

Tenth Series, Vol. XXXIX, No. 13

Thursday, March 30, 1995

Chaitra 09, 1917 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXIX contains Nos. 11-20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates

(English Version)

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Thursday, March 30, 1995/Chaitra 09, 1917(Saka)

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<u>Col./line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
7/8	SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKLIA	SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA
15/12(from below)	SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO SAHEB TOPE	SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE
48 2	SHRI MULLAPALLY RAM CHANDRAM	SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMCHANDRAN
55/20	DR. VASANT VIWURATTI PAWAR	DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR
77/11	SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV	SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV
13/10(from below)	SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWAL	SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA
13/7(from below)	SHRI DRARMMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL	SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL
111/20(from below)	DR. R.SRIDHARAN	DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN
114/24	PROF. RAM KAPSE	SHRI RAM KAPSE
231/20(from below)	SHRI M.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY	SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY
243/15	years not but	years but
243/15(from below)	baught	taught
243/4(from below)	tube wells	hand pumps
247/3	translated	transacted
278/29, 30	SHRI SOBHANADAREESWARA VADDE	SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE

CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. XXXIX Thirteenth Session, 1995/1917 (Saka)]
No. 13, Thursday, March 30, 1995/Chaitra 9, 1917 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 241, 243 and 244	1—21
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS:	
Starred Questions Nos. 242, 245 to 260	21—47
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2455 to 2641	47—191
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	192—197
ESTIMATES COMMITTEE	198
Statement— <i>Laid</i>	
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE	198
Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninety-first and Ninety-third Report— <i>Presented</i>	
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS	199
Thirty-eighth Report— <i>Presented</i>	
COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS*	199
Eighteenth Report— <i>Presented</i>	
COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE	199
Eighth Report— <i>Presented</i>	
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS	199
(i) Thirteenth Report (ii) Minutes — <i>Presented</i>	
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE	200
Ninth Report— <i>Laid</i>	
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY	200
Thirteenth Report— <i>Laid</i>	
BIHAR BUDGET, 1995-96	200
Statement— <i>Presented</i>	
SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (BIHAR), 1994-95	200
Statement— <i>Presented</i>	
SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL —	201—202
Motion to Introduce	
Sh. Vidyacharan Shukla	201
Motion to Consider	
Sh. Vidyacharan Shukla	201
Clause — 2 and 1	202
Motion to Pass	
Sh. Vidyacharan Shukla	202
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL), 1995-96	202—210
SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1994-95	211—214

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

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1995	215—216
Motion to Introduce	
Motion to Consider	
Sh. Manmohan Singh	215
Sh. Ram Naik	215
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	215—216
Motion to Pass	
Sh. Manmohan Singh	216
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1995	216—217
Motion to Introduce	
Motion to consider	
Shri Manmohan Singh	216
Clause 2 and 3 and 1	217
Motion to Pass	
Shri Manmohan Singh	217
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (RAILWAYS), 1995-96	
AND	
SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1994-95	218—223
Shri Basudeb Acharia	220
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	220
Shri Ram Naik	220
Shri Anil Basu	221
Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	222
APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) VOTE ON ACCOUNT BILL, 1995	223—225
Motion to Introduce	
Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	223
Shri Ram Naik	223
Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee	223
Shri Sharad Digha	223
Motion to consider	
Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	225
Clauses 2 and 3 and 1	225
Motion to Pass	
Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	225
APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 1995	226—227
Motion to Introduce	
Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief	226
Clause 2 and 3 and 1	226
Motion to Pass	
Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	227
JAMMU AND KASHMIR BUDGET 1995-96, GENERAL DISCUSSION	
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (JAMMU AND KASHMIR), 1995-96	
AND	
SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (JAMMU & KASHMIR), 1994-95	227—230

JAMMU AND KASHMIR APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUT BILL, 1995	230—231
Motion to Introduce	
Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	230
Motion to consider	
Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	230
Clause 2 and 3 and 1	231
Motion to Pass	
Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	231
JAMMU AND KASHMIR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1995	231—232
Motion to Introduce	
Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	231
Motion to consider	
Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	231
Clause 2 and 3 and 1	232
Motion to Pass	
Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	232
BIHAR BUDGET 1995-96 - GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (BIHAR), 1995-96 AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (BIHAR), 1994-95	232—256
Shri Subrata Mukherjee	236
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	238
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	240
Shri Karia Munda	243
Shri Rajveer singh	244
Kumari Mamta Banerjee	246
Shri Chandrajeet Yadav	249
Shri Pramotes Mukherjee	251
Dr. Mumtaz Ansari	252
BIHAR APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1995	257—258
Motion to Introduce	
Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	257
Motion to consider	
Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	257
Clause 2 and 3 and 1	257
Motion to Pass	
Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	258
BIHAR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1995	258—260
Motion to Introduce	
Shri, M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	258
Motion to consider	
Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	258
Clause 2 and 3 and 1	259
Motion to Pass	
Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	259

COTTON TRANSPORT REPEAL BILL

260—296

As passed by Rajya Sabha

Motion to consider

Shri G. Venkat Swamy	260
Prof. Rasa Singh Bawat	260
Shri Umrao Singh	263
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	264
Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav	266
Shri S.B. Sidnal	267
Shri Virender Singh	270
Shri Mohan Rawale	273
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	273
Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde	276
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	279
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	281
Shri Dharmanna Mondayya Sadul	283
Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya	284
Sh. G. Venkat Swamy	287
Clause 2 and 1	294
Motion to Pass, as amended	
Sh. G. Venkat Swamy	294

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 30, 1995/Chaitra 9,
1917 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of The Clock.)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Ground Water Recharge Scheme

*241. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have approved the Ground Water Recharge Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the states in which the Central Ground Water Board has taken up the scheme so far;

(d) the States in which the scheme is likely to be taken up in the near future; and

(e) the funds allocated/proposed by the Union Government to the States for this purpose during 1994-95 and 1995-96 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):

(a) to (d). The Central Ground Water Board is implementing a Scheme "Studies of Ground Water Recharge" at a cost of Rs. 367 lakhs since April, 1993 by taking up exploratory studies in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh. The Board has also formulated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 81 crores to be shared by the Centre and the States to assist the State Governments in artificial recharge of ground water, which is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA (Godhra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, efforts have been made to implement this scheme since 1993. When there are no rains and no surface water is available, then efforts are made to extract ground water for drinking and irrigation purposes. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what is their scheme to pour water in ground and how much progress has been achieved during the last two years.

[English]

SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said, this scheme is being implemented in the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh. In Kolar district of Karnataka detailed hydrogeological studies supported with remote sensing and geophysical surveys have been

carried out for selection of suitable sites for locating ground water recharge structures in Gauribidanur and Mulbagal Taluks of Kolar district.

In Gauribidanur Taluk, five areas have been selected in an area of 194 sq. km. in Bandihalla Watershed, Hosurhalla Watershed, Dodda, Manchanhalli and Tokalahalli. Ten sites have been selected for ground water recharge structures that comprise seven for sub-surface dykes and three for injection wells. Besides these, existing minor irrigation tank at Errapothanahalli has been identified for conversion into percolation tank. In addition, recharge well fields have also been identified.

In Mulbagal Taluk, four areas over 527 sq. km. have been selected in Nangli Watershed, Manchiganahally village, Bhovibikanehally - Doddahally Watershed and Kotlamangala Watershed. One site for sub-surface dykes has been identified in Nangli Watershed and the other at Boribikkanahalli - Doddahalli. The work of construction of recharge structure is to be carried out through State Government on cost-deposit basis.

In Maharashtra, detailed hydrogeological survey, hydrometeorological work, soil infiltration studies and geophysical studies have been carried out with a view to identifying areas for construction of recharge structures in Watershed No. WR-2, Warud Tehsil of Amravati district and in Watershed No. TE-17, Yawal Tehsil of Jalgaon district.

The district level technical coordination committee have approved the designs and cost estimates prepared for recharge structures. The funds shall be made available to the implementing agencies in the States, namely, Minor Irrigation Department. In Karnataka, Rs. 36.29 lakhs has been provided and in Maharashtra, Rs. 54.03 lakhs has been provided.

In the National Capital Territory of Delhi, hydrogeological and geophysical investigations have been carried out to locate suitable sites for construction of check dams as recharge structures. The design and estimates have been finalised by Coordination Committee of the Project and the work is expected to commence in April-May, 1995.

In the Union Territory of Chandigarh, the area along Sukhna Choe has been identified for artificial recharge based on hydrogeological and related studies. The matter has been taken up with Chandigarh Administration for the clearance of above site for the implementation of Artificial Recharge Scheme. The matter is under consideration with the U.T. authorities.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA (Godhra): I had asked a very brief question.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask another supplementary that if the states implement the schemes as per the Centres guidelines, will the latter allocate funds as per the states' demand? It is the

problem of all the drought prone areas and there is no progress in it for the last two years. So, will these states be identified and guidelines issued to them about the proposed visit of the Central team and suggestions sought about the manner of water discharge?

In this, will the states send their respective proposals for your consideration? How and to which states were Rs. 81 crores disbursed? Had you received the states' proposals or distributed the amount on your own?

[English]

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : Sir, the States have given their demands. As I have said that the scheme is still pending clearance with the Planning Commission, I cannot, at this stage, say how much I am going to allot to each of the States. Out of Rs. 81 crores, Rs. 39 crores are to be met by the State Governments and Rs. 42 crores by the Central Government.

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the amount of funds allocated to each state and the schemes formulated? Rajasthan is a desert area.

MR. SPEAKER : Just one second ago, he said in his reply that information is yet to be received from the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: My question is limited to the amount allocated to Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER: He said just now that it has yet to be decided.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the study has revealed that a large area will turn into a desert if it does not rain? Does the Government have any scheme of constructing a canal from the Ganga river in Bihar and channelising the Ganga water to the reservoir to be constructed in the middle of this area. I would like to know whether the Government have any such scheme for Rajgir in Nalanda district?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of underground water and you have brought it over ground.

[English]

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : Sir, we have no such scheme pending with us.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was stated just now that this Ministry has formulated a scheme for Rs. 81 crores in April, 1993. It has been a practice that after formulating the scheme, the Government makes an announcement to this effect. Thereafter, the scheme is sent to the Planning Commission and if no clearance comes from the Commission, the Government cannot allocate money in the Budget. In the back drop of the Planning Commission's delay, I would like to know the

date of sending this scheme to the Planning Commission and the reasons for not clearing the scheme so far?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Sir, we have sent the scheme to the Planning Commission, I think, one year ago. I do not have the exact date on which we have sent this scheme to them. But this amount of Rs. 81 crores has not yet been allotted. We are requesting the Planning Commission for clearance of the project and after getting the clearance only, the question of allotment of this amount arises.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: How did you send the proposal?

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Don't you know when the proposal has been sent?

[English]

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: I said, I am not aware of the actual date. I will let you know the actual date later. Since it is a Centrally sponsored scheme, it has to be approved by the Planning Commission. We held discussions with the officials and they have raised some queries. We are answering them. Probably, before the end of next month it will be cleared and we will implement the scheme in the years 1995-96 and 1996-97.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied to.

MR. SPEAKER : He said he will let you know.

SHRI RAJANATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is after many days that you have given me an opportunity to speak... (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, the level of water is receding fast in Uttar Pradesh which is creating many problems in respect of irrigation. Has the Government of Uttar Pradesh sent any such information to you? In view of the critical situation arising there, does the Government intend to implement any scheme in Uttar Pradesh on the lines of Rs. 81 crores ground water recharge scheme being run in the National capital, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

[English]

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Sir, in Uttar Pradesh, there are 895 blocks, out of which only 19 blocks have been identified as over-exploited and, 22 blocks have been exploited up to hundred percent. So, the percentage of utilisation of water is not very high.

MR. SPEAKER: The simple question is, whether you want to implement this scheme in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: The scheme covers almost all the States.

[Translations]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied to.

MR. SPEAKER: He has agreed. Your problem should be solved. You do not hear properly. You simply ask questions and do not bother to hear their replies.

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the Minister has stated that a Centrally sponsored scheme has been submitted to the Planning Commission for its approval. I would like to know whether it is a model scheme which will be made applicable in all the State and whether the State Governments would be asked to submit their own demands. I want to know categorically where this scheme would be made applicable.

MR. SPEAKER: The reply will create more confusion; so, I am not allowing this question.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir

MR. SPEAKER: The question is disallowed. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government declares those areas dark and grey areas where water level is receding rapidly. Farmers are not permitted for boring there. The concession earmarked to be given by the Government is also not provided. In such a situation the water level recedes. The farmers are not allowed new borings and install a loan of private pumping set. Would the Union Government make any other irrigation arrangements for these areas so that a good harvest is reaped there? Has the Government made any such scheme?

[English]

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the idea of the scheme is the same.

MR. SPEAKER : You have very well replied.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what activities are covered under the water shed scheme? Would the Government agree to any proposal proposed by the N.G.OS? What is the plan of the Government in this regard?

[English]

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: The Scheme envisages about 500 sites for artificial recharge through spreading basins, 500 sites for construction of percolation tanks and 1,000 sites for sub-surface dams and related structures, to be investigated.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to allow the farmers to do it independently?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: We have not thought of NGOs to do it independently. If they come forward, we will definitely agree to it.

Indo-Oman Gas Agreement

*243. SHRI K.G.SHIVAPPA:
SHRI V.KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed an agreement with Oman for gas pipeline;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement;

(c) the present status of the project;

(d) the quantity of gas likely to be lifted from the project annually; and

(e) the quantity of gas proposed to be supplied to the Southern Gas Grid annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agreement sets out the principal Terms such as the Contract period, Contract Quantity, Minimum Quantity, price, etc. to be included in the Long Term Gas Supply Contract.

(c) The detailed feasibility study for the project is in progress.

(d) 20.66 Billion Cu.Mtrs.

(e) This will depend upon the registered demand and the techno-economic feasibility for supply.

SHRI K.G.SHIVAPPA: Most of the gas produced is supplied only to the Northern States. Less quantity of gas is supplied to the Southern States. Now the Hon. Minister has made up his mind to supply gas to the Southern States also for which a meeting of Southern Chief Ministers was also held. I congratulate the Hon. Minister on this. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the supply of gas from Oman to the Southern States is costlier than the present rate. If so, what steps are being taken to reduce the rate of production of gas?

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: I would like to assure the Hon. Member through you that the Government is committed to the establishment of the Southern Gas Grid. As he has mentioned, I held a meeting with the Chief Ministers of all the Southern States and they have made lot of progress since then. All the Southern States are identifying the various end-users for this gas and when the Project of Oman gas pipeline is completed, it will certainly supply gas to the Southern Gas Grid.

SHRI K.G.SHIVAPPA: I request the Hon. Minister to indicate the quantity of gas that will be allotted to the Southern States as Grid. By what date gas would be made available?

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: The exact amount of the quantity of gas which will go to the Southern Gas Grid is presently being worked out by the Southern States themselves. They are working out and this is being evaluated. As far as time-schedule is concerned, the first pipeline is expected to be completed by July, 1999.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, first of all I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the details and laying of gas pipeline from Oman to India. When the gas pipeline is passing through Gujarat's Kutch area. What does the Government think about Gujarat? Sir, it has been a long standing demand of Gujarat to start the gas based power generator at Pipavav. But injustice is always being done to Gujarat. I want to know as to when gas is being provided to gas based Pipavav Power Project in Gujarat and in what quantity.

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: I do not agree with the Hon. Member that Gujarat is receiving step-motherly treatment.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Sir, it is based on record. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: The Government is taking the Gas produced in Gujarat outside the State. Now the party ruling the Gujarat is no more yours. Therefore, the gas pipeline will also not go outside the State. Therefore, the gas meant for Gujarat should be given to Gujarat itself. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are spoiling your own case. You are not getting the reply. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.*

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Let me assure the Hon. Members that the demand for gas is there in Gujarat and the growing demand for gas in Gujarat only shows how well Gujarat is doing economically. In fact, I compliment Gujarat. It is the first State which has establishment its own oil gas company at the State level.

I can assure the Member that when the Oman gas pipeline is completed, the additional gas requirement for the Pipavav Power Project will receive the highest consideration. It will have topmost priority for this. We are aware of this power generation Project. The Pipavav matter has been pending. When the gas is received from Oman, the Pipavav Project will receive the highest consideration. This is my assurance to you, Sir.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Thank you....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.*

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, according to the Minister's reply, more than 20 billion cubic metres of gas is going to be imported from Oman as far as this Project is concerned. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is aware that a large quantity of gas is still flared up at the Bombay High. When the question was asked, the Minister replied: "Due to lack of money, the Government does not have enough money to stop the flaring up of gas at the Bombay High." I want to know from the Hon. Minister, through you, Sir, whether the Government has considered the cost feasibility report and whether it will be cheaper to utilise the Bombay High gas, which is flared up, rather than importing and paying the money to Oman.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: The flaring of gas, which the Hon. Member has mentioned, is also in the Western, offshore, as he is aware. There is a massive multi-billion dollar Gas Flaring Reduction Project under way. I can give an assurance, through you, Sir, to the Member that the gas flaring will be brought down almost to a technical zero level by the year 1996. The Project is a very massive Project. It is a multi-billion dollar Project which is under way. It is progressing to my full satisfaction. By the year 1996, the flaring will be brought down to the technical zero level.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Oman Gas agreement has drawn severe flak. I would like to know the reason for the protest and the justification of the Oman Gas Agreement in View of such protest.

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, I am not aware of any opposition to the Agreement excepting one newspaper report. But we are not going by the report. The factual position is that we have signed the Principal Terms. The Long Term Gas Supply Agreement has yet to be signed. That will only be signed when Oman satisfies us on two counts: one, that they have resolved all the technical issues which are there for laying this pipeline at some place, at more than 3500 metres depth. So, there are many technical issues involved in this. The Phase-II feasibility study is under way. They have also to satisfy us on the other count of the quantity of gas available; whether they have the quantity of gas for supply for the contract period. So, when these issues have been resolved, when they satisfy us, that will be signed. We have already taken steps on the technical issue. We have a high-level technical team consisting of very distinguished people established here who will be going through all these technical issues. We have, on the other hand, to be satisfied that they have the quantity of gas. On that count also we have to be satisfied. After we have been satisfied on both these counts, then, we will be signing the Long Term Agreement.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Mr, Speaker, Sir, in the North-Eastern India, we have seen that many gas sources have been found. Many of us have spoken in Parliament also about the need of tapping these sources especially in Assam and Tripura. In fact, I remember that I requested the Government that pipes should be laid from Tripura-Agartala to Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland for supply of gas. Many people are using gas nowadays.

May I know from the Hon. Minister—though it does not directly relate to the question yet I know he has come prepared for this—through you, what actually is the position about taking up these schemes in the North-East? What do they think about it?

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA : I am glad to inform the Hon. Member that in the North-East, as he is aware, there are many small gas fields, scattered gas fields. Now here is a pilot project which is being set up on an experimental basis whereby the skid mounted unit is going to be set up next to the gas field. This technology can directly convert the natural gas into middle distillates and that is underway. If that is successful, it will help in a very big way all the small gas fields all over North-East India. So we are already experimenting with this skid mounted unit which is being set up.

As far as pipeline is concerned, I would like to inform the Hon. Member that unless the quantity of gas is around ten million standard cubic metres a day, the pipeline is not going to be economically viable. But still we are looking at it from that angle to see if it can be made economically viable.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in the Agreement there is a mention about the constitution of the Southern Gas Grid and also the supply of definite quantity of gas from Oman pipeline to the Southern Gas Grid.

The second part of the question is this. Just now the Minister has said that the long-term agreement will have to be finalised because certain technical formalities will have to be completed and only Oman will be in a position to supply the required quantity of gas etc. My fear is, what will happen in case Oman fails to fulfil all those terms as it will be laid in pursuance of the supply that is envisaged under this Agreement?

MR. SPEAKER: They will do that after the technical study.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I would like to know whether the Southern Gas Grid will be constituted at all because that naturally depends on the supply from Oman.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: I would like to inform the Hon. Member that as far as the Southern Gas Grid is concerned, I mentioned this earlier also, the Government is committed to establish the Southern Gas Grid. All the four Southern States have jointly set up a group to identify and finalise the consumer gas. The Kerala Industrial Development Corporation is the nodal

agency. This study is being undertaken with the help of the French national agency and this study is progressing.

As far as pipeline is concerned, let me, through you, inform the Member that right from the pre-feasibility stage to the present feasibility Phase-II which is under way, this is going to cost almost 100 million dollars, taking into account all the technical aspects, to Oman and not to us. The pipeline is being built. It is going to be built, it is going to be financed and it is going to be laid, commissioned and maintained by Oman. It is going to cost Oman over five billion dollars. They are spending it. They will complete the pipeline only when they are satisfied. It is their money. There is no problem subject to resolving technical challenges.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: I am glad that the Hon. Minister has agreed to the setting up of the Southern Gas Grid. In 1992, the Maharashtra Government had put a demand and requested the Central Government for the supply of gas. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the request of the Maharashtra Government will be considered, if the Southern Gas Grid is to be established.

The second point is, what will be the expected price of it when the Indo-Oman gas pipeline is established?

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: As far as supply of natural gas to Maharashtra is concerned, there is a shortage of natural gas in India. This situation is that we are producing around 60 million standard cubic metres a day of gas from within.

The registered demand for gas with GAIL was 260 million standard cubic meter gas a day by the year 1992. After 1992 we have not invited further registration. This gives an idea that Oman will only bring 56.6 million standard cubic meter gas a day to India. That is why we have signed an MoU with Iran. I am glad to inform the House that the feasibility work has started and we will have the feasibility report by the end of this year. There again our work is progressing and that is the level of demand. That is why we have signed Agreements not just with Oman but also with Iran. In the future we are looking at the National Gas Grid so that not only Maharashtra but all the States of the country will be in a position to get the required gas.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: The Hon. Minister has revealed in his reply that the Government has signed the gas contract for 20.66 billion cu.mtrs. Now the apprehension is being expressed that Oman does not have this much quantity of gas reserve. It has 15 billion cu.mtrs. gas only. Has the Government been aware of it and has it verified the position in this regard? If this information is correct and the Government fails to get 20.66 billion cu.mtrs gas would it reduce the quantity and make certain other arrangements? The Government should clarify it.

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: As I mentioned earlier, once Oman satisfy us on the quantity of gas which the Hon. Member has mentioned and also on the technical issues, we will be signing a long-term Agreement. We have set up our team which is coordinating with Oman. Oman has to satisfy us before July. July is the time frame for signing the long-term gas Agreement. By July Oman will satisfy us on both the counts, namely, that they have the quantity to supply 56 million standard cubic metre gas a day through two pipelines each having 24 inch diameter and each supplying 28.3 MMSCMD. The first pipeline is to be completed by 1999 and the second pipeline is to be completed 18 to 24 months thereafter. This is the present status.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Now the Minister has said that besides Oman we have also proposed to sign an Agreement with Iran. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, from the feasibility study that has been done, have they found out how much gas India needs annually. In view of our requirement whether we are proposing to sign Agreements with other countries also. Now only three months are left, I am sure the concerned people must have also gone into the full details and they must have acquired the necessary data from Oman. If such a big project is to be signed what are our assessments? Firstly, whether our feasibility study says that Oman has got the necessary stock of gas? Secondly, how much we are going to spend on these projects of Oman and Iran?

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: The Hon. Member is right a sense that our demands are greater in the country. As I mentioned, the registered demand with the Gas Authority of India is 260 million standard cubic metre gas a day. This is the figure of 1992. The Planning Commission figure is 135 million standard cubic metres gas a day for the year 2000. We are producing 60 million standard cubic metre gas a day. We are looking for 56 million standard cubic metre gas a day from Oman and 60 million standard cubic metre gas a day from Iran. That is the Iran-India MoU. The difference between the two MoUs is that Oman, as I mentioned, has spent money for the pre-feasibility and feasibility tests. Our estimate is by the time feasibility is over, over 100 million dollars will be spent by Oman.

Obviously, when we signed the MoU, in the MoU, Oman has committed supply of 56 standards cubic metres a day from these two pipelines. This will come up in July. As far as Iran-India MoU is concerned, it is different from the Oman-India MoU in the sense that with Iran, Iran-India will jointly fund, finance right from the feasibility stage which we have done. We have jointly funded feasibility study which is under way right now. That is going on. Also, as you are aware, in the next few days, the Iranian President is going to come here. One of the major issues is going to be our pipeline, the

progress of the pipeline. Both the sides are very interested; they are very keen. As you are aware, Iran has got one of the biggest reserves of gas in the world. India is to them one of the biggest emerging markets, closest to them. So, it is a very to good project for both the countries and the Iranians have unlimited supply of resource of gas as Members are aware. So, that is also progressing. Besides that, as the Hon. Member has mentioned, we are also looking at other countries, other sources. We are not taking any chance whatsoever. The Katar Oil Minister was here a few days ago which the Hon. Member is aware. We have discussed the option of LNG supply because they are building up the LNG facilities in the country for export to Japan. So, all the steps have been taken to safeguard our interest, to ensure that the security of supplies for the country is there.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister had assured to provide natural gas at Agra as the Supreme Court had ordered to remove pollution from there. Since the Taj Mahal at Agra is its historical heritage, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to by what time he is providing natural gas to Agra and Ferozabad.

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Through you, I would like to inform the Hon. Member and the House that whatever the environmentalists of the Supreme Court or other distinguished people, the public figures who were involved to get natural gas for Agra have done- it has been a long-standing issue- I have gone beyond what the Supreme Court or whoever has said with regard to Agra. I have now set a ten point programme for the Taj because Taj not only belongs to the country, it is a heritage of the world. For the Taj, Ferozabad or Mathura, the Taj Trapezium as it is called, I announced not only the natural gas supply to the Mathura Refinery and to the industries in the Taj Trapezium, I have also announced that for the LPG supply the waiting list should be cleared by next year. There are over one lakh people in the waiting list in the Taj Trapezium. It will all be cleared. Besides that, the LPG applicants will get LPG in the Taj Trapezium straightway. They do not have to wait for that at all. Similarly, many other steps have been taken to introduce low sulphur diesel, low led petrol and many other steps are being taken. It is called the ten point programme. This was the maximum we could do and this is much more than what anybody has asked for.

Utilisation of Water

*244. **SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive plan has been or is being prepared by the Union Government for optimum

utilisation of water resources in the country for irrigation and other purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):

(a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Keeping in view the availability of utilisable water and its future needs, the Government has taken various policy and programme initiatives for optimum utilisation of the water resources in the country. These include preparation of National Perspective for transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit areas and adoption of National Water Policy in September, 1987.

The National Water Policy broadly covers policy directions on elements like

- (i) Information system
- (ii) Maximising availability through adopting integrated basin planning and management approach inter-basin transfer of water and recycling & re-use of water.
- (iii) Ground water development including conjunctive use of surface and ground water and regulation of ground water extraction.
- (iv) Water allocation priorities.
- (v) Adoption of modern irrigation water management practices including command area development approach and promotion of efficient irrigation methods like drip & sprinkler systems.
- (vi) Rationalising water rates to convey the scarcity and economic value of water.
- (vii) Promotion of participatory management of irrigation systems.
- (viii) Creating awareness about various aspects of water related issues by way of training, demonstration, adoptive trials etc.
- (ix) Intensification of Research & Development efforts, and
- (x) Proper maintenance and modernisation of irrigation systems.

Further to National Water Policy, the following policy documents have been prepared:

(a) Draft Irrigation Management Policy.

(b) An approach to organisational and procedural changes in irrigation sector.

(c) Draft Water Information Bill.

(d) Draft National Policy guidelines for water allocation of inter-State rivers amongst States.

(e) Draft policy note on setting up of River Basin Organisations.

(f) Guidelines for planning conjunctive use of surface and ground water in irrigation projects.

In addition to above a Centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme has been in implementation since 1974-75 for optimum utilisation of the created facilities.

At present, it covers a Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 21.32 million hectares in 189 irrigation projects spread over 22 States and 2 Union Territories. A National Water Management Project is also under implementation in 11 States covering a CCA of 3.36 million hectares through 114 Schemes for improving the efficiency of the existing irrigation facilities.

These policy measures and programmes are intended to achieve optimum utilisation of water resources in the country.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Despite the abundance of water resources in the country as a whole, the distribution is extremely uneven and a high percentage of water potential goes waste. May I know what percentage of utilizable potential goes waste and flows down in the sea and how far the low utilization is attributable to the persistent inter-State water disputes?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: The present utilisation of water is about 552 cubic kilometres.

What could not be utilised is about 590 cubic kilometres out of the total utilisable of 1142 cubic kilometres. water resources available in this country.

I agree with the Hon. Member that we are not able to utilise fully the water resources of this country due to pending river water disputes. As many as 51 projects are pending due to disputes arising out of utilisation of Inter-State river waters. Some of them are pending with the tribunals and some have not yet been referred to the tribunals.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: My second supplementary question is this. May I know whether in view of the high population growth rate, the present population of over 90 crores is estimated to grow to a grave water scarcity situation by the year 2025 A.D.; if so, what is the present per capita availability of water; with optimum utilisation, how far can it be possibly raised; and how far is the estimated per capita water availability likely to dwindle by the year 2025 A.D.?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: As per the 1991 census, the population is about 846 million and the utilisable water resources in the country have been assessed at 1142 billion cubic kilometres. At present, the average per capita availability of water is almost at 1360 cubic metres. As the Hon. Member said, the

demand is likely to grow higher in the year 2000. It is estimated that as against the present utilisation of about 552 cubic kilometres, we may have to increase the utilisation to 750 cubic kilometres by the year 2000. We have taken various steps. Some of the water resources are available through the projects and many projects are under construction. We are expecting another additional quantity of about nearly 130 cubic kilometres, out of the projects which are under construction and which are under contemplation. In addition to that, we are also exploring the possibility of storing rain water during the rainy season and use it during the lean season and also utilise it for recharge of ground water. So, with all these schemes under consideration, we expect that the water availability will be satisfactory by the year 2000.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan suffers from the acute shortage of water. It does not have any source of water. The Hon. Minister has attempted to settle the Yamuna water dispute in the interest of Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER: If Your question is not relevant, I'd disallow it.

[English]

You should understand that it is a very good question; and he has asked a very good supplementary Question.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that certain points have not been settled in the agreement as a result of which the Government of Rajasthan had to move the court. Would he Hon. Minister like to invite the Chief Minister of Rajasthan and try to settle the outstanding issues so that the thirst of the virtually very dry areas of Rajasthan may be quenched?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I do not insist that you should reply.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : I need a separate notice for that.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO SAHEB TOPE: Mr. speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please read the question first- it is a good question - and then ask the Supplementary Questions. Otherwise, do not waste the time.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO SAHEB TOPE: As everybody knows, the dams are constructed in the name of agriculturists and for agriculture. As per the guidelines issued by the Government of India, in allocation of priorities, drinking water comes first, agriculture comes second and industry comes third. But in some of the

States, priorities have been changed. They have given industry second priority and agriculture third priority. I would like to know whether the Government of India would issue directions to such States that agriculture should be given second priority, next to drinking water.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: I entirely are with the Hon. Member that drinking water is the first priority though the quantity utilised for drinking water is much less than what is utilised for agriculture. The National Water Policy has accorded the highest priority to drinking water and recommended that irrigation and multipurpose projects should invariably include drinking water component.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO SAHEB TOPE : Sir, the dispute is not about the drinking water, but about industry and agriculture. Drinking water always gets the first priority and nobody opposes it.

MR. SPEAKER : His question is very clear, that is about the priorities. Which one shall take the priority— industry or agriculture?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : First priority is for drinking water then, it is for agriculture and then for industries.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO SAHEB TOPE : No, Sir....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Government that in view of the fact that the cost of creating irrigation potential during the Eighth Plan is around Rs.40, 000 per hectare and that about nine million hectares of irrigation potential created is not yet utilised, what concrete measures are being taken by the Government to see that the irrigation potential already created is utilised.

The second part of my question is this. The information that I got is that around Rs.37, 000 crores worth of foreign assistance is lying unutilised. What measures the Government is taking to see that it is utilised at the earliest so that they give irrigation facilities to the farmers?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : I agree with the Hon. Member that the irrigation potential created is not fully utilised. Keeping this in view, a Centrally sponsored Command Area Development Scheme was initiated in 1974-75 with the basic objective of bridging the gap between potential created and potential utilised and increasing agricultural production from the irrigated commands.

The programme *inter-alia* envisaged execution of on-farm development works.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not read it out. Please give the gist of that.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : Sir, what I say is that we have taken up the Command Area Development as a Centrally sponsored scheme to bridge the gap between what is available and what is utilised.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a fact that the amount available for irrigation purpose is not being utilised?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, it is worth Rs.37, 000 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send the reply after getting it.

Kumari Uma Bharti. You should show that you understood the question.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a mega project associated with Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh is lying pending with the Department under the Hon. Minister for quite a long period. Certain environmental hurdles had cropped up that time. I, therefore, want to know its present position.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is disallowed.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Sir, in the reply it is said that the major component of the National Water Policy is to transfer water from the surplus areas to the deficit areas.

MR. SPEAKER: Is that presumption correct?

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : This is the reply that they have given.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. You may continue.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Sir, I am speaking from the very reply. It is said that the major component is to transfer water from the surplus areas to the deficit areas. For that purpose, a river basin project was also prepared. I want to know, what concrete steps have so far been taken to transfer this into reality and which are the projects that are envisaged in this direction.

The second part is regarding 'water potential already created and not utilised'. I want to know in how many projects the potential is created and it is not utilised because of paucity of funds thereby keeping that potential dead. This is happening in two or three projects in Orissa which I can point out, like Potaru and Bramanu.

The third part is this.

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask only one question. But you are asking three questions.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : It is for information, Sir. It is said that 21 million hectares are supposed to be covered by 189 projects spread all over the country. I want to know whether these 189 projects spread all over the country have already been completed; if not, how many of them are still in the process of completion thereby making the cost to go up.

MR. SPEAKER : You will reply only to the first part of the question. To the second part, you have replied. The third part is not allowed to be replied.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: With this aim in view,

the National Water Resources Council has adopted the National Water Policy in September 1987 which recommended that the water resources planning is to be done for a hydrological unit such as basin/sub basin so that all the requirements of the water in basin/sub basin can be assessed and surplus water in any basin would be transferred to a water short basin. Government has prepared a National Perspective for transfer of water from surplus areas to water deficit areas comprising two components, namely, the Himalayan River Development Component and the Peninsular River Development Component. National Water Development (NWDA) has been set up in 1982 for firming up these proposals. So far, studies on 14 water transfer links out of 17 links identified in the Peninsular Component have been completed and the preliminary feasibility reports have been sent to concerned State Governments for concurrence. Further studies are programmed to be completed in the Eighth Plan. Similarly, studies are also being conducted in the Himalayan River Development Component...(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, what is the reply? The Minister has replied without following my question. I want to know...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You will send the list of projects which you have talked about. That is going to be a big list.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister of water Resources the total wastage of surface water in India. In my opinion its wastage in India is the Maximum in the World.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is good.

