram pulses Rs. 20/- per Kg. Mustard oil sells Rs. 52/-. Safola at Rs. 67.50. salt Rs. 6/- and rice Rs. 24 per Kg. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : These were the priced in the morning.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Yes, the prices will rise further till it is evening. None of these items is other than an essential commodity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Which rice?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : 'parmal' and 'sella'. Basmati sells not less than Rs. 45/- per Kg. Basmati of common variety sells at Rs. 45/- to Rs. 68/- per Kg. This is the very rice from which we prepare boiled rice everyday.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hissar) : The F.C.I. was not able to make necessary arrangements to procure rice. No bidding was done in the Mandis of Haryana for as long a period of 15 days. While on the one hand paddy is purchased at Rs. 700 per quintal, on the other hand rice sells at Rs. 50/- per Kg. here.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Chander Babu Naidu is giving for Rs. 2.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, these are the prices of staple food like rice, pulses, salt and flour. If this will the price of commodities of daily consumption, how a common man can survive. The vegetable prices are also very high. People advise for consuming nutritious food and green vegetables. Green vegetable prices are beyond our reach. Potato and onion sell Rs. 8 to Rs. 10/- per Kg. People have to consume chapati with salt and onion only. Even that much is not available to common man. This is the Government of a humble farmer. This Government has snatched away dry chapati from a common man's mouth.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, not to speak of rice and 'dal', a daily labourer does not get 'chapati' salt and onion for his daily meal. The middle class people get their protein needs from pulses. They cannot imagine consuming butter and cheese. Today 'dal' sells at Rs. 32/- per Kg. So they cannot purchase dal and eat rice and dal in their everyday meal. When I take into account the prices of potato and onion, I recollect a time of my friends of the Congress Party. The Janta Government fell due to high prices of onion. My friends from the Congress party created an uproar all over the country that price of onion had reached an all time high of Rs. 5/- per Kg. Today onion is selling at Rs. 10/- per Kg. Because of our binding on secularism, we have to bear with this Government for the price of onion at Rs. 10/- per Kg.

Because it is necessary for them to keep this Government in power in the name of secularism so it is also necessary to have one kilogram onion at Rs. 10/-.

Sir, you know about the conspiracies of multinational companies. In this connection, there is one aspect which I would like to submit before the House. Perhaps no one has paid his attention towards that aspect. The prices of pulses, rice, potatoes, onion, flour and salt are going up and I think a deep rooted conspiracy of multinational companies is there in it. The Government is also not paying attention towards this aspect. The multinational companies want to make the living standards of common people costly and that cannot be done without increasing the prices of essential commodities. When living standards will become costly, people would demand more wages and when the Government and domestic industries would not be in position to meet their demand, they would attract towards multinational companies. These multinational companies have planned to eliminate domestic industries. This is a conspiracy being hatched by the multinational companies that living standard of common man be made costly so that they may come out on roads with their demand of enhanced wages. Only multinational companies have the capacity to meet their demand of enhanced wages. The Government is not thinking about this aspect. Had the Government thought over this aspect, it would have not delayed the implementation of the recommendations of the 5th Pay Commission. This Commission has not yet even submitted its report. Some of the hon. Members may think that I am deviating from the subject but it is not so. It has direct bearing with this subject. This concept of pay commission was adopted in our country because the fixed salaried class is the worst affected class of the society by the price rise. Their home budgets go on increasing and they require to spend Rs. 100 extra per month. If I accept the version of Shri Vajpayee ji that prices differ from morning to evening then the dearness increases everyday by Rs. 20. But there is no hike in their salaries so they are unable to make any adjustment between their fixed salary and ever increasing dearness. For that purpose this concept of Pay Commission was adopted but what is the condition of today is that firstly there is delay in constituting the Pay Commission, then report is delayed and after the report is received its implementation is delayed. By the time recommendations are implemented they become redundant. Before the recommendations of the Pay Commission, dearness increases by five to six times. Even the Pay Commission does not neutralise the dearness. Therefore, I would like to say that the Government does not bother about its employees. Today there is great discontentment among the employees and they are likely to launch agitations against the Government. Daily wage workers are facing hardships and the women are crying but the Government is not paying any attention towards them. We have learnt that

the Government is going to further increase the prices of petroleum products and diesel. Sir, you know that the prices of petroleum directly affect the price rise. When there is hike in the prices of petrol and diesel, freight charges are get directly affected and the prices of all other items automatically go up. If the prices of petrol and diesel are increased by the Government what would be the condition of salaried class people. Have the Government ever pondered over it? Why the Government would bother about them because all the Ministers are getting Government banquets every day which include mutton and chickens and the officers have American Express cards or Dinner cards to have their meal in five star hotels. The price hike neither affect the policy maker's nor the persons responsible for implementation but its ill-effects are to be faced by the common people, Government employee or daily wage workers. They toil for their everyday meal.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I would like to inform the hon. Member that the hon. Minister is vegetarian and does not take mutton or chicken.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : If the hon. Minister is vegetarian, he might be taking cheese etc. Everyday Government banquets are being arranged.

What I mean to say is that women they do not have to pay from their own pocket how they will realise the problems of a common man. Shrimati Kanti Singh ji is nodding her head. Being a lady perhaps she use to purchase ration and knows how much the prices she use to purchase ration and knows how much the prices of flour has gone up. She might be purchasing vegetables and fruits from the market, so she knows how much the prices have gone up.

But these people do not know to what extent prices are rising. Therefore, I would like to tell you that you may join hands in the name of secularism, but the poor people have started cursing you. Their curses will bring the downfall of this Government. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to look upwards a bit as I am saying this in his interest only... (Interruptions) I would request the hon. Minister to ponder over it seriously and take effective steps on the points which I have raised during the course of the debate. Before the curses of the poor people bring down this Government, effective arrangement should be made in this regard so that the people are able to have a meal and sound sleep at night.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Two-three more members from your party are going to speak. Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are telling me to conclude. I shall leave time for my colleagues to speak, but before I resume my seat, I would caution this Government to wake from its slumber before the curses of the poor bring the downfall of this Government. The Government which claims to be ruling in the name of the common man is not able to give anything to the common man, yet it must strive towards providing them two square meals a day, at least.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today's subject of discussion is very important. The people, especially the poor, are severely hit by the price rise. Just now Shrimati Sushma was speaking and I thought for a moment that she did not bring politics into her speech. But at times she did talk politics and dragged Congress into it.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSHI (Howrah) : They are destined to do it, what can they do?

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : I would like to tell the House as to why such a situation was created. Senior opposition leaders are present here. We are discussing national issues, but we have never discussed unemployment, growing population or social justice to the poor and weaker sections. That is why no party could secure majority in 1996 elections. Shrimati Sushma took it ill as we did not support them when they formed the Government. How can we support them? But we did give them an opportunity to get others' support...*(Interruptions)* it was for them to muster majority; we cannot be blamed for that...*(Interruptions)* All that we want is that the country should be run on the right lines. I would ask my colleague Shrimati Sushmaji whether they want to create a UP like situation here also. So far, neither they nor any other party has been able to form Government there. You can ask them...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You keep to the context. This is discussion under Rule 193 on price rise. You speak on that.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : I was speaking on the price rise only. We are answerable to the nation and that is why we should support them. As Shri Chitta Basu has said, it would have been better had the Prime Minister been present here to give more depth to this discussion. Shri Basu has quoted that the Prime Minister has himself contradicted in Indore that the outlay of the Ninth Plan would be Rs. 60,000 crore...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the people are in distress. Somebody said that Shri Yadav's wife or Shrimati Sushma should go to the market to make purchases. I do not want to be drawn into these controversies.

I would like to submit that the plight of poor is miserable. The prices of essential commodities whether it is wheat, maize, pulses, vegetable or milk- are sky rocketting. It is the duty of the Government to provide food to the common man. The Government is accountable for this. Thousands of people have to go without food today. Can a poor man afford to purchase wheat at Rs. 10-12 per Kg. The hon. Minister has rightly pointed out in his speech that though there is no shortage of foodgrains there is something wrong somewhere. Smt. Sushma Swaraj has said that middlemen have filled their godowns. Why cannot their premises be raided? Why cannot the prices be fixed? When the Government purchases from farmers they pay a support price of Rs. 4-5 per Kgs. How much

brokerage do they get for keeping the foodgrains for 2-3 months. Prices should be fixed and raids should be conducted. Why this is not being done? There is a conspiracy to bring disrepute to the Government. There is need to look into the matter seriously.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would urge the hon. Minister to keep a check over the businessmen. Mention has been made about P.D.S. Government is accountable for the smooth functioning of the PDS. Simply opening the shops without any material therein will not serve the purpose.

The fair price shops do not have wheat, rice or sugar. Most of these goods are being sold in the black market at Rs. 400 to Rs. 1000 per quintal. There is need to seriously look, into the matter. There is also need to keep check over this.

17.00 hrs.

LT. GEN. SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : Shri Bhuria ji this is what Sushma ji has said.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : What then...*(Interruptions)* You do not speak for the country where as we do. I am not speaking with political considerations. You give religious colour to national issues, that is why the composition of the House is such. We know that the people will give us clear mandate...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Bhuria ji please address the chair. Do not look here and there.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : About PDS I would like to say that the Fair Price Shops should get regular supplies, the prices should be fixed and the poor man particularly those living in the Adivasi areas should get foodgrains. The people in Sagar in Madhya Pradesh looted the Fair Price Shop when they did not get foodgrains from there. The police had to resort to firing. Therefore foodgrains should be available in shops so that people could get them. I hope that such incidents will not recur in future if proper arrangements of supply of foodgrains is made. If it cannot be done through railways, it should be done through roads. The rate of maintenance should be increased. Fair Price Shops for vegetables should also be opened. During 1995-96 we had an effective control on prices when we were in power.