[English]

Now, do not elaborate it.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: I am just coming to the question. First my question is what quantity of Surface Water goes waste in India? My actual question is that when Shri P.V.Narasimha Rao took charge of his office three or four years back, an agreement was reached with Nepal to construct barrages and dams over the rivers flowing from Nepal to Bihar so that it would control not only floods but also provide power for irrigation. I would like to know whether any progress has been made to implement that agreement. As per the agreement, the work should have been started by now.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not deliver a lecture like this. I told you that your question was good. Now, please resume your seat.

[English]

The question is in two parts.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMED ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Thank you.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now; what is the wastage?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: It is already stated that about 590 cubic kilometres of utilisable water is being wasted.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the progress made with respect to these projects?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : I need a separate notice for this.

MR. SPEAKER: You send that information to him.

SHRI M.G. REDDY: Respected Speaker Sir, it is a fact that some of the drought prone areas of Southern States have been preparing a comprehensive ground water plan with the help of the Central Ground Water Board. Sir, it is also a fact that the poor farmers of the drought prone areas, without proper knowledge, are digging wells, in-well bores and surface bores. I request the Hon. Minister to allocate more funds for the Central Ground Water Board so that they can prepare a comprehensive ground water plan.

MR. SPEAKER: I will disallow a question like this.

SHRI M.G. REDDY: Sir, I requested the Hon. Minister to allocate more funds.

MR. SPEAKER: You talk to him; he will help you.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I want that you should not be displeased with my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not be displeased if you ask relevant question. If you ask irrelevant question, I would ask you to take your seat.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Through you I would like to ask the same question which was asked by Shri Fatmi just now.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I want to submit that an agreement was reached between India and Nepal through which means of water were to be made available in North Bihar. Would the Hon. Minister state the progress made in this regard and by what time the Government is going to implement it?

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister has assured to send his reply to you in writing.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not an ordinary issue. The Hon. Minister must know about the agreement.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It does not come out of this question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that the Sone Irrigation Project is a very big one.

MR. SPEAKER: Please see, this is also going wrong.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Mr, Speaker, Sir, the issue of modernisation of the Sone River Project of the State of Bihar is lying pending before the Union Government. I, therefore, would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he proposes to modernise the Sone Water Project and if so, by what give it will be done?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you have the information?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: No, sir, I do not have.

MR. SPEAKER: You get up and say that you do not have this information and you will send this.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Sir, I do not have this information. I will write to him.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Sir, I appreciate the keen concern of the Government for utilisation of irrigation water. With regard to wastage of water, I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether he will give priority to adopt the modernisation schemes in those areas where the canal system is available but it has not been enhanced further to reach to the tail-end areas.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good question.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Sir, I have already submitted that we have already a Centrally-sponsored command area development scheme.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :Will you modernise and utilise the water on a larger scale?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Sir, if the State Government sends any proposal....

MR. SPEAKER: So, the reply is 'yes'.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Yes, sir.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated about making arrangements for irrigation and other projects. Therefore, I would like to submit to the Government that there are various areas in our country, like the hilly area in my Constituency, Mirzapur and the Gengetic plains, which spread from Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh to the hill areas of Bihar, where nothing grows due to the lack of irrigation facilities. Gandhiji in one of his books, Gram Swaraj has written how such areas can be irrigated low cost.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question. Do not go into the detail. How more irrigation can be done at low cost?

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am coming to that point. How projects can be made in the hill areas and how the dam can be constructed on the riverlets flowing in the hill areas, and how the water can be harnessed by constructing small dams on the riverlets flowing in the plain areas and how irrigation can be done? Have you prepared any such draft plan in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: You ask him to do it soon.

[English]

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: It is a good suggestion, we will examine it.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what has happened to any questions?

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied in affirmative; you should be happy about it.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year, I had asked a question in the House that our water flows down to foreign countries and we cannot utilise it and in order to solve this problem a former Minister, Dr. K.L. Rao had prepared a scheme to form a grid of the rivers of the North and the South. Water can be supplied through this grid, wherever there is scarcity of water in any part of the country and the surplus water of the country can be utilised. I had asked the Hon. Minister whether that scheme is under consideration of the Government or it has left the idea. If the idea has not been dropped then I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that if gas can be supplied from Oman to our Country, then why a grid of the rivers of the Northern and Southern parts of our country can not be constructed so that the water of the country can be utilised? Ours is an agricultural country. Does the Government contemplate to implement that scheme here or it has again been put in the cold storage.

[English]

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Sir, the Hon. Member is confusing between the recommendation of Capt. Dastoor and Dr. K.L. Rao. Capt. Dastoor recommended the Garland Canal Scheme and Dr. Rao recommended linking of Ganga-Cauvery. These two schemes have been found not feasible. That is why I have replied that we are examining two components- Himalayan Component and the Peninsula Component. On Peninsula Component, we have done fourteen studies. We want to first link the rivers between the basins, within the components.

Then only we can think of proceeding towards inter-region connections. First of all, we have to assess the availability of surplus water. These recommendations are made on the basis of certain presumptions. So, we want to first establish as to what is the actual availability of water in each basin. Then only we can prepare the schemes and get the concurrence of the State Governments. We can think of connecting Northern and

Southern rivers only after completing all these studies.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

High Grade Coal

*242. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up coal washeries to increase the availability of high grade coal in the country;

(b) if so, the total production capacity targeted to be installed in the country during the Eight Five Year Plan and the estimated total capital investment required for meeting the target;

(c) whether the Government have identified the sources for raising the required capital;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the expected availability of capital from each source, separately; and

(f) the total additional quantum of high grade coal likely to be available in the country at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan as compared to the quantum at the end of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). During balance period of the 8th Plan four coal washeries, two for coking coal and two for non-coking coal which are presently under construction in Coal India Limited will get commissioned. The estimated capital investment on these four washeries is Rs. 501.91 crores. The investment has been made partly out of the internal resources of Coal India Limited and partly by Government budgetary support.

(f) The estimated availability of washed (including direct feed) coking coal and superior grade non-coking coal from Coal India Limited in 1996-97 (Terminal Year of the 8th Plan) as compared to availability during 1989-90 (Terminal Year of the 7th Plan) is given below:

(Figures in million tonnes)

Grade	1989-90	1996-97	Projected increase
Washed coking coal (including direct feed)	9.05	12.43	3.38
Superior grade non-coking coal (A, B & C)	58.90	79.79	20.89

Coal Production

*245. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal produced in the country during each of the last three years and the target fixed for coal production;

(b) whether the target fixed for coal production has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any long term scheme to increase the coal production; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL: (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) (d) and (e): A statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c). During 1991-92, 1992-93 & 1993-94, the targets for coal production were achieved.

STATEMENT

(a) The quantum of coal produced in the country during last three years as against the target was as under:

(million tonnes)					
1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
228.00	229.28	238.20	238.26	245.24	246.04

(d) and (e). Government have fixed a target of 300 million tonnes of coal production to be achieved by the terminal year of Eighth Five Year Plan period i.e. 1996-97. This is to be achieved from existing mines and on-going and new projects. Coal demand for the terminal year of Ninth Plan has not yet been finalised. However, demand projections for the year 2006-07 were earlier tentatively estimated by the Planning Commission to be about 460 M.T. The demand would be met by existing operations, new projects as well as by imports.

[English]

Conservation Of Petroleum

*246. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the methods to evolve a scientific system of petroleum conservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such a scheme has been put into operation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Petroleum Conservation Research Association has been set up by the Government to undertake studies for identifying the potential for achieving conservation of petroleum products in various sectors of the economy. Improvement in reducing wasteful practices of petroleum products is a continuous process by way of innovation and technologies, upgradation, which *inter alia* include:

(a) energy audits, energy use studies, fuel use studies, demonstration of projects in various sectors, training programmes, seminars, etc.

(b) development and promotion of the use of fuel efficient appliances like kerosene and LPG stoves in the household sector.

(c) promotion of fuel efficient practices and equipment etc. in the industrial sector.

(d) adoption of practices conducive to increased fuel efficiency and training programmes in the transport sector.

(e) standardisation of fuel efficient irrigation pumpsets and rectification of existing pumpsets in the agricultural sector, etc.

(c) and (d). A number of schemes for conservation of petroleum products have been implemented. They include replacement of low efficient furnaces with higher efficient ones, use of better pumps to reduce leakage of petroleum products, improvement in gas flare management, use of efficient machineries, design and marketing of efficient LPG and kerosene stoves, setting up of model garages in STUs, sponsoring of R&D projects, etc.

Subsidy on Irrigation

*247. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are presently giving subsidy on irrigation;

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

(c) whether the Union Government propose to discontinue it;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to modernise the irrigation systems?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Union

Government are presently giving subsidy on irrigation in the following schemes:

1. Subsidy under Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme for land levelling/shaping, field channels/sprinkler and drip irrigation as well as for ground water development is admissible to small and marginal farmers, cooperative and community works on 50: 50 matching basis between States and Centre on Integrated Rural Development Programme Pattern. The rates under the pattern are as follows at present.

- (a) Small farmers 25% of the cost
(b) Marginal farmers 33.33% of the cost

1. For small and marginal farmers belonging to the SC/ST the rate is uniformly at 50% of the cost. For community minor irrigation works, the rate is 50% for small/marginal farmers apportionable to the land benefitted from these works. An amount of Rs.301 lakhs was released in 1993-94 by Ministry of Water Resources (State-Wise details are given in the statement).

2. Million Wells Scheme: This Scheme is operated by the Ministry of Rural Development under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna since 1988-89. The objective of this scheme is to provide open irrigation wells to small and marginal farmers amongst SC/ST and free bonded labour who are below the poverty line, free of cost. An amount of Rs.95.436 lakhs was allocated during 1993-94. (State-wise details are given in the statement).

3. Under the scheme "Use of Plastics in Agriculture". Ministry of Agriculture is releasing funds for drip irrigation, green house and plastic mulching. An amount of Rs.2690 Lakhs was released during the year 1993-94. (State-wise details are given in the statement).

4. The Ministry of Agriculture is also providing subsidy on sprinkler irrigation under the Oil Seeds Production and National Pulses Development Projects. Rs.1,678 lakhs and Rs.492 lakhs respectively are provided during the current year 1994-95 for sprinkler sets.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A number of policy and programme initiatives have been taken by the Government to modernise and achieve better utilisation of the existing irrigation systems. These include (i) adoption of National Water Policy in 1987 (ii) implementation of centrally sponsored Command Area Development programme since 1974-75 (iii) World Bank assisted National Water Management Project since 1987 in selected major and medium irrigation schemes in the country (iv) emphasis on research and training efforts in water management and (v) Formation of draft Irrigation Management Policy.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	CAD programme of Min. of water Resources	Million Well Scheme of Min. of Rural Development	Use of Plastics in Agriculture programme of Min. of Agri..
1.	Andhra Pradesh		7386.03	350.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	96.75	8.59
3.	Assam	0.50	2431.45	16.76
4.	Bihar	23.12	14487.42	43.70
5.	Goa	0.25	104.54	9.82
6.	Gujarat	14.02	2711.26	103.12
7.	Haryana	80.50	651.28	51.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	332.18	49.12
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	37.63	471.52	29.44
10.	Karnataka	3.13	4959.40	450.00
11.	Kerala	58.00	1871.50	93.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.32	9359.17	91.50
13.	Maharashtra	15.00	8051.78	595.31
14.	Manipur	-	124.01	8.59
15.	Meghalaya	-	145.10	8.59
16.	Mizoram	-	61.13	23.13
17.	Nagaland	2.54	155.54	8.59
18.	Orissa	25.19	5991.20	112.50
19.	Punjab	-	490.29	25.80
20.	Rajasthan	-	3888.40	30.19
21.	Sikkim	-	56.63	8.59
22.	Tripura	-	161.07	9.71
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	6676.85	345.31
24.	Uttar Pradesh	37.85	17999.52	93.19
25.	West Bengal	0.96	6618.96	32.81
26.	Others	-	153.14	100.75
TOTAL		301.01	95436.72	2690.02

Import of Petroleum Products

*248. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to import crude oil and other petroleum products during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the import bill of petroleum products for 1994-95 is expected to be lower than that for the previous years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b). During the current financial year 27.43 MMT of crude oil and 13.893 MMT of petroleum products are proposed to be imported at net value of 5.44 billion dollars.

(c) to (d). The net import bill during 1994-95 in respect of petroleum products is estimated at 2.20 billion dollars as against about 1.76 billion dollars during 1993-94.

Foreign Nationals

*249. SHRI RAM KAPSE:

SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign-nationals who are residing in India as on December 31, 1994, State-wise and nationality-wise;

(b) the number of those having valid visas;

(c) whether a large number of such foreign nationals have been found involved in anti-social activities; and

(d) if so, the action being taken/proposed against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). As per available information 1, 25, 470 registered foreigners were residing in India with valid documents as on 1.1.1994. Nationality-wise and State-wise data is given in the statement enclosed. Figures as on 31.12.1994 are under compilation.

(c) and (d). 'Law and Order' being State subject, foreigners found involved in anti-social activities are dealt with by the State/concerned authorities in accordance with the prevalent laws. Such data is not centrally maintained.

STATEMENT

Nation-wise Report of Registered Foreigners Present in India as on 1.1.1994

S.NO.	COUNTRY	NUMBER
1	2	3
1.	AFGHANISTAN	7,486
2.	AFGHANISTAN STATELESS	14
3.	ALGERIA	17
4.	ANGOLA	31

1	2	3
5.	ARGENTINA	29
6.	ARMENIA	2
7.	AUSTRALIA	854
8.	AUSTRIA	132
9.	BAHRAIN	260
10.	BANGLADESH	498
11.	BARBADOS	3
12.	BELGIUM	228
13.	BELIZE	3
14.	BOTSWANA	10
15.	BRAZIL	49
16.	BRITISH OVERSEAS	1,998
17.	BRITISH PROTECTED	237
18.	BRITISH SUBJECT & COLONIES	223
19.	BULGARIA	7
20.	CAMBODIA (KAMPUCHIA)	3
21.	CANADA	1,945
22.	CHILE	7
23.	CHINA	2,229
24.	CHINA (TAIWAN)	13
25.	CHINA STATELESS	283
26.	CHINA TURK	2
27.	COLOMBIA	14
28.	COSTA RICA	5
29.	CROATIA	6
30.	CUBA	1
31.	CYPRUS	1
32.	CZECH	80
33.	DENMARK	158
34.	DJIBOUTI	25
35.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	3
36.	ECUADOR	5
37.	EGYPT	79
38.	ETHIOPIA	663
39.	FIJI	189
40.	FINLAND	42
41.	FRANCE	5,989
42.	GAMBIA	16
43.	GEORGIA	2
44.	GERMANY	1,173
45.	GHANA	44

1	2	3
46.	GREECE	14
47.	GUINEA BISSAU REPUBLIC	1
48.	GUYANA REPUBLIC	13
49.	HONGKONG	3
50.	HUNGARY	20
51.	INDONESIA	247
52.	IRAN	1,894
53.	IRAQ	115
54.	IRELAND	215
55.	ISRAEL	81
56.	ITALY	614
57.	JAMAICA	3
58.	JAPAN	853
59.	JORDAN	1,982
60.	KAZAKHSTAN	1
61.	KENYA REPUBLIC	6,294
62.	KOREA (NORTH) PDR	57
63.	KUWAIT	71
64.	LAOS PDR	11
65.	LATVIA	1
66.	LEBANON	29
67.	LESOTHO	3
68.	LIBERIA REPUBLIC	1
69.	LIBYA	7
70.	LITHORNIA	8
71.	LITHUANIA	10
72.	LUXEMBOURG	2
73.	MALAGASY (MADAGASCAR)	4
74.	MALAWI	30
75.	MALAYSIA	3,844
76.	MALDIVES	456
77.	MALTA	35
78.	MAURITANIA	40
79.	MAURITIUS	389
80.	MEXICO	55
81.	MONGOLIA REPUBLIC	25
82.	MOROCCO	14
83.	MOZAMBIQUE	35
84.	MYANMAR (BURMA)	324
85.	NAMIBIAN	4

1	2	3
86.	NEPAL	18
87.	NETHERLANDS	409
88.	NEWZEALAND	246
89.	NIGERIA	277
90.	NORWAY	118
91.	OMAN	81
92.	OTHERS	15
93.	PAKHTOON	1,093
94.	PAKISTAN	15,708
95.	PALESTINE	462
96.	PANAMA	16
97.	PARAGUAY	1
98.	PERU	24
99.	PHILIPPINES	220
100.	POLAND	157
101.	POTRUGAL	952
102.	QATAR	11
103.	RHODESIA (ZIMBABWE)	75
104.	ROUMANIA	64
105.	RUSSIA	1,564
106.	RWANDA REPUBLIC	11
107.	SAMOA (WEST) TOGOLESE	1
108.	SAUDI ARABIA	21
109.	SENEGAL	2
110.	SEYCHELLES	99
111.	SINGAPORE	1,462
112.	SOMALIA	1,471
113.	SOUTH AFRICA	121
114.	SOUTH KOREA	238
115.	SPAIN	271
116.	SRI LANKA	6,447
117.	STATELESS	143
118.	STATELESS (MALAYSIA)	11
119.	STATELESS (VIETNAM)	91
120.	STATELESS OF TANZANIA	4
121.	SUDAN DEM REPUBLIC	4,081
122.	SURINAM REPUBLIC	5
123.	SWEDEN	316
124.	SWITZERLAND	329
125.	SYRIA	42

1	2	3
126.	TADJIKSTAN	1
127.	TANZANIA	690
128.	THAILAND	739
129.	TIBET	27,719
130.	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	61
131.	TUNISIA	2
132.	TURKEY	17
133.	UGANDA	190
134.	UKRAINE	20
135.	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	162
136.	UNITED KINGDOM	9,733
137.	U.S.A.	5,824
138.	URUGUAY	1
139.	UZBEKISTAN	4
140.	VATICAN CITY	17
141.	VENEZUELA	19
142.	VIETNAM	80
143.	YAMEN (PDR)	472
144.	YEMAN ARAB REPUBLIC (SOUTH)	4
145.	YOGOSLAVIA	40
146.	ZAIRE	4
147.	ZAMBIA	133
GRAND TOTAL		1,25,470

STATEMENT

Report State-wise of Registered Foreigners Present in India as on 1.1.1994

S.NO.	STATE/UNION TERRITORY	NUMBER
1	2	3
1.	ANDAMAN NICOBAR	37
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,697
3.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	N/R
4.	ASSAM	1,785
5.	BIHAR	1,007
6.	CHANDIGARH	1,470
7.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	2
8.	DAMAN & DIV.	458
9.	DELHI	11,373
10.	GOA	1,711
11.	GUJARAT	10,300
12.	GUJARAT (AHMEDABAD)	2,850

1	2	3
13.	HARYANA	37
14.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	22,910
15.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	99
16.	KARNATAKA	147
17.	KERALA	3,292
18.	LAK & M. ISLANDS	1
19.	MADHYA PRADESH	3,969
20.	MAHARASHTRA	11,233
21.	MAHARASHTRA (NAGPUR)	452
22.	MAHARASHTRA (PUNE)	6,076
23.	MANIPUR	24
24.	MEGHALAYA	624
25.	MIZORAM	117
26.	NAGALAND	1
27.	ORISSA	336
28.	PONDICHERRY	5,510
29.	PUNJAB	2,679
30.	RAJASTHAN	4,778
31.	SIKKIM	5
32.	TAMILNADU	9,303
33.	TAMILNADU (MADRAS)	4,551
34.	TRIPURA	14
35.	UTTAR PRADESH	9,830
36.	WEST BENGAL	2,338
37.	WEST BENGAL (CALCUTTA)	2,924
38.	WEST BENGAL (24 PARGANAS)	530
GRAND TOTAL		1,25,470

[Translation]

Manual Scavenging

*250. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched any project to abolish the practice of manual scavenging by the end of this century;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons benefited so far under this project;

(d) whether the Government have achieved the desired success under this project;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action being taken by the Government to activate this project?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (f). National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers was launched in March, 1992 to eliminate the inhuman practice of scavenging by the end of the VIII Five Year Plan i.e. 31st March, 1997. The Scheme has the following three components:

(a) Time bound programme for identification of scavengers and their dependents and their aptitude for alternative trade through survey.

(b) Training in identified trades for Scavengers and their dependents at nearest local training institutions/centres of various departments of the State Govts., Central Government and other Semi-Govts., and non Govts., Organisations and

(c) Rehabilitation of scavengers and their dependents in various trades and occupations by providing subsidy margin money loan and bank loan.

The training envisages through the training institutes of Central Govt. State Govts., Municipal and local bodies and voluntary organisations in alternative trades of the choice of identified beneficiaries who are given stipend at the rate of Rs.150/-p.m.

The financial package for the rehabilitation programme provides a maximum project cost ceiling of Rs.50,000/-. The capital subsidy of Rs.10,000/- or 50% of the project cost whichever is less is provided by the Central Govt. In addition, margin money loan of 15% of the project cost at concessional rate of interest of 4% is also provided. A bank loan for the remaining amount under the concessional DRI scheme is also made available to the beneficiaries.

The State Scheduled Caste Development Corporations are the nodal agency for the implementation of the scheme at grass root level. National Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC) is given the responsibility of day to day implementation, monitoring as well as the task of coordination and collaboration with Scheduled Caste Development Corporations in implementing the scheme. District Collector Deputy Commissioners are responsible for the over all implementation of the scheme. Based on the survey report submitted by the State Govts. the number of scavengers identified so far comes to 7,79,349. The number of beneficiaries trained and rehabilitated during the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and the proposals submitted by State Govts for training and rehabilitation for the year 1994-95 are placed at the attached statement.

The implementation of the scheme could take off only from the financial year 1992-93 as the funds for the year 1991-92 were released to the States/UTs only in March, 1992 after the approval of the scheme by the Cabinet 22nd March, 1992. The implementation of the scheme was tardy to begin with but has picked up in the current financial year as a result of constant monitoring and review of the scheme by the Ministry of Welfare and NSFDC. The intensive reviews of the scheme undertaken in the Ministry show that survey of scavengers has been completed in all States excepting Bihar, Gujarat, West Bengal and in a few blocks of Orissa. Some of the State Govts. have also reported that they have received evidence regarding exclusion of certain communities, localities from the survey and therefore they have ordered that a survey for rectifying these mistakes may be carried out. The reviews also pointed out the reasons for slow progress in the implementation of the scheme. These are:

- (i) Delay in transfer of Central Assistance from State Govt. to SCDCs.
- (ii) Inadequacy of stipend.
- (iii) Duration of training.
- (iv) Reluctance of commercial banks to finance projects under the scheme.

The Ministry of Welfare has already sent a proposal for increase in the stipend rate and duration of training to the Planning Commission. The Ministry has also taken up the matter of delayed transfer of funds to the SCDCs. with the State Govts. and the position has improved in the current year. Similarly, Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India were apprised of the reluctance on the part of commercial banks to finance projects under this scheme. Reserve Bank of India has already issued instructions to the Commercial Banks to provide loans to beneficiaries under the scheme under Priority Sector Lending. The Government also set up the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis on 12th August, 1994 in pursuance of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act (64 to 93). The Commission has been touring the States and has been monitoring the implementation of this scheme. In addition, a committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Welfare has been constituted to review the functioning of the scheme and suggest modifications if any. The State level monitoring committees and the district level monitoring committees have been constituted in almost all the States/UTs.

STATEMENT

Progress made under the National Scheme of Liberation & Scavengers and their Dependents

S.No.	State/UT identified	No. of Scavengers	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
			Trained	Rehab.	Trained*	Rehab.	Trained	Rehab
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7453	—	989	500	2556	2800	5565
2.	Assam	5651	—	—	—	61	690	500
3.	Bihar	40249	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	40000	—	623	—	973	—	—
5.	Haryana	18436	—	—	833	1295	3000	4000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4760	115	10	151	123	no proposal	—
7.	J & K	3548	—	—	275	—	no proposal	—
8.	Karnataka	5825	—	166	107	no proposal	—	—
9.	Kerala	1339	—	—	144	166	12	119
10.	Madhya Pradesh	80072	11395	10194	19892	12383	10000	10000
11.	Maharashtra	126691	1248	1675	644	2792	2000	6000
12.	Orissa	17122	209	26	1080	805	2000	1500
13.	Punjab	26819	130	—	4102	1138	4000	4000
14.	Rajasthan	87938	528	178	2147	1543	5040	7450
15.	Tamil Nadu	35561	—	—	—	2556	2430	10500
16.	Uttar Pradesh	226189	1868	4620	1065	15213	10000	60000
17.	West Bengal	30000	—	—	103	—	—	—
18.	Delhi	17420	—	505	13	196	360	6312
19.	Pondicherry	476	—	93	—	93	—	—
20.	Nagaland	1800	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL :		7,77,349	15,579	18,913	22,115	41,950	42,332	1,43,946

*Information received from State Govt.

[English]

Oil Exploration

*251. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT:
SHRI LALL BABU RAI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for oil exploration in the country during each of the last three years vis-a-vis actual achievements;

(b) the targets set for 1995-96;

(c) the major projects undertaken with foreign investment during the said period and the achievement reported thereunder; and

(d) the details of foreign investment proposals recently cleared and the proposals under consideration in general and for western region in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT.SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The target set for oil exploration vis-a-vis actual achievement during the last years (1991-92 to 1993-94) in respect of ONGC and OIL are given in the enclosed statement-I and II respectively.

(b) The targets set for oil exploration (surveys and exploratory drilling) for 1995-96 are as under:

ONGC

Seismic Survey

Onland

Unit

2D SLK 22375

2D GLK 3675

3D SSK 694

Offshore

2D+3D LK 43000

Exploratory Drilling (Onshore+Offshore)

Mtr'000' 629.01

Wells 242

Oil India Limited (OIL)

Seismic Survey

Unit

2D Dept SLKM 1800

2D Cont GLKM 1700

3D Dept SQKM 200

Exploratory

Drilling 000M 73.5

(c) Under fourth round of exploration bidding Government of India signed three production sharing contracts. Of these, two contracts are with consortium comprising of Indian and Foreign companies. The details are as under:

Block	Work programme for exploration Phase-I and Budget	Achievement	Remarks
KG-OS -90/1	(i) Reprocessing of 500 LKM of existing Seismic data.	Reprocessed 350 LKM of data.	Contract signed on 19.2.93
	(ii) Acquire, process and interpret 500 LKM of fresh data.	Acquired, processed and interpreted 518 LKM of fresh data.	

Proposed expenditure for 7 year exploration period is US\$ 22.65 million.

CY-OS -90/1	Appraisal programme relating to existing discovery.	In progress	Contract signed on 30.12.94
			Work Programme is to be complete within 120 days.

The estimated cost envisaged is US\$ 300,000.

(d) Government has approved award of contracts subject to finalisation of Production Sharing Contracts for the following blocks:

Block	Name of Consortium
1. GK-ON-90/2	Pan Energy Resources, USA
	- Rexwood-Okland Joint Venture, USA
	- Stirling Resources, Australia.
	- Pan Pacific Petroleum NL, Australia
	- Trans Asia Consultants, India
2. RJ-ON-90/1	Shell, Netherlands
3. GK-OS/5	Rexwood-Okland, USA
4. KG-OS/6	Command Petroleum Holdings, Australia
	- Videocon Industries Limited, India.
5. CY-OS/2	Vaalco Energy Inc. USA
	- Hindustan Oil Exploration Co. India
	- Tata Petrodyne, India.

6. BB-OS/5	Essar Oil Ltd.
7. RJ-ON-90/4	Essar Oil Ltd.
8. RJ-ON-90/5	Essar Oil Ltd.

Of the above, the blocks at S. Nos. 2, 7 and 8 are located in Rajasthan, block GK-ON-90/2 is in Gujarat and blocks GK-OS5 and BB-OS/5 are in Gujarat-Kutch offshore and Bombay offshore basins respectively.

STATEMENT-I

O.N.G.C.

Exploration Performance

A. Seismic Surveys

Year	Targets (BE)					
	Onland			Offshore		
	Departmental	Contractual		Departmental		
	2D-SLK	3D-SSK	2D-GLK	3D-SQKM	2D-LK	3D-LK
1991-92	21350	538	4920	—	21000	9000
1992-93	22050	538	3475	—	10500	9000
1993-94	20695	599	4005	—	18500	10000

Achievements

Year	Onland						Offshore	
	Departmental		Contractual		Departmental			
	2D-SLK	3D-SSK	2D-GLK	3D-SQKM	2D-LK	3D-LK		
1991-92	40703	575	2362	23	22474	4690		
1992-93	26745	634	3340	—	28330	4976		
1993-94	24720	901	2608	—	25028	7482		

B. Exploratory Drilling

Year	Targets (BE)							
	Onland		Offshore		Total			
	Metrg.	Wells	Metrg.	Wells	Metrg.	Wells		
	000'm.	(Nos)	000'm.	(Nos)	000'm.	(Nos)		
1991-92	393.78	136	183.27	74	577.05	210		
1992-93	353.44	130	188.58	75	542.02	205		
1993-94	300.79	115	84.04	35	384.83	150		

Achievements

Year	Onland		Offshore		Total			
	Metrg.	Wells	Metrg.	Wells	Metrg.	Wells		
	000'm.	(Nos)	000'm.	(Nos)	000'm.	(Nos)		
1991-92	421.44	168	167.23	61	588.67	229		
1992-93	387.99	170	176.15	69	564.14	239		
1993-94	335.76	138	96.27	33	432.03	171		

STATEMENT-II*Oil India Limited*

		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
Seismic Survey	Unit						
2D Dept	SLKM	3000	4211.2	2800	2900.2	3000	2230.4
2D Cont	GLKM	2050	2952.8	1250	2023	2400	2705.6
3D Dept	SQKM	300	300	100	3.49	-	218.7
2D Cont (off - Shore)	GLKM	5955	6222	-	-	-	-
Exploratory Drilling	000M	38	42.98	48	24.93	31.7	38.14

[Translation]

Revenue Losses to DD/AR

*252. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that heavy revenue losses are being suffered by Doordarshan and All India Radio as most of the benefit of advertisements is going to the foreign companies;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ;

(c) whether any meeting with the advertising sector has been held to ascertain the measures to avoid revenue losses being suffered due to this reason;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) While there are no losses yet, the rate of growth of revenues is causing concern.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). All India Radio and Doordarshan interact with the advertising sector on a regular basis.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Oil Drilling

*253 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NRI and multinational companies who have applied for permission for oil drilling in India;

(b) the details of the companies who have been

granted permission during the last one year and the broad terms and conditions thereof ; and

(c) the time by which these companies would start commercial production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) The number of NRI and multinational companies and have submitted their bids for exploration/development of oil and gas under various rounds of bidding are given below :

Exploration Round	No. of	
	NRI	Multinational
Fourth Round	1	21
Fifth Round		5
Sixth Round		10
Seventh Round		5
Eighth Round		6
Development of medium/small sized fields		
(i) First offer-medium/small sized fields		23
(ii) Second offer-medium/small sized fields		14

(b) The details of contracts awarded/signed during last years are :

Exploration Rounds Block	Name of Consortia
CY-OS-90/1	HOES,India,Vaalco Energy Inc. USA Tata Petrodyne India
KG-OS/6	Consortium of Videocon International India and Command Petroleum, Australia
GK-OS/5	Rexwood Okland Joint Venture, USA
BB-OS/5	Essar Oil Ltd. India
RJ-ON-90/4	
RJ-ON-90/5	
CY-OS/2	Consortium of Hindustan Oil Exploration Company,India/Tata Petrolyne India, and Vaalco Energy USA

Development of small/medium sized fields

Small Sized fields (1)	Name of Consortium (2)
Cambay Hazira	(i) Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corp, Ltd. India
Matar Sabarmati Bhandut	(ii) Niko Resources, Canada

(1)	(2)
Asjol	(i) HOEC, India (ii) Petrodyne, Inc. USA (iii) GSPCL, India
Dholka	(i) Joshi Technologies Inc, USA
Wavel	(ii) Larsen & Toubro India
Indrora, Bakrol, Lohar	(i) Selan Exploration Technologies, New Delhi
Ravva	(i) Videocon Petroleum Ltd. New Delhi (ii) Com nand Petroleum India Pty. Ltd. Australia. (iii) Ravva Oil (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. Singapore.
Mid and South	(i) Reliance India
Tapti Mukta, Panna	(ii) Enron, USA

The contracts for exploration blocks are production sharing contracts with a contract period in case of crude oil and associated gas, of upto 25 years. Companies are exempted from payment of bonuses and statutory levies. The Government of India would have the first right of refusal in respect of the oil produced under these contracts, with companies being paid for their share of oil at international price. Provision for participation by ONGC/OIL in the venture at the exploration and/or the development stage has been made and ONGC/OIL would have a participating interest of 30% to 40% in the venture. Provisions have also been made for the development for commercially exploitable natural gas resources.

The medium sized fields are being developed under production sharing agreements between the Government of India, companies and ONGC. ONGC has participating interest of 40% in these Ventures. The joint venture will develop the field under production sharing arrangements with royalty, cess and income tax being payable to Government apart from a share of the profit petroleum from the project coming to Government. The pricing of gas has been based on internationally accepted principles. International price for oil would be paid to the constituents of the contractor, which includes ONGC, for their share of oil sold to the Government. However, Government have the first right of refusal in respect of contractor's share of oil.

The small sized fields are being developed by the companies on their own with no participation by ONGC/OIL, under production sharing contracts with the Government of India. The companies would have to pay statutory levies like royalty and cess. Payment for the companies share of oil would be at international market price.

(c) The question of commercial production in the exploration blocks would arise only in the event of a commercial discovery. Production is already going on in the Panna field in Western offshore, the Ravva field in Krishna-Godavari offshore and in the Bhandut and Dholka fields in Gujarat. In the other discovered fields, commercial production would commence after implementation of the development plans for these fields.

[Translation]

Review of Irrigation Projects

*254. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to constitute a Committee to review the progress of on-going irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the time by which the said committee is likely to be constituted;

(d) the efforts being made by the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the alternative measures taken by the Union Government to ensure timely completion of the irrigation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: (a) No, Sir.

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

(e) VIII Plan strategy in to priorities funding of projects which have made substantial progress and to earmark outlays for important projects. Selected projects are monitored to remove bottlenecks.

[English]

Refining Capacity

*255. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any plan for the expansion of refining capacity by the end of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the target set in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Government have allowed private investment in the oil refining sector. As against

the existing refining capacity of 56.40 MMTPA, the total refining capacity in the country as per the Letters of Intent issued, is expected to be around 144 MMTPA including EOU refineries after all projects are implemented. This capacity would be sufficient to meet the projected demand of petroleum products since the demand in the year 2001-2002, is estimated to be approximately 102 MMTPA.

[Translation]

Coal at Pitheads

*256. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have fixed any maximum limit for the quantity of coal to be stored at pitheads of the coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of coal stored at pitheads of mines during 1993-94 and selling price thereof;

(d) whether the periodic checks of the quantity of coal stored at these pitheads are conducted;

(e) if so, the details of such checks conducted during 1993-94; and

(f) the manner in which the quantity of coal is measured at the pitheads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). According to the current stocking policy the pithead stocks at individual collieries should not exceed three months production while for a subsidiary company as a whole, the pithead stocks should be one month's production.

(c) Coal India Limited (CIL) have informed that the pithead stock of coal in their mines as on 1.4.1994 was 49.49 M.T. The average selling price of coal from CIL mines is Rs. 401.00 per tonne.

(d) and (e). As per the codification of uniform procedure for firm measurements applicable for CIL and its subsidiaries periodic checks are being undertaken. In addition to monthly measurements of coal stocks by collieries, quarterly measurement were carried out by the area, six monthly measurements were carried out by the subsidiary company and the annual measurements were done by CIL during year 1993-94.

(f) As per the guidelines provided in the codification of uniform procedure for firm measurements approved by CIL Board the coal stocks on ground are measured by teams of surveyors contour plans of which are made available by the colliery officials duly signed. Coal in bunkers and in wagons on the day of measurement are also taken into account.

Petroleum Projects

*257. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to make India

self-reliant in regard to petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated during the last three years to achieve self-sufficiency and the amount actually spent for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Government have allowed private investment in the oil refining sector. As against the existing refining capacity of 56.40 MMTPA, the total refining capacity in the country after the expansion/debottlenecking of existing refineries, setting up of new grass-root refineries, JVCs and private sector refineries including EOUs, is expected to be around 144 MMTPA. This capacity would be sufficient to meet the projected demand of petroleum products, since the demand of petroleum products in the year 2001-2002 is estimated to be about 102 MMTPA.

(c) The details of 8th Plan Outlay and actual expenditure during the last three years in respect of Public Sector refining Companies, are as under;

(Rs./Crores)

Name of Company	Approved 8th plan outlay	Actual Expenditure**		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Apr.-Dec.94)
IOC*	2704.00	374.54	686.90	909.34
HPCL*	420.00	178.74	230.41	117.48
BPCL*	380.00	56.17	61.95	23.13
MRL	456.00	203.88	102.23	43.72
CRL	836.00	94.93	148.06	57.09
BRPL	247.00	45.31	82.30	42.24
NRL	-	-	32.00	86.54

The expenditure in respect of private sector refineries etc., is not monitored by this Ministry.

(*) : Refinery & Marketing

(**) : Provisional

Losses in Coal Units

*258. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether several subsidiary units of Coal India Limited and other public sector units functioning in coal mining industry have been incurring losses constantly for the past several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of losses incurred by these units during each of the last three years;

(d) whether capital investment in these units has been increased after 1991-92;

(e) if so, the quantum of additional capital investment made during the said period;

(f) whether measures have been taken by the Government made during these years to increase efficiency of these units; and

(g) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Dankuni Coal Complex (DCC) of Coal India Ltd., two subsidiaries of Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) have been incurring losses for some years.

(b) to (g). A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

(b) to (g). The profit earned/loss incurred (before adjustments to Coal Price Regulation Accounts) by these units during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

	(+ Profit/(-)Loss		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	(-) 380.10	(-) 370.26	(-) 341.87
Eastern Coal-fields Ltd. (ECL)	(-) 326.39	(-) 354.28	(-) 477.98
Dankuni Coal Complex (DCC)	(-) 22.95	(-) 40.76	(-) 36.57
Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL)	(-) 205.07	(-) 122.11	(-) 16.26

The total capital investment in these units/companies has increased. The capital investments made during last three years were as follows :

(Rs in crores)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	161.91	227.89	235.81
Eastern Coal fields Ltd.	356.40	421.20	364.13
Dankuni Coal Complex	1.68	1.40	0.82
Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	188.28	406.45	544.93

Following measures have been taken to increase efficiency in BCCL, ECL and DCC :

- (i) Effective control of cost of production.
- (ii) Improved manpower planning including redeployment of surplus manpower.

(iii) Mechanisation of coal loading in underground mines to improve production and productivity.

(iv) Improvement in availability and utilisation of heavy earth moving machinery by providing adequate workshop support, improved management of spares and rehabilitation of equipment.

(v) Exploring new market for DCC coke in ferro-alloy industries and arranging low phosphorous coal from Chirimiri Coalfield to DCC.

As regards SCCL the management have taken steps to improve production and productivity and the company has shown a marginal profit during 1993-94.

Crude Oil

*259. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated domestic crude oil production likely to be achieved in 1995-96 ;

(b) the targets set for production of crude oil in the country during the next three years, year-wise ;

(c) the basis on which the crude production targets are based ; and

(d) the likely percentage of decline in the crude imports in the event of achieving the projected targets of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). The MOU targets for Crude Oil production by ONGC and OIL during the year 1995-96 have been proposed at about 37.1 million tonnes. The MOU targets for subsequent years have not been fixed yet.

The basis for fixation of Crude Oil production targets includes :

- (i) Balance of recoverable reserves in each zone/field.
- (ii) Impact of pressure maintenance in reservoir.
- (iii) Implementation schedules of major development projects.
- (iv) Production from accreted reserves in the previous year.
- (v) Commercialisation of Enhanced Oil Recovery processes.

[Translation]

Fire in Oil Wells

*260. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state;

(a) the names of the places in the country where the oil wells caught fire during the current year;

(b) the reasons therefore;

(c) the estimated loss suffered as a result thereof ;

(d) the number of days taken to extinguish fire in these wells; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS: (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d).

1. Oil India Ltd.'s well Kathaloni-9 in Assam caught fire on 21.06.1994.

Reason

The casing pressure started rising and the rig caught fire.

Estimated Loss

About Rs. 8 crores.

Number of days taken to extinguish the fire : 27 days.

2. ONGC's well Pasarlapudi-19 in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh caught fire on 08.01.1995.

Reasons

Being enquired into.

Estimated Loss

The loss incurred is being assessed.

Number of days taken to extinguish the fire : 61 days.

(e) Already there are standing instructions issued by ONGC and OIL on the precautions and safety measure to be taken to avoid occurrence of accidents such as blow outs. Further instructions have been issued by the Companies after these incidents for taking necessary precautionary measures.

[English]

Telecasting Time of Regional Services

2455. SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the telecasting time of regional services on Doordarshan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

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

Use of Computer Animation

2456. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RANCHAMDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which computer animation has been used in Indian films ;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to promote the use of computer animation in Indian Films; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Production of films in India being largely in the private sector, Government are not aware as to what extent computer animation has been used in Indian films.

(b) and (c). Government has no objection to the use of computer animation in the production/directors to see and decide as to whether and to what extent they may wish to make use of computer animation in the production of films.

Movement of Petroleum Products

2457. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated March 7, 1995 wherein it has been stated that Cross-country pipelines, oil tankages and oil terminal facilities are to be set up to reduce the dependence on Railways for the movement of petroleum products ;

(b) if so, the estimated amount involved in this project envisaged to change the existing a pattern of movement of petroleum products consumed-through the railways;

(c) the manner in which it is proposed to be funded; and

(d) the time by which such facilities would be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The news item relates to the opening up of the infrastructure sector projects such as port facilities, cross country pipelines, oil tankages and oil terminals to the private sector. The Government have not worked out the estimated amount involved as the funding will be made by the private sector. The time by which such facilities would be provided cannot also be indicated for the same reason.

Oil and Natural Gas Resources

2458. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken any special security steps to protect the oil and natural gas resources belt in desert of Kutch; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) (a) and (b). The exploratory efforts made so far by ONGC in the desert areas of Kutch in Gujarat State have not established any oil and gas reserves. Hence, the question of taking special security steps in the area does not arise.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds

2459. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for increase in fund allocation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) Planning Commission have not received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for increase in fund allocation for the Annual Plan 1995-96 after it has been finalised in a meeting between Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chief Minister of Kerala.

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

Petrol Retail Outlets

2460. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be please to state :

(a) the names of the persons included as members in the Madhya Pradesh Oil Selection Board;

(b) whether the Union Government have issued any directives to this Board for recommending allotment of petrol dealership;

(c) whether the recommendations made by the above Board are binding;

(d) the total number of the cases recommended by the above Board so far for allotment of petrol dealership in Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the number of the cases in which the Government have accepted such recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). Oil Selection Boards (OSBs) have been constituted by the Government for selection of dealers/distributors of petroleum products on the basis of interviews of the eligible candidates who apply in response to the advertisements of the Oil Marketing Companies. Recommendations of the OSBs are not referred to the Government for consideration. These are sent by them to the concerned Oil Companies for issue of Letters of Intent. Composition of the OSB for Madhya Pradesh is as under:

1. Justice H.L.Gupta(Retd.) : Chairman
2. Shri Shiv Balak Passi : Member-I
3. Shri Ratnakar Pandey : Member-II

Till January, 1995, the OSB (Madhya Pradesh) has recommended merit panels for 97 retail outlet dealerships.

LPG Connections

2461. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications in the waiting list of LPG connections as on December 31,1994 in Agra and other districts falling under Taj restricted area ;

(b) the scheme formulated by the Government to provide LPG connections to these persons; and

(c) the time by which LPG connections are likely to be provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) As on 31.12.1994, there were about 1.08 lakh persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in the Taj Trapezium area.

(b) and (c). Government has planned to clear the waiting list as on 1.1.1995 by 1.4.1996.

LPG Agencies

2462. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG agencies closed down in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years ;

(b) the reasons for their closure and the number of agencies out of them which have been permitted for reopening ; and

(c) the details regarding those agencies against whom inquiry has not been completed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Three LPG distributorships have been closed (terminated) in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years for violation of Marketing Discipline Guidelines. None of these distributorships has been permitted to reopen.

(c) None, Sir.

Irrigation Projects

2463. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the irrigation projects of Bihar which involved in inter-State water disputes/other inter state issues ;

(b) the present stage thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to resolve these disputes/issues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There are five major Projects namely Tilaiya Dhadhar, Konar Diversion, Zamania Pump Canal, Kanhar Reservoir and Kadwan Reservoir, which involve other inter-State issues.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) In an inter-State meeting held in the Ministry of Water Resources in July, 1992, inter-State aspects of Tilaiya Dhadhar and Konar Diversion were resolved. Government of Bihar is required to prepare revised estimate for the Projects and secure investment clearance. In respect of Zamania Pump Canal, four inter-State meetings were held in Central Water Commission, last being in January, 1994. The main outstanding issues are alignment of Canal in Uttar Pradesh Territory and mode of crossing of Karamnasa River. The clarification on crossing of Karamnasa river submitted by Bihar in July, 1994, have been sent to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for their comments. In respect of Kadwan Reservoir and Kanhar Reservoir projects also four inter-State meetings were held in Central Water Commission to narrow-down the differences of perception in the points of disagreements. However because of non-participation of Bihar in the Meetings held on 5.8.94 and 30.8.94 and non-participation of Uttar Pradesh in the meeting held on 20.12.94, the discussion remained inconclusive. The inter-State issues involved in these projects are already indicated in the statement referred to under part (b) above.

A High Level Technical Committee (HLTC) under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) was also set-up on 30.10.1992 to formulate mutually acceptable proposals for sharing of Sone Waters between the basin States. The HLTC submitted its report in October, 1993 giving points of agreements and disagreements between the basin States i.e., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. However, Chairman, CWC has already convened three inter-State meetings during 1994 to narrow-down the differences of perception in the points of disagreement.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of Project	State	States involved	Date of receipt in C.W.C.	Latest Est. Cost in crores	Date of T.A.C. Meeting	Details of Inter-State issue
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Irrigation/Multipurpose projects put up to the Advisory Committee but consideration deferred due to interstate issues.							
NEW							
1.	Tilaiya Dhadhar Project (Major)	Bihar	Bihar and West Bengal	15.12.81	46.74	3/83	Government of Bihar is to obtain the Concurrence of the Damodar Valley Corporation and West Bengal Govt. on the issues involved such as land acquisition at Maithon Dam for full flood storage and sharing of cost of Tilaiya Dam.
2.	Konar Diversion Project (Major)	Bihar	Bihar and West Bengal	24.04.82	93.61	3/84	Government of Bihar is to obtain the concurrence of Damodar Valley Corporation to the share cost of Konar Dam payable by Bihar and acquisition of land at Panchet reservoir.
Irrigation/Multipurpose projects under correspondence with the State Govt. Including resolution of Inter-State issues.							
NEW							
1.	Zamania Pump Canal (Major)	Bihar	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	19.11.90	94.87		Govt. of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are required to settle the issues of alignment of canal in the territory of Uttar Pradesh and to the mode of crossing of the Karamnasa river.
Irrigation /Multipurpose Projects sent back to the State Governments due to inter-State and other issues.							
	Kanhar Reservoir (Major)	Bihar	Bihar and Madhya Pradesh	15.12.84	184.80	12/88	Government of Bihar required to obtain: (i) Concurrence of Govt. of Madhya Pradesh regarding their willingness to utilise 0.16 MAF of water ex-Baradih dam, (Kanhar reservoir project and share of the cost of dam. (ii) Concurrence of Madhya Pradesh State for the area in the territory of Madhya Pradesh coming under submergence.
2.	Kadwan Reservoir (Major)	Bihar	Bihar, U.P. & Madhya Pradesh	6/90	656.60	7/90	Government of Bihar required to obtain concurrence of M.P. & U.P. States for submergence of land in their territories.

[English]

Coal Mines

2464. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Government have decided to allow the cement industry to own coal mines for captive consumption;

(b) if so, the places where these mines likely to be located and the anticipated cost of putting these mines and the period likely to take to set them up ; and

(c) the manner in which it would affect the earnings of the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries which were earlier supplying coal to the cement industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The Government in the Ministry of Coal have not decided to allow the cement industry to own coal mines for captive consumption.

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

National Reservation Policy

2465. DR. VASANT NIWURATTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to evolve a National Reservation Policy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the Union Government have also taken the views of the State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). There is already a National Reservation Policy under which Central Government has provided reservation of 15% for Scheduled Castes, 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes and 27% for other Backward Classes. In the States the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes varies from State to State according to the ratio of their population to the general population. For fixing reservation for OBCs in the State, the population estimate is taken into account subject to the overall ceiling of 50% reservation as per Supreme Court directions in the case of Indira Sawhney & Others Vs. Union of India and Others.

[Translation]

Assistance to Handicapped Students

2466. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the assistance being given to the handicapped students by the Government;

(b) the schemes being implemented for the welfare of handicapped students; and

(c) the assistance provided to State Governments

and voluntary organisations for the welfare of handicapped students during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Welfare provides financial assistance to voluntary organisation for education, training, placement and rehabilitation of disabled persons of all categories including handicapped students under the following schemes :

(i) Assistance to organisations for Disabled Persons;

(ii) Assistance to disabled persons for purchase, fitting of aids and appliances.

(iii) Assistance to organisations for establishment of special schools ;

(c) Assistance is provided to voluntary organisations directly and not to State Governments. Details of grants released in the last three years and current year State-wise is at Statement I, II and III.

STATEMENT-I

S.No.	State/U.T.	Amount sanctioned during			
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
		(Rs. in Lakhs)			
1	2	3	4	5	6
					1445.00**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.00	133.12	162.34	
2.	Assam	1.72	1.11	3.01	
3.	Bihar	25.69	45.65	27.05	
4.	Chandigarh	1.85	1.12	1.16	
5.	Delhi	80.79	88.96	109.09	
6.	Goa	5.24	5.08	4.04	
7.	Gujarat	34.00	19.20	22.42	
8.	Haryana	7.47	10.19	12.65	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.90	11.75	0.00	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.17	5.00	3.48	
11.	Karnataka	57.90	124.09	122.17	
12.	Kerala	51.96	69.71	59.71	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6.70	5.95	15.61	
14.	Maharashtra	67.04	112.12	79.66	
15.	Manipur	0.00	8.37	8.40	
16.	Meghalaya	5.22	3.24	2.98	
17.	Mizoram	0.99	0.49	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
18. Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00		
19. Orissa	5.51	12.29	10.97		
20. Pondicherry	0.78	0.00	0.00		
21. Punjab	3.21	13.05	7.42		
22. Rajasthan	17.59	18.16	22.74		
23. Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00		
24. Tamil Nadu	44.43	53.28	69.66		
25. Tripura	1.57	0.79	3.11		
26. Uttar Pradesh	97.24	122.00	156.01		
27. West Bengal	82.15	95.34	150.13		
	680.12	960.06	1053.81	1445.00	

State-wise information for 1994-95 will be compiled after closing of financial year.

STATEMENT-II

S.No. State/U.T.	Amount sanctioned during			
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
				(Rs. in Lakhs)
				1400.00**
1. Andhra Pradesh	8.50	8.04	8.43	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2.00	
3. Bihar	13.50	14.36	44.00	
4. Gujarat	17.00	21.80	26.40	
5. Goa	0.30	0.50	0.36	
6. Haryana	5.75	6.50	8.00	
7. Karnataka	6.00	3.75	21.00	
8. Kerala	1.00	0.00	0.37	
9. Manipur	1.00	1.25	0.00	
10. Madhya Pradesh	12.20	10.50	5.25	
11. Maharashtra	23.00	23.75	29.46	
12. Orissa	12.00	15.36	78.00	
13. Punjab	1.00	1.25	0.62	
14. Rajasthan	50.50	60.70	126.50	
15. Tamil Nadu	18.50	22.82	25.12	
16. Uttar Pradesh	437.50	442.50	441.75	
17. West Bengal	36.30	12.70	47.50	
18. Chandigarh	15.25	25.35	32.85	
19. Delhi	41.25	25.80	87.91	

** State-wise information for 1994-95 will be compiled after closing of financial year.

STATEMENT-III

S.No. State/U.T.	Amount sanctioned during			
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
				(Rs. in Lakhs)
				50.00**
1. Madhya Pradesh	nil	nil	1.10	
2. Tamil Nadu	nil	nil	0.27	
3. Rajasthan	nil	nil	0.24	
4. Uttar Pradesh	nil	nil	8.34	
			9.95	50.00

** State-wise information for 1994-95 will be compiled after closing of financial year.

[English]

LPG Agencies and Petrol Retail Outlets

2467. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets allotted during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 and likely to be allotted during 1995-96 in the country, State-wise ;

(b) the number out of these allotted/likely to be allotted to the persons belonging to SCs/STs and backward classes ; and

(c) the number of gas agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets allotted to the persons belonging to general category out of the quota meant for persons belonging to SCs/STs and backward classes during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). During the last three years, 1116 ROs and 619 LPG distributorships were allotted under various approved Marketing Plans through OSBs. Out of the above, 339 ROs and 159 LPG distributorships were allotted under SC/ST category, against reserved vacancies. There is no reservation for backward classes. The number of dealerships/distributorships likely to be allotted during 1995-96 depends on various factors, such as number of locations advertised, number of interviews conducted by the OSBs, and number of candidates appearing for interview for various locations. It generally takes 6-12 months for allotment of dealerships/distributorships after advertisement. 1519 RO dealership and 623 LPG distributorships were included in the R.O. and LPG Marketing Plans 1988-93 and 1992-94 respectively. In

addition to the above, 1040 RO dealerships and 1023 LPG distributorships have been included in the Marketing Plans 1993-96 and 1994-96 respectively. 25% of dealerships/distributorships included in the Marketing Plans are reserved for SC/ST

(c) None, Sir.

Modernisation of Irrigation Projects

2468. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has sent any proposals to the Union Government for modernisation of irrigation projects for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). While modernisation of Machhu-I Irrigation Project has been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in 8/93 for an estimated cost of Rs. 8.12 crores subject to environment clearance by the Ministry of Environment & Forests to be obtained by the State Government, on "Restoration of Mitti Irrigation Project" the State Government is required to comply with various techno-economic issues. In addition a proposal namely Integrated Irrigation Development Project envisaging enhancement of irrigated agricultural production covering 5 major and 19 medium irrigation projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 235 crores was received from the Government of Gujarat in 10/92 for seeking foreign assistance. The State Government is required to comply with observations of the Central Water Commission.

(c) The clearance of a project depends upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies and obtains environmental/Forest/rehabilitation & Resettlement clearances, as applicable.

Terrorist Activities

2469. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the State Governments have been advised to constitute dedicated counter militancy groups for monitoring action against terrorists ;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have also decided to set up a separate group to monitor action against terrorists ;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have also agreed to support and assist the States in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The States have been advised to constitute a Group/Task Force to collate intelligence from both the State Government as well as the Central Government agencies, analyse it and carry out operations in coordination with neighbouring States and concerned agencies of the Government of India. A special Cell has already been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Special Secretary (Internal Security). The State Task Forces/Cells would regularly interact with the Central Cell in an institutionalised manner. The Central Government is rendering all possible assistance to the affected States in the form of deployment of additional para-military forces, provision of training facilities, provision of modern weaponry and grants for modernisation of the State Police Forces.

Foreign Contribution

2470. DR. R MALLU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of organisations receiving foreign contribution, State-wise; and

(b) the countries along with the amount of contribution received by these organisations during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A statement-I showing the State-wise number of organisations which received foreign contribution during 1990. 1-1-1991 to 31-3-1992 and 1992-93 is enclosed.

(b) A Statement-II showing the foreign contribution received from different countries during 1990, 1991-92 (1-1-91 to 31-3-92) and 1992-93 is enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE-WISE NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS WHICH RECEIVED FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS DURING 1990. 1-1-1991 TO 31-3-92 AND 1992-93.

	1990	1991-92*	1992-93	
1	2	3	4	5
1. ANDAMAN & NIKOBAR		7	7	6
2. ANDHRA PRADESH		979	877	970
3. ARUNACHAL PRADESH		0	1	1
4. ASSAM		116	110	127
5. BIHAR		319	340	408
6. CHANDIGARH		9	8	11
7. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI		13	13	10

1	2	3	4	5
8. DELHI		405	320	477
9. GOA, DAMAN & DIU		108	112	132
10. GUJARAT		427	420	525
11. HARYANA		49	48	50
12. HIMACHAL PRADESH		38	34	44
13. JAMMU & KASHMIR		18	20	21
14. KARNATAKA		838	768	796
15. KERALA		1386	1314	1344
16. LAKSHADWEEP		0	0	0
17. MADHYA PRADESH		298	283	323
18. MAHARASHTRA		904	827	989
19. MANIPUR		87	100	140
20. MEGHALAYA		87	85	91
21. NAGALAND		30	28	32
22. MIZORAM		7	6	8
23. ORISSA		255	278	373
24. PONDICHERRY		50	46	55
25. PUNJAB		68	65	68
26. RAJASTHAN		93	88	134
27. TAMIL NADU		1532	1597	1763
28. TRIPURA		6	6	8
29. UTTAR PRADESH		461	477	480
30. WEST BENGAL		723	730	812
31. SIKKIM		3	4	3
TOTAL		9316	9012	10201

* From 1-1-1991 to 31-3-1992 (15 months)

STATEMENT-II

STATEMENT SHOWING FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES DURING 1990, 1991-92 & 1992-93

NO.	COUNTRY	AMOUNT OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION (IN RS. THOUSAND)		
		1990	*1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
1.	AFGHANISTAN	152	323	-
2.	ALGERIA	82	134	-
3.	ANGOLA	-	-	3
4.	ANGUILA	-	-	-
5.	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	193	3	208
6.	ARGENTINA	281	356	1815
7.	AUSTRALIA	162692	222964	291506

1	2	3	4	5
8. AUSTRIA		99718	144666	190671
9. BEHAMAS		8	121	92
10. BAHRAIN		3452	5614	8840
11. BANGLADESH		254	411	3733
12. BARBADOS		190	-	60
13. BELGIUM		138089	253912	249684
14. BELIZE		-	31	-
15. BENIN (REPUBLIC OF)		-	-	-
16. BHUTAN		1527	2417	4478
17. BOLIVIA		-	-	-
18. BOTSWANA		8	137	151
19. BRAZIL		2898	737	215
20. BREMEN (STATE OF HAMBURG)		1904	-	-
21. BRENEI		344	560	9
22. BULGARIA		184	42	165
23. BURKIN FASO		-	430	-
24. BURMA		72	32	51
25. BURUNDI		-	-	-
26. CAICOS ISLAND		-	-	-
27. CAMEROON		76	-	-
28. CANADA		366813	543408	517299
29. CAPE VERDE ISLANDS		-	-	5
30. CARDINE MASHAL ISLANDS		-	-	-
31. CAYMAN ISLANDS		-	-	-
32. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		-	-	-
33. CHAD		-	-	-
34. CHILE		562	335	1081
35. CHINA		204	1074	3251
36. COLUMBIA		142	232	571
37. COMORES (FEDERAL ISLAMIC REP)		-	-	-
38. CONGO (PEOPLE REPUBLIC OF)		-	-	-
39. COSTA RICA		3	11	6
40. CUBA		81	-	-
41. CYPBUS (REPUBLIC OF)		62	81	58
42. CZECHOSLOVAKIA		-	121	6
43. DENMARK		56302	73317	108330
44. DOMINICA		2	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
45. DJIBOUTI		60	-	-
46. ECQUATORIAL GUINES (REP. OF)		-	219	-
47. EGYPT		574	215	172
48. EL ECUODOR		2	2	-
49. EL SALVADOR		-	-	-
50. EHIPIA		92	318	3523
51. FUJI		411	216	2470
52. FINLAND		14518	21445	17859
53. FRANCE		202960	351873	338807
54. GARBON		-	401	-
55. GAMBIA		-	853	-
56. GERMANY-GDR		1000	-	-
57. GERMANY-FRG		2259609	3324282	3452940
58. GHANA		1421	261	-
59. GREECE		2117	242	264
60. GRENADA		24	25	-
61. GUATEMALA		10	2	-
62. GUINEA		48	3	143
63. GUINEA BISSAU		-	-	-
64. GUYANA		-	-	18
65. HEWAJI		-	-	-
66. HESSEN		31	-	608
67. HOLY SEE		215	1181	56
68. HONGKONG		37904	34195	45879
69. HUNGARY		36	328	368
70. ICELAND		653	607	961
71. INDONESIA		10499	3755	3620
72. IRAN		146	-	254
73. IRAQ		26	1233	-
74. IRELAND		31023	51155	41869
75. ISRAEL		179	193	370
76. ITALY		704053	1130869	1194818
77. IVORY COAST		-	-	-
78. JAMAICA		102	69	164
79. JAPAN		58135	56137	124776
80. JORDAN		282	33	783
81. KAMPUCHEA		7	115	4
82. KENYA		2830	3001	5434
83. KIRIBATI		-	3	-
84. KOREA NORTH (DPR)		616	3316	1143

1	2	3	4	5
85. KOREA SOUTH (REPUBLIC OF)		2747	4360	3925
86. KUWAIT		23936	33452	71259
87. LAOS		4	99	1
88. LEBANON		24322	44	69
89. LESOTHO		5	-	-
90. LIBERIA		184	32	-
91. LIBYA		18	276	310
92. LITECHTENSTEIN (REP. OF)		-	-	-
93. LOWER SAXOY		4	65	-
94. LUXEMBOURG		9691	15432	19294
95. MACAU		-	1	-
96. MALAGASY REP. (MADAGASCAR)		-	-	-
97. MALAWI		141	537	263
98. MALAYSIA		3698	9707	10663
99. MALDIVES		64	133	15
100. MALI		52	60	40
101. MALTA		10558	15488	17242
102. MAURITANIA		-	2	5
103. MAURITIUS		335	728	380
104. MEXICO		2231	1162	979
105. MONGOLIA (PEOPLES REP.)		-	-	-
106. MONTSERRAT		-	-	-
107. MOROCCO		90	-	-
108. MOZAMBIQUE		37	120	34
109. NAURU (REP. OF)		29	589	-
110. NEPAL		6557	8197	9375
111. NETHERLANDS		601252	815991	1157637
112. NETHERLANDS ANTILLES		-	237	-
113. NEW CALEDONIA		-	2237	-
114. NEW ZEALAND		31361	28198	16810
115. NICARAGUA		-	25	-
116. NIGER (REP.OF)		116	341	10
117. NIGERIA		1521	2372	899
118. NORWAY		61963	88016	117741
119. OMAN (SULTANATE OF)		5222	5776	13243
120. PAKISTAN		174	1319	1236
121. PANAMA		297	2295	199

	2	3	4	5
122. PAPUA NEW GUINEA	15		8	117
123. PARAGUAY	-	-	-	-
124. PERU	11		5	-
125. PHILLIPINES	13548	26461	28627	
126. POLAND	97	366	169	
127. PORTUGAL	1938	2077	2857	
128. QATAR	4626	6872	9713	
129. RHENLAND PFALZ	-	330	-	
130. ROMANIA	1072	1344	330	
131. RWANDA	102	6	-	
132. SAN MARINO	-	-	-	
133. SARAR LAND	-	-	60	
134. SAUDI ARABIA	37628	72912	101535	
135. SCHLESWIG ILOLSTEIN	-	-	-	
136. SENEGAL	-	13	-	
137. SEYCHELLES	403	360	-	
138. SIERRA LEONE	-	-	-	
139. SINGAPORE	22320	32004	46095	
140. SOCIETY ISLAND	-	-	-	
141. SOLOMON ISLAND	312	-	-	
142. SOMALIA	125	-	-	
143. SPAIN	167396	285902	363532	
144. SRI LANKA	729	2635	1942	
145. ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS	-	-	-	
146. ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES	-	356	170	
147. ST. LUCIA	147	6	-	
148. SUDAN	125	12	-	
149. SURINAME	-	-	-	
150. SWAZILAND	138	358	2303	
151. SWEDEN	244969	276537	240901	
152. SWITZERLAND	527721	742742	915147	
153. SYRIA (ARAB REP.)	127	514	785	
154. TAIWAN	198	2292	4381	
155. TANZANIA	34	1022	1583	
156. THAILAND	3880	9635	8517	
157. TOGO	57	978	1026	
158. TONGA (KINGDOM OF)	-	-	-	
159. TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	161	415	2891	
160. TUNISIA	236	160	373	

	1	2	3	4	5
161. TURKEY			78	209	24
162. TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS			429	-	552
163. TUVALU			-	-	-
164. UGANDA			-	190	82
165. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES			31535	67341	66133
166. UNITED KINGDOM	1181177	1279981	1753387		
167. U.S.A.	2038441	3600581	3597313		
168. U.S.S.R.			150	6334	1
169. URUGUAY			-	64	72
170. VANAUTU			-	-	64
171. VENEZUELA	1641	1037	402		
172. VIETNAM (SOCIALIST REP. OF)			-	-	171
173. WESTERN SOMOA			-	-	42
174. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC			20	80	70
175. YEMEN-PDR			7	17	12
176. YUGOSLAVIA			65	398	154
177. ZAIRE			34	13	-
178. ZAMBIA			144	76	107
179. ZIMBABWE			250	45	922
180. SMALL DONORS	220217	422952	642073		

* From 1.1.1991 to 31.3.92 (15 months)

Discretionary Grant to Governors

2471. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for discretionary grants of rupees one crore at the disposal of State Governors on the pattern as followed in the case of the Members of Parliament under "Local Area Development Scheme";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Prison Management System

2472. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enact a comprehensive and uniform legislation to strengthen and rationalise the prison management system in the country;

(b) if so, whether the aspects like treatment of women prisoners, custody death in police lock-up and unconvicted prisoners are likely to be included in the legislation; and

(c) the time by which the legislation is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Sindh Phase-II Project

2473. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have accorded sanction for power generation in Sindh Phase-II Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). Power Component of Sindh River Project phase-II for installation of 2 units of 20 Mega Watts with a provision to add one more unit of 20 Mega Watts at a later date has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority in April, 1993 at an estimated cost of Rs. 106.94 crores. The State Government is required to obtain clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests from forest angle before the project is considered for clearance by Planning Commission.

[English]

Permanent Registration Numbers under FCRA

2474. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any time limit for issue of permanent registration numbers to the applicants under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware that many

voluntary organisations who have applied two to three years back are still waiting for want of verification of antecedents/credentials;

(d) if so, the details alongwith number thereof; and

(e) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). As on date, there are a total of 670 pending applications which were received on or before 1.1.93. The verification of antecedents/credentials of the associations has been completed in all these cases. These associations have been required to furnish certain additional information for final disposal of their cases. The additional information is still awaited from 468 associations. These applications are expected to be disposed of within 60 days from the date of receipt of complete information from the associations. In the remaining 202 cases, the associations, have sent additional information recently. These cases are under process and are likely to be disposed of in the next two months.

Gross Domestic Product

2475. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the level of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during each of the last three years;

(b) the estimated level of GDP during 1994-95 and 1995-96; and

(c) the contribution of various sector in GDP during current financial year, sector-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) and (c). The estimates of GDP at factor cost during the last three years alongwith Sectorwise details for 1994-95 are given in the *Statement attached*.

(b) At factor cost, the advance estimate of GDP for the year 1994-95 at 1980-81 prices is Rs. 245306 crores. The GDP for 1995-96 has not yet been estimated.

STATEMENT

Estimates of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost

Year	Current prices	Constant (1980-81) (Rs.crores) prices
1991-92	552030	214156
1992-93	627634	223438
1993-94*	707145	233042

* Quick estimates

Sectorwise estimates of GDP at factor cost for the year 1994-95 at 1980-81 prices

Sector	1994-95(Rs. Crores)
1. agriculture, forestry & fishing	71072
2. mining & quarrying	4944
3. manufacturing	50462
4. electricity, gas & water supply	6412
5. construction	10671
6. trade, hotels, transport and communication	45485
7. financing, insurance, real estate & business services	28260
8. community, social & personal services	28000
Total GDP.	245306

[Translation]

Fake Currency

2476. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Bharatiya Mudra Kee Saakh Ko Gehra Dhakka' appearing in "Blitz" dated January 14, 1995;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/being taken against the guilty persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Draft Water Information Bill

2477. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared Draft Water Information Bill;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The draft Water Information Bill broadly deals with collection of Statistics, Publication of Statistics, Appointment of Statistics Authorities by the Central/State Governments and their power to call for information as also their right to access to records, information and restricted date. An important feature of the Bill is that it will allow the Central Government to have access to the relevant statistical information collected under the Act by a State Government and vice-versa. This will ensure easy availability and transparency in respect of data including hydrological data or data on operation and performance of developmental schemes. However, there is a provision for Central Government to categorise and regulate certain data as restricted in the National interest.

(c) The draft Water Information Bill has been discussed in the National Water Board and is included in the agenda for the next meeting of the National Water Resources Council.

[Translation]

Drug Addiction

2478. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people living in rural areas are now falling prey to heroin addiction;

(b) whether the Government have initiated any measures in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) According to the Rapid Assessment Report on the Drug Abuse Situation, heroin addiction is largely confined to urban and semi-urban areas. In the rural areas, there is abuse of traditional substances like opium and cannabis.

(b) and (c). Government through the help of voluntary organisations have set up Drug Awareness, Counselling and Assistance Centres and Deaddiction-cum-Rehabilitation Centres to provide counselling, treatment and rehabilitation services to drug addicts all over the country including the rural areas. In addition, a nationwide multi-media awareness campaign has been launched for Drug Demand Reduction and to educate people about Drug Abuse Prevention. In rural areas this campaign is being largely promoted through traditional media like folk theatre and other inter-personal means of communication.