17.02 hrs.

*(Shri P.C. Chako in the Chair)*

I was listening to Shri Chitta Basu. There should be a clear policy in this regard. The policy during the Congress regime was pro-poor and for the common masses. Trader is not our vote bank. I urge that the interests of poor should be safeguarded and they should be provided food...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.D. SWAMY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, why is this vote politics being mentioned?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruptions please.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : We should try and get the huge stock piles of foodgrains removed from the godowns. This should be done because the common people are facing lot of problems. Lot is being said about foreign goods and liberalisation etc. but I would like to know whether the common man will have to cringe for food. My submission is the Adivasi areas should get the benefit of development schemes. There is drought in Chattisgarh region today. Same is true of Maharashtra and Orissa also. There is need to make separate provision for such areas. I would urge that the income tax payees should not be given ration cards. Only the poor and weaker sections should be given ration cards. The rice benefit from the PDS scheme whereas the poor does not get any benefit. Priorities should be fixed. PDS is a subsidised scheme for the benefit of poor and therefore the benefit must reach him.

I would like that the Government which comprises of 12-13 parties and is running with the support of Congress should adopt certain policies which are for the benefit of the poor. The problems of poor should be solved. Please do not pull each others leg ... (Interruptions) Some of my friends are saying that we are in trouble. Infact you are in trouble. He does not know which party is in power. As Sushma Swaraj ji rightly pointed out, he comes to us and says that the prices of atta, vegetables and edible oil is shooting up and we should help him. We are all accountable for it ... (Interruptions) Shri Vajpayeeji raised this issue and the Government is ready to discuss it. This discussion should be done in detail so that the poor and weaker sections of society feel that the parliamentarians are really concerned about their plight. We want that a way should be found out to solve this problem. We do not want to make it a political issue or drag it into politics.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hail from a tribal area. We should be concerned about the plight of the poor and make efforts to see that he is benefitted. Food, clothing, shelter are the basic necessities of life and there is need to provide these necessities of life to the poor at any cost. The poor should feel that this House is concerned about them. This discussion should not be taken up merely for name sake. It should not be that we discuss it here and it is shown on TV and the House is adjourned with the net result nil. Some concrete result should come out of this discussion.

The hon. Minister read out of lengthy statement on this subject. I would request that instead of speech making he should go out and make surprise checks and see whether goods are available in the Fair Price Shops. He should visit the States. Many State Governments are indulging in irregularities. To keep a

check over this, committees should be constituted and there should be public participation in them ... (Interruptions)

We do not need to fight over this. The head (Sarpanch) of the Gram Panchayat should be involved in this. He should ensure whether the goods have reached the village or not. The distribution should be done in his presence. If the traders, rich businessmen and others indulge in blackmarketing, they should be arrested and put behind bars ... (Interruptions) Merely writing letters to the States will not serve the purpose. You should visit the rural areas also. The people are conscious today. The representatives of villages adivasis, SCs/STs should be included in those committees. Consumer Forums should be set up and Distribution should be done in their presence. A proper balance should be maintained. The poor and weaker sections should be protected and given assistance otherwise thousands of people will starve to death.

Shortage of water and electricity is another problem. The electricity bills are exorbitant. There is no check on it. Kindly make some legislation to check this malpractice. There are effective laws but in case there are many loopholes, kindly bring about a legislation in the Parliament and amend the law. We will support such laws. The Government should take stern action against blackmarketeers and hoarders. If the laws are ineffective to deal with them, please bring about suitable amendments in them ... (Interruptions) leave aside the scam issue. If we discuss scams then all of us will have to go. There is no Government in U.P. If we embroil ourselves in the scam issue then there is no end to it. The country will go to dogs. We are here to serve the nation and Parliament is the custodian of people's rights. We should ensure that the ends of social justice are met and the poor man's confidence is restored in the system otherwise he will think more about the scam. These scams will continue but we want that the present Government should get the majority. We should not get the majority. Our Congress Party believes in principles, whether we get power or not that is unimaterial. We have not deviated from our path nor will we deviate from our principles.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while concluding I would say that the hon. Minister should make adequate and proper arrangements for food, clothing and shelter of the poor in the country and take stern action against blackmarketeers and hoarders. With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

\*SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I have given notice to speak in Bengali and I shall speak in Bengali. Sir, the prices of essential commodities are rising day by day. To be candid enough I must say they are rising every moment. The people of this country are realizing this hard fact with great difficulty. Those who go to the market and purchase the items for their

\* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bangla.