[English]

Rural Development

2479. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy regarding allocation of fifty percent resources for the development of rural areas is being followed:

(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 (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) and (b). In the Eighth Five Year Plan the total budgetary support for the development of rural areas under Central Plan works out to 57%. This outlay is provided for the programmes under major development heads like agriculture, rural development, irrigation and flood control, power, transport, village industries, health, family welfare, education and water supply.

(c) Does not arise.

Regional Language Films

2480. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to telecast regional language films;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of films telecast in various regional languages during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The eligibility criteria for screening of regional language films on the national networks is given in statement-I.

(c) The number of films telecast in various languages over the national/regional network during the said period is indicated in statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Feature films which fulfil any of the following criteria or have won any of the following national/state awards, as the case may be, only are considered for telecast on the national network of Doordarshan:

(I) National Award for the Best or second best feature film of the year (in all languages combined)

(II) Indira Gandhi Award for Best first film of a Director

- (III) Award for best film providing popular and wholesome entertainment
- (IV) Nargis Dutt Award for Best Feature Film on National Integration
- (V) Best film on Family Welfare
- (VI) Best films on other social issues such as prohibition, women and child welfare, anti-dowry, drug abuse etc.
- (VII) President's Award of 'Rajat Kamal' for the Best Feature film in an Indian language
- (VIII) Films which have won the 'Certificate of Merit' in the National Film Festivals
- (IX) Entry in the Indian panorama and mainstream Sections of any International Film Festival of India/Filmotsav
- (X) State Government Awards for the Best Feature Film
- (XI) State Government Award for Best Direction
- (XII) Films which have won any two State Government awards (other than those mentioned above)
- (XIII) Films which have celebrated Silver Jubilee (having run-continuously for 25 weeks) and carry a 'U'
- (XIV) Films which have won an award in any international film festival held abroad.

STATEMENT-II

Number of Regional language feature films telecast by Doordarshan:

Language	1992		1993		1994	
	N	R	N	R	N	R
Assamese	5	26	4	30	4	54
Bengali	25	77	8	126	8	170
Gujarati	4	65	4	52	3	34
Kannada	4	60	4	83	3	145
Konkani	-	5	1	-	-	2
Malayalam	8	63	5	61	3	53
Manipuri	4	4	2	4	1	3
Marathi	5	42	5	50	3	43
Nepali	-	4	-	2	-	-
Oriya	5	26	6	28	4	24
Punjabi	5	18	6	14	1	11
Sindhi	-	3	-	1	-	-
Tamil	7	66	6	65	6	62
Telugu	7	66	3	63	5	67

N = National Network

R = Regional Network

Local Area Development Programme

2481. SHRI N.K. BALIYAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Members of Parliament can undertake development work of other areas in addition to their constituencies under the "Local Area Development Scheme";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the limit of said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) Under the guidelines issued for the purpose, Hon'ble Members of Lok Sabha can undertake development works in their constituencies only.

(b) The Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Question does not arise.

Irrigation Capacity

2482. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total irrigation capacity created in Gujarat during 1993-94;

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce some new irrigation projects in the State to increase the irrigation capacity; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the irrigation capacity is likely to be increased during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) An additional irrigation potential of 52,000 hectares is anticipated to have been created during the Year 1993-94 in Gujarat.

(b) and (c). Gujarat Government had proposed 27 new medium irrigation projects for inclusion in the VIII Plan. A token provision was also allocated by the Planning Commission for 1993-94. During 1994-95 allocation of Rs. 4 crores has been made only for one scheme namely OZAT-II. Creation of irrigation potential is a continuing activity through on-going & new irrigation projects. The target for VIII Plan is to create an additional irrigation potential of 6,28,000 hectares. The anticipated achievement during the period 1992-94 is 1,02,150 hectares. The target for creation of irrigation potential during 1994-95 is 55,000 hectares. The actual achievement depends upon allocation of funds for

implementation of irrigation projects. Annual Plans for 1995-96 and 1996-97 have not been finalised.

Re-employment Bureau for Policemen

2483. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Re-employment Bureau is being set up for policemen in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide such facility to retired policemen in other parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Delhi Police have set up a Re-employment Bureau under the Presidentship of an Additional Commissioner of Police at Old Police Lines, Delhi. The main objective of the Bureau is to help retired police personnel of Delhi Police get employment in private organisation.

(c) to (e). Since 'police' is a State subject, it is for the concerned States to consider providing such facilities to their retired police personnel.

Fire at ONGC Well

2484. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a US company was awarded contract to extinguish fire caught in oil well of Pasarlapudi in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether before awarding the above contract, the competence of the concerned company at the international level was ascertained;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether at the instance of the concerned company costly equipments have been imported which are lying unused at present;

(e) if so, whether the Government are contemplating to conduct judicial enquiry into the above matter; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. The additional equipments mobilised as advised by the foreign experts were utilised for the fire fighting operations. These would be maintained by ONGC for future use also.

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

ISI Centre in Ajmer

2485. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn towards the news-item captioned "Ajmer Me I.S.I. Ka Kendra Hone Ki Aashanka" appearing in the Nav Bharat Times' dated March 4,1995;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The Government do not have any specific information regarding I.S.I. Centre in Ajmer. However, the State Government is maintaining strict vigil in this regard.

[English]

Cauvery Water Dispute

2486. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of Cauvery water dispute; and

(b) the time by which the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal is likely to submit its final report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) The basin states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry have presented their cases before the Tribunal. The Tribunal has taken up cross examination of witnesses. Cross examination of 5th witness on behalf of the State of Tamil Nadu is continuing. The next date of hearing is fixed for 20th and 21st April, 1995.

(b) No time frame can be given for submission of final report by the Tribunal.

Oil Drilling Centres

2487. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to privatise some of the oil drilling centres under the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation and the Oil India Limited in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Contracts for 12 small sized fields in Gujarat have been awarded to six groups of companies as per the following details:

Name of company/consortium	Field
Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corp. Ltd. -(GSPCL), Ahmedabad, Niko Resources, Canada Selan Exploration Technology Ltd. New Delhi	Hazira, Cambay, Bhandut Mater, and Sabarmati, Indrora, Bakrol, Lohar
Larsen & Toubro Bombay- Joshi Technologies USA	Dholka, Wavel
Interlink Geofizika, Baroda	Baola
HOEC, Baroda, GSPCL, Ahmedabad, Petrodyne USA	Asjol

Government has also approved award of contract for exploration of oil and gas in the following block in Gujarat:

Name of block	Name of company
GK-ON-90/2 in Gujarat Kutch onshore basin	Consortium comprising of M/S Pan Energy Resources of USA. Stirilling Resources of Australia, Okland Oil Co. of USA, Pan Pacific Petroleum NL of Australia and Trans Asia Consultants of India.

[Translation]

Handicapped Children

2488. SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schools for mentally and physically handicapped children in the country, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of mentally and physically handicapped children, State/UT-wise as on date;

(c) whether the Government have made any special arrangement for the development of such children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Reservation for OBCs

2489. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that

the Government of Gujarat has decided to increase the reservation quota in jobs and education of OBCs above the limit of 50% stipulated by the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Diversion of Surplus Water

2490. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme to transfer the surplus water from water surplus rivers of North Bihar to water short areas for optimum utilisation of water resources in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the rivers selected for this purpose; and

(d) the achievements made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). A National Perspective for Water Resources Development prepared by Government in 1980 envisages inter linkages between various Peninsular rivers and Himalayan rivers separately for transfer of water from water surplus basins to water short basins for optimum utilisation of water resources. National Water Development Agency is carrying out these studies.

The Himalayan Component envisages, inter alia, construction of storage reservoir on the main Ganga and Brahmaputra and their principal tributaries alongwith inter linking canal systems to transfer surplus flows of the eastern tributaries of the Ganga to the West, apart from linking of the main Brahmaputra with the Ganga.

(c) Inter linking identified in North Bihar involve Kosi, Mechi, Gandak and Ganga rivers.

(d) Toposheet studies of Gandak-Ganga link have been completed so far. Toposheet studies of the other links and their preferability reports are likely to be completed by the end of VIII Plan.

Gujarati Programmes on DD/AIR

2491. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time allotted for Gujarati Programmes on Doordarshan and All India Radio; and

(b) the details in regard to time allotted for other programmes, particularly in language of Saurashtra and language of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Even though no language-wise allocation is made, the duration of Gujarati and other languages programmes broadcast/telecast from AIR Stations/DDKs in Gujarat is given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

The duration of programmes broadcast/telecast in different languages from Gujarat

Language	DDK		AIR		AIR		AIR		AIR		AIR		
	Ahmedabad (in mts. per week)	Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Rajkot	Bhuj	Surat	Godra	Ahwa	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.	
Gujarati (including music)	1340 mtrs.	150 mtrs.	287	20	227	30	205	30	90	-	70	55	79
Sindhi	15	-	12	-	-	-	8	40	2	-	-	-	-
Hindi	15	-	51	35	6	-	3	40	2	-	-	-	1 30
Sanskrit	-	-	1	30	1	-	15 mts. in a quarter		-	-	-	-	-
English	-	-	2	55	2	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-
Urdu	15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Programmes	30 mts. in a month	-	7	30	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	10	16
Kachi (dialect)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programmes in Gujarati for duration of 10 to 11 hours daily are telecast through Satellite channel (DD-6). These are available throughout the country through Dish antenna. Programmes on tribal culture and welfare activities are also being telecast in different programmes of Doordarshan.

AIR Vadodara is a Commercial Broadcasting Centre and is broadcasting Gujarati light music for a duration of 45 minutes daily. The programmes for rural audience are broadcast from different Stations of AIR also include items for the tribal people.

Exploration of Coal

2492. DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received some proposals from the Government of Bihar for exploration of coal in the State;

(b) if so, whether these proposals have been considered;

(c) if so, whether the Government are contemplating to explore coal in certain areas of Bihar during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total annual requirement of coal in Bihar and the quantity of coal being supplied to Bihar;

(f) whether the Government have taken any action to meet the demand of the State during 1994-95; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) and (d). At present, exploration is being carried out by Geological Survey of India (GSI) in Siari Block of East Bokaro Coalfield, Patratu Block of South Karanpura Coalfield, Banardi-Latehar Blocks of Auranga Coalfield., Singdenri-Chholapathar Sector, Dumaria-Gandharap-Keyadah and Pachwara-Chirudih sectors of Rajmahal Group of Coalfield of Bihar.

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) is also currently carrying out detailed exploration for coal in five coalfields of Bihar which is likely to continue during the remaining period of the 8th Plan also.

(e) to (g). During 1993-94, about 20.9 million tonnes of coal was supplied to various consuming industries in Bihar. Coal India Limited (CIL) is meeting the entire demand of industries in Bihar during 1994-95.

[English]

Oil Exploration

2493. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil India Limited is entering into oil

extraction in new oilfields in upper Assam and Duliajan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The new fields/structures which have been discovered by OIL in upper Assam around Duliajan recently have already been put on production. The details of new fields/structures discovered in upper Assam since 1990-91 and their present status are as follows:-

	Structure	Oil/Gas	Status
1.	Dikom	Oil	Producing
2.	Kathaloni	Oil	Producing
3.	Hatiali	Oil	Producing
4.	North Hapjan	Oil	Producing
5.	Makum	Oil	Producing
6.	South Rajgarh	Oil	Not producing pending detailed testing.

Import of Machinery and Newsprint

2494. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to formulate a policy under which the office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, will not regulate the import of machinery and newsprint; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). The Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) does not regulate the import of either the printing machinery of newsprint. As some customs duty concessions are available to newspapers on import of printing machinery and allied material, RNI issues only the Essentiality Certificates to those newspapers who apply for the same to enable them to avail of those duty concessions.

Similarly, for import of newsprint RNI issues only the Entitlement Certificates to newspapers as per the terms and conditions laid down in Government's Newsprint Import Policy which is notified by Ministry of Commerce for each financial year.

Reforms in Petroleum Sector

2495. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

SHRI TARA SINGH :

SHRI D. VENKATESHWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to redraft the

report of the high level panel on reforms in the petroleum sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the high level panel;

(d) the recommendations on which the Government have reacted and not agreeable to implement together with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the recommendations which are agreeable are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). A 'Strategic Planning Group' on restructuring the National Oil Industry, with members comprising of top management from public and private sector and leading experts from academic and research institutes, has been formed. The group has not yet submitted its Report.

Amendment to Cr.P.C.

2496. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to amend the clause 125 of Cr. P.C.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether the Law Commission has recommended for amendment to the Law as early in the 1980s; and

(e) the name of the states which amended this law in the respective States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e). In view of the depreciation in the value of money, a Bill has been introduced in the Parliament to amend section 125 of the Cr.P.C. with a view to enhancing the maximum limit for payment of maintenance to wives, children or parents from Rs.500/- to Rs. 1,500/-. The Law Commission of India in its 132nd Report has recommended that the statutory ceiling of Rs. 500/- deserves to be removed.

Separate State of Uttarakhand

2497. DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI ANNA JOSHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have consulted all party leaders on the issue of creating a separate Uttarakhand State; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b). Consultations with leaders of the Uttarakhand movement are being held at different levels in order to find an amicable solution acceptable to all parties. However, it would not be possible to lay down a definite time frame to arrive at a decision on a sensitive issue like this one.

Under-trials in Jails

2498. DR. S.P. YADAV :

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

DR. R. MALLU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission in its endeavour to improve jail conditions, has expressed concern about the large percentage of under-trials languishing in jails without being formally brought to trial and pressed that the under-trials should be brought to trial expeditiously; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government to overcome the plight of under-trials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The National Human Rights Commission in their Annual Report for the Year 1993-94 inter-alia recommended that

" The Commission is deeply concerned about the appalling conditions of over-crowding, lack of sanitation, poor medical facilities, inadequate diet and the like, in most of the jails in the country. These serious deficiencies are compounded by unconscionable delays in the disposal of cases for various reasons and mismanagement in the administration of jails, all of which need to be remedied."

(b) 'Prisons' being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to review the position of the undertrials in jails. It is also the responsibility of State Governments to deal with any matter relating to the administration of prisons according to their rules, regulations, procedure and provisions of jails Manuals. However, the Central Government has felt continued cause for concern over the less than satisfactory conditions of prisons in the country. To supplement the efforts of State Governments to improve living conditions of prisons, health hygiene and security arrangements etc., Government of India has introduced a scheme of Modernisation of Prison Administration during 1987, and released an amount of Rs.45 crores during the period 1987-92. The scheme has further been extended for the eighth plan period with an allocation of Rs. 100 crores for the period.

Regarding early justice to the undertrials to avoid the over-crowding in the jails it is also essentially the concern of the State Government. However, to make an indepth study of the problem of arrears in Courts, a Committee of three Chief Justices of High Courts (Justice Malimath Committee) was constituted by the Government in 1989. The Committee has made several recommendations on various aspects covering jurisdictional and procedural modifications, improvements in the judiciary, setting up of specialised bodies such as tribunals/commissions to deal with specific types of cases, fixation of Judge strength and appointments of Judges in High Courts, creation of more posts in the Subordinate judiciary and a number of other general recommendations relating to modernisations of office equipment in courts and allocation of more funds to the judiciary, etc. These recommendations were forwarded *inter-alia* to all concerned State Governments and the High Courts for necessary follow-up action.

Further, the problem of arrears of cases of Courts to find out ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible was considered in a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held on 4th December, 1993 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Conference recommended several steps in a resolution it adopted for speedy disposal of cases in Courts/Tribunals which have been accepted by the Government and commended to all the State Governments/UT Administrations and High Courts/Tribunals for necessary action. Three Working Groups of Law Ministers, thereafter met to consider the recommendations contained in the above Resolution with regard to rural litigation, arrears of cases in administrative tribunals and alternative dispute resolution. The implementation of December, 1993 resolution and recommendations made by the Working Groups were reviewed by the Law Ministers at their plenary meeting held in Calcutta in November, 1994. The resolutions adopted in the meeting have been commended to all the concerned authorities for necessary follow-up action.

[Translation]

Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets

2499. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol and diesel retail outlets functioning in Gujarat at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to sanction some new petrol and diesel retail outlets for Gujarat during 1995-96; and

(c) if so, the places where these are proposed to be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) As on 1.1.1995, there were 989 retail outlet dealerships functioning in Gujarat.

(b) and (c). 53 retail outlet dealerships have been included in the Marketing Plan 1988-93 for Gujarat, selection for which is underway through OSB (Gujarat). In addition, 75 more RO dealerships have been included in the Marketing Plan 1993-96.

[English]

Oil Exploration

2500. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has entered into a partnership deal with British Gas exploration in Egypt;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has also entered into any agreement with other companies for offshore/on-shore drilling outside the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). ONGC Videsh Limited is finalising the agreement with British Gas for exploration in the North Zaafarana Concession in Egypt.

(c) and (d). ONGC Videsh Limited has entered into a Production Sharing Contract with Petro Vietnam for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in Vietnam. Further, MOUs have been signed with Petronas Carigali, Malaysia, Iranian Offshore Oil Company, Iran, Command Petroleum, Australia and British Gas, U.K. for cooperation in petroleum exploration and development in countries of mutual interest.

Infiltrators

2501. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the number of infiltrators intercepted by BSF and other agencies on the Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pak Borders during 1992, 1993 and 1994, year-wise ;

(b) whether such interceptions are on-increase/decrease during the said period ;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). The year-wise details of the number of infiltrators intercepted in the last three years on the Indo-Bangladesh, and Indo-Pak Borders as given below show a decreasing trend:

Year	Indo-Bangladesh Border	Indo-Pak Border
1992	37891	10994
1993	23559	4538
1994	16991	4738

(d) The measures taken include raising of additional battalions under expansion plan of Border Security Force to reduce the gaps between the Border Outposts, intensification of patrolling both on the land and riverine borders, accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing, floodlighting in the sensitive stretches of Indo-Pak border, increase in the number of OP Towers, provision of surveillance equipments etc.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects

2502. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have cleared the Auranga reservoir, Tilaiya Dhadhar and Neelajal irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of these projects;

(d) the area benefited by these projects; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for the early clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) to (d). The three projects are under various stages of appraisal by the Central Government. Details about their status are given in the attached statement.

(e) Clearance of projects depends upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies.

STATEMENT

Details of the Status of Appraisal of Irrigation Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost Rs. in crores	Benefit in Th. ha.	date of receipt in CWC	Status of appraisal
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Auranga Reservoir Scheme Distt. benefitted Palamu.	297.81	65.20 (CCA)	7/89	Originally approved by Planning Commission for Rs. 125.40 crores for Culturable Command Area 65.182 Thousand Hectares. Revised estimate considered and accepted by Advisory Committee on 27.8.93 subject to arranging clearance of Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Welfare on environment and forest and Rehabilitation and Resettlement aspects respectively. In addition, necessary hydrological study need to be carried out in the light of additional data being obtained. This is still awaited from the Government of Bihar.
2.	Tilaiya Dhadhar irrigation scheme Distt. benefitted Nawadah.	46.74	31.70	10/74	The project was put up to Technical Advisory Committee in 7/82 and March 83 but consideration deferred due to inter-State issues. In an inter-State meeting convened in Ministry of Water Resources in 7/92, it was

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<i>Inter-alia</i> decided that Central Water Commission should process the project for clearance. The State Government has been requested to submit modified report with updated cost and compliance to other technical observations of the Advisory Committee. This is awaited.
3.	Lilajan Reservoir Scheme Distt. benefited Hazaribagh.	33.71	36.92	8/82	The project was sent back to the State Government in 2/87 due to non-compliance of the comments of Central Water Commission/other Central appraisal agencies and requested to send modified report complying all the observations. The modified report is still awaited. A review meeting was held in Central Water Commission on 28th November, 1991 a low priority was indicated to this project by the State Government. The project is also not included in VIIIth Five Year Plan.

[English]

Sarkaria Commission Report

2503. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made so far in implementation of the Sarkaria Commission Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : The sub-committee of the Inter-State Council entrusted with the examination of the recommendation of Sarkaria Commission has so far considered 191 recommendations out of 247 recommendations. The Government would take a view on the various recommendations of the Commission after these have been considered by the Inter-State Council.

Para-Military Forces

2504. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State-wise proportion exists in the

recruitment to various para-military forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the share of recruitment of Kerala is fulfilled; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Recruitment of Constables/Riflemen in Central Para Military Forces is made on All India basis. The annual vacancies are allotted to each State/UT on the basis of the population, taking into consideration the special needs and circumstances of different areas.

(b) Information relating to representation of State/UTs in Central Para Military Forces is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Kerala is adequately represented in the Central Para Military Forces, based on its population ratio to the total population of the country.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Assam Rifles	BSF	CRPF	CISF	ITBP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70	2798	6301	6452	50	15671
2.	Assam	4252	5698	4557	2175	59	16741
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	300	91	99	82	--	572
4.	Bihar	3780	15108	14332	8382	684	42286
5.	Goa	-	5	106	123	--	234
6.	Gujarat	-	2812	3233	4005	3	10053
7.	Haryana	2617	17263	10740	1600	2708	34928
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2808	5842	4118	501	6579	19848
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	502	7553	4707	747	1884	15393
10.	Karnataka	35	3756	5109	4359	5	13264
11.	Kerala	3630	8241	6460	2825	593	21749
12.	Madhya Pradesh	85	7310	7198	6420	885	21898
13.	Maharashtra	75	3279	7454	7659	56	18523
14.	Manipur	1393	1220	1411	180	10	4214
15.	Meghalaya	1378	586	127	164	--	2255
16.	Mizoram	1484	122	32	65	--	1703
17.	Nagaland	1439	621	88	115	--	2263
18.	Nepal	-	1848	215	--	146	2209
19.	Orissa	727	2140	5124	3070	43	11104
20.	Punjab	1047	14879	7611	1969	1574	27080
21.	Rajasthan	676	16315	9655	4269	893	31808
22.	Sikkim	1639	87	64	42	1	1833
23.	Tamil Nadu	155	4258	7148	5418	98	17077
24.	Tripura	842	2354	1151	270	14	4631
25.	Uttar Pradesh	18031	27949	23556	13499	10656	93691
26.	West Bengal	2988	14202	7685	6600	218	31693
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	190	1	107	25	30	353
28.	Chandigarh	-	21	44	65	21	151
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	19	16	-	35
30.	Daman & Diu	-	-	54	-	-	54
31.	Delhi	-	1443	1490	912	182	4027
32.	Lakshadweep	-	-	9	-	-	9
33.	Pondicherry	-	45	139	82	-	266
Total		50143	167847	140143	82091	27392	467616

Gas Terminal at USAR

2505. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand for allocation of

additional gas for Maharashtra as also for Second Gas Terminal at Usar;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Maharashtra has offered free of cost the required needed facilities for locating the shore-terminals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra have proposed the setting up of a new gas terminal at Usar and higher allocation of gas to units in Maharashtra and have offered free land for the terminal. However, the gas projected to be available from the Western Offshore fields is fully allocated and it is not feasible to consider higher allocations at present.

[Translation]

Meetings of Censor Board

2506. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN :
SHRI LALLBABU RAI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the date-wise details of the meetings of the Central Board of Film Certification held during the last three years, till date;

(b) the policy/guidelines under which such meetings are held;

(c) whether regional offices of the Board are not adhering to the policy of the Board; and

(d) the reasons for not holding meetings of the Board regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The date-wise details of the meetings of the Central Board of Film Certification held during the last three years are as under:

Year	No. of meetings	Date (s) of the meetings.
1992	1	27th & 28th March, 1992
1993	1	13th & 14th March, 1993
1994	1	2nd July, 1994

(b) Copy of rules 14 to 20 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, under which meetings of the Board are held, is attached as statement.

(c) the Regional Offices of the Board are strictly implementing the policies of the Board.

(d) Meetings of the Board are called by the Chairman as and when necessary, considering the quantum of work to be transacted, availability of funds in the budget etc.

STATEMENT

Copy of Rules 14 to 20 of Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983

14. MEETING OF THE BOARD : (1) The Board shall ordinarily meet once a quarter for the transaction of business but the Chairman may at any time call an extraordinary meeting, if he considers it necessary to do so.

(2) Meeting of the Board shall be held at such places as the Chairman may at his discretion fix for the purpose.

15. CO-OPTED MEMBERS : The Chairman may co-opt the Chief Executive Officer or any one or more of the regional officers or any officer of the Central Government as a member or members of the Board for the purpose of attending a particular meeting of the Board and such officer or officers shall then be entitled to participate in the deliberations of the Board at that meeting but shall not be entitled to vote.

16. NOTICE OF MEETING : (1) At least seven clear days notice of all meetings of the Board shall be given to each member but an urgent meeting may be called by the Chairman at three clear days' notice.

(2) The notice shall state the business to be transacted at the meetings and no business other than that stated shall be transacted at such meeting except with the consent of the Chairman or on his motion.

17. BUSINESS ORDINARILY TO BE TRANSACTED AT MEETINGS : The business of the Board shall ordinarily be transacted at a meeting duly called in accordance with the provisions of these rules; Provided that the Chairman, may if he thinks fit, circulate any urgent matter among the members for their opinion.

18. QUORUM : At every meeting of the Board four members if the Chairman be present, and six members if he be absent, shall form a quorum.

19. PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING : Meetings of the Board shall be presided over by the Chairman or in his absence by a member elected by the members present from among themselves.

20. QUESTION TO BE DECIDED BY MAJORITY OF VOTES : Every question before the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes and in the case of equality of votes, the Chairman or the member elected to preside under rule 19, as the case may be, shall have a second or casting vote.

Coal Mines

2507. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines where mining is likely to be undertaken during the Eighth Five Year Plan, Company-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to give new coal mines on lease to the private sector; and

(c) if so, the terms and conditions laid down for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) Number of new projects sanctioned during 8th plan period and number of projects formulated awaiting investment decision excluding reorganization projects is given below:

Company	Number of Projects sanctioned during 8th Plan	Number of Projects formulated awaiting investment decision
ECL	2	2
BCCL	0	1
CCL	7	11
NCL	0	2
WCL	8	6
SECL	11	2
MCL	1	3
NEC	-	
SCCL	6	9

The investment decision on these projects will depend on techno-economic appraisal, and availability of funds.

(b) and (c). Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 has been amended w.e.f. 9.6.93 to allow private sector participation in coal mining. This amendment enables companies engaged in power generation and such other end uses as may be notified by Government from time to time to carry out coal mining. This is in addition to the existing provision enabling companies engaged in the production of iron and steel to carry out coal mining. Washing of coal obtained from a mine has also now been opened to the private sector.

[English]

Blow-Out at ONGC Well

2508. DR. LAKMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI DRARMMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any high-level inquiry into the technical lapses causing the blow-out of ONGC oil well at Pasarlapudi and its subsequent handling;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned, 'Breakthrough in capping well fire' as appearing in the Hindustan Times dated February 23, 1995; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has constituted a one-man Enquiry Committee to go into the findings of the Enquiry Committee set up by ONGC and submit its report to the Government.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, However, the claim made by M/s Neal Adams is not correct.

Paraffin Wax

2509. SHRI ASTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether slack wax which is the raw material of SSI Units for manufacturing paraffin wax has been placed under Free Trade Product;

(b) if so, whether any representations has been received in this regard:

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of these SSI Units;

(d) whether IOC has increased the price of Haldia Slack Wax by Rs. 800/PMT without making any changes in the prices of Barauni Slack Wax and Paraffin Wax Type-III; and

(e) if so, its likely effect on Barauni Slack Wax and paraffin Wax Type-III?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) (a) to (e). Slack Wax is a free trade product. Slack Wax is processed by SSI Units to make paraffin Wax, Type-III. Production data of SSI Units is not monitored by this Ministry. The oil companies are free to fix the price of free trade products including Slack Wax on market considerations.

Tie-Up With MNCs

2510. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC and OIL have plans to tie-up with Multi National Companies (MNCs) in the country;

(b) the details of the tie-ups proposed and the terms and conditions of the agreements;

(c) whether the performances of ONGC and OIL are to be improved as a result of the tie-ups with MNCs and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient terms and conditions are as follows:

- sharing of risk by ONGC/OIL in the Joint venture from the date of signing of the contract with participating interest of between 25% and 40%
- the possibility of a seismic option in the first phase of the exploration period
- No signature/production bonus/royalty/cess payment
- progressive fiscal regime
- no ring fencing of blocks for corporate tax purpose
- Freedom to joint venture for marketing gas
- purchase of the joint venture's share of oil at international price
- Provision for assignment

(c) and (d). It is expected that the Joint ventures would augment the exploration efforts of the National Oil Companies venture out into higher-to unexplored areas and provide access to latest technology.

Expansion of Haldia Refinery

2511. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for expansion of Haldia Oil Refinery is pending with his Ministry:

(b) if so, since when; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Capacity of Haldia Refinery has already been increased from 2.5 MMTPA to 2.75 MMTPA by debottlenecking of existing facilities. The lube oil block of the refinery has also been expanded. The second phase of debottlenecking of crude distillation unit of Haldia Refinery by installing a prefractionator is currently under implementation by IOC at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.7 crores which will further increase the refinery capacity by 0.2 MMTPA i.e. to a level of 2.95 MMTPA. This is expected to be completed by May 1995.

Coal Production

2512. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the production of coal under the Eastern Coalfields Limited during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there is any shortage in accounting; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Details of coal production in Eastern Coalfields Limited during each of the last three years were as follows:

year	(In lakh tonnes production)
1991-92	245.15
1992-93	240.57
1993-94	226.06

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. As per the information furnished by Coal India Limited the net shortages as per audited accounts, which takes into account variances exceeding 5% of book stocks, were as follows:

Year	Net shortage (in lakh tonnes)
1991-92	3.00
1992-93	1.52
1993-94	5.80

ISI Terrorists Activities

2513. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the ISI terrorists are spreading its activities in the country; and

(b) if so, the measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Government is aware of the sinister designs of ISI of Pakistan to destabilise India by sponsoring terrorism and subversion. Government is alive to the situation and are taking all necessary steps in this regard which include gearing up of intelligence machinery, coordinated action by Central and State agencies, strengthening the deployment of para-military forces, intensified patrolling, as well as construction of border fencing and flood-lighting in vulnerable stretches of Indo-Pak border.

Oil Sharing

2514. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have signed any agreements with some private foreign companies on oil sharing point;

(b) if so, the details of the companies;

(c) the terms and conditions of the agreements; and

(d) the locations likely to be allotted to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). Government of India/ONGC has signed contracts for exploration of oil and gas so far as per details given below:

Block	Consortium with whom contracts signed
KG-OS-90/1	(i) Albion India Inc. USA (ii) Complex (India) Ltd., Australia (iii) Niko Resources, Canada (iv) Hindustan Oil Exploration Co. India (HOEC)
GN-ON-90/3	(i) HOEC India (ii) Mafatlal Industries India
CY-OS-90/1	(i) Vaalco Energy Inc. USA (ii) HOEC India (iii) Tata Petrodyne Inc. India

The salient terms and conditions of the agreements are as follows:

The contracts would be production sharing contracts with a contract period in case of crude oil and associated gas, of upto 25 years. Companies are exempted from payment of bonuses and statutory levies. The Government of India would have the first right of refusal in respect of the oil produced under these contracts, with companies being paid for their share of oil at international price. Provision for participation by ONGC/OIL in the venture at the exploration and/or the development stage has been made and ONGC/OIL could have a participating interest of 30% to 40% in the venture. Provisions have also been made for the development for commercially exploitable natural gas resources.

In addition to above, ONGC along with Government of India have also signed contracts for development of following medium sized fields:

Field	State/Basin	Consortia
Ravva	Krishna-Godavari offshore	Videocon Petroleum Ltd. Command Petroleum (India) Pty. Ltd. Ravva Oil (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. Singapore
Panna Mukta	Bombay offshore	Reliance India, Enron Exploration Co. USA
Mid & South Tapti	-do-	-do-

The medium sized fields will be developed under production sharing agreements between the Government of India, companies and ONGC, ONGC has participating interest of 40% in these ventures. The joint venture will develop the field under production sharing arrangements, with royalty, cess and Income Tax payable to Government apart from a share of the profit petroleum from the project coming to Government. The pricing of gas has been based on internationally accepted principles. The gas would be delivered to Gas Authority of India Ltd. at Hazira. Government has the first right of refusal in respect of the contractor's share of oil from the project. International price for oil would be paid to be constituents of the contractor, which includes ONGC, for their share of oil sold to the Government.

Contracts for development of 11 small sized fields in Gujarat have also been signed as per details given below:

Name of company/consortium	Field
Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd. Ahmedabad, Niko Resources, Canada	Hazira, Cambay Bhandut, Matar and Sabarmati
Selan Exploration Technology Ltd. New Delhi	Indrora, Bakrol and Lohar
Larsen & Toubro Bombay-Joshi Technologies USA	Dholka, Wavel
HOEC, Baroda, GSPCL, Ahmedabad Petrodyne USA	Asjol

The small sized fields would be developed by the companies on their own with no participation by ONGC/OIL under production sharing contracts with the Government of India. The companies would have to pay statutory levies like royalty and cess. Payment for the companies share of oil would be at international market price.

Awards Won by Films Division

2515. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of national awards won by the Films Division of India during 1994-95; and

(b) the details of Indian Film Weeks organised abroad during the above period, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The film BAZAR SITARAM produced and directed by Ms. Neena Gupta on behalf of Films Division won the award under the category "First film of director" for non-feature films.

The film TAVEEZ produced by Shri Rajeev Mohan and directed by Shri Purshottam Berde, on Behalf of the Department of Family Welfare, under the banner of Films Division, won the award under the category of "Best film on family welfare" for non-feature films.

(b) The names of countries in which Indian film weeks were organised during 1994-95, with the months in which they were organised, are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Film Weeks Organised by Directorate of Film Festivals in Various Countries During 1994-95

S. No.	COUNTRY	PERIOD
1.	ISREAL	April-May, 1994
2.	BRAZIL	April-May, 1995
3.	MAURITIUS	July-August, 1994
4.	NETHERLANDS	October-November, 1994
5.	GERMANY	October-November, 1995
6.	TURKEY	February-March, 1995
7.	MAPUTO	April-May, 1994
8.	KAZAKHISTAN	April-May, 1994
9.	CHINA	May-June, 1994
10.	UNITED KINGDOM	October-November, 1994
11.	DENMARK	April-May, 1994
12.	CANADA	August-September, 1994,
13.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	September-October, 1994
14.	TUNIS	September-October, 1994
15.	MOROCCO	October-November, 1994
16.	HONG KONG	September-October, 1994
17.	GHANA	August-September, 1994
18.	LACOS	December, 1994-January, 1995
19.	SYRIA	March, 1995.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

2516. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation is contemplating a new project to meet the demand for petroleum hydrocarbons in the country:

(b) if so, whether any concrete measures have been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Six new oil field development projects proposed by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation are at various stages of approval.

Water Scarcity

2517. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether water scarcity is anticipated in India by the year 2025 as reported in the economic Times dated February 22, 1995.