daily consumptions have been facing the brunt of price rise. of course I can't blame the present Govt. totally for this price rise. The globalization, liberalization which were part of the wrong economic policy of the previous Govt. are also responsible for the price rise. This is not a sudden phenomenon. Prices of essential commodities were already rising when the previous Govt. was at the helm of administration. They had liberalized their economic policy and the present Govt. have not deviated from that policy. There is no control on price rise because this Govt. are also pursuing the same policy. The Govt. have pledged to provide essential at cheap rate through public distribution systems. The promise of the present Govt. was to give essential commodities at cheap price to the poor and people below poverty line through ration card. But it is matter of regret that this pledge of the Govt. has been confined in paper only. It has not materialized. Of course it is not my intention to compare the price of various essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, pulses, onion and potatoes in the last six months. This has been mentioned by my previous speakers. Still while discussing price rise of essential commodities, I cannot but mention and compare the varying price of some essential commodities in the last few months. The price of rice in last January was Rs. 733 per quintal and in Oct. it was Rs. 758. The price of wheat in last Jan. was Rs. 775 per quintal whereas in Oct. it reached Rs. 875. The prices of Jowar and bajra remain unchanged. But the price of maize was Rs. 458 in Jan. and it was increased by Rs. 62 that is Rs. 520 in Oct. The rise in price regarding wheat and rice is phenomenal. The price of pulses have also increased. The only source of protein for the poor is through pulses. Now they are being denied that right of having simple diet of 'dal and roti' even.

Sir, more than 40 percent of population in our country happen to be below the poverty line. This section of the society has been facing the brunt of price rise immensely. Moreover there are natural calamities like drought, flood etc. As a result, the repercussion is reflected in less production of crop and grain. But even if we have surplus stock we have so many dishonest people hoarding the essential commodities and thereby help in creating artificial scarcity leading to price rise. The malpractices of this trading community must be stopped by giving stringent punishment.

If the Govt. want to control this spiralling price rise, they have to change their policy. We know that price rise is linked with various factors. The rise in the cost of inputs like irrigation, fertilizer and power will be reflected in production also. We give subsidies to the farmers. We have to take into account the percentage of irrigated land and non-irrigated land. We have vast areas of land in our country. What percentage of the land can be cultivated has to be looked into. Mere shouting about subsidies will not suffice. All these factors have to be taken into consideration.

The prices of both petrol and diesel have been increased by the Govt. through an administrative order after they came into power. There is a rise in the prices of coal also. Now they price rise in all commodities has its effect in cultivations also. Crores of people in our country have no definite source of income throughout the year. They do not possess land or any other job. During agricultural season they have some work at the most for two and a half or 3 months. We cannot provide two square a meal for these people. They have strength, they want to work. But unfortunately they do not get any job for their survival. If we cannot redistribute the land among the landless by taking the excess of land from the landlords, we cannot have any productions at all. If the production is nil, it will lead to price rise. Not only have we failed in giving job to the needy, we have also been responsible for making people unemployed. So many factories and public sector undertakings have either become sick or have been closed. The workers have either been retrenched or lost their jobs. In Delhi itself, many factories have been closed. The workers are not getting their salaries or bonus. How will they survive? This gloomy economic scenario is the result of the wrong policy pursued by the Govt. They must change their policy to contain price rise. They promise in their Common Minimum Programme to do certain things for the benefit of common people. Here too we must remember that industries must not be closed. They have to be revived and must start functioning. A few days back our honourable members from Bihar were expressing their concern about non availability of fertilizer in their State. So on the one hand there is scarcity of fertilizer and on the other hand the fertilizer factories are being closed. These factories have been closed for quite some time. But the Govt. have not tried to revive and run these factories by investment. If these factories are revived and start functioning the Govt. can provide fertilizer to the farmer at cheap rate. That too the Govt. have failed to do. This has happened because of their wrong policy. They have followed the wrong economic liberalization launched by the previous Govt. and open our market to the foreigner. This policy of opening our market to the multinationals is definitely one of the reasons for price rise. The role of the hoarders and black marketeers can not be ignored too. Because of their malpractices there is an artificial scarcity in the market leading to price rise. Previously the foodgrains used to be exported. Now atleast that has stopped. The Govt. must remember that if they do not change their policy their promises in common minimum programme can not be fulfilled. Because of their wrong policy they can not curb price rise and if they fail to contain price rise the promises in their common minimum programme will go haywire. Their pledge to provide some kind of employment to the needy through various schemes can never be ensured.

Those of us supporting the United Front Govt. have always demanded full protections for the poor, for the

people below poverty line in terms of cloth, food, the essential commodities they need for their survival. All the needy people all over the country must get essential commodities at cheap and uniform rate. The Govt. must see to it that the price of essential commodities throughout the country must be uniform. If the Govt. fail in doing that, the hoarders will raise their ugly heads everywhere. But this country does not belong only to the selected few the hoarder, the blackmarketeers or the rich. The poor, the needy have equal share in the country. They have got every right to live honourably here. Our honourable partner in the United Front Shri Chitta Basu has very rightly pointed out that subsidies are given to exporters and importers. Why the subsidies are not being given to the poor, the farmer, the needy so that they can produce without much hardship. The Govt. promised to provide essential commodities to the people below poverty line at cheap and uniform rate throughout the country. This promise must be kept and implemented immediately. It is a matter of shame and disgrace that when the majority of the population can not even have their daily meals, huge collections of gold, silvers and other valuable items is being unearthed in some quarter.