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the expected water scarcity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per the 1991 census, the population of the country is around 846 million and it is increasing @2.41% p.a. The average annual availability of water resources potential has been assessed as 1866 billion cubic metres. However, the utilisable water resources of the country have been assessed as 1142 billion cubic metres (BCM). Thus the average per capita availability of water at present is estimated as 1860 cubic metres which is likely to decline further with the growth of population. There is, however, a wide variation of availability of water in the different river basins of the country and the scarcity of water is limited only to the areas in the water short basins.

Keeping in view the future needs of water, the Government has taken various policy and programme initiatives. These include adoption of National Water Policy in September, 1987 and preparation of National Perspectives for transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit areas :

The National Water Policy broadly covers policy directions on elements like:

(i) Information System.

- (ii) Maximising availability through adopting integrated basin planning and management approach, inter-basin transfer of water and recycling & re-use of water.
- (iii) Ground water development including conjunctive use of surface and ground water and regulation of ground water extraction.
- (iv) Water allocation priorities.
- (v) Adoption of modern irrigation water management practices including command area development approach and promotion of efficient irrigation methods like drip & sprinkler systems.
- (vi) Rationalising water rates to convey the scarcity and economic value of water.
- (vii) Promotion of participatory management of irrigation systems.
- (viii) Creating awareness about various aspects of water related issues by way of training, demonstration, adoptive trials etc.
- (ix) Intensification of Research & Development efforts, and
- (x) Proper maintenance and modernisation of irrigation systems.

Further to National Water Policy, the following policy documents have been prepared:

- (a) Draft Irrigation Management Policy
- (b) An approach to organisational and procedural changes in irrigation sector
- (c) Draft water Information Bill
- (d) Draft National Policy guidelines for water allocation of inter-State rivers amongst States
- (e) Draft Policy note on setting up of River Basin Organisations
- (f) Guidelines on planning conjunctive use of surface and ground water in irrigation projects.

These policy measures are intended to improve the availability of utilisable water.

Installation of Tubewells

2518. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central ground Water Board has since worked out a scheme for installation of tubewells in the Eastern Region:
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and
- (c) the steps taken to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). The Central Ground Water Board has

formulated a scheme for Investigation and Development of Ground Water Resources in Eastern States comprising Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. The proposed Scheme envisages Central and state components alongwith beneficiaries share for its financing. It is in consultation stage with concerned agencies.

(c) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Wagon Loaders in the BCCL

2519. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of wagon loaders which were there in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) in the year 1974 ;
- (b) the number of wagon loaders at present male and female separately;
- (c) whether these persons are engaged in loading work; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the works in which these labourers have been engaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The number of Wagon Loaders in BCCL as in March, 1975 was 22,233.

(b) The number of Wagon Loaders as on 1.3.95 is as under:

Male	Female	Total
2124	4824	6948

(c) and (d). Normally these persons are engaged in loading work but when wagons are not available, the permanent workers are utilised in alternative jobs.

Supply of Coal

2520. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether coal is being supplied to the Cement Corporation of India in proportion to its demand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government have permitted the Cement Corporation of India to import coal; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Coal is being supplied to cement plants of Cement Corporation of India (CCI) both from Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited to the extent of programmes

filed by CCI. However, cement plants of Cement Corporation of India have not been drawing their full supplies due to their own problems. Singareni Collieries Company Limited has intimated that the Cement plants of CCI linked to it have made payments for only 53% of the allotment during the quarter January-March, 1995. Similarly the Units linked to Coal India Limited have also not submitted programmes to the full extent of coal linkages sanctioned to them foregoing about 50% of their linkages.

Coal Companies are having adequate stocks to meet the entire demand of cement plants of CCI within the overall constraint including the availability of wagons, filing of programmes by CCI and payment against coal supplies.

(d) and (e). Coal can be freely imported under the present Export and Import policy and as such there is no need for any permission/licence from Government for its import.

[English]

Jain Commission

2521. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: (a) whether the Jain Commission of inquiry was appointed to investigate all the facts and circumstances leading to the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi for a term of six months;

(b) if so, the number of extensions given to the Commission so far; and

(c) the progress made in the investigation of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The Commission of Inquiry headed by Mr. Justice M.C. Jain was appointed on 23 August, 1991 to make an inquiry with respect to the following matters:

(i) the sequence of events leading to and all the facts and circumstances relating to, the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi at Sriperumbudur (other than the matters covered by the terms of reference for the Commission of Inquiry headed by Shri Justice J.S. Verma);

(ii) whether any person or persons or agencies were responsible for conceiving, preparing and planning the assassination and whether there was any conspiracy in this behalf and if so, all its ramifications.

(b) The Jain Commission of Inquiry was required to submit its report to the Central Government as soon as possible but not later than six months. The tenure of the

Commission has been extended by the Ministry of Home Affairs after every six months on seven occasions.

(c) The Commission is still continuing with its inquiry.

Gas Pipeline Connections

2522. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units/projects who have been given natural gas pipeline connections by the Government during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) the criteria adopted by the Government for issuing such gas connections; and

(c) the number of connections proposed to be issued to the States during 1995-96 out of the total number of applications received by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Fifteen units were given natural gas pipeline connections during the period.

(b) Connections are given only to units which have been allocated gas. The allocations are based generally on the imputed economic value of gas use, preference being given to the power and fertiliser sector.

(c) Thirty one units are proposed for issue of such connections.

[Translation]

Losses by Coal Companies

2523. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evolved any strategy to reduce the loss being suffered in coal companies.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the success achieved during the last year under this strategy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Steps taken to reduce the losses in subsidiaries of Coal India Limited include the following:

(i) Improved manpower planning including re-deployment of surplus workers and restricting the intake of new employees against vacancies caused by natural wastage;

(ii) Reduction of under-utilised/un-utilised manpower through introduction of voluntary retirement scheme;

(iii) Introduction of concept of all-men-all jobs;

(iv) Re-organisation of mines to make viable units;

- (v) Improvement in availability and utilisation of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) by providing adequate workshop support, improved management of spares and timely rehabilitation of equipment;
- (vi) Special emphasis on production from existing underground mines;
- (vii) Timely increase in coal price to off-set the increase in input costs.

(c) As a result of several steps taken, the financial performance of Coal India Ltd. has improved and Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries taken together have been earning profits during last three years.

Petrol Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies

2524. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of petrol retail outlets and LPG agencies in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether these are sufficient to meet the total demand of the State;
- (c) if not, the scheme formulated in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government propose to allot more petrol retail outlets and LPG agencies during 1995-96 in Rajasthan;
- (e) if so, the details in this regard and the time by which these are likely to be allotted; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (f). As on 1.1.1995, 941 RO dealerships and 189 LPG distributorships were functioning in Rajasthan. In order to meet the growing demand, 115 RO dealerships and 25 LPG distributorships have been included in the RO Marketing Plan 1988-93 and LPG Marketing Plan 1992-94, selection for which is underway through OSB (Rajasthan). In addition to the above, 99 RO dealerships and 39 LPG distributorships have been included in the RO Marketing Plan 1993-96 and LPG Marketing Plan 1994-96 for Rajasthan. It takes about 6-12 months for allotment of dealerships from the date of advertisement.

[English]

Pay Scales

2525. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the pay scales of Constables and Head-constables of Delhi Police are the lowest in comparison to the pay scales of other neighbouring States particularly in Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to remove the disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). The information is as under:

State/U.T.	Pay Scales of	
	Constable(RS.)	Head Constable(Rs.)
Delhi	950-1400	975-1600
	(Matriculate)	
	825-1200	
	(Non-Matriculate)	
Chandigarh	1000-1800	1260-2100
Punjab	950-1800	1200-2100
	(with initial start of Rs.1050/-)	(with initial start of Rs. 1250/-)
Haryana	1000-1800	1200-2040
U.P.	950-1400	975-1660
Rajasthan	825-1350	950-1680

(c) The Vth Pay Commission is seized of the matter regarding pay revision of all categories of Government employees.

Bottling Plants

2526. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the existing capacity of the bottling plants in west Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Presently, there is no proposal to augment the existing bottling capacity of the LPG bottling plants operating in the State of West Bengal.

[Translation]

TV Channels

2527. PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian and foreign channels being operated on Doordarshan;

(b) the names of the States in the country and foreign countries covered by these channels;

(c) the efforts made by the Government for televising all the programmes of these channels from the Doordarshan centres in Rajasthan and the funds made available for providing infrastructural facilities therefor;

(d) the policy fixed by the Government for producing and telecasting programmes in Sanskrit, Rajasthani and Sindhi languages on Doordarshan Kendra in Rajasthan;

(e) whether the Government propose to telecast local folk art, folk songs and folk dances; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No foreign channel is relayed on the 13 channels of Doordarshan (the DD-3 channel is presently non-operational).

(b) All the Doordarshan channels can be received in all States of the country terrestrially or through an appropriate dish antenna. These channels can also be received in some adjoining countries on account of the technical spill over of the signal of the satellites of the INSAT system used for this purpose.

(c) All the channels of Doordarshan can be received in Rajasthan through an appropriate dish antenna. In order to increase the coverage of the terrestrial DD-1 and DD-2 channels, 35 additional transmitters are planned to be installed in the State.

(d) Programmes in these languages are being produced and telecast regularly by Doordarshan Kendra, Jaipur.

(e) and (f). Doordarshan Kendra, Jaipur is already telecasting the following programmes on regional culture and folk arts of Rajasthan regularly:

1. Lok Rang (Weekly)
2. Lok Bharti (Weekly)
3. Gorbandh (Weekly Round-up)
4. Gazro (based in Rajasthani film songs—Fortnightly).

[English]

Congress Rally on ZEE T.V.

2528. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to be refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3343 on August 18 1994 regarding telecast of Congress Rally and state:

(a) whether the bill for an amount of Rs. 5.17 lakhs raised on M/s. ZEE T.V. for direct telecast of Congress Party's rally held in Delhi on July 14, 1994 has been paid by M/s. Zee T.V.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the precise instructions issued by the Government under which such facilities are provided to private television channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Payment has been made by Demand Draft No. 814191 dated 31.8.94.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Technical facilities are provided by Doordarshan on payment at the rates prescribed in the rate card in accordance with its practice of offering such facilities to domestic and foreign users.

Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2529. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan to implement Centrally sponsored schemes effectively in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to make these schemes more useful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (d). The Planning Commission has not formulated any plan to effectively implement Centrally sponsored schemes in the State of Gujarat. Centrally Sponsored Schemes are formulated by the Central Ministries/Departments in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories and are implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories. These schemes are monitored by the administrative Ministries concerned. The Planning Commission does not have any direct role in their implementation. It, however, generally reviews the implementation of Plan schemes during the Annual Plan discussions with the States/Union Territories.

Consumption of Petroleum Products

2530. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated average monthly increase in the rate of consumption of petroleum products during each of the last three years;

(b) the basis for projections;

(c) whether the Oil Coordination Committee has recommended substantial reduction in the supplies of oil products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The average monthly consumption of petroleum products and rate of increase in consumption during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Projections are based on estimated full demand for all products, except L.P.G. and Kerosene, in industrial transport and agricultural sectors. Kerosene is an allocated product and 3 percent growth has been allowed. L.P.G. demand projections are structured, based on indigenous availability and import feasibilities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Average Monthly Consumption of Petroleum Products and Percentage Increase During 1991-92, 1993-94 and 1993-94. Fig. in TMTs

MONTH	1991-92	%INCREASE	1992-93	%INCREASE	1993-94	%INCREASE
APRIL	4394	-0.4	4973	13.2	4877	-1.9
MAY	4534	-5.7	5028	10.9	4968	-1.2
JUNE	4414	-4.5	5006	13.4	5008	0.0
JULY	4754	6.3	4732	-0.5	5012	5.9
AUGUST	4516	-1.4	4633	2.6	4724	2.0
SEPTEMBER	4505	6.8	4606	2.2	4555	-1.1
OCTOBER	4915	12.2	5020	2.1	5130	2.2
NOVEMBER	4756	5.3	5007	5.3	5300	5.8
DECEMBER	5147	7.6	5039	-2.1	5523	9.6
JANUARY	5169	3.3	4936	-4.5	5257	6.5
FEBRUARY	4948	7.1	4895	-1.1	5017	2.5
MARCH	4922	6.7	5028	2.2	5441	8.2
TOTAL	56974	3.5	58902	3.4	60813	3.2

Upliftment of Scheduled Castes

2531. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sought any Central assistance for the upliftment of Scheduled Casts in the State:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government of Maharashtra has also submitted any action plan in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). Details are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Central assistance released to Govt. of Maharashtra under various schemes for Schedules Castes Development by the Ministry of Welfare during the year 1994-95.

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Central Assistance released during the year 1994-95 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Scheduled Caste Development Corp.	56.97
2.	SCA to SCP	1575.89
3.	Liberation and Rehabilitation of scavengers	500.00
4.	Post Matric Scholarship for SCS/STs	1579.50
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	42.96
6.	Girls Hostels for SCs	Nil
7.	Boys Hostels for SCs	Nil

1	2	3
8. Book Banks for SCs/STs		35.55
9. Upgradation of merit for SC/ST students		Nil
10. Coaching & Allied		0.80
11. PCR/Atrocities Act		10.52

Official Language

2532. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incentive is given to those Government employees who are doing official work in Hindi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the laid down standards, the following types of incentives are payable to the Government employees/officers for doing the official work in Hindi:

- (i) For typing/writing originally in Hindi.
- (ii) For giving maximum dictation in Hindi by the Officers.
- (iii) To English Stenographers/typists for working on Hindi typewriters/computers alongwith the Hindi stenography.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance from Abroad

2533. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions/organisations of Maharashtra getting financial assistance from abroad;

(b) the amount of financial assistance received by these institutions/organisations from the foreign countries during each of the last two years;

(c) whether a ban has been imposed on certain organisations/institutions to seek foreign assistance;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of institutions which have sought permission from the Government for seeking foreign assistance during 1994?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) During 1992-93, 758 Organisations in Maharashtra reported receipt of foreign contribution under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

(b) Period	Amount received
1.1.91 to 31.3.92	Rs. 132.58 Crores
1992-93	Rs. 164.57 Crores.

(c) and (d). During 1994, one organisation has been prohibited from accepting foreign contribution and one registered organisation has been placed under "prior permission" category in Maharashtra. This action has been taken against the two organisations on account of violation of the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

(e) During 1994, 416 organisations in Maharashtra had applied for registration or prior permission to enable them to receive foreign contribution under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

[English]

Dual Citizenship

2534. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of World Affairs requested the Union Government to grant dual citizenship to Indians living abroad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Grant of dual citizenship was considered but not accepted as the concept is not consistent with the Constitution of India and the Citizenship Act. 1955.

Retail Outlet Dealerships

2535. DR. R. SRIDHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of I.O.C. retail outlet dealerships allotted, either afresh or renewed or revalidated, in Kanpur during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of these which have not been commissioned so far alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any representations from these allottees; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) During the last three years, for Kanpur, one RO dealership has been allotted through CSB and one RO dealership which was allotted on compassionate grounds in 1991, was allowed to progress in May, 1992 after review of the case.

(b) None commissioned so far, Sir. Mainly the problem regarding availability of land is responsible for delay.

(c) and (d). Government has decided to resite one R.O. dealership from Kanpur to Delhi as a special case, on a request received from the allottee.

Tihar Jail Inmates

2536. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inmates in Tihar Jail are excess of its capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps the Government propose to take to handle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) Against the total capacity of 2487 prisoners, the number of prisoners lodged in Central Jail, Tihar as on 24.3.95 was 8767.

(c) Construction of Jail No. 5 with a total capacity of 700 inmates is nearing completion.

Construction of Jail Nos. 6A,6B,6C,6D, with a total capacity of 1800 inmates is in various stages of construction.

Plans are underway to construct jails at Mandoli, Rohini, Narela and Dwarka in Delhi.

LPG in Bihar

2537. SHRI LALL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made to ensure smooth supply of LPG in Bihar; and

(b) the extent of demand and the supply made of LPG in Bihar during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The demand of existing consumers of LPG in Bihar, who are enrolled with the distributors, is by and large being met in full. Temporary backlogs that may arise are cleared by augmenting LPG supplies through operation of Bottling Plants during extended hours and on holidays and by arranging supplies from bottling plants in adjoining areas.

The LPG sales in the State of Bihar during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 were as under:

Figures in TMT

1991-92	70.1
1992-93	78.6
1993-94	86.2

[Translation]

LPG Agencies

2538. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been sanctioned diesel/petrol pumps during each of the last three years till January 31, 1995, without issuing any advertisement, State-wise; and

(b) the justification for their eligibility and acceptability for adopting special procedure in their cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Allotments under discretionary powers of the Government are made on compassionate grounds in deserving cases. The number of Retail Outlets allotted during the last three years on compassionate grounds is indicated below:

1992-93 - 19

1993-94 - 52

1994-95 - 73

(upto Jan'95)

Inter-linking of Rivers

2539. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to inter-linkage between various peninsular rivers and Himalayan rivers, separately;

(b) the reasons for delay in implementation of these schemes; and

(c) the time by which these schemes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The Agency has so far completed the prefeasibility report of 14 links under the Peninsular Component and 3 links under the Himalayan Component. Prefeasibility reports of the remaining links will be completed during the VIII plan. Feasibility reports of three links under the Peninsular Component have also been completed. Field surveys and investigations for preparing the feasibility reports of six links under Peninsular Component and two links under Himalayan component have been initiated. Balance work will be taken up in stages and is likely to continue during IX plan and beyond.

(b) and (c). The studies carried out by the Agency are sent to the concerned States, amongst others, for their comments/suggestions. These comments/suggestions alongwith the clarifications thereon by the

Agency are discussed in the Technical Advisory Committee of the National Water Development Agency. While some of the states have welcomed the studies being carried out by the Agency, some other states have been expressing their reservations with regard to water availability, provisions in the Tribunal Awards, etc. These reservations continue to be discussed with the representatives of the State Governments for arriving at a consensus. The link projects can be considered for implementation after necessary agreements are reached amongst concerned states.

Coal Depots

2540. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of coal depots in Gujarat particularly in tribal areas as on January, 1995;
- (b) the criteria / norms prescribed for the setting up of these coal depots;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to set up more such depots in Gujarat; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) According to Coal India Limited (CIL) they are presently not operating any coal stockyards in Gujarat.

(b) to (d). Under the current stockyard policy the responsibility for setting up and managing new stockyards rests with the respective State Governments. Coal Companies will offer coal for despatch to these stockyards in accordance with the sponsorships provided by the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to assess the need for coal stockyards, set them up and sponsor movement of coal.

Supply of Sub-standard Coal

2541. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether loss of crores of rupees has been incurred in Rajraappa Project of the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) recently due to the supply of sub-standard engine oil;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the company which had supplied engine oil;
- (c) whether enquiry has been made into the matter; and
- (d) if so, the action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, only 12.6 KL of engine oil amounting to Rs. 4,26,132/

- was supplied by M/s Balmer Lawrie Company Ltd. (a Government of India enterprise) which was found to be of sub-standard quality, having low viscosity. The said engine oil was procured against valid rate contract.

(c) Yes, Sir. M/s. Balmer Lawrie Company Ltd. has been found responsible for the supply of sub-standard engine oil.

(d) Payment to the firm against this supply has been withheld and further procurement from M/s. Balmer Lawrie Company Ltd. has been stopped.

[English]

Live Telecast of Horse-races

2542. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Doordarshan has introduced live telecast of horse-races;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any bar on telecasting of events involving betting and gambling;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Live coverage of horse-racing events on Doordarshan eschewing all references to the betting aspect has been allowed.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. However, the Code for Commercial Advertising on Doordarshan only prohibits advertisements concerned with betting tips and guide books, etc. relating to horse-racing or games of chance.

Data on Water

2543. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to build up authentic data on water availability in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to legislate a Water Information Bill.

(b) The draft Water Information Bill broadly deals with collection of Statistics, Publication of Statistics, Appointment of Statistics Authorities by the Central/State Governments and their power to call for information as

also their right to access to records, information and restricted data. An important feature of the Bill is that it will allow the Central Government to have access to the relevant statistical information collected under the Act by a State Government and vice-versa. This will ensure easy availability and transparency in respect of data including hydrological data or data on operation and performance of developmental schemes. However, there is a provision for Central Government to categorise and regulate certain data as restricted in the National interest.

(c) The draft Water Information Bill has been discussed in the National Water Board and is included in the agenda for the next meeting of the National Water Resources Council.

[Translation]

Shelter Homes

2544. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up shelter homes in the country particularly in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir to provide social protection to widows, helpless women and their children;

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

(c) whether facilities of technical education and accommodations are available in these shelter homes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (d). There is at present no scheme of Shelter Homes for widows and destitute women. A scheme for Short Stay Homes for Women and Children is being implemented which extends temporary shelter and rehabilitation to those women and girls who are in social and moral danger due to family problems, mental strain, social ostracism, exploitation or other causes. This scheme is implemented by Dept. of Women and Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme provides for running of Homes with the facilities of medical care, psychiatric treatment, case-work services, occupational therapy, educational-cum-vocational training, recreational facilities etc. A Statement showing the number of short stay homes in the country including Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir is attached.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing Details of Short Stay Homes in the Country

S.NO.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of Short Stay Homes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	12
5.	Goa	2
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Haryana	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
10.	Karnataka	12
11.	Kerala	9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6
13.	Maharashtra	28
14.	Manipur	3
15.	Orissa	20
16.	Punjab	6
17.	Rajasthan	9
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	16
20.	Tripura	5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	25
22.	West Bengal	28
23.	Chandigarh	2
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
25.	Delhi	6
26.	Pondicherry	2
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
		256

Foreign Aided Projects

2545. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be please to state:

(a) whether the Government are giving priority to the projects in backward States which are getting foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the details of such projects which were started during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of such projects which are proposed to be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

"Field Interpersonal Experiment & Evaluation."

2546. SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been constituted by the Government on the Field Interpersonal Experiment and Evaluation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places where this experiment is likely to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P.SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). In order to examine the feasibility of reorienting the strategies and methods of the interpersonal media, so that the efforts made by the electronic media for communication and dissemination of information are adequately reinforced and supplemented by the non-electronic media, a field interpersonal experiment will be conducted by utilising the technical capabilities of the electronic media. For conducting experiments and evaluation and making suitable recommendations in this regard, a Committee on Field Interpersonal Experiment and Evaluation has been constituted on 17th January, 1995 consisting of Dr. Krishan Lal Sondhi, formerly Adviser (communications), Planning Commission as the Chairman and seven other Members. The experiment will be conducted initially at Dhenkanal, Orissa and Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh. The term of the Committee is six months.

National Registry

2547. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to establish 'National Registry' for Indian citizens to avoid the infiltrators/ migrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). Various measures have been taken by the Central Government to curb/contain the problem of infiltration from across the border. However, the measures put in place and contemplated do not include, at this state, establishment of a National Register for Indian citizens.

[Translation]

Narmada Project

2548. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has stopped financial assistance to Narmada Project;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Government of India disengaged the Narmada Project (Sardar Sarovar Project) from the World Bank financing with effect from 29.3.1993.

(b) The decision on disengagement was a sequel to the Report of the Morse Commission set up by the World Bank for an independent review of the project. This Report contains unjustified and baseless criticism against the Project.

(c) Government of India has agreed to provide additional Central assistance to the extent the World Bank loan remained undisbursed at the time of above disengagement.

Petroleum Sector

2549. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding the privatisation of the petroleum sector is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). A 'Strategic Planning Group' on restructuring the National Oil Industry, with members comprising of top management from public and private sector and leading experts from academic and research institutes, has been formed. The group has not yet submitted its report.

[English]

Gas To Pipavav Power Project

2550. SHRI SHANKER'SINH VAGHELA:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on July 17, 1992 to the Unstarred Question No.1427 and state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any

decision to allocate gas for the proposed Pipavav Power Project from the Tapti off-shore gas-fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity of gas proposed to be allocated to Pipavav Power Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). It has been decided to take the gas from mid and South Tapti fields to Hazira to meet the existing commitment ex-Hazira and along the HBJ pipeline.

Command Area Development Programme

2551. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects implemented under the Centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme in Kerala;

(b) the expenditure incurred/proposed thereon during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) the additional area brought under the said projects; and

(d) the steps being taken to monitor these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. PANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme has been taken in 14 Irrigation Projects namely; Chalakudy Cheerakuzhi, Gayathri, Malampuzha, Mangalam, Neyyar, Peechi, Pothundi, Vazhani, Walayar, Chitturpuzha, Pamba, Periyar Valley and Kuttiyadi in Kerala.

(b) Rs. 2376.58 lakhs have been released to the State as Central assistance from 1992-93 to 1994-95. As reported by the State Government the total expenditure including the Central and State shares for the corresponding period is as under:

Year	Total Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)
1992-93	1,169.61
1993-94	1,693.72
1994-95	1,920.77 (anticipated)
Total	4,784.10

The Central assistance to the State for the remaining part of Eighth Five Year Plan would depend on the physical achievements and actual expenditure to be incurred by the State Government on the Programme.

(c) According to the information received from the

State Government, an additional area of 75.50 thousand hectares has been brought under irrigation in the Eighth Five Year Plan upto the end of the year 1993-94.

(d) To monitor the Programme under the Projects, Quarterly/annual Progress Reports and Annual Administrative Reports are obtained from the State Government. The Command Area Development activities are monitored at the time of visit of officers, releasing of Central assistance and Annual Plan Discussions held every year.

Demand of Diesel

2552. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAQ:
SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of diesel in the country during 1995;

(b) whether the Union Government have decided to import diesel to meet the demand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The total estimated demand of diesel in the country during 1995 is about 29840 TMT.

(b) and (c). As against the estimated demand of 29840 TMT of diesel during 1995, the indigenous production of HSD is estimated at 18379 TMT. The shortfall will be met by imports.

Availability of Water in Tributaries

2553. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive study has been conducted regarding the water availability in the tributaries of river Godavari;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct more reservoirs on the Sabari; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. PANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). A rough estimate of the yields from some of the Godavari sub-basins has been made by the Krishna Godavari Commission in 1962. According to the report of the Commission, average annual yields as assessed are as given below:

Sub-basin	Average annual yield assessed by the commission	
	(T.M.C.)	(M.Cu.m.)
Upper Godavari	240	6797
Pravara	70	1982
Purna	100	2832
Manjira	270	7046
Middle Godavari	100	2832
Maner	90	2549
Penganga	180	5098
Wardha	240	6797
Prantinta	1300	36816
Lower Godavari	400	11328
Indravati	1160	32851
Sabari	480	13494

(c) and (d). No project for construction of a reservoir on river Sabri, a tributary of Godavari, is presently pending with Central Water Commission for techno-economic appraisal.

[Translation]

Reservation of SCs/STs in Private Sector

2554. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide reservation in services for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). It would be examined.

[English]

Petrol Retail Outlets

2555. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids were conducted on certain petrol retail outlets during January, 1995 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of the retail outlets raided and the action taken against the offenders are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Details of the Retail Outlets Raided During January, 1995 in Delhi and Action Taken Against the Offenders

Sl.No.	Name of the Retail Outlet
1.	SHYAM PRAKASH & CO., G.T.ROAD, SHAHDARA
2.	PUSA ROAD SER. STN., NEW DELHI
3.	CENTRAL SER. STN., NEW DELHI
4.	KUMAR SERVICE STATION, NEW DELHI
5.	SHANTI SER. STN., DELHI
6.	KAY SER. STN., RUPNAGAR, DELHI
7.	PYARE LAL & SONS, DELHI
8.	RAJDHANI SERVICE STN., DELHI
9.	RAMA SERVICE STN., DELHI
10.	BAKSHI ENTERPRISES, DELHI
11.	CLCP SAWHNEY, DELHI
12.	DRIVE WELL SERVICE STN., DELHI
13.	RAJ SUPER SERVICE STN., DELHI
14.	INDER SERVICE STN., DELHI
15.	19TH HOLE SERVICE STN., DELHI
16.	JAIN MOTOR CAR CO., ROHTAK ROAD
17.	DELHI DIESELS, GOKULPUR ESCAPE
18.	MORO-ADES, PUSA ROAD
19.	CAR CARE, R.K. PURAM, NEW DELHI
20.	S.D.SOIN, QUDSIA ROAD

Short delivery of products was detected in some of the retail outlets. Sales and supplies of the erring ones were suspended and were resumed only after the recalibration of the equipment. Action was also taken by Weights & Measures Department of the Delhi Government.

[Translation]

Requirement of Coal

2556. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coal requirements of the various thermal power plants located in Uttar Pradesh during 1993-94 and 1994-95, separately.

(b) the total quantity of coal allocated and actually supplied during the above period;

(c) the reasons, if any, for the short supply of coal; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the supply of coal as per the requirement of the thermal power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Coal India Limited have furnished the details of coal requirement as assessed by Central Electricity Authority and actual coal despatches to various thermal power plants of U.P. State Electricity Board and National Thermal Power Corporation located in Uttar Pradesh during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 as under:

Name of Power Houses	1993-94		1994-95	
	Demand	Despatch	Progressive upto February, 1995	Despatch
Harduaganj	1180	1153	999	482
Panki	645	670	559	446
Obra	5870	5540	5317	3511
Anpara	3445	3457	4318	5660
Tanda	839	584	857	615
Paricha	695	692	917	250
Unchahar	1970	2178	1733	1116
Singrauli	8000	8970	8021	8248
Rihand	3710	4454	3933	3943
Dadri	900	1373	1270	1449

(c) and (d). According to Coal India Limited coal has been despatched in excess of the demand to meet the requirements of the power houses in Uttar Pradesh. However movement of coal to some power station such as Paricha TPS had to be restricted due to their maintenance.

The Coal Companies are in a position to meet the entire demand of UPSEB within the overall constraints including availability of wagons and payments against coal supplies. The despatches of coal for the power sector are monitored on a daily basis. Further the situation is reviewed every week in a high level meeting presided over by Secretary (Coordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat. Movement of Coal to power sector is given utmost priority by Railways. On the basis of periodical reviews corrective action is taken wherever necessary.

[English]

Agreement with French Firm

2557. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil India Limited has entered into an agreement with a French firm for processing data related to three dimensional seismic surveys;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial implications involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Oil India Limited entered into an agreement with M/s CGG Pan India, a Joint Venture with M/s CGG, France for 3-D data processing in two phases covering 302.2 sq. Kms. at a total cost of approximately Rs.1.50 crores.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects

2558. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any proposal of irrigation projects for clearance to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared;

(d) the details of irrigation projects cleared by the Union Government during the last three years; and

(e) the funds earmarked for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. PANGAYYA NAIDU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement (No.I) is attached.

(c) Clearance of projects depends upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies.

(d) A statement (No.II) is attached.

(e) A statement (No.III) is attached.

STATEMENT-I

S.No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Benefits in Th. Ha.	Date of receipt in CWC	STATUS
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I. Projects put up to the Advisory Committee & Accepted Subject to Observation					
1.	Beware Reader Dist. benefited Etah	27.91	9.80 (Addl.)	9.9.88	Considered and accepted by the Advisory Committee on 28th April, 1992 for Rs.27.91 crores subject to the clearance by Ministry of Environment & Forest from environmental angle. Ministry of Environment and Forest advised the State Government in May, 1993 to implement certain measures
2.	Increasing Capacity of Zamania pump Canal. Dist. benefited: Gazipur	39.81	31.82 (Addl.)	22.4.83	Considered and accepted by the Advisory committee on 28th April, 1992 for Rs.39.81 crores subject to clearance by Ministry of Environment & Forest from environmental angle
3.	Raising of Meja Dam Dist. benefited: Allahabad & Mirzapur	52.18	17.88 (Addl.)	31.3.92	Short note considered by the Advisory Committee on 26.3.93 and committee advised State Government to complete this project for this finalised cost of Rs. 52.18 crores which includes cost for compensatory afforestation for which proposals are being framed and submitted
4.	Bansagar canals Dist. benefited Allahabad & Mirzapur	190.27 (excluding share cost of dam & common works)	150.13	16.6.89	Supplementary Note considered and accepted by the Advisory Committee on 27th January, 1994 for Rs. 190.27 crore subject to clearance by Ministry of Environment & Forests and concurrence of State Finance Department
5.	Rajghat Canals Dist. benefited Jhansi & Lalitpur	126.43	138.66 (Addl.)	27.9.88	Considered and accepted by the Advisory Committee in Nov.1993 for Rs.126.43 crores subject to forest clearance and concurrence of the State Finance Department
6.	Lining of Channels in Bundelkhand and Bijnorkhand region Dist. benefited : Allahabad, Banda, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Mirzapur & Banaras	57.37	27.78 (Addl.)	6.5.92	Considered and accepted by the Advisory Committee in its 58th meeting held on 24th June, 1994 for Rs.57.37 crores subject to obtaining of environmental clearance, concurrence of State Finance Department and assuring of adequate funds for quick completion of the project
7.	Maudha Dam Dist. benefited Hamirpur	66.82	27.70	21.3.90	Considered and accepted by the Advisory Committee in November, 79' for Rs.26.75 crores subject to certain observations. Cost is finalised for Rs.95.93 crores at 1991-92 price level. Irrigation Planning of the scheme is yet to be finalised. Clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests also required

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
MEDIUM					
1.	Providing Kharif Channels in Hindon Krishni Doab. Dist. benefited: Meerut & Muzafarnagar.	15.35	3.00	30.3.93	Considered and accepted by the advisory committee on 27th January, 94' for Rs.15.53 crores subject to certificate from State Forest Department regarding non-involvement of forest land and concurrence of State Finance Department
II. Projects under Correspondence					
MAJOR					
1.	Chittaurgarh Res. Dist. benefited: Gaunda	30.33	11.83	28.10.93	Irrigation and cost aspect are yet to be finalised by the State Authorities
2.	Jarauli Pump Canal Dist. benefited: Fatehpur & Allahabad	27.54	46.45	8.11.93	The scheme is under appraisal in Central Water Commission and other central Appraising Agencies.
3.	Kanhar irrigation Dist. benefited Mirzapur.	174.27	33.12	21.2.94	Earlier considered by the Advisory Committee in its meeting held in December 86' for Rs.107.44 crores and not found economically viable, benefit of Cost Ratio being less than 1.00. The modified report has been received in February 1994 and broad preliminary comments on inter-State hydrology and irrigation planning aspects have been sent to the State Government. Detailed comments of Central Water Commission on Financial.(11/94), Irrigation (1/95) and cost (3/95) sent to State Government but their replies are still awaited.