I was listening attentively to what our honourable member Smt. Sushma Swaraj from that side spoke I would like to remind here that they started Ram rath and Ram shila in 1989. This move led to riot throughout the country and so many people were killed in that ugly episode. I vividly remember the present Food Minister coining a slogan said in the House - you chant the name of Siya Ram and in your back give 500 gm. instead of 1 kilo. Now these people are shedding crocodile tears for the plight of the poor because of price rise very conveniently forgetting their responsibility of creating the situation in the whole country so critical. Their unpardonable action is also equally responsible for price rise. Now they are condemning the present Govt. for their wrong economic policy. They too were in power for 13 days and their Govt. also promised to follow the same economic policy launched by the previous Govt. Why do they forget it now and blame the present Govt. for the crisis?

Now Sir, my submission is that the Govt. must take some appropriate measures to curb price rise so as to give relief to the poor and needy. They must implement their pledge of providing food shelter and employment to the people below poverty line. The promises of common minimum programme must be fulfilled. People have the right to live an honorable life by having bare necessities. The Govt. must take some appropriate actions to curb the price rise of essential commodities. They must be careful that situation does not go beyond control. The practices of the trading commodity must be looked into and the hoarders must not have a field day. The people must get their essential commodities at cheap rate. I urge upon the Govt. to take appropriate actions in this directions. With these words I thank you

Sir, for giving we an opportunity to speak on this vital issue of price rise.

[English]

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN (Trichur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was very carefully going through the lengthy statement made by our hon. Minister for Food and Civil Supplies. I am sorry to say that the statement does not reflect the extremely grave situation the country is facing now because of the steep hike in the prices of essential commodities. Moreover, the scarcity of the basic items of essential commodities does not find a mention in the statement.

The hon. Minister said that the price of wheat is up by about 25 per cent. I do not know what is the source that the Minister has got for the facts that he has given in the statement. To be factually correct, I verified from far away Kerala the price of wheat. It was Rs. 650 per quintal and is now being sold at Rs. 950 per quintal. That too, every effort has to be made to get some quantity of supply from the wholesale traders. The price of maida has also shot up beyond the reach of common people. With the limited time at my disposal I do not want to repeat the points made by my learned colleagues. Almost all the essential commodities - vegetables, meat, edible oil, all pulses, fish, etc. are beyond the reach of common people and the working people with limited income. Their monthly budget has been upset not only by the price hike but by the scarcity of food items also.

The traders' community as a whole in our country is under the impression that the liberalisation and market economy means that they can loot and plunder the people by any means. That is their understanding of the liberalisation and market economy. Profit, more profit and profit by any means is their motto. For that they would do anything. They are not at all bothered about the interest of the country, the interest of the people.

Let me point out a small thing. Now-a-days, common people depend on bread for their fast food. There are thousands of big and small bread manufacturing units which are at the verge of collapse now.

They do not get the supply. If at all they get the supplies, the price is so high that bread cannot be manufactured and sold by buying maida or wheat. So, the people are facing a very grave situation. The hon. Minister has pointed out about hoarding and he has written to the Chief Ministers asking them to do something. The Government of India, the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies has to wake up; they have to do something on a war footing. This situation demands an urgent, immediate step to get the hoarders and black-marketeers booked.

I must point out that for this very high hike in the prices there are so many reasons. One of the reasons is the hike in the administered price of petroleum products. We, from the Left, warned the Government



that if the prices of petroleum were increased that would cover all the commodities. We from Kerala are the worst sufferers. We have to get everything from the other States and the transportation charges are high and as a result the prices of the commodities are also so high.

Again, there is a talk of hiking the prices of petroleum products. I warn the Government: 'Do not do that; please find out some other way to get resources'. There are plenty of resources, ample resources. Do not be afraid of it if someone calls the Government 'a raid raj'. In order to do justice to the 90 crore people of India, you have to do something drastic; you have to do some surgery, which might hurt somebody. But the interest of the nation, the interest of the people, especially the common people must not be forgotten. There is ample wealth in the country. For example, in one Shrimati's house so much wealth was concealed. The highest profit makers are evading taxes. I do not want to cite cases. Enforcement Directorate did something good. It got hold of a company. We have seen that they have cheated the nation, that they have cheated the Government and that they have cheated the nation, that they have cheated the Government and that they have cheated the basic interests of the nation.