NAME OF THE IRRIGATION PROJECTS SENT BACK TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT:

MAJOR	MEDIUM
1. Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II	1. Rasin Dam
2. Anupshahar Branch Modernisation	
3. Tehri Water utilisation	
4. Increasing Capacity of Chillimal pump canal	
5. Agra Canal Modernisation	
6. Eastern Yamuna and Modernisation	
7. Bhagin Dam	
8. Panchnad Dam	
9. Chambal Lift	
10. Ghaghar Canal Modernisation	
11. Kishau Dam	

STATEMENT-II*Details of Irrigation Projects of Uttar Pradesh cleared During the Last Three Years*

S.No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Benefits in Th. Ha.	Date of receipt in CWC	STATUS
MAJOR					
1.	Upper Ganga Irrg. Modernisation Project Phase-I (World Bank assisted project)	467.76	36.688	-	Approved by Planning Commission on 30.7.92 (World Bank assistance closed in Sept. 94)
2.	Gyanpur Pump Canal Dist. Benefited : Allahabad, Mirzapur and Banaras.	110.51	65.415	17.4.89	Approved by Planning Commission on 2.4.92
MEDIUM					
1.	Pathrai Dam Project Dist. Benefited Jhansi	12.54	2.80	30.1.90	Approved by the Planning Commission on 21.7.92

STATEMENT-III*The Funds Earmarked for Irrigation Projects Cleared by Central Water Commission During Last Three years*

S NO	Name of the Project	VIII Plan approved outlay by Planning Commission	Approved Outlays			PEMARKS
			1992-93 Recommended by Working group of Planning Commission	1993-94 Recommended by Working Group of Planning Commission	outlays provided by state 1994-95*	
Projects Approved by Planning Commission						
MAJOR						
1.	Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernisation project Phase-I	287.00	80.00	85.00	80.00	*No outlays approved by the Working Group of Planning
2.	Gyanpur Pump Canal	54.30	5.00	3.00	1.50	Commission for the year 1994-95. The Outlays shown in Col.(6) are as per the State Govt. proposals for 1994-95.
MEDIUM						
1.	Patharai Dam	8.32	2.00	2.00	1.20	

[English]

Sky Radio Service

2559. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:
DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revive Sky

Radio Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the expected benefits from this revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P.SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The sky radio channels are being revived with the following distribution.

- (i) Delhi 8 Channels
- (ii) Bombay 4 Channels
- (iii) Calcutta 4 Channels
- (iv) Madras 4 Channels

These Channels would, however, operate only when the television channels are functioning.

(c) The said service will provide additional programming choice to the listeners in the country.

Deployment of Central Forces in N.E.States

2560. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been increase in the cases of murders, loot, etc. in the North-Eastern States in the recent past;

(b) whether any request has been made by the Government of North Eastern States for deployment of central forces to check the increase of such cases; and

(c) if so, there action of the Union Government thereto and the additional forces deployed in each of the North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). The situation in some of the North-Eastern States has been disturbed for sometime. With a view to assisting the State Governments to deal with the situation, Central Para-Military Forces have been deployed there subject to requirements, availability and commitments in other parts of the country. In addition financial assistance for modernisation/upgradation of State Police Forces has been released to the North-Eastern States. The most seriously affected States have also been sanctioned special central assistance for security related matters.

[Translation]

Production of Coal

2561. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the complaints of showing exaggerated production of coal have been received by the Government during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Complaints regarding over reporting of coal production are generally being looked into by the concerned Coal Companies. According to the standard procedure prescribed, coal stocks are being measured every month by colliery itself, quarterly by the area, six monthly by the subsidiary company and once in a year by teams from Coal India Limited.

(c) Government has advised Coal India Limited, to associate outside surveyors with its teams for a more objective and authentic measurement of stocks. In some cases Government has also ordered detailed enquiries into complaints of coal stock shortages.

[English]

Gas at Concessional Rate

2562. SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tripura requested for gas at a concessional rate; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Natural gas is sold at a concessional price in the North-East. The current pricing regime is valid till December 31, 1995. The Government of Tripura have requested for the continuation of concessional prices.

Production and Consumption of Oil Products

2563. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production and consumption of oil products during the last three years indicating the indigenous production and imported component thereof;

(b) the estimated demand and the production of oil products during the coming three years indicating the quantity to be produced in public sector and joint sector participation and also the quantity likely to be imported;

(c) whether some of the middle-east oil producing countries have evinced keen interest in setting up of oil refineries in the country both in joint, public sector and private sector participation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The details of production, consumption and import of petroleum products during the last three years are as under:

Figures in million tonnes

Year Period	Production of petroleum products ②	Imports of petroleum products	Consumption of petroleum products
1991-92	48.35	9.44	56.97
1992-93	50.36	11.28	58.90
1993-94*	51.08	12.08	60.81

* Provisional

② Excludes LPG production from natural gas.

(b) Oil Economy Budget 1995-96 is yet to be finalized.

Import plan for 1996-97 and 1997-98 has not yet been firmed up, as it would depend upon the indigenous crude production, refining capacity available and overall demand for products in this period.

(c) and (d). Oman Oil Company Limited has signed two separate Memoranda of Understanding on 13.3.93 to set up two refineries of 6 MMTPA each in Central India and Western India with Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited respectively. Kuwait Petroleum Corporations (KPC) Kuwait have shown interest for joint venture partnership with Indian oil corporation in Eastern India Refinery project and with Cochin Refineries Limited for a grass-root refinery project in the country. Negotiations for finalising the MOU between these companies are in progress.

Film Making as Industry

2564. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for declaring film making as an industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P.SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Demands have been made, from time to time, to declare film production as an 'Industry.' However, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 applies only to such activities wherein manufacturing process is carried on. Since production of films is not a manufacturing process, it is not amenable to the discipline of the said Act, which includes implementation of various Central and State labour laws like Industrial Disputes Act, Payment of Bonus Act, Factories Act etc.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects

2565. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Union Government for approval;

(b) the present position of these projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Out of 14 major and 6 Medium Irrigation Projects of Madhya Pradesh pending clearance, techno-

economic appraisal of 10 major and 3 medium irrigation projects have been completed and these projects have been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee subject to compliance of certain observations such as obtaining environment/forests/rehabilitation and resettlement clearance, concurrence of State Finance Department etc., by the State Government. On one major and one medium irrigation project, the Advisory Committee deferred consideration due to non-clearance from environment/forests/rehabilitation & resettlement plan clearances, review of benefits-cost ratio, etc. On remaining 3 major and 2 medium irrigation projects, the State Government is required to sort out various techno-economic issues with the Central Appraising Agencies.

(c) The clearance of the project, depends upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations of various appraising agencies and obtains forest/environment/rehabilitation and resettlement plan clearances as applicable.

[English]

Adulteration in Petrol

2566. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints against some petrol retail outlets in the country regarding adulteration of some other oils in petrol;

(b) if so, the number of such petrol pumps against whom complaints have been received during 1994 and 1995 so far, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to check such adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of Petrol Pumps against which complaints have been received during 1994 and 1995 so far State-wise, is as follows:

STATE	NO. OF PETROL PUMPS
ANDHRA PRADESH	2
DELHI	1
HARYANA	5
KARNATAKA	2
GUJARAT	1
MAHARASHTRA	25
PUNJAB	2
RAJASTHAN	3
TAMIL NADU	8
UTTAR PRADESH	4
TOTAL	53

(c) Steps such as furfural doping of kerosene, density check, regular/surprise inspections by Oil Company officials, surprise inspections by mobile laboratories and surprise inspections by State Government enforcement agencies, are taken under the Marketing Discipline Guidelines and the MS & HSD Control Order, 1990, to prevent adulteration of MS/HSD.

In proven cases of violations, the operation of the dealership is suspended and repeated violations may lead to the termination of the dealership.

[Translation]

Serial Review Committee

2567. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for the approval of Doordarshan serials;

(b) whether there is any Serial Review Committee to review the rejected serials;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of serials which were rejected at first but later on succeed in securing acceptance when resubmitted to the Serial Review Committee during 1993 and 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The broad selection criteria for serials are as follows:

- (i) Story-line and its contemporary relevance;
- (ii) treatment of theme;
- (iii) overall competence of the technical crew; and
- (iv) relevance to Doordarshan's programme requirements.

(b) and (c). Yes, sir, The guidelines under Doordarshan's Sponsorship Scheme provide for the appeals of producers whose proposals have been rejected being examined by a review committee consisting of the Director General, Doordarshan and at least three non-official experts (other than the non-official experts who had considered the proposal earlier) from the panel maintained by Doordarshan.

(d) Doordarshan did not receive any appeal for reconsideration of any proposal rejected by the Selection committee under the said scheme.

[English]

Construction of Dams

2568. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inadequate information about the exact relationship between large dams and earthquakes;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any representations to examine the issues related to the reservoir induced seismicity and a moratorium on the construction of mega dams; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES: (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The available information on dams all over the World does not conclusively prove any relationship between large dams and earthquake.

(b) A number of representations against construction of large dams on various grounds including reservoir induced seismicity have been received.

(c) The scope and size of a project to be constructed at a particular site is governed by the topography, water availability, hydrological and geological characteristics of the region and area to be irrigated. Seismic parameters in the design of a dam are based on the recommendations of the National Committee on Seismic Design Parameters which includes experts from various institutions.

Construction of Barrage

2569. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of Barrage Agra Project has been resubmitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh after complying with the observations of the Central Water Commission on hydrology, inter-state matters and designs to the Union Government for approval; and

(b) if so, the time by which the project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. Compliance of the State Government to further comments of Central Water Commission of inter-state matters and design aspects are awaited.

(b) Clearance of Projects depends upon how-soon the State Government complies with the observations of the Central Appraising Agency.

Kerosene to M.P.

2570. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of kerosene allotted to Madhya Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government have received any request from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for increasing the quota of kerosene; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The quantity of kerosene allotted to Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are 382066 MTs and 411534 MTs respectively.

(b) and (c). Requests are received from State Government for additional allocation of kerosene from time to time. Request was also received from Madhya Pradesh Government. However, on account of

constraints of product availability, foreign exchange and heavy subsidy involved, it is not possible to meet the full demand of the States. Additional allocation of 32820 MTs of kerosene has been made to Madhya Pradesh increasing the annual allocation to 446055 MTs for 1994-95, representing an increase of 7.9% over 1993-94, against overall 3% increase for all States/ UTs together.

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes in Bihar

2571. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Welfare Scheme received by the Union Government for approval from the State Government of Bihar during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount allocated to each Scheme during said Period?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT*Details of the Amount Released for Implementation of Welfare Scheme in the State of Bihar*

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Amount Released (Rs.in lakhs)		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Post Matric Scholarship (for SCs/STs)	102.562	799.184	590.144
2.	Pre Matric Scholarship (for SCs/STs)	20.16	5.97	65.80
3.	Book Banks for SCs/STs	7.50	2.00	9.91
4.	Girls Hostels for SCs	72.98	25.27	40.44
5.	Boys Hostels for SCs	311.96	40.78	70.77
6.	Coaching & Allied Scheme for SCs/STs	7.50	2.00	8.57
7.	Implementation of PCR & Atrocities Act	16.95	15.00	26.50
8.	Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	350.00	312.51	—
9.	Scheduled Caste Development Corporations	76.89	86.25	113.52
10.	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Spl. Component Plan (SCP)	2197.38	2096.54	2327.11
11.	SCA to TSP	3211.49	3175.25	3497.39
12.	Boys Hostels for STs	—	—	—*
13.	Girls Hostels for STs	68.82	—	—**
14.	Ashram Schools	—	—	—***
15.	Minor Forest Produce Operation	—	50.00	—
16.	Development of Oil & Oil Seeds	—	17.39	—
				Scheme transferred to State.
17.	Research & Training			
	(a) TRI	9.25	3.16	11.57
	(b) Fellowships	—	6.66	1.06

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Article 275(1) of the Constitution	215.83	427.20	801.00
19.	Prevention & Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment	10.16	6.74	—

* A proposal for Rs.20 lakhs received in 1993-94. The amount could not be released since the utilisation certificate and physical progress report for the amount released under this scheme in 90-91 were not received from the State Government.

** In 1993-94, the State Govt. sent a further proposal for Rs.20 lakhs. State Govt. was advised to spend Rs.20 lakhs out of their unspent balance of Rs.68.82 lakhs and refund the balance of Rs.48.82 lakhs.

*** In 1993-94 a proposal for release of an amount of Rs.25 lakhs was received. This could not be agreed to because it was for renovation of the existing Ashram Schools the cost of which was to be borne by the State Governments.

[English]

Gas Production At K.G. Basin

2572. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation is poised to hike its gas production capacity in the Krishan Godavari basin;

(b) if so, whether the current commercial gas production of 1.7 million cubic metres per day is likely to be doubled from January, 1996;

(c) if so, whether any schemes in this regard have been studied;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b). ONGC's average gas production from K.G. Project during April, 1994 to January, 1995 was 1.73 MMSCMD. The gas production potential from this basin is expected to reach a level of about 3.40 MMSCMD during 1996-97.

(c) and (d). The progressive gas development programme in K.G. Basin includes drilling of development/exploratory wells, laying of flowlines and creation of surface gas handling facilities.

(e) The expenditure for the activities mentioned above would depend on programme of implementation and would be firming up accordingly.

[Translation]

Loading Charges of Coal

2573. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether loading charges of coal in rail wagons and trucks are included in prices of coal;

(b) whether the Management of Bharat Coking Coal Limited loads coal purchased by the coal traders in trucks at its own cost; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. According to Coal India Limited the Management of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, loads coal by mechanical means. However, consumers are required to make their own arrangements when they desire their coal to be loaded manually.

Outstanding Amounts

2574. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies in the country against whom payment of huge amount is outstanding for the value of coal taken by them;

(b) whether some of these companies are public sector companies and the amount outstanding against each of these companies as on December 31, 1994; and

(c) the action being taken for the recovery of this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). According to the information received from Coal India Ltd. (CIL), there were 30 companies against whom substantial coal price arrears (above Rs.10 crores each) were outstanding for the value of coal supplied to them. Most of these companies, are Public Sector Companies. The details of outstanding dues against these companies as on 31.12.94 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Following steps are being taken by CIL/ Government to reduce the outstanding dues of CIL:

(i) Ministry of Coal has advised Coal Companies to supply coal to power houses only against advance payments or Letters of Credit.

(ii) Coal Companies are holding periodical discussions with State Electricity Boards to reconcile the outstanding dues and persuade them to make payments.

(iii) Recovery of dues by way of adjustment against energy bills of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB), Orissa State Electricity Board (OSEB), Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB) and Maharashtra State Electricity Boards (MSEB) is being done.

STATEMENT

Dues in Excess of Rs.10 Crores from the Consumers as on 31.12.1994

Name of the consumers	(Rs.in crores) (Data Provisional) Dues as on 31.12.1994		
	Disputed	Undisputed	Total
POWER HOUSES			
1. Ahmedabad Electric Company (AEC)	22.22	(-)0.54	21.68
2. Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board (APEB)	17.29	8.35	25.64
3. Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB)	19.52	18.62	38.14
4. Badarpur Thermal Power Station (BTPS)	43.74	207.77	451.51
5. Durgapur Project Ltd.(DPL)	11.81	121.36	133.17
6. Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	76.38	153.36	229.48
7. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU)	35.27	27.24	62.51
8. Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB)	46.33	80.89	127.22
9. Haryana State Electricity Board (HSEB)	129.48	22.03	151.51
10. Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB)	290.59	146.46	437.05
11. Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (MPEB)	22.95	37.30	60.25
12. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)	113.73	94.83	208.56
13. Orissa State Electricity Board (OSEB)	16.87	5.71	22.58
14. Punjab State Electricity Board (PSEB)	174.77	111.78	286.55
15. Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB)	30.16	32.54	62.70
16. Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board (TNEB)	136.70	44.75	181.45
17. Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB)	129.76	224.91	354.67
18. West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB)	1.88	240.25	242.13
19. West Bengal Power Development Corporation (WBPDC)	7.93	300.96	308.89
STEEL PLANTS			
1. Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	59.33	10.07	69.40
2. Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	71.23	(-)24.17	47.06
3. Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	91.79	11.56	103.35
4. Bokaro Steel Ltd. (BSL)	47.13	1.49	48.62
5. IISCO (Indian Iron & Steel Co.)	29.09	29.95	59.04
6. VIZAG Steel Plant	26.77	17.95	44.72
RAILWAYS			
1. Western Railways	11.33	2.64	13.97
2. Central Railway	11.22	0.89	12.11
OTHER GOVT. PARTIES			
1. Cement Corp. of India (CCI)	7.85	15.26	23.11
2. Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI)	10.41	34.32	44.73
3. National Aluminium Company (NALCO)	79.10	8.90	88.00

Irrigation Projects

2575. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of on-going major and medium irrigation projects in the country;

(b) the present stage of these projects;

(c) the original and latest estimated cost of these projects; and

(d) the estimated additional irrigation capacity is likely to be created on the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V.RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 158 major, 226 medium and 95 extension/renovation/modernisation (ERM)*irrigation schemes are ongoing in VIII Plan,

(b) Against latest estimated cost of Rs.70,996.34 crores, the anticipated expenditure till March, 1995 is Rs. 34,157.28 crores.

(c) Out of above ongoing projects, 103 major, 171 medium and 21 ERM projects have been given investment clearance by the Planning Commission. Their approved estimated cost and latest estimated cost are Rs.11,593.77 crores and Rs.48,296.85 crores respectively.

(d) The estimated additional irrigation capacity likely to be created on completion of these projects is 24.812 million hectares.

[English]

Irregularities in Serials

2576. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the serials in which procedural irregularities have been noticed during 1994;

(b) the details of the cases referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation for enquiries; and

(c) the time by which these serials are likely to be telecast on Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). Certain irregularities relating to selection of serials by Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore have been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Central Water Commission

2577. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering to open a Chief Engineer Office of Central Water Commission in West Bengal under the regionalisation scheme;

(b) if so, the progress achieved so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

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

Kutch Development Board

2578. SHRIMATI BHAWNA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has forwarded any proposal to the Union Government for establishment of Statutory Development Board for Kutch under Article 371 (2) of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have considered the proposal; and

(d) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received for setting up a Development Board for Kutch on the lines of the Development Boards for Vidharbha, Marathawada and the rest of Maharashtra, which were set up under a Presidential Order on 9-3-1994.

As various legal and political complexities are involved, it would not be possible to lay down a definite time frame for arriving at a final decision in the matter.

Revised Lists of SCs/STs and OBCs

2579. SHRI YELLAI AH NANDI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the implementation of the Mandal Commission's Report, all the States have been asked to draw revised lists of SCs/STs and OBCs, separately;

(b) if so, the States which have drawn up such lists; and

(c) the time by which the remaining States are likely to draw such lists?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) In the context of the Government's decision to provide the benefit of reservation in civil services and posts under the Government of India to only those castes and communities of the OBCs which are included in both the lists of the Mandal Commission and the State Government's lists, the Government had requested all those States which did not have any list of Other Backward Classes as on the date of the Supreme Court Judgement (i.e. 16.11.92), to identify/notify the lists of Other Backward Classes.

The Mandal Commission's recommendations regarding reservation pertained to Other Backward Classes and not to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Hence in the case of SCs/STs, revision of lists was not required in the context of Mandal Commission Report.

(b) and (c). The following States have completed the identification of OBCs:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The State of Meghalaya has entrusted the work of identification of Other Backward Classes to the State Law Commission and the process of identification is under way.

The remaining States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland have reported that there is no need for identification of OBCs as they are mainly tribal population.

[Translation]

LPG Agencies

2580. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about LPG agencies working arbitrarily in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such agencies in Delhi and Gujarat against which complaints have been received during 1994 and 1995 so far;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action against them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a), (c) and (d). All the complaints received are investigated and if established action is taken against the errant distributor as per the Marketing Discipline Guidelines, which include issue of caution/warning letters, fine, suspension and termination of distributorship.

(b) The number of distributors against whom established complaints have been received from Delhi and Gujarat is given below :

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u> (Jan. & Feb.)
Delhi	43	6
Gujarat	13	1

Bottling Plants

2581. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of illegal bottling plants of LPG cylinders are operating in the country;

(b) whether any rains have been conducted to detect such illegal plants;

(c) if so, the details of such plants unearthed during

the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken/proposed against defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). With the introduction of Parallel Marketing Scheme, the private agencies have been allowed to import LPG, using/setting up their own infrastructure and distribution network for sale of such imported LPG. Storage of LPG and bottling is governed by the Explosives Rules and hence all LPG bottling plants are required to be licenced by the Chief Controller of Explosives. Illegal LPG bottling plants, if any, violate the Explosives Act and therefore the Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur can take necessary action against them under the applicable rules.

[English]

Amount Allocated for Tribal Sub Project

2582. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Union Government to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for Tribal Sub-Project during each of the last three years, project-wise;

(b) whether persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes living in tribal areas have been benefited by this Sub-project;

(c) if so, the percentage thereof; and

(d) the position of other tribal areas of the country in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE: (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The amount allocated by the Ministry of Welfare to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for tribal development programmes/schemes during each of the last three years scheme-wise is given in the enclosed statement. The Ministry of Welfare allocates the amount scheme-wise and not ITDP-wise.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Information has been asked for from the concerned State Governments and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

STATEMENT

Amount allocated to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for Tribal Development Under Different Schemes of Ministry of Welfare, Government of India During 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94.

S.No. Name of the Scheme		YEARS (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Special Central Assistance	6835.01	6785.01	8117.65
2.	Grant under Article 275(1)	445.24	880.80	1651.50
3.	Girls Hostels for Scheduled Tribes	—	83.06	27.03

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Boys Hostels for Scheduled Tribes	35.00	63.74	39.28
5.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	—	—	44.34
6.	Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Co-operative Development Corporations for Minor Forest Produce Operations	—	51.00	60.00
7.	Development of Oilseeds and Oils of Tree and Forest Origin	26.20	26.52	—
8.	Research & Training	13.20	28.28	23.35
9.	Post Matric Scholarship for STs.	338.88	53.81	357.61
Total:		7693.53	7972.22	10320.76

Voluntary Organisations

2583. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations in the country which are engaged in the de-addiction work as on January, 1995; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance provided by the Government to these organisations during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) As on 31-3-1995, 207 voluntary organisations are functioning in the area of counselling and de-addiction of drug addicts.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Amount of Financial Assistance provided to Organisations during last three years Statewise

S.No.	Name of the State	During 1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	1,87,427	1,13,150	1,14,150
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,69,750	2,18,569	6,60,049
3.	Bihar	32,31,321	42,19,575	81,50,280
4.	Goa	6,57,420	1,37,263	4,90,946
5.	Gujarat	29,30,360	23,08,810	45,95,358
6.	Haryana	45,70,098	30,43,704	48,98,462
7.	Karnataka	4,80,390	7,12,103	18,40,155
8.	Kerala	22,29,540	23,92,787	63,83,274
9.	Madhya Pradesh	30,71,959	15,61,609	14,39,368
10.	Maharashtra	26,86,003	30,61,423	47,84,811
11.	Manipur	38,68,762	49,63,352	94,14,150
12.	Mizoram	18,03,670	15,84,415	29,59,897
13.	Meghalaya	2,49,100	1,12,900	NIL
14.	Nagaland	15,52,950	16,99,282	8,19,686
15.	Orissa	16,67,365	24,77,111	50,46,428
16.	Punjab	4,49,310	30,47,916	39,37,108
17.	Rajasthan	46,97,724	52,95,653	72,29,935

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Sikkim	46,723	70,761	1,52,545
19.	Tamil Nadu	27,53,423	24,16,754	35,96,372
20.	Tripura	4,23,567	8,18,020	1,26,900
21.	Uttar Pradesh	43,08,677	1,01,77,750	1,22,12,791
22.	West Bengal	44,38,196	30,03,232	69,98,857
23.	Jammu	5,39,509	2,72,135	3,38,751
24.	Pondicherry	2,21,400	1,22,580	1,18,796
UNION TERRITORY				
1.	Chandigarh	57,800	3,11,013	5,20,370
2.	Delhi	61,51,200	80,42,587	7,35,368

Hydrocarbon

2584. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydrocarbon discoveries made during the last three years; and

(b) the details of those which are of significant nature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). There have been 37 discoveries of oil and gas fields during the last three years of which following 17 discoveries are considered to be of significant nature:

Nandigama, Vijayapuram, Mattur, Perungulam, GS-29, GS-23, Gs-15, Gulf-D, Gulf-A, B-59, B-127, C-23, GR-22C, B-45, WO-5, WO-16 and C-37.

[Translation]

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2585. SHRI DATTA MEGHRE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally sponsored and aided schemes being implementation in Maharashtra; and

(b) the details of the assistance provided for these schemes during 1993-94 and 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) and (b). Centrally Sponsored Schemes are formulated by the Central Ministries/Departments in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories and are implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories. These schemes are monitored by the administrative Ministries concerned. The Planning Commission does not have any direct role in their implementation. It, however, generally reviews the implementation of Plan schemes during the Annual Plan discussions with the States/Union Territories.

Smuggling and Infiltration Cases

2586. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smuggling and infiltration cases intercepted by Border Security Force during the last two years, separately;

(b) the number of jawans killed due to extremist violence;

(c) the assistance provided to the dependents of victims; and

(d) the action being by the Government to make the Border Security Force more effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The details of interception are as under :

Year	Smuggling cases	Infiltration cases
1993	30702	2445
1994	33702	2343

(b) 123 and 94 BSF personnel were killed in extremist violence during 1993 and 1994 respectively.

(c) The financial assistance includes ex-gratia payment of Rs.1 lakh by Central Government additional ex-gratia payment by the State Government concerned, payment of insurance and other assistance for marriage/education of children, sewing machines etc.

(d) Modernisation, training and strengthening of BSF is a continuous and on-going process, for making it more effective.

[English]

Petroleum Products

2587. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has decided

to go in for short distance pipelines for transportation of petroleum products to cut cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether IOC propose to set up any major pipeline project in Tamil Nadu during the current Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Pipelines for transportation of petroleum products are identified and decided based on the economic viability of the project, location of the consumption centre and the projected demand pattern in the area etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

LPG Connections

2588. DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG connections given on out-of-turn priority basis during 1994;

(b) whether the Government also provide out-of-turn LPG connections on MPG recommendations beyond their fixed quota;

(c) if so, the criteria adopted in this regard;

(d) whether some LPG connections have been allotted on the recommendations of Ex-MPs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). 84563 domestic LPG connections were sanctioned on out-of-turn basis during the year 1994 by the Government on requests of individuals or recommendations of public representatives, Government functionaries, public and social workers and dignitaries, including M.P.s and Ex-M.P.s in some cases, in urgent and deserving cases at the discretion of Government.

[Translation]

Literacy in Tribal Areas of Bihar

2589. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the Central assistance provided for spreading literacy in tribal areas of Bihar during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): The following Central assistance has been given to the two tribal districts of Bihar for total/post

literacy campaigns during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95:

Name of the District	Year 1993-94 (Rs.)	Year 1994-95 (Rs.)
Dumka	1,40,29,000	1,04,00,000
Ranchi	—	1,61,00,000
Total	1,40,29,000	2,65,00,000

[English]

Companies for Fire-Fighting

2590. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. has lately requisitioned foreign companies for fire-fighting;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criterion for its selection alongwith the details of the terms and conditions of the contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Initially, the services of M/s. Neal Adams Fire Fighters Inc., Houston, USA were utilised and subsequently M/s. Emergency Resources International Inc., Texas USA, assisted ONGC in the fire fighting.

(c) The rates quoted by M/s. Neal Adams was the lowest. Considering this and their past record, they were given the contract. However, when they withdrew, the services of M/s. Emergency Resources International Inc. (ERI), Texas, having senior personnel of erstwhile Red Adair Co., were utilised for fire fighting and capping the well.

Security To VIPs

2591. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned, "The VIP Security force hots up cover to cover" appeared in the Indian Express dated October 11, 1994;

(b) if so, the details and facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of The Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Security is provided by the Government on the basis of the threat perceived in respect of the protected persons. The need for security and scale of security arrangements are reviewed periodically. This is a continuing exercise.

[Translation]

Substitute of Petrol

2592. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any research in the field of substitute of petrol;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to produce this substitute at large scale; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAP. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Nominal Membership under Trifed

2593. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons/societies/institutions in Kerala granted nominal membership under the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of applications from Tribals of Kerala pending with TRIFED for grant of financial assistance for construction of sheds/godowns and for purchase of trucks; and

(c) the time by which these applications are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No individual/society or institution from Kerala has applied for nominal membership of TRIFED. Therefore, the question of granting such membership does not arise.

(b) TRIFED is not giving any financial assistance for construction of sheds/godowns or purchase of trucks to individual tribals.

(c) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Investment of CIL

2594. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether investment from different sources has been made in the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the extent of investment made during each of the last three years;

(c) the quantum of coal alongwith the value thereof sold by the Coal India Limited during the said period;

(d) the profit earned by CIL during the said period; and

(e) the time by which the return of the investment made in the Coal India Limited is possible on the basis of average yearly profit of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). The investment made by the Government of India in Coal India Limited (CIL) during each of the last three years is as follows: (Rs.in crores)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Loan	70	274	337
Equity	277	96	NIL
Total	347	370	337

(c) The off-take of coal and its value during the aforesaid period is as under:

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Off-take (M.T.)	198.17	208.38	216.53
Value (Rs.in crores)	6009.42	7560.25	8883.24

(d) The profit earned by CIL during the last 3 years is as under:

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
(Rs.in crores)	167.07	291.27	400.32

(e) Considering the quantum of accumulated losses incurred by CIL during the past, it is not possible to predict the time by which returns of investment made in CIL by the Government of India shall be possible.

[English]

Kannada Programmes On DD.

2595. SHRI K.G.SHIVAPPA:
SHRI V.KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI C.P.MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be please to state the percentage of time allotted to Kannada programmes on Delhi Doordarshan vis a via programmes of other languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): No specific time has been allotted for programmes to be telecast in a particular language by Doordarshan Kendra Delhi.

Flood Control and Sea Erosion

2596. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent any scheme to the Union Government for control of flood and sea erosion in the State for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V.RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). Union Government has not received any proposal for flood control from Government of Andhra Pradesh. However, a proposal on sea erosion for protection of Uppada Beach near Kakinada Port received from Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1990-91 was examined and sent to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for carrying out necessary modifications.

Godavari River

2597. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU): Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has studied the topographical characteristics of the catchment area of river Godavari; and

(b) if so, the details of studies conducted on the topography of catchment areas in the forest areas of West and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

2598. SHRI S.M. LAL JAN BASHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering joint ventures in oil exploration in the Krishna -Godavri Basin of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) If so, whether any foreign companies have expressed interest in this regard; and

(c) If so, the numbers of blocks proposed to be Offered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The last date for receipt of bids is 15th September, 1995. No bid has been received so far.

(c) One block in Krishna Godavri offshore basin has been offered.

[*Translation*]**Special Protection Group**

2599. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the expenditure incurred on Special Protection Group, during each of the last three years;
(b) whether the Government propose to make amendments in S.P.G. legislation;
(c) If so, the details thereof; and
(d) the estimated amount likely to be saved as a result of such amendment ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) The expenditure incurred by the Special Protection Group during the last three years is indicated below :

1991-92 Rs.15.82 crores (Approx.)

1992-93 Rs.16.02 crores (Approx.)

1993-94 Rs.19.92 crores (Approx.)

(b) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Irrigation Projects

2600. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Bihar has sent any proposal regarding modernisation of irrigation projects to the Union Government for approval;
(b) if, so the details thereof; and
(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Four major Schemes on modernisation of Irrigation Projects have been received in Central Water Commission from Government of Bihar for techno economic clearance. Out of these four schemes only one project is pending with Central Water Commission. The other three schemes have been sent back to the State Government due to different reasons. The details of these four Schemes are given in the Statement attached.

(c) Clearance of projects depends upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies.

STATEMENT*Details of the Status of Appraisal of Modernisation of Irrigation Project (Bihar)*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estt. Cost (Rs. in crores)	Benefit in Th. ha.	Date of receipt in CWC	Status of Appraisal
1	2	3	4	5	6

MAJOR

1.	Sone Canal Modernisation Project Phase-I	235.93	48.60	1/92	The project estimated to cost Rs. 235.93 crores was considered by the Advisory Committee in November, 1993. The Committee found the project acceptable subject to concurrence of State Finance Department and clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests by Government of Bihar.
2.	Dhaka Canal Modernisation	37.23	33.53	10/90	Originally the project was received in 9/83 for Rs. 1446.50 lakhs for annual irrigation of 18.609 ha. The project was sent back to the State Govt. due to non Compliance of Central Water Commission comments and non inclusion in 7th Five Year plan. Updated estimate alongwith compliance of Central Water Commission comments received in October, 90' was again sent back in February, 91' due to non-inclusion of the project in the plan.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Kamala irrigation	11.49	39.84	4/82	The project was received in April, 82'. The scheme was examined in Central Water Commission and comments were communicated to the State Government. There was no response from the state Government and hence the same was sent back to the State Government in November, 1985.
4.	Karamnasa canal Modernisation.	7.04	0.00	6/80	The project was sent back to the State Government in January, 1982 due to non Compliance of Central Water Commission Comments.

[English]

Oil Production

2601. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil production in the current financial year is expected to go beyond 32. million tonnes;

(b) if so, the extent to which it will be more in comparison to the previous year;

(c) whether any concrete programme is being considered to increase the production of oil during 1995-96; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Against a crude oil production of 27.02 million tonnes during the year 1993-94, the target of production for the current financial year (1994-95) is 32.30 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The steps to increase crude oil production in the country include :

- (i) Extension of some enhanced oil recovery schemes from pilot scale to full scale field application.
- (ii) Implementation of certion specialised technologies such-as extended reach drilling Horizontal and Drain Hole Drilling.
- (iii) Obtaining services of international experts wherever considered necessary .
- (iv) Implementation of new projects/schemes.
- (v) Drilling of development and infill wells and putting them on production in quickest possible period .

(vi) Maintenance of reservoir health by appropriate pressure maintenance methods, work-over jobs and optimisation of production.

(vii) Offering some medium -small sized fields to JVC/private parties by Government.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation Package

2602. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether rehabilitation package has been implemented in the coal mines of Coal India Limited as implied in the Government Order No. 9019/4/86-CP/LSW issued on October 19,1990;

(b) if so, the company-wise details of the names of the companies, the number of beneficiaries, their rehabilitation, the amount of expenditure incurred under this head; and

(c) if not , the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the difficulties being faced in getting physical possession of the land required for coal projects, Department of Coal had extended the benefits of the rehabilitation package sanctioned for the families displaced by the Sonepur Bazari Opencast Project (West Bengal), to all coal and lignite projects through a circular issued in October ,1990. This package is being implemented in the Coal Mines of Coal India Limited, as and when occasion arises.