I feel a little bit hurt when somebody raises the bogey, 'raid raj'. We have to go in the right direction and get resources to run the Government and not by hiking the prices of petroleum products and other commodities. So, the price rise is the most immediate, urgent problem that faces the Government.

You would be assessed by the people by what you do to get the prices come down within the reach of the common people. In your statement you have said that you are releasing wheat to the open market. Is that the way to tackle the issue? I think, not. You have to strengthen the public distribution system.

The Government may give them wheat and other things. The promise of the United Front Government is to give essential commodities at half of their prices to those who are below the poverty line. You may try to implement that promise; you do not give it to the open market, but give some amount of quota to the bread manufacturing factories also. Thousands and thousands of employees are there, the interests of the consumers are involved there. As soon as you give more wheat to the open market, it goes directly to the black-marketeers and hoarders. If you have any lesson to learn from them, something new should be done to face the extraordinary situation that we are facing now.

I agree with Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, that the multinationals are very active in this country now. They are in the consumer products industry; they are having a large and extend land of our country and they are openly and in a hidden way, scuttling our economy. I must say. They are scuttling our own industries; they are scuttling our basic and strong public units; they are scuttling our service sector also. People are in action

now who are without any political motivation, pointing out these dangers. Please hear them. People are our masters. If the multinationals come to the General Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, banking sector and other service sectors, our economy will be scattered. The multinationals want a free hand in foreign direct investment as seen in Singapore; they want complete freedom. They want to sell their goods without any tariff. They want to invest money with full rights as Indians. These are dangerous factors.

Does the Government realise it? Are they going to toe the line of liberalisation and market economy with a blind eye? They may please open up their eyes. We were arguing for a fixed rate for petroleum products, but they were not paying heed to it. We have to do something drastic to safeguard our interests. The multinationals and new-colonialists are not sympathetic to the common people of India or to the interests of our great nation. They are bent upon plundering and exploiting us. They want 93 crore markets freely for them. They want to scuttle our growing national industries. They are arguing for a wage rise now. Is it in the interest of our workers? No. It is just to scuttle our industries.

So, when we face this grave situation, all these things have to be taken into consideration. We want money, we want resources. For getting that, we have to go to the correct places and not hike the prices of petroleum products any more. Please do not be afraid, if someone raises a cry of 'raid raj' to haul up the hiddenwealth of this great nation. There are ample resources. So, some immediate steps should be taken to get hold of these black marketeers, hoarders and the hidden wealth, to run the Government under the direction which is clearly shown in the Common Minimum Programme of the United Front.

**SHRI PRAKASH VISHWANATH PRANJPE (Thane) :** Sir, I was listening to the speeches given by different political leaders in this august House. I am not a learned person or a much experienced person to give a speech with authority. But I was remembering one thing when I was listening to the speeches of all the other Members. I remember a dialogue from the film, *Upkaar* where Shri Manoj Kumar had said :

[Translation]

"Ration Par Bhashan Milta Hai, Lekin Bhashan Par Ration Nahin Milta hai" (We get long speeches about ration but there is no ration on speeches)

[English]

Members are saying so many things in this august House about increase in prices. But the basic thing is demand and supply is the rule. When demand is in, multiplication and supply is not there, then prices are bound to increase. What is the solution to reduce the



prices? Some political people have criticised the multinationals that they are playing some mischief to increase the prices. I do not agree with that. What I am suggesting may be a big thing for a small person like me to say in this august House. If all the parties are really interested in controlling the prices, what I personally feel is that, we should control our population, irrespective of caste, creed and religion. Unless and until we control our population for a further period of 25 years by making an Act that one family will be having only one child, the poor people will not be getting sufficient food. So, all the political parties, irrespective of caste, creed and religion must think very seriously about controlling the population. As I have narrated a dialogue from *Upkaar*, I am going to give a big speech here but I would definitely suggest one thing that we must bring more and more land under cultivation. And for that purpose, I would say that there are 36 proposals from the State of Maharashtra pending with the Central Government for small and big dams but we are not getting the required land as the Forest Act is creating some hindrance. So, the Government has to think very seriously about changing this Forest Act and we should try our level best to see as to how we can increase the supply or production of foodgrains and thereby control the prices. Instead of criticising each other, we have to think fundamentally to increase the production of foodgrains or necessary goods for the poor people. Only if we can increase the the supply of these commodities, we can give them at a proper rate. But we have to think on those lines very seriously.

I have suggested to bring more and more land under irrigation. I have given a proposal to the Chief of my district to find out the land which is not used for cultivation. And I do remember a scientist from Israel saying that there is no land which cannot be cultivated. The Government should take action seriously to bring out the data of land available but not cultivated and take measures to see that such land can be used for cultivation. We have to practically see that more and more land will be made available for cultivation and we have to try our level best to increase our production. It is because our supply is less and demand is more now that the prices are going up.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Sadar-Delhi) : In between supply and demand, there is hoarding.

SHRI PRAKASH VISHWANATH PARANJPE : I am coming to that point. There are other points like black marketeers and traders. In this regard, Government must be strict with the traders irrespective of the community to which they belong. If anybody is playing any mischief, strict action should be taken. He may be having the material with him but puts a board outside that the material is not available; kerosene is not available, wheat and rice are not available. And the Government says that they are giving the material to the State Government. As our learned, Shrimati Sushmaji said, local people blame the people whom they have voted.

They say that it is your duty to see that the State Government gets enough material from the Central Government. And we are trying our level best to pursue the matter with the Central Government. But if the bureaucrats are not helping the Central Government or the Ministry is not having a proper control on the bureaucrats, the common man is ultimately the sufferer. So, there is no point in discussing at length and criticising others. We have to find out ourselves that our machinery is going wrong somewhere in increasing the supply. At the same time, somewhere we are going wrong in distributing the material which is available with us.

I hope that the concerned authorities, the hon. people, the experienced people from this august House, irrespective of party politics, will sit together and find out a solution. The first thing is to increase the supply of foodgrains, to control the distribution system and then to control the people who are playing mischief by making a very very firm Act to punish the hoarders of the foodgrains.

Last but not least, the other important point is that unless and until we control the population, there is no point in discussing about the rising prices.

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEY (Mandsaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the biggest problem, today in the country is that the common man should get food and livelihood. The prices of essential commodities are rising day by day and that is a cause of concern for all of us. I would not go into the details but would like to point out that there is economic crisis in the country today. The industrial sector is also facing crisis. There is all round depression. This is the result of the policies of Government. Though the Government may make tall claims that as a result of policy of liberalisation there has been improvement on the economic front and lot of changes have taken place but infact the results have been to the contrary and there is financial crisis in the country today. If the value of rupee is estimated at the 1960 as base year the value is just 6 paise. This is the result of economic liberalisation. Inflation is also increasing by leaps and bounds, though there has been some improvement. Rate of inflation has touched 10 points. This is directly affecting the common man as the prices of essential and consumer commodities is rising fast.

Sir, an hon. member just now mentioned how the prices of wheat, atta, pulses and other foodgrains are rising. I fully agree with him that it is a cause of grave concern. The hon. Minister had assumed while presenting the budget that every effort will be made to check the prices. The hon. Minister had also admitted that the balance of payment position was not good and something would be done in this direction. There has been a continuous rise in price of petroleum. We can keep a check on it by keeping a check over our consumption. He had also said that efforts will be made

to bring about economic reforms. But very little has been done in this direction and therefore more attention needs to be paid in this regard.

Sir, in brief, I would say that the price of wheat has shot up from Rs. 430 to Rs. 900-1000 per quintal. Wheat flour which was selling at Rs. 435-500 per 90 Kgs. is now selling at Rs. 1100-1200. Paimal variety of rice has shot-up to Rs. 1600 from Rs. 600-700 per quintal. The price of Gram flour has risen from Rs. 450 per 70 kgs. to around Rs. 1500-1600. The hon. Minister may not admit this rise in prices as he has said that there was sufficient stocks of wheat and other commodities, but the fact is that the situation is not at all satisfactory. This situation has been created due to the mismanagement of the public distribution system.

One of the hon. Members had said that due to the defects in the P.D.S., situation has deteriorated to such an extent that case of looting of shops have been reported from some places. I would like to cite the example of Madhya Pradesh. Some consumers went to the fair price shop to purchase wheat in Sagar district. They were told that stock of about 200 quintals of wheat was available in the shop. But no wheat was found at the shop. The people were lathi charged there; the police fired mine rounds on the crowd which resulted in injuries to many people. Police firing led to stampede and the crowd indulged in looting. It is reported that it caused a loss of Rs. 25.30 lakh. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that this was the result of the defective distribution policy. Madhya Pradesh is being ruled by the Congress which is supporting your Government at the Centre. They are showering bullets on the people and the hon. Minister claims that the distribution policy is all right. Nine rounds were fired there. Fortunately, nobody was killed in the firing, but some people are on the death bed. Their condition may deteriorate further tomorrow. The conditions there are really bad. Chhatisgarh has been hit by drought and about 1,000 villages have been affected. No arrangement has been made there to distribute foodgrains. The Central Government is keeping silent. The reports say that starvation deaths have taken place there. Despite that, the Government claims that the situation is good. It is for the hon. Minister to see as to what is the situation there.