The company-wise details of the number of beneficiaries and the amount spent as reported by Coal India Limited are as under :

Name of the Company	Name of Coal Mines/Area	No. of families rehabilitated (No. of Beneficiaries)	Expenditure incurred (Fig. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ECL	1. Rajmahal	(181)	Rs.413.30
	2. S.P.Mines	(18)	
	3. Mugma Area	(123)	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	4. Kajora	20)	
	5. Sonepur Bazari	32)	
BCCL	1. Block IV OCP	70)	Rs.218.00
	2. Bhowra South OCP	203)	
	3. Katras Project	19)	
	4. Block II OCP	180)	
	5. P.B. Project	60)	
CCL.	1. Urimari	60)	Rs.180.14
	2. Phusro Jarangdi Railway Diversion.	15))	(Dakra excluding
	3. Rajrappa	110)	
	4. Piperwar	120)	
	5. Dakra	34)	
	6. Others	79)	
WCL.	1. Sasti O.C.	177)	Rs.64.56
	2. Ghugus O.C.	1120)	
	3. Hindusthan Lalpeth OC	141)	
SECL	1. Kusumunda OCP	625)	Rs.162.40
	2. Gevra OCP	883)	
	3. DOLA OCP	50)	
	4. Dhanpuri OCP	54)	
NCL	1. Jhingurda	54)	Rs. 256.31
	2. Dudhichua	63)	
	3. Almohri	11)	
	4. Nigahi	394)	
	5. Bina-II	8)	
	6. Kakri	393)	
	7. Khadia	182)	
MCL	1. Lajkura	76)	Rs. 158.51
	2. Lilari	39)	
	3. Jagannath	7)	

Contract Firms in BCCL

2603. PROF RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the contract firms the pay-loaders of which have been utilised in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited during the last three years;

(b) the details of the contract firms the pay-loaders of which have been utilised from April, 1994 to till date; and

(c) the number of pay-loaders of the contractors engaged in work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Details of the contract firms the pay-loaders of which have been utilised in the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. during the last three years are given in statement-I

(b) Details of the contract firms the pay-loaders of which have been utilised from April, 1994 to till date are given in statement-II.

(c) Since the engagement of pay-loader is at the discretion of the contractors, no record of number of pay-loaders being utilised is maintained with BCCL.

STATEMENT-I

S.N.	Name & Address of the Contractors/Transporters	Status of firms
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Pragati Carriers (Pvt) Ltd. Savitri Apartment, Shastri Nagar Dhanbad.	Ex-Servicemen Co.
2.	M/s. Ex-Servicemen Patliputra Coal Carriers (P.) Ltd., Camp Kessurgarh, Old. Bunglow, P.O. Nudkurkee Dhanbad.	-do-
3.	M/s. Jai Jawan Coal Carriers (P) Ltd. Gandhi Nagar, Dhanbad.	-do-
4.	M/s. Rajkumar & Bros., Phusro Bazar, P.O. Bermo Dist. Bokaro.	Private
5.	M/s. Shree Laxmi Transport Sijua More, P.O.-Sijua, Dhanbad.	-do-
6.	M/s. Transport India, Matkuria Katrass Road, Dhanbad.	-do-
7.	M/s. Karanpura Transport Co. Opp. VIP Hotel, Bank More, Dhanbad.	Ex-servicemen
8.	M/s. Keonjeon Coal Carriers (P) Ltd., Block-IV. Govindpuri Area	-do-
9.	M/s. Sainik Goods Carriers , 14. Govind Nagar, Bekar Bandh, Dhanbad.	-do-
10.	M/s. Interstate Coal Carriers (P) Kapra Patti, Jharia, Dhanbad.	Private
11.	M/s. United Coal Carriers, Main Road, Dhanbad.	-do-
12.	M/s. Sendra Bansjora, MPSS Ltd. P.O. Bansjora, Dhanbad.	Co-operative Society
13.	M/s. Chhotanagpur MPSS Ltd. Station Road, Kusunda, Dhanbad.	-do-
14.	M/s. Paradise Transporter (Pvt.) Ltd. Camp Office Sudamdih, Dhanbad.	Ex-Servicemen Co.
15.	M/s. Sanwarmal Rajendra Prasad, Jorafatak Road, P.O. Dhansar, Dhanbad.	Private
16.	M/s. Sachdeva & Sons, Jorafatak Road, Dhansar, Dhanbad.	Private
17.	M/s. Baba Transport Co., Durgapur Jharia, Dhanbad.	-do-
18.	M/s. Continental Transport & Construction (Pvt.) Ltd., Savitri Apartment, Dhanbad.	-do-
19.	M/s. Transport India, Matkuria, Dhanbad.	-do-
20.	M/s. Surendra Construction, 201, Ganga Apartment, Shanti Bhavan, Bank More, Dhanbad.	-do-
21.	M/s. Rawal Transoon (Pvt.) Ltd. Near N. Tisra Model School P.O. Khas Jeengora, Dhanbad.	Ex-servicemen

1	2	3
22.	M/s. Coalfield Bhutpurva Ex-Servicemen Co-opt. Society Sudamdih, Dhanbad.	Co-operative (Ex-servicemen)
23.	M/s. B.K. Traders, Katras Road, Dhanbad.	Private
24.	M/s. Saurav Transport Co., Gopalka House, Kirkenda Bazar, P.O.-Kusmunda, Dhanbad.	-do-
25.	M/s. Black Gold Transporter (Pvt.) Ltd. P.O.-Kalyaniswari, Dama - Gorla, Burdwan (W.B.)	Ex-servicemen Co.

STATEMENT-II.

S.No.	Name & Address of the Contractors/Transporters	Status of firms
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Pragati Carriers (P.) Ltd., Savitri Apartment, Shastri Nagar, Dhanbad	Ex-servicemen Co.
2.	M/s. Ex-Servicemen Patliputra Coal Carriers (P.) Ltd., Camp-Kesargarh, Old Bunglow, P.O.-Nudkurkee, Dhanbad	-do-
3.	M/s. Jai Jawan Coal Carriers (P) Ltd., Gandhi Nagar, Dhanbad	-do-
4.	M/s. Shree Laxmi Transport. Sijua More, P.O. Sijua, Dhanbad.	Private
5.	M/s. Vijoy Laxmi Transport, Sijua More, P.O. Sijua Dhanbad.	-do-
6.	M/s. Arunodaya Carriers (P.) Ltd. Dumra More, P.O. Nawagarh, Dhanbad.	Ex-servicemen Co.
7.	M/s. B.K. Traders, Katras Road, Dhanbad.	Private
8.	M/s. Keonjeon Coal Carriers (P.) Ltd., Block-IV, Govindpur Area.	Ex-servicemen Co.
9.	M/s. Sainik Coal Carriers (P.) Ltd. 32, Transport Center, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi -35.	-do-
10.	M/s. Sendra Bansjora MPSS. Ltd., Muduadih More P.O.-Bansjora, Dhanbad.	Co-operative Society
11.	M/s. Chhotanagpur, MPSS. Ltd. Station Road, P.O. Kusunda, Dhanbad.	-do-
12.	M/s. Interstate Coal Carriers. Kapra Patti, Main Road, Jharia.	Private
13.	M/s. Paradise Transporter (P.) Ltd., DOCP, Sudamdih, Dhanbad.	Ex-servicemen Co.
14.	M/s. Sanwarmal Rajendra Prasad, Joraftak Road, P.O.-Dhansar, Dhanbad.	Private
15.	M/s. Beacon Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Opp. VIP Hotel, Bank More, Dhanbad.	-do-

1	2	3
16.	M/s. Rawal Transport Co. (P) Ltd. Near N. Tisra Model School, P.O. Khas Jeenaagora, Dhanbad.	Ex-Servicemen Co.
17.	M/s. New Satnam Transport co. Matkuria, Katras Road, Dhanbad.	Private
18.	M/s. GTS Coal Sales, Katras Road, Dhanbad.	-do-
19.	M/s. Surendra Constructions, 201, Ganga Apartment, Shanti Bhavan Bank More, Dhanbad.	-do-
20.	M/s. Malakumar Engineers (P.) Ltd., Savitri Apartment, Shanti Bhavan, Dhanbad.	-do-
21.	M/s. Coalfield Bhutpurva Sainik Transport Co-opt. Society, Sudamdih, Dhanbad.	Ex-Servicemen Co-opt.
22.	M/s. B.K. Traders, Katras Road, Dhanbad.	Private
23.	M/s. Saurav Transport Co., Gopalka House, P.O. Kirkend Bazar, Dhanbad.	-do-
24.	M/s. Black Gold Transporter (P) Ltd., Damagoria P.O. Kalyani - swari., Burdvan (W.B.).	Ex-Servicemen Co.
25.	M/s. Khunteta Transport, Pootkee Bazar, Dhanbad.	Private

Coal Sector

2604. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made for improving the industrial relations in coal sector during the last six months; and

(b) the extent of loss in production suffered as a result thereof during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) In The Coal Companies of Coal India Ltd. the following industrial relations system has been evolved and followed:

Joint Consultative Committees with equal number of representatives of unions and management are functioning at colliery/projects area and company Hqrs., level, to discuss the issues of common interest such as, welfare of the employees, productivity, manpower deployment etc.

Bilateral discussions are also held with the operating Trade Unions on individual and collective grievances of the employees..

At Coal India Hqrs. level, Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry and its sub-committees are functioning. They decide the wages, perquisites, other service matters and welfare amenities. Pending finalisation of fifth wage agreement, an interim relief

@10% of Basic + Fixed Dearness Allowance as on 30.6.91. has been paid.

The above system is functioning well in the coal companies and as a result the industrial relations in coalfields are by and large harmonious.

(b) In CIL and its subsidiary companies 21,758 tonnes of coal production was lost during the last six months because of strikes on local issues. Besides 1,55,095 tonnes of production was lost on account of stoppage of work due to law and order problems and political bandhs.

[English]

Oil Reserves at Bombay High

2605. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil reserves in Bombay High may deplete by the year 2016; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to augment the oil exploration to meet the domestic requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) By 2016 Bombay High would be in its declining stage.

(b) The measures initiated to boost the indigenous production of Crude Oil include :

- (i) Extension of some enhanced oil recovery schemes from pilot scale to full scale field application.
- (ii) Implementation of certain specialised technologies such as extended reach drilling, Horizontal and Drain Hole Drilling.
- (iii) Obtaining services of international experts wherever considered necessary.
- (iv) Implementation of new projects/schemes.
- (v) Drilling of development and infill wells and putting them on production in quickest possible period.
- (vi) Maintenance of reservoir health by appropriate pressure maintenance methods, work-over jobs and optimisation of production.
- (vii) Offering some medium-small sized fields to JVC/private parties by Govt.

[Translation]

Sardar Sarovar Project

2606. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress achieved so far regarding construction of an irrigation by-pass tunnel at Sardar Sarovar Project;

(b) whether the construction work of said tunnel is likely to be completed within the schedule time; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). The construction of the proposed Irrigation By-pass Tunnel at Sardar Sarovar Project has not been taken up since this is a disputed issue among the party States.

Publicity, Song and Drama Units

2607. SHRI N.J.RATHVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the location of offices/units of Publicity Department under his Ministry in Gujarat;

(b) the details of Music and Drama units situated in Gujarat;

(c) the number of programmes presented by each of these units during the last three years; and

(d) the details of expenditure incurred on these units during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Besides its Regional Office at Ahmedabad, the Directorate of Field Publicity of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has eleven (11) Field Publicity Units in Gujarat located at Ahwa, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Godhra, Himatnagar, Junagarh, Palanpur, Rajkot, Surat and Vadodara.

(b) Song and Drama Division of this Ministry does not have any office in Gujarat. Requirement of the State is taken care of by the Division's Regional Office in Pune.

(c) Number of programmes organised by the Directorate of Field Publicity and song and Drama Division in Gujarat during the last three years, is indicated below :

Year	No. of Programmes	
	Directorate of Field Publicity	Song and Drama Division
1991-92	7483	955
1992-93	6251	948
1993-94	4865	536

(d) The details of expenditure incurred by Directorate of Field Publicity on its Field Publicity Units in Gujarat and by Song and Drama Division on the programmes performed in the State during each of the last three years are given below :

Year	Expenditure	
	Directorate of Field Publicity	Song and Drama Division
1991-92	Rs. 26,12,080/-	Rs. 3,37,135/-
1992-93	Rs. 28,09,713/-	Rs. 4,46,820/-
1993-94	Rs. 31,96,373/-	Rs. 5,53,700/-

[English]

Capping of Oil Well

2608. SHRI D.VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have called new approach to cap the oil well fire raging in Pasarlapudi in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any new experts were called; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). ONGC sought help from professional firefighters from the USA. Initially, the services of M/s. Neal Adams Fire Fighters Inc., Houston

were utilised and subsequently M/s. Emergency Resources International Inc., Texas assisted in the firefighting and capping the well.

[Translation]

Statehood to Delhi

2609. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand to give the status of full-fledged State to Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the status of full-fledged State this likely to be given to Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M.SAYEED): (a) to (d). A resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of National Capital Territory of Delhi has been received recommending grant of statehood to Delhi. The question of an appropriate structure for the administration of the National Capital was it considered by the Committee on Reorganisation of Delhi Set-up, commonly known as Balakrishnan Committee. After the most careful consideration of the matter, the Committee concluded: "it will not be in the National interest and in the interest of Delhi itself, to restructure the set-up in Delhi as a full-fledged constituent State of the Union."

In view of this recommendation, and since the Central Government has to discharge special duties and responsibilities in relation to the National Capital, it was not considered feasible in the larger national interest to grant Delhi full-fledged statehood.

[English]

Funds to NSFDC

2610. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount of funds sought by the applicants during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the amount proposed to be allocated to NSFDC during 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) The amount allocated to the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) during each of the last three years is as under :

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crores)
1992-93	10.00
1993-94	21.00
1994-95	63.77

(23.77 through supplementary grants)

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The amount proposed to be allocated to NSFDC during 1995-96 is Rs. 65 crores. Planning Commission has also agreed to a provision of Rs.50 crores in 1995-96 for market borrowing under Internal Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) and provision of interest subsidy to the tune of Rs. 4.25 crores.

STATEMENT

Statewise yearwise funds sought from NSFDC by the applicants for last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	STATE	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	91.46	1121.13	126.23	1340.82
2.	Andhra Pradesh	93.23	3321.95	0.95	3416.82
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.80	0.00	2.80
4.	Andman & Nicobar	13.45	0.00	0.00	13.45
5.	Bihar	311.70	827.39	878.52	2017.61
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	160.70	0.00	160.70
7.	Delhi	114.03	383.27	28.62	525.92
8.	Gujarat	0.00	923.92	696.32	1620.24
9.	Goa	12.67	18.84	4.56	36.07
10.	Haryana	53.00	34.25	10.80	98.05
11.	Himachal Pradesh	232.78	46.50	355.40	634.68
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	126.61	33.10	159.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	156.21	1278.46	847.38	2282.05
14.	Kerala	605.56	206.63	0.00	812.19
15.	Mizoram	865.45	273.62	581.81	1720.88
16.	Madhya Pradesh	656.00	2339.00	415.00	3410.40
17.	Maharashtra	325.88	1866.86	1706.66	3899.40
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	16.80	16.80
19.	Nagaland	0.00	556.18	170.81	726.99
20.	Orissa	221.61	494.62	21.35	737.58
21.	Punjab	284.20	526.99	0.00	811.19
22.	Pondicherry	0.00	80.00	4.32	84.32
23.	Rajasthan	173.10	312.65	1653.93	2139.68
24.	Taripura	16.14	197.36	0.00	213.50
25.	Tamil Nadu	817.76	851.31	22.30	1691.37
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1148.05	0.00	893.40	2041.45
27.	West Bengal	292.33	329.23	54.66	676.22
28.	Manipur	604.29	449.76	134.82	1188.87
Total		7088.90	16730.03	8659.74	32478.67

Bottling Plants

2611. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the number of LPG bottling plants functioning at present in the State of Uttar Pradesh alongwith locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : At present, there are 11 LPG bottling plants functioning at the following locations in the State of Uttar Pradesh:

- Kanpur
- Mathura
- Allahabad
- Haldwani
- Hardwar
- Bareilly
- Lucknow
- Kasna
- Unnao
- Gorakhpur
- Varanasi

[Translation]

Welfare Programmes in Maharashtra

2612. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of applications received from the

various voluntary organisations for financial assistance for welfare programmes in Maharashtra during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned during the said period and the amount of financial assistance provided to them;

(c) the criteria on which assistance is sanctioned;

(d) the number of applications lying pending for sanction; and

(e) the time by which these applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) :

(a)	Year	No. of Applications Received	
	1993-94	90	
	1994-95	139	
	Total	<u>229</u>	
(b)	Year	No. of Applications Cleared	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
	1993-94	63	192.13
	1994-95	77	239.56
	(so far)		

(c) The Ministry releases grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations working in the field of socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Handicapped persons and for Social Defence. The organisation should be registered under the Societies Registration Act, Companies Act, Trust or any other institution recognised by the Ministry of Welfare and working in the relevant field for atleast 2 years. Application should be recommended by the

concerned State Govts./UT Admn. The organisation should be financially sound and should be in a position to bear, atleast 10% of the total expenditure on the scheme.

(d) 89 applications are pending.

(e) Eligible pending applications will be considered for financial assistance during the current or subsequent financial year subject to receipt of required information/clarifications and the recommendations from the organisations/State Govts.

[English]

Hydrocarbon Perspective 2010

2613. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared any report titled, "Hydrocarbon Perspective 2010;"

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) (a) to (c). A 'Strategic Planning Group' on restructuring the Natural Oil Industry, with members comprising the top management from public and private sector and leading experts from academic and research institutes, has been formed. The group has not yet submitted its Report.

[Translation]

Counterfeit Notes

2614. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any gang producing Rs. 500/- counterfeit currency notes was unearthed in Gujarat during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons nabbed and action taken/proposed against them; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Coal Washeries

2615. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal washeries functioning under the public sector at present;

(b) the production capacity of each of these coal washeries;

(c) whether these coal washeries are functioning to their installed capacity;

(d) if not, the average of installed capacity utilised by these washeries and production thereof during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(e) whether the production cost is also increasing due to under-utilisation of production capacity of these washeries; and

(f) if so, the per tonne percentage of increase in production cost during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). There are fifteen coking coal washeries having an annual throughput capacity of 25.22 million tonnes functioning under Coal India Limited (CIL). Washery-wise details indicating operable capacity against each are given below:

Name of Washeries	Operable capacity (million tonnes/annum)
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	
Dugda (I & II)	3.80
Bhojudih	1.70
Patherdih	1.60
Sudamdih	2.00
Moonidih	2.00
Lodna	0.40
Barora	0.42
Mohuda	0.63
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	
Kargali	2.72
Kathara	3.00
Swang	0.75
Gidi	2.00
Rajrappa	3.00
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	
Nandan	1.20

(c) No sir.

(d) The average capacity utilisation of CIL washeries and their production during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given below:

Year	Average utilisation of capacity (in percentage)	Production of washed coal (in million tonnes)
1992-93	67.76	9.273
1993-94	88.23	9.233

(e) and (f). The capacity utilisation of these washeries has practically been at the same level during

the past two years. As such, there has been no significant impact on cost of production.

[English]

Annual Rainfall

2616. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has studied the annual rainfall in the catchment area of the river Godavari in Khammam, East Godavari and West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has identified the rainfall in the catchment areas on Volume per watershed in that areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (d). Studies as amplified in the question have not been carried out. However, Central Water Commission has prepared flood estimation reports for design flood estimation of small and medium catchments under different subzones spread over the country which include part of Godavari Basin. These reports provide a methodology for arriving at the design flood.

Southern Gas Grid

2617. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Southern Gas Grid;

(b) the extent of outlay spent thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Government have approved in principle the concept of Southern Gas Grid. The Southern States have been requested to firm up the location and requirement of gas based projects in South India. The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation has commissioned a pre-feasibility study for the Southern Gas Grid project. Expenditure to be incurred and the date of commissioning will be known after concrete projects are drawn up.

Production of Oil and Natural Gas

2618. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in the country in which the Government propose to explore oil;

(b) the quantity of oil and gas being produced in the country everyday; and

(c) the extent to which the production of oil and gas is estimated to be increased by the end of 1995-96 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Exploration for hydrocarbons will be continued in the various sedimentary basins of the country namely Campay, Upper Assam, Assam-Arakan fold belt, Tripura, Kutch-Saurashtra, Cauvery, Krishna -Godavari, Ganga Valley, Rajasthan, Bengal, Vindhyan, Satpura, South Rewa in the onland part and Bombay Offshore, Kutch-Saurashtra, Kerala-Konkan, Cauvery, Krishna-Godavari, North East Coast-basins in offshore part. Some frontier areas will also be explored such as deep waters, condawana sediments, Deccan Syncline etc.

(b) During the period April-November, 1994, oil production in the country averaged at 65,983 tonnes per day and natural gas at 5348 million cubic meters per day.

(c) During the year 1995-96 the estimated production level is expected to reach 38.37 MMT of oil and 69.26 MMSCMD of gas.

[Translation]

Establishment of Police Academy

2619. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has sought financial assistance for the establishment of Police Academy in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Reserved Posts in I.O.C.

2620. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the last several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not filling the reserved posts; and

(d) the action taken/being taken to fill up the reserved vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There was a backlog of only 7 SC and 13 ST vacancies as on 1.1.1995.

(c) The posts could not be filled due to non-availability of suitable candidates for specific jobs at specific locations.

(d) Efforts are on to clear the backlog through special recruitment drives, etc.

[Translation]

Pay-loaders with BCCL

2621. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pay-loaders with Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL);

(b) the number of pay-loaders out of them in working condition;

(c) the expenditure incurred on repairs of defective pay-loaders during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(d) whether all the pay-loaders repaired were of B.C.C.L.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). As on 25.3.1995, 157 nos. of pay loaders in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. were engaged on coal transportation and loading jobs and 131 nos. of these were in operating condition.

(c) Expenditure incurred on repair of defective pay loaders during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are indicated below :

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in 1000)
1991-92	38869
1992-93	34050
1993-94	35431

(d) Yes, Sir.

[English]

Mega Issue of ONGC

2622. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has proposed a mega issue for Rs.5000 crores;

(b) if so, the technical and financial details of mega issue; and

(c) the latest stage of this mega issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) ONGC proposes to go in for a public issue of its shares in the year 1995-96. The size of the issue has not been finalised.

(b) and (c). Technical and financial details of the issue have not been finalised.

Investment in Agricultural Sector

2623. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether adverse circumstance has been existing for investment in agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the gross decline in agriculture investment as compared to last decade; and

(d) the measures/steps taken by the Government to increase the investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (c). Gross capital formation in Agriculture and Allied Activities, measured at 1980-81 prices, decreased during the eighties from Rs.4864 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 4792 crores in 1989-90 and has increased during the nineties to Rs. 5228 crores in 1993-94.

(d) During the Eight Five Year Plan (1992-97) a significant shift in investment is proposed in favour of areas in Agriculture and Allied Activities like horticulture, fisheries, rainfed farming, creation of infrastructure for minor irrigation, post-harvest management, etc.

LPG Storage Depots

2624. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'LPG depots throw rules to the winds' appearing in the 'The Sunday Times' (Delhi edition) dated March 12, 1995;

(b) if so, whether the rules relating to location of LPG storage depots in the close vicinity of thickly populated residential localities in the capital are not being followed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). LPG godowns are constructed on the land leased by Delhi Development Authority in the Capital as per the rules and regulations stipulated by the local authorities, fire brigade as also by Chief Controller of Explosives, Periodical inspections are conducted by the representatives of Chief Controller of Explosives (CCOE) to ensure that all statutory requirements are strictly followed. The following precautions are taken by the oil companies for ensuring safety at various godowns in the capital :

- (i) Valid approval from CCOE for storage of LPG filled cylinders.
- (ii) Maintenance of safety distance and also fencing/masonry wall along the four sides of the boundary of the godown. Fire extinguishers in sound working condition.
- (iii) No unsafe act in the godown premises during operations.
- (iv) Regular inspections of the godowns by the field officers to ensure that there are no violations/unsafe acts in the licensed premises.

Population of SCs/STs & OBCs

2625. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the percentage of population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes as per 1991 census?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : As per 1991 census, the percentage of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 16.48 and 8.08 percent, respectively. Data for OBCs are not separately collected during census. However, second Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission) had estimated that the population of OBCs is 52%

Collaboration with AMOCO

2626. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether AMOCO, an American Company, has announced any plans for joint ventures in India;
- (b) if so, whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has received any proposals from AMOCO;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether ONGC has proposed to collaborate with AMOCO for exploration in Bombay High area; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). AMOCO is one of bidders which has submitted a bid for Additional Oil Recovery from Bombay High field.

Mobilisation of Funds

2627. SHRI S.M. LAL JAN BASHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to direct State Doordarshan Kendras to mobilise funds by innovative schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the particulars of the proposed schemes; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Do not arise.

Agriculture Development

2628. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) total amount of assistance given to the States and Union Territories for the development of Agriculture during each of the last three years, State-wise:

(b) whether some State Governments have demanded more assistance during the current year for the purpose and submitted some proposals in the regard;

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

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG) : (a) to (d). Central assistance is given to the State Government in the form of block loans and grants for the entire Annual Plans as a whole of the States, in which important sectors/sub-sectors and schemes are earmarked. A statement indicating normal Central Assistance State-wise for the Annual Plan 1994-95 of the States is enclosed.

STATEMENT**GROSS ALLOCATIONS* OF NORMAL CENTRAL (FORMULA BASED) ASSISTANCE :1994-95**

STATES	Rs. Crores
A. Special Category	
1. Arunachal Pradesh	306.84
2. Assam	898.67
3. Himachal Pradesh	386.37
4. Jammu & Kashmir	839.83
5. Manipur	248.37
6. Meghalaya	236.85
7. Mizoram	216.68
8. Nagaland	252.90
9. Sikkim	134.96
10. Tripura	251.10
Total : A	<u>3772.57</u>
B. Non-Special Category	
1. Andhra Pradesh	747.50
2. Bihar	957.31
3. Goa	50.34
4. Gujarat	281.55
5. Haryana	198.71
6. Karnataka	308.15
7. Kerala	384.88
8. Madhya Pradesh	567.03
9. Maharashtra	460.24
10. Orissa	379.90
11. Punjab	169.26
12. Rajasthan	438.51
13. Tamil Nadu	654.14
14. Uttar Pradesh	1293.80
15. West Bengal	524.64
Total : B	<u>7415.96</u>
Total (A+B)	11188.53

GACA * Including under Special Problems.

Recovery of Uranium & RDX

2629. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned, 'Uranium, RDX seized from hide-out of Mirdha's abductors' appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' dated March 1995;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have conducted any investigation into the matter;

(d) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Center and other intelligence agencies have been associated with the investigation; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e). Government have been the news-item. According to information received from Government of Rajasthan, during police operations following the abduction of Shri Rajendra Mirdha, there was an encounter between police and militants in the Model Town area of Police Station Malaviya Nagar, Jaipur. Shri Rajendra Mirdha was rescued and one militant of Khalistan Liberation Force was shot dead. While following the leads recovered from the Model Town House, another hideout of the Khalistan Liberation Force was discovered in the Vaishali Nager area of Jaipur. During search of this house, RDX explosive material, remote control devices, one AK-56 Rifle, detonators and a sealed leather pouch was also recovered. The pouch had embossed on it "Made in USA.... State Crystalat U.R. "235" M.R. 1008..... Atomic Research Department Base..... Uranium... Exp.Dt.1.11.2000". The material was examined by an expert of the Atomic Energy Division and later on by Bhabha Atomic Research Center, Bombay. It was found that the material was on cation exchange resin (Organic in nature). No radio activity was found emanating from the material and the experts observed that there was no Uranium in the packet.

Inter-state Disputes

2630. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the inter-State disputes in the North-Eastern States and the causes therefore; and

(b) the steps the Union Government have taken or propose to take to resolve these disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). There have been a some outstanding difference regarding inter-State borders involving mainly the State of Assam on the one hand and Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland on the other. The broad policy followed by the Central Government has been that the States involved should sort out their differences mutually and amicably through discussions and consultations. The Central Government has also been facilitating such a process.

Forestry/Agro Forestry Projects

2631. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) has conducted any survey to identify the areas for

implementation and monitoring of forestry or agro-forestry projects of commercial importance in the States;

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

(c) the action being contemplated by the Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes sir. It has undertaken some survey/studies in Assam, Manipur, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Government has asked TRIFED to conduct surveys in other areas also.

STATEMENT

TRIFED has undertaken some survey/studies related to forestry projects of commercial importance in the States of Assam, Manipur, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

2. Based on a study conducted in Assam, TRIFED has set up a Java Citronella Plantation and Distillation Projects in Phuloni, District Karbi and Mahur/Hathikali, North Cachar Hills Autonomous District, Assam. The projects were commenced in the year 1990-91. The commercial production of Java citronella oil has also commenced in these projects.

3. A techno-economic feasibility study for a similar project has been conducted by TRIFED on the request of Manipur Government and the report submitted to them for their consideration.

4. In Maharashtra a pre-feasibility study was conducted in 1989 by TRIFED for setting up of processing units for value addition to gum-karaya and niger seed. Though, on account of the fluctuating market conditions of gum-karaya and niger seed, establishment of processing units have been kept in abeyance, TRIFED has built up a warehousing complexes to store these products being exported from Bombay port.

5. In Madhya Pradesh TRIFED has conducted a preliminary feasibility study for setting up a Tribal Industrial Complex at Jagdalpur to improve the market ability of agro and forest produce of tribals by value addition. 21.55 acres of land also was acquired from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for this purpose. However, the complexes have not yet been established on account of various of reasons including uncertain market environment.

6. In Bihar, TRIFED conducted a preliminary study for lac development. TRIFED undertook on a pilot basis free distribution of Lrood Lac among 200 tribals in 41 villages in 1992-93. The total amount spent was approximately Rs.8.70. lakhs.

7. In Uttar Pradesh, TRIFED conducted preliminary survey for setting up of honey processing plant. However, it was found that the project was not commercially viable.

Agreement with Israeli Company

2632. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWASI:
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has decided to cancel its contract with NTPC;

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

(c) whether the Coal India Limited has signed any agreement with an Israeli Company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). No Sir. Coal India Limited (CIL) have signed an agreement with the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) on 31st December, 1994 for supply of coal to NTPC power stations from Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL). This agreement is not under any dispute and coal supplies are being made in accordance with the agreement.

(c) According to information furnished by CIL, United Development Incorporated, a member of Eisenberg Group of Companies, Tel Aviv, Israel is promoting Yamunanagar Thermal Power Project jointly with Haryana State Electricity Board. No coal supply agreement has been signed by Coal India Limited of Central Coalfields Ltd. for this project.

(d) Does not arise.

Eastern Coalfields Limited

2633. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether several projects of the Eastern Coalfields Limited have been closed or stopped; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). According to Coal India Limited since nationalisation 52 mines have been closed in Eastern Coalfields Limited mainly due to exhaustion of reserves. Some of these mines have been closed due to fire, flooding, adverse geo-mining condition/uneconomic viability, safety consideration and amalgamation with other projects. Besides, eight approved projects have been abandoned/withdrawn due to various reasons like non-availability of land, adverse geo-mining conditions, technological considerations and merger with other projects.

*[Translation]***Ash in Coal**

2634. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether content of ash in coal produced in the country is more as compared to that of imported coal;
(b) if so, the reasons therefore;
(c) the percentage of ash in coal being produced in the country; and
(d) the quantity of coal received from underground mining and open cast mining during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). Indian coals by their inherent nature of deposition have high percentage of ash as compared to that of imported coal. The ash content of coal produced in the country is generally in the range of 15 to 45 percent with exception of North Eastern Region, coal where, lower ash content is also produced.

(d) Coal production from opencast & underground mines during last 3 years had been as follows:

(in million tonnes)

Year	Opencast	Underground	Total
1991-92	72.99	156.29	229.28
1992-93	73.54	164.72	238.26
1993-94	75.02	171.02	246.04

*[English]***Allocation of Gas**

2635. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to supply additional gas to the gas based plants in Uttar Pradesh particularly to Jagdishpur Plant; and

(b) if so, the quantum of additional gas proposed to be supplied during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to supply additional gas to gas based plants in Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year.

*[Translation]***National Anthem**

2636. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether sponsoring of mosquito repellent with tune of National Anthem at Doordarshan is constitutional and according to law;

(b) whether National Anthem and national flag can be used for commercial publicity;

(c) whether there are standard rules regarding use and singing of the National Anthem; and

(d) if so, the action taken to ensure their implementation on Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). While there is no law in respect of the National Anthem, the orders issued by the Government from time to time, inter-alia, discourage indiscriminate singing or playing of the National Anthem. The use of the Indian National Flag for commercial purposes is prohibited by the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950.

(d). Doordarshan has been instructed to adhere to the law/orders on the subject in letter and spirit.

*[English]***Investment in Coal Sector**

2637. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the quantum of capital investment made in coal sector during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : The capital investments made in Coal India Limited (CIL) & Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Capital Investments in CIL	Capital Investments in SCCL.
1991-92	1459.84	188.28
1992-93	1808.47	406.45
1993-94	1687.92	544.98

Oil Exploration

2638. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some offers for joint venture exploration programmes for Oil and Natural Gas for 1995 have been invited;

(b) if so, the details thereof with terms of such offers;

(c) whether some targets for such joint venture exploration programmes have been fixed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has on 15.3.95 offered 28 blocks-18 onshore and 10 offshore—to Indian and foreign private companies for exploration of oil and gas under the joint venture exploration programme. The salient terms and conditions are as follows:

- sharing of risk by ONGC/OIL in the joint venture from the date of signing of the contract with participating interest of between 25% and 40%
- the possibility of a seismic option in the first phase of the exploration period
- No signature/production bonus/royalty/cess payment
- progressive fiscal regime
- no ring fencing of blocks for corporate tax purpose
- freedom to joint venture for marketing gas
- purchase of the joint venture's share of oil at international price
- provision for assignment

(c) and (d). The last date for receipt of bids is 15th September, 1995.

[Translation]

Press Information Bureau Centres

2639. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria fixed by the Government for establishing new Press Information Bureau Centres in the country;

(b) the locations in Rajasthan and Bihar where the Press Information Bureau Centres have been established so far and the details of the services being provided therefrom; and

(c) the locations where more Press Information Bureau Centres and regional news centres are likely to be opened in Rajasthan and Bihar during 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) While no specific criteria has been laid down, Press Information Bureau offices are generally opened

at places where the office caters to 60 or more newspapers/periodicals.

(b) Press Information Bureau offices exist at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota in Rajasthan and Patna in Bihar. These offices function as a Central Government information sources at the State level. They release press material to the local press and also provide feedback services on the Government's policies and programmes.

(c) It is envisaged to open Press Information Bureau office at Ranchi in Bihar during 1995-96. However, its implementation would depend on the availability of financial resources. There is no proposal to open any regional news unit of All India Radio and Doordarshan in Rajasthan and Bihar during 1995-96.

Collieries under BCCL

2640. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the details of those collieries under B.C.C.L. in which the loading of coal has been done through payloader;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether production of coal has been declined as a result of this system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). According to information received from Coal India Limited, loading of coal is done by pay loaders at all the collieries under Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) except at four points where covered wagons are usually placed. Even at these four points loading is done through pay loaders whenever open wagons are supplied. CIL has intimated that within the limited free time allowed by the Railways, the loading of full Box-N rakes is possible only by employing faster mechanical loading methods, including the use of pay loaders.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Ferry Services in Farakka Barrage

2641. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ferry services which are in operation in the feeders canal of the Farakka Barrage Project;

(b) the amount of money the Government have to incur on this account annually;

(c) whether the Government propose to replace some of these ferry services by bridges to be constructed therein;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):

(a) and (b). Free ferry services at ten locations are in operation across the feeder canal of Farakka Barrage Project involving an expenditure of Rs.41 lakhs per annum.