Reports about Delhi have also poured in during the last few days. I do not want to repeat them. The situation here is not good either. The Government claims that it distributed so many quintals of wheat and rice during the last some months. But due to the defective distribution system, foodgrains did not reach there in time. The Government says that there is no cause for concern. However, the reports suggest that we may have to go in for wheat imports in the near future. Not far back, we were in a position to export wheat, but now, we may have to import it. There was a time when in the wake of food crisis, late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri gave the slogan of 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' and appealed

to the people to observe fast on Mondays which eased the foodgrains position in the country. The improvement in the situation came about due to the hard work of our farmers as agricultural production picked up and we were in a position to export foodgrains. But today the position has reversed for which our defective distribution policy is to be blamed. Our storage system is also defective as we have not been able to provide warehousing facility at some places. Reply to some of the questions during the last few days indicate that the foodgrains procured had to be kept in the open which resulted in rotting of foodgrains. Wheat and other foodgrains to the extent of thousand tonnes were rendered unfit for consumption. As long as the Government does not improve this system, the crisis will persist.

Now let us come to other items. The situation today is that the market is sluggish so far as marketing of other commodities is concerned. This economic crisis has been created due to the hike in petroleum products. It led to rise in fares and freights and this cycle resulted in overall recession. If we take a look at the Automobile industry, we shall find that the vehicle which was selling at 2-2.5 lakh is now being offered by the dealer at a discount of Rs. 10-15 thousand. Similarly, the markets of other products are also facing recession. The same is the situation in the banks. Our defective economic policies are to be blamed for this price rise and economic crisis. Growing influence of multinational companies is also responsible for it. They too are playing an important role in it. The way the multinational companies are laying a seize to capture the market, the people are gradually losing faith in the market. This has led to a crisis in the market. The rise in the prices of essential commodities, whether it is fare and freight or L.P.G. is adding to the miseries of the common man as well as the people belonging to the middle class. Prices of these commodities need to be contained swiftly. The Government has failed on this score.

My friend from the Congress Party, Shri Bhuria was saying that the position during their rule was good but it has worsened now. I told him that their party was supporting those who are responsible for this all.

Due to the continuous rise in prices of essential commodities, especially foodgrains, it has become difficult for the common man to make both ends meet, but it is regrettable that the Government is not paying any attention to it. The Government is entangled in political complexities, it has no concern for rising prices. The prices of wheat and wheat flour are continuously rising, but the F.C.I. is not bothered. FCI godowns are full of wheat, but due to red tapism and connivance of the officials with profiteers, the stocks are not reaching the market. FCI wheat was sold in the black market a few days back. This led to hoarding by the traders resulting in an economic crisis in the market. It did have its impact on the share market and bullion market. Today, we need to bring about improvement into our fast

deteriorating economic condition. However exaggerated our claims about our economic policy being very liberal may be, the results of these economic policies are showing their face... *(Interruptions)*

I was saying that no attempt was made to contain the rising prices. The economic policy of the Government is to be blamed for it. It needs to be reviewed and improved upon. If that is done, it will certainly arrest the impact of the rising prices or otherwise this continuous price rise will make living very difficult for the common man. The Government claims to be the champion of the poor and middle class people and hence it should take measures to remove the crisis from the market. The investors are losing confidence in the market and they are not coming forward to invest in the market. A couple of days back, the Prime Minister himself said that they were not getting the foreign capital as per their expectations. As against our hopes of 100 percent foreign investment, not even 25 percent foreign capital has come. This clearly shows that there is some defect in the policy of the Government and it has committed mistake somewhere along the line. Unless the Government improve the market position, it can win the confidence of neither the domestic nor the foreign investors. Policy changes are must to overcome this situation.

Having said this, I would reiterate that the Government should consider it seriously. Financial sector should be set right after removing its defects. The government should associate other parties and review its policies, otherwise the crisis will further deepen. Right now, the news about firing has come only from one place. If this situation continues, similar news may start pouring in from other places accompanied by the reports of starvation deaths. It is for us not to allow room for such reports to pour in, as it will be in our own interest. Let us make the country

self-sufficient. We should see to it that we sustain our self-reliance in the fields in which we are already self-reliant. We should meet this situation with our own resources. With these words, I conclude.

*[English]*

SHRI PINAKI MISHRA (Puri) : Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me an opportunity to represent my Party's view on what is clearly a distressing scenario facing us in the country today. A lot of voices have been heard today, from various sections of the House, which have grudgingly admitted that over the past five years, between 1991-96 May, when the Congress Party was in power at the Centre there was a sense of general well being in this country.

There may have been criticisms of personalities on various counts; there may have been a few so-called scams which have not yet been proved in courts of law. There have been several allegations flying back and forth, and they always do in a democracy. That is the whole idea of a democracy; that is the whole idea of a free press; and that is the whole idea of being able to allege, either directly or obliquely, misdemeanour against political opponents without having to risk jail. And despite all this, Mr. Chairman, there have been grudging voices from all sections of this House which is by and large acknowledged that there was a sense of general well-being in this country amongst the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mishraji, you can continue tomorrow. Now the House is stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on December 12, 1996.

**18.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 12, 1996/Agrahayana 21, 1918 (Saka).*

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Eighth E  
and printed by DATA POINT, 615, Sunéja Tower-II, Distt. Centre, Janakpuri, New Delhi-58. Ph. 5505110

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