(c) to (e). Farakka Barrage Project Authorities have already constructed three bridges across the feeder canal. Two more bridges across the feeder canal are under construction. Further replacement of ferry services by bridges depends upon the availability of funds and land for the approach to the bridges.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker Sir, I draw your attention to a very highly objectionable statement ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. First of all, I would like to thank the Members for cooperating. Secondly, my appeal to you is to cooperate a little more so that the most important financial business of the House is transacted as per the Constitutional provisions. I am aware of the fact that many of the Members have very good points to raise and I am inclined to give them an opportunity. But if you all agree, I will give you full opportunity tomorrow and I request you to cooperate for today so that the business is transacted and sent to the other House.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, we are greatly agitated on this statement. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you will have an ample opportunity tomorrow. Shahabuddinji, you will also be given a chance to speak tomorrow.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: This country cannot be governed in this manner. Just look at this statement Sir. How can a responsible leader make such statements?

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you tomorrow. You can raise this point tomorrow please.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Please allow me just five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Mamtaji, it does not end if five minutes. Moreover, you will not be satisfied. I am inclined to give you more time so that you can give your considered and valuable opinions in detail. You don't have to give your opinions hurriedly in a short time.

I will have to make one more request. May I request you to cooperate today by sitting in the Lunch Hour also so that all the four Bills can be passed and sent to the other House? Tomorrow is Friday and these have to be passed today.

We shall now take up 'Papers to be laid on the Table'

12.01 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review on the working of National Institute for visually Handicapped Dehradun for 1993-94 alongwith the statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun, for year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for the visually Handicapped, Dehradun, for the year 1993-94.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7314/95)
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7315/95)
- (5) A copy of the National Commission for Minorities (Terms and Conditions of Services of the Officers and other Employees) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 68(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1995, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.
(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7316/95)

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for 1995-96.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table :

..... a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Versions) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for 1995-96.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7317/95)

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Coal for 1995-96.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table:

..... a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Coal for the year 1995-96.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7318/95)

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Surface Transport for 1995-96 and statement showing reasons for the not laying the Annual Report and Accounts of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation for 1993-94 etc. within the stipulated period.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TITLER): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Surface Transport for the year 1995-96.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7319/95)

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited for the year 1993-94 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7320/95)

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.692 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1994 approving the Bombay Port Trust Employees (Allotment and Occupancy of Residence) Amendment Regulations, 1994, under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7321/95)

Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in Land) Amendment Rules 1995 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Rules, 1995 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.100 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1995, under sub-section (3) of

section 17 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7322/95)

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1995-96.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7323/95)

- (3) 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 working of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the period from June 23, 1993 to January 31, 1994.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the period from June 23, 1993 to January 31, 1994 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7324/95)

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel for 1995-96.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I beg to lay on the Table:

..... a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Steel for the year 1995-96.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7325/95)

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Post for 1995-96.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKHL RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table:

..... a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of post for the year 1995-96.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7326/95)

Review on the working of and Annual Report of National Film Development Corporation Ltd., Bombay for 1993-94.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi

and English versions under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereof.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7327/95)

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 1995-96.

(Placed in Library See No. L.T. 7327A/95)

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Ocean Development for 1995-96.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro, I beg to lay on the Table :

a copy of the Detailed Demand for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Ocean Development for the year 1995-96.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7328/95)

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry for 1995-96 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shrimati Krishna Sahi, I beg to lay on the Table :

a copy of the Detailed Demand for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Industry for the year 1995-96.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7329/95)

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for year ended March'92 etc.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): On behalf of Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Government of Jammu and Kashmir) for the year ended the 31st March, 1992, under article 151(2) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990

issued by the President in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

- (2) A copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 issued by the President in relation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir:

- (i) Finance Accounts of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the year 1991-92.

(Placed in Library See No. L.T. 7330/95)

- (ii) Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the year 1991-92.

(Placed in Library See No. L.T. 7331/95)

- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demand for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for the year 1995-96.

(Placed in Library see No.L.T. 7332/95)

Statement showing action taken by the Govt. On various Assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on various assurance, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha:

- (i) Statement No. XXX- Seventh Session, 1986

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7334/95)

- (ii) Statement No. XXXVIII - Ninth Session, 1987

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7335/95)

- (iii) Statement No. XI - Tenth Session, 1988

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7336/95)

- (iv) Statement No. XXXVI - Thirteenth Session, 1989

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7337/95)

- (v) Statement No. XXXIV - Second Session, 1990

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7338/95)

- (vi) Statement No. XXX - Third Session, 1990

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7339/95)

- (vii) Statement No. XXV - Seventh Session, 1991

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7340/95)

Eight
Lok
Sabha

Ninth
Lok
Sabha

- (viii) Statement No. XXVII - First Session, 1991
(Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 7341/95)
- (ix) Statement No. XXIII - Second Session, 1991
(Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 7342/95)
- (x) Statement No. XXII - Third Session, 1992
(Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 7343/95)
- (xi) Statement No. XX - Fourth Session, 1992
(Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 7344/95)
- (xii) Statement No. XVII - Fifth Session, 1992
(Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 7345/95)
- (xiii) Statement No. XVI - Sixth Session, 1993
(Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 7346/95)
- (xiv) Statement No. XII - Seventh Session, 1993
(Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 7347/95)
- (xv) Statement No. XI - Eighth Session, 1993
(Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 7348/95)
- (xvi) Statement No. IX - Ninth Session, 1994
(Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 7349/95)
- (xvii) Statement No. VI - Tenth Session, 1994
(Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 7350/95)
- (xviii) Statement No. IV - Eleventh Session, 1994
(Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 7351/95)
- (xix) Statement No. II - Twelfth Session, 1994
(Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 7352/95)

Tenth
Lok
Sabha

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for the year 1995-96.

(Placed in library. See No. L.T. 7353/95)

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy for year 1995-96.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shri S. Krishna Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table :

a copy of the Detailed Demand for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for the year 1995-96.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T.7353A/95)

Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1995-96

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.SILVERA): I beg to lay on the Table :

a copy of the Detailed Demand for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 1995-96.

(Placed in Library see No.L.T. 7354/95)

12.05 hrs

[English]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

STATEMENT

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): I beg to lay on the Table Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the following Reports:

- (1) Eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (Ninth Lok Sabha) on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighty-Second Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—AI: India Radio and Doordarshan.
- (2) Twenty-Eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (Tenth Lok Sabha) on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fourth Report (10th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications)-Telecommunications.
- (3) Fortieth Report of the Estimates Committee (Tenth Lok Sabha) on action taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in their Thirty-First Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs-System of Administration in Union Territories.
- (4) Forty-Third report of the Estimates Committee (10th Lok Sabha) on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventeenth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) - Central Board of Excise and Customs.

12.05 ½ hrs

[English]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninety-first and Ninety-third Reports

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

- (1) Eighty-Eighth Report on excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriation (1992-93) and Action taken on 60th report of Public Accounts Committee (10th Lok Sabha).
- (2) Eighty-Ninth Report on Tube making plant at Jabalpur.

- (3) Ninety-First Report on Drawback of duties - Fraudulent drawback.
- (4) Ninety-Third Report on Action taken on First Report of Public Accounts Committee (10th Lok Sabha) relating to Collection and Recovery of Tax and arrears of demands.

12.06 hrs.
[English]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Thirty-eighth Report

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): I beg to present the Thirty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty Fourth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Social Responsibilities and Public Accountability of Public Undertakings.

12.06 ½ hrs.
[English]

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Eighteenth Report

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

12.07 hrs.
[English]

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Eighth Report

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committees on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

12.07 ¼ hrs.
[English]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS

Thirteenth Report and Minutes

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogram): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report (English and Hindi

versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals on "Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperative Ltd. and Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd." and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.07½ hrs.
[English]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Ninth Report

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce, on Yarn Crisis.

12.07 ¾ hrs
[English]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

Thirteenth Report

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMCHANDRAN (Connanore): I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Thirteenth Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on the Indian Boilers (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

12.08 hrs
[English]

BIHAR BUDGET, 1995-96

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Bihar for the year, 1995-96.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7355/95)

12.08 ½ hrs.
[English]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-(BIHAR) 1994-95

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Bihar for 1994-95.

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7356/95)

12.09hrs.

[English]

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF
MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL**

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I am on a point of order.

Sir, I am raising the point of order only because, any Bill which is to be introduced in the House has to be received by the Members two days in advance.

Sir, I have seen the Memorandum which is given with the Bill. When the Bill was ready on 24th of March, nothing prevented the Minister from presenting it to the House. That could have been done on 27th of March. Why unnecessarily should they resort to such things and then explain it? So, the Minister could be advised to be more careful in future. It is from that point of view I am raising the point of order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): It is considered to have been retrospectively circulated !

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave to be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary Allowance and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I suggest that Matters under Rule 377 may be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI VIDYACHARN SHUKLA: I beg to move.***

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowance and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowance and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted .

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

12.11 hrs.

[English]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT
(GENERAL), 1995-96

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR GRANTS-
(GENERAL), 1994-95 CONTD.

MR. SPEAKER: We have discussed in some detail the Budget, the Demands for Grants on Account (General) and the Supplementary Demand for Grants (General). We will have an opportunity to discuss them again. We would like to find time for going into them in detail but because it is necessary that the Bill from the Lok Sabha should go to the Rajya Sabha today itself, if all of you agree, we will pass it now.

I shall now put the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1996 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands No. 1 to 26, 28, 29, 31 to 58, 60 to 91,93, and 95 to 99."

The motion was adopted

* Introduced with the recommendation of the president.

** Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 30.3.95.

*** Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1995-96 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Agriculture			
1.	Agriculture	235,13,00,000	1,91,00,000
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	37,16,00,000	50,87,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	91,48,00,000	...
4.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	47,80,00,000	32,59,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers			
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	18,73,00,000	4,04,00,000
6.	Department of Fertilizers Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism	1063,72,00,000	40,85,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism			
7.	Department of Civil Aviation	11,94,00,000	8,85,00,000
8.	Department of Tourism	15,41,00,000	2,74,00,000
Ministry of Civil Supplies Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution			
9.	Min. of Civil Supplies Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	4,45,00,000	15,00,000
MINISTRY OF COAL			
10.	Ministry of Coal	29,21,00,000	74,36,00,000
Ministry of Commerce			
11.	Department of Commerce	105,89,00,000	14,42,00,000
12.	Department of Supply	5,45,00,000	
Ministry of Communications			
13.	Department of Posts	372,69,00,000	12,31,00,000
14.	Department of Tele-communication	1584,36,00,000	1159,17,00,000
Ministry of Defence			
15.	Ministry of Defence	337,80,00,000	3,42,00,000
16.	Defence Pensions	476,13,00,000	...
17.	Defence Services-Army	2140,49,00,000	...
18.	Defence Services-Navy	261,29,00,000	...
19.	Defence Services-Air Force	710,72,00,000	...
20.	Defence Ordnance Factories	118,07,00,000	...
21.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	1224,55,00,000
Ministry of Environment and Forests			
22.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	71,39,00,000	1,19,00,000

1	2	3	4
Ministry of External Affairs			
23.	Ministry of External Affairs	191,81,00,000	7,84,00,000
Ministry of Finance			
24.	Department of Economic Affairs	579,70,00,000	27,67,00,000
25.	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	112,96,00,000	59,99,00,000
26.	Payments to Financial Institutions	132,14,00,000	1053,96,00,000
28.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	1416,46,00,000	79,17,00,000
29.	Loans to Government Servants etc.	...	49,00,00,000
31.	Department of Expenditure	2,28,00,000	...
32.	Pensions	165,94,00,000	...
33.	Audit	66,85,00,000	...
34.	Department of Revenue	52,44,00,000	89,00,000
35.	Direct Taxes	66,66,00,000	28,25,00,000
36.	Indirect Taxes	100,80,00,000	35,95,00,000
Ministry of Food			
37.	Ministry of Food	903,71,00,000	27,69,00,000
Ministry of Food Processing Industries			
38.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	6,85,00,000	1,50,00,000
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			
39.	Department of Health	181,84,00,000	61,23,00,000
40.	Department of Family Welfare	315,89,00,000	3,00,000
Ministry of Home Affairs			
41.	Min of Home Affairs	47,38,00,000	2,70,00,000
42.	Cabinet	8,44,00,000	...
43.	Police	498,98,00,000	69,08,00,000
44.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	62,24,00,000	32,74,00,000
45.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	39,15,00,000	41,56,00,000
Ministry of Human Resource Development			
46.	Department of Education	450,42,00,000	9,00,000
47.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	21,78,00,000	34,00,000
48.	Department of Culture	32,62,00,000	...
49.	Department of Women and Child Development	129,15,00,000	...
Ministry of Industry			
50.	Department of Industrial Development	130,42,00,000	23,00,000
51.	Department of Heavy Industry	3,33,00,000	39,92,00,000
52.	Department of Public Enterprises	27,00,000	...
53.	Department of Small Scale Industry & Agro and Rural Industries	109,17,00,000	50,89,00,000
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting			
54.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	22,31,00,000	3,14,00,000
55.	Broadcasting Services	215,50,00,000	50,36,00,000

1	2	3	4
Ministry of Labour			
56.	Ministry of Labour	94,63,00,000	18,00,000
Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs			
57.	Law and Justice	58,60,00,000	....
58.	Election Commission	55,00,000	....
60.	Department of Company Affairs	2,73,00,000	1,00,000
Ministry of Mines			
61.	Ministry of Mines	28,09,00,000	4,83,00,000
Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources			
62.	Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources	37,39,00,000	4,01,00,000
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs			
63.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	29,00,000	...
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions			
64.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	13,46,00,000	33,00,000
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas			
65.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	46,00,000	71,00,000
Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation			
66.	Planning	18,98,00,000	4,23,00,000
67.	Department of Statistics	11,49,00,000	96,00,000
68.	Department of Programme Implementation	131,84,00,000	...
Ministry of Power			
69.	Ministry of Power	95,87,00,000	469,31,00,000
Ministry of Rural Development			
70.	Department of Rural Development	22,86,36,00,000	...
71.	Department of Wasteland Development	17,80,00,000	...
Ministry of Science and Technology			
72.	Department of Science and Technology	64,31,00,000	6,00,00,000
73.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	67,01,00,000	1,50,00,000
74.	Department of Biotechnology	16,09,00,000	...
Ministry of Steel			
75.	Ministry of Steel	81,00,000	48,26,00,000
Ministry of Surface Transport			
76.	Surface Transport	6,36,00,000	8,10,00,000
77.	Roads	93,85,00,000	157,45,00,000
78.	Ports Lighthouses and Shipping	30,12,00,000	45,38,00,000
Ministry of Textiles			
79.	Ministry of Textiles	91,54,00,000	4,51,00,000

1	2	3	4
Ministry of Urban Development			
80.	Urban Development and Housing	85,77,00,000	32,93,00,000
81.	Public Works	60,46,00,000	32,52,00,000
82.	Stationery and Printing	23,51,00,000	92,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources			
83.	Ministry of Water resources	61,67,00,000	4,56,00,000
Ministry of Welfare			
84.	Ministry of Welfare	162,40,00,000	30,78,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy			
85.	Atomic Energy	98,56,00,000	111,12,00,000
86.	Nuclear Power Schemes	86,00,00,000	50,00,00,000
Department of Electronics			
87.	Department of Electronics	26,44,00,000	3,59,00,000
Department of Ocean Development			
88.	Department of Ocean Development	9,45,00,000	1,54,00,000
Department of Space			
89.	Department of Space	138,75,00,000	14,02,00,000
Parliament, Secretariats of President and Vice-president, Union Public Service Commission			
90.	Lok Sabha	8,13,00,000	....
91.	Rajay Sabha	4,16,00,000	
93.	Secretariat of Vice-President	6,00,000	
Union Territories without Legislature			
95.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49,43,00,000	29,41,00,000
96.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,75,00,000	3,33,00,000
97.	Lakshadweep	19,05,00,000	2,66,00,000
98.	Chandigarh	56,54,00,000	11,03,00,000
99.	Daman and Diu	9,45,00,000	2,48,00,000
TOTAL REVENUE/ CAPITAL		17886,02,00,000	5442,30,00,000

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I shall put the supplementary Demands for Grants to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Account show in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of

payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1995 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof - 1 to 7, 9, 11 to 15, 17 to 25, 27, 29, 32 to 36, 38 to 47, 50 to 56, 58, 60, 63 to 65, 67 to 69, 71, 72, 75 to 80, 82, 83, 88 to 90, 92, 94 to 98.

The motion was adopted

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) yrs 1994-95 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture	264,51,00,000	....
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	3,12,00,000	73,90,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	18,63,00,000	....
4.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	23,68,00,000	....
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	1,00,000	7,81,00,000
6.	Department of Fertilisers	75,00,00,000	....
7.	Department of Civil Aviation	69,90,00,000	....
9.	Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	25,20,00,000	....
11.	Department of Commerce	252,19,00,000	....
12.	Department of Supply	78,00,000	....
13.	Ministry of Communications	3,41,00,000	....
14.	Postal Services	120,98,00,000	18,02,00,000
15.	Telecommunication Services	1,00,000	199,99,00,000
17.	Defence Pensions	14,84,00,000	....
18.	Defence Services -Army	256,98,00,000	
19.	Defence Services -Navy	77,87,00,000	
20.	Defence Services - Airforce	205,15,00,000	....
21.	Defence Ordnance Factories	35,84,00,000	....
22.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	.....	102,11,00,000
23.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	1,00,000	....
24.	Ministry of External Affairs	80,74,00,000	1,16,00,000
25.	Department of Economic Affairs	1,00,000	12,86,00,000
27.	Payments to Financial Institutions	255,08,00,00	1075,60,00,000
29.	Transfers to State and UT Governments	871,90,00,000	94,00,00,000
32.	Department of Expenditure	.....	1,82,00,000
33.	Pensions	24,66,00,000	...
34.	Audit	7,73,00,000	....
36.	Direct Taxes	33,00,00,000	45,00,00,000
38.	Ministry of Food	1100,28,00,000	....
39.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	....	1,00,000
40.	Department of Health	185,88,00,000	2100,00,000
41.	Department of Family Welfare	222,76,00,000	214,00,000
42.	Ministry of Home Affairs	13,35,00,000	....
43.	Cabinet	10,04,00,000	...
44.	Police	60,99,00,000	3,00,000

1	2	3	4
45.	Other Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs	.....	20,94,00,000
46.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	5,00,00,000	....
47.	Department of Education	173,25,00,000	....
50.	Department of Women and Child Development	57,00,000	....
51.	Department of Industrial Development	3,00,000	....
52.	Department of Heavy Industry	1,00,000	6031,00,000
53.	Department of Public Enterprises	25,00,000	...
54.	Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries	1,00,000	...
55.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	6,50,00,000	1,00,000
56.	Broadcasting Services	32,92,00,000	....
58.	Law and Justice	1,39,00,000	....
60.	Ministry of Mines	1,58,00,000	....
63.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	2,11,00,000	....
64.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gases	....	552,08,00,000
65.	Planning	....	9,00,00,000
67.	Department of Programme Implementation	22,00,000	....
68.	Ministry of Power	....	2,00,000
69.	Department of Rural Development	200,01,00,000	..
71.	Department of Science and Technology	12,26,00,000	....
72.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	16,17,00,000	267,00,000
75.	Surface Transport	57,00,000	4,00,00,000
76.	Roads	174,84,00,000	69,00,00,000
77.	Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	77,74,00,000	3,00,00,000
78.	Ministry of Textiles	....	106,50,00,000
79.	Urban Development and Housing	25,60,00,000	21,01,00,000
80.	Public Works	47,38,00,000	26,71,00,000
82.	Ministry of Water Resources	....	6,89,00,000
83.	Ministry of Welfare	4,90,00,000	23,77,00,000
88.	Department of Space	20,00,00,000	....
89.	Lok Sabha	6,08,00,000	...
90.	Rajya Sabha	3,38,00,000	....
92.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	2,00,000	....
94.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17,00,00,000	1,00,000
95.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50,00,000	2,01,00,000
96.	Lakshadweep	2,56,00,000	1,07,00,000
97.	Chandigarh	14,22,00,000	....
98.	Daman and Diu	30,00,000	3,09,00,000
	Total	5162,35,00,000	2567,54,00,000

12.13. hrs

[English]

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT)
BILL,** 1995

MR. SPEAKER: Let us take up the Legislative Business. Appropriation Bill to be introduced now.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for withdrawal of certain sums from out of the consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I will take only one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be introduced first.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosra):

Mr speaker Sir, there is no objection from our side.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are cooperating splendidly today.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the consolidated fund of India for the services of a part of the FINANCIAL year 1995-96."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I introduce* the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Minister to move the bill for consideration.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move.**

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96 be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96 be taken into consideration:"

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker Sir, I have given notice about two issues on Appropriation Bill regarding vote on account, I will speak in brief in this respect. The Hon. Finance Minister should pay attention towards the first demand, no. 35. I have given

notice to him. Excise duty has been levelled on a new item in it.

[English]

That is the newly introduced item edible preparations which are exempt at some places.

[Translation]

Now, which one has been exempted? It has been written in it that namekeen, including bhujija and chaben has been exempted. There is no parallel word for namkeen in English and on account of it the big confectioners of our country, prepare Chura since in Marathi Chura is called gathia. Now, the excise duty will be levelled on such items. Therefore, my submission to the Hon. Finance Minister is that as there is no parallel word for namkeen in English, all the confectioners of Maharashtra, who prepare gathia and samosa etc. have been given notice that 20 per cent excise duty will be charged. If it happens there will be confusion everywhere. Therefore, my submission to you is that excise duty has been levelled on all the items like Chakli etc., which are called by different names. The notice has been served in this regard and manipulations are going on in this profession on a large scale. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon. Finance Minister that such items should be exempted from excise duty. The confectioners should not be given notices. The Hon. Prime Minister is not present here, but the State Minister of Industry is present here and I expect a reply from him.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no the reply will be given later on.

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Sir, it is not the intention to charge duty on sweetmeats like rossogulla, samosa, gulab jamun and other such things. I will have this matter looked into.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill

** Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary part II, Section 2 dated 30.03.95.

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*** Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That schedule stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long title were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.20 hrs.

[English]

APPROPRIATION BILL - 1995 **

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I introduce* the Bill.

I beg to move***.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated

Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will, now, take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

Clause 1, the enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:***

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (RAILWAYS), 1995-96

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1994-95

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item Nos. 36 and 37 together viz. Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways).

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1996, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 14 and 16."

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

** Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 30.03.95.

*** Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 1995-96 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account Submitted to the vote of the House
		Rs.
1.	Railway Board	3,19,33,000
2.	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	18,46,69,000
3.	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	122,24,86,000
4.	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	256,64,36,000
5.	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	190,27,72,000
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	273,19,17,000
7.	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	134,59,16,000
8.	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock and Equipment	221,72,35,000
9.	Operating Expenses-Traffic	951,66,83,000
10.	Operating Expenses-Fuel	607,20,90,000
11.	Staff Welfare and Amenities	98,42,87,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	122,84,60,000
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	330,17,23,000
14.	Appropriation to Funds	1005,83,33,000
	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Revenue	7,50,00,000
	Other Expenditure	
	Capital	213,28,41,000
	Railway Funds	1828,42,52,000

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1995, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof - Demand Nos. 1, 2, 8, 13, 15, 16." (Interruptions)

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1994-95 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Supplementary Demand for Grants Submitted to the vote of the House
		Rs.
1.	Railway Board	1,15,00,000
2.	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	1,54,00,000
3.	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock and Equipment	29,08,55,000
4.	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	50,11,50,000
5.	Dividend to General Revenues Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over - capitalization	8,00,00,000
6.	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Other Expenditure	
	Capital	119,02,81,000

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I am on a point of clarification. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether there will be any increase in fares for suburban passenger trains from the 1st April 1995 or not. We have given a Cut Motion.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I also want to raise the same point.

MR. SPEAKER: This is only vote on Account (Railways) and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). You will get ample opportunity to discuss this.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): After the discussion, let the Minister take a decision.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is not agreeing. We have given a Cut Motion against increase in fares for suburban passenger trains.

MR. SPEAKER: The Vote on Account relates to the continuing projects. The scope for discussion on Vote on Account is very very limited. As far as the Supplementary Demands are concerned, you have only to discuss that amount of money on that kind of activity which is mentioned.

SHRI RAM NAIK: We will speak on Appropriation.

MR. SPEAKER: Not Appropriation, we will give you ample time to discuss Railways.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, that is not the point. The point is that the Railway Minister has increased the season ticket fare of suburban commuters for the last three years by 109 per cent. If we cannot say about anything at this stage, when shall we speak out?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We have given notice for cut motion on this. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one by one.

SHRI RAM NAIK: We would like to have a positive response from the Railway Minister that at least for one month the fare should not be increased. I am particularly referring to suburban railways because all the MPs from Mumbai and Calcutta have represented to the Prime Minister also that it should not be increased. So, from that point of view it is most necessary that suburban commuters should not be burdened with any further rise in fares.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): How can there be a fare hike without any discussion on the floor of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think that on Vote on Account you would be able to do that?

SHRI ANIL BASU: There should not be any fare hike.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, We will get a reply.

SHRI ANIL BASU: We have to oppose this. We have given Cut Motion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: We will get a reply. Mr. Dighe I am asking one thing.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): What is the point in discussing it afterwards? They should give an assurance that it will not come into force till the Budget discussion is held.*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mamtaji, please be very brief.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Yes, I will be brief. We do not have any problem because everybody is supporting it. But the problem is, it is related to the common people, especially the common passengers who travel every day whether it is Bombay, Calcutta or Madras. So, I request that the Minister should not increase the fare from first April. After discussion, after taking a decision and after taking all the Hon. Members into confidence the Minister can decide. But if the cost of monthly season ticket is increased it will affect the people because their salary is not increasing. If you increase it every time it will create trouble. So, it should not be increased.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): I want to submit that the Demands for Grants and the Supplementary Demands for Grants that are being moved now do not cover the new levies or rise in fares.

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly what I was trying to say.

VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: What we are putting to the House does not cover this particular point. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: First of all, let me clarify. What is this? Without understanding you do not come to the conclusion.

VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I was suggesting that when the appropriation matter comes before the House, all these matters can be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: There is one point. The Members apprehend that even without passing the General Budget you would be increasing the railway fare. Is it going to be done and it is going to be done and it is going to be done what is your stand today? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt now.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): We come to the Parliament for the expenditure. So far as raising the resources are concerned, this particular Vote on Account and the Supplementary Grants, there is no question of any raising of fare or price. It comes only in the next Budget. The opportunity is going to come before the House....

MR. SPEAKER: After the Budget is passed you will do it. Okay, that is right.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basudeb Acharia, now there is no point. You should be happy about it. You should thank him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to be more clear you will be at a disadvantage.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 1995-96 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1996, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 14 and 16."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1994-95 to the vote to the House.

The question is:

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

day of March 1995, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof—Demand Nos.1,2,8,13,15 and 16.”

The motion was adopted.

12.32. hrs.

[English]

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) VOTE
ON ACCOUNT BILL, 1995**

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96 for the purpose of Railways.”

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker Sir, the Hon. Minister in his budget speech had stated that the sub-urban railway is highly sub-sidized. On the basis of the data given by him the Bombay suburban service have earned a profit of rupees 53.55 crore during 1993-94. It is a separate matter that keeping it in view the Government have hiked the fare, but our demand is that there should be an autonomous corporation for Bombay sub-urban services and the Government should decide in this respect. He has to respond.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): As the House knows, the freight rate equalisation was given a goby the Railway. While the actual freight is charged for the movement of steel around the region of steel making units, the rates which are charged for distant areas continue to be the old rates and not on the basis of the cost of production plus the railway freight. It means the relative advantage of the Eastern region continues to be affected because of this extent of freight equalization which continues.

Would the Minister kindly assure us that kind of discrimination against the Eastern region will no longer be there in the coming years?

12.34 hrs.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): As far as raising of fares for the season tickets in Bombay are concerned, there are two arguments which are used by the Railways. The first is that the sub-urban railways

are running in losses. Now from the figures it is clear that as far as Bombay sub-urban railways are concerned, they are not running in losses at all; they are always running in profit; and there is a tendency to make more and more profit, as for as the Bombay suburban railways are concerned.

The second point is regarding the question of giving subsidy. They say that the fares of sub-urban are highly subsidised. I want to point out that in all the developing countries as far as the metropolitan cities are concerned, they are always heavily subsidised. I can point out from the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Railways where it has been stated at Page 11 that British Railways give 22.4 per cent, Swiss Federal Railways give 37.5 per cent, German Railways give 51.2 per cent and France gives 42.3 per cent subsidy. So there is no use always saying that the sub-urban railways are highly subsidised. They have to subsidise the fare to some extent. That is the trend throughout the world.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, I will start with what Shri Sharad Dighe has said regarding the question of subsidy. So whether they agree or do not agree, the entire suburban system is highly subsidised. In Bombay there are two Railways. If one gives marginal profits, the other will lose.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : No. Losses are coming down every year.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : My friend has made a comparison with different developed countries. There the Government meets the social cost. This also they should understand.

A point was also made about discrimination being done with the Eastern Region. Sir, to any mind, I have not found anything like that. If there is anything, we will examine it and come back to you when the debate takes place.

As far as the issue raised by Shri Ram Naik is concerned, I would say that we are in the process of decentralisation. We understand the amount of stress and strain on the Bombay suburban traffic. We have presented the Budget, which is likely to come up for discussion later on and in between the Standing Committee will also go through it and make its recommendations, when it comes, we will have a look at it. Now it only pertains to the Vote on Account and Demands for Supplementary Grants. I do not think that now I will be able to speak much about that.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker: Sir, the Hon. Minister does not consider the unanimous decision of the Standing Committee.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He does not consider but time will be given for discussion on it.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96 for the purpose of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I introduce* the Bill.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

" That the schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause and the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I beg to move:

" That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.38 hrs.

[English]

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 1995**

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I introduce the Bill*.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I beg to move***:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is:

"That Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bills."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title added to the Bill.

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

** Published in the Gazette of India, extraordinary, part-II, section 2 dated 30.3.95.

*** Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.42 hrs.

[English]

JAMMU AND KASHMIR BUDGET-1995-96.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT

(JAMMU & KASHMIR) 1995-96

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(JAMMU & KASHMIR) 1994-95.

MR. SPEAKER : We have two sets of items on the Agenda, one related to Jammu & Kashmir and the other relates to Bihar.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, now we have ample time. So far we have done it in good speed. On Bihar Budget, some time may be allowed so that the Hon. Minister can participated in the discussion.

MR.SPEAKER: We will allow. If you agree, we will have now General Discussion on Jammu & Kashmir Budget, Vote on Account and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jammu & Kashmir). While passing Jammu and Kashmir Budget, we will have full discussion, if you agree.

On Bihar Budget also, we will have some discussion; on Vote on Account and Supplementary Demands for Grants, we will have little general discussion and while passing the General Budget on Bihar, we will have full discussion, if you agree.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Sir, kindly do not take up Bihar Budget today.

MR. SPEAKER: We have to take it up today.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Mr.Speaker,Sir, I have a submission to make. These Bills have to be transmitted to Rajya Sabha for consideration. It would be better, Sir, if you could kindly indicate the time-limit for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we are passing Jammu and Kashmir Budget. Only Bihar Budget remains. I think, the Hon. Members would certainly cooperate and see that the Bill be passed by 5.30 p.m. so that it can go to Rajya Sabha.

Now, I shall put the Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1995-96 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account

shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March,1996, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 27."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants on Account (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1995-96 submitted to the Vote of Lok sabha.

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	General Administration Department	10,60,70,000	4,55,20,000
2.	Home Department	120,50,62,000	2,83,91,000
3.	Planning and Development Department,	1,89,91,000	85,83,000
4.	Information Department	2,24,57,000	28,11,000
5.	Ladakh Affairs Department	54,11,81,000	29,48,93,000
6.	Power Development Department	218,41,23,000	145,82,37,000
7.	Education Department	167,02,61,000	8,18,78,000
8.	Finance Department	90,87,45,000	92,50,000
9.	Parliamentary Affairs Department	83,70,000	...
10.	Law Department	4,96,99,000	...
11.	Industries and Commerce Department	19,81,85,000	30,06,09,000
12.	Agriculture Department	39,98,22,000	32,03,88,000
13.	Animal Husbandry Department	22,32,83,000	5,59,36,000
14.	Revenue Department	39,26,17,000	1,02,25,000
15.	Food Supplies and Transport Department	21,57,94,000	276,90,14,000
16.	Public Works Department	63,03,08,000	34,21,93,000
17.	Health & Medical Education Department	74,06,42,000	13,39,45,000
18.	Social Welfare Department	13,95,75,000	2,14,80,000
19.	Housing and Urban Development Department	13,28,69,000	31,20,98,000
20.	Tourism Department	5,07,84,000	6,56,22,000
21.	Forest Department	22,96,45,000	13,10,51,000
22.	Irrigation & Flood Control Department	30,47,49,000	19,87,44,000
23.	Public Health, Sanitation & Water Supply Department	37,66,50,000	23,62,22,000
24.	Estates,Hospitality and Protocol and Gardens and Parks Department	6,85,60,000	1,36,50,000
25.	Labour,Stationery and Printing Department	5,35,16,000	8,82,75,000

1.	2	3	4
26. Fisheries Department		2,11,67,000	1,14,28,000
27. Higher Education Department		25,53,08,000	6,34,87,000

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1994-95 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March 1995 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:

Demand Nos. 1 to 7, 9 to 14 and 17 to 27."

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1994-95 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	General Administration Department	6,01,04,000	6,86,06,000
2.	Home Department	13,76,56,000	...
3.	Planning and Development Department	23,04,37,000	...
4.	Information Department	13,88,000	10,45,000
5.	Ladakh Affairs Department	3,77,10,000	...
6.	Power Development Department	57,79,40,000	...
7.	Education Department	25,63,63,000	...
9.	Parliamentary Affairs Department	8,23,000	...
10.	Law Department	1,33,60,000	...
11.	Industries and Commerce Department	5,21,47,000	...
12.	Agriculture Department	30,46,09,000	4,19,26,000
13.	Animal Husbandry Department	5,41,32,000	83,79,000
14.	Revenue Department	4,08,25,000	3,32,62,000
17.	Health & Medical Education Department	30,90,88,000	2,90,25,000
18.	Social Welfare Department	25,06,71,000	...

* Introduced / moved with the recommendation of the president.

** Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary part II, Section .2 dated 30.3.95.

1	2	3	4
19.	Housing and Urban Development Department	3,63,12,000	8,05,55,000
20.	Tourism Department	5,23,69,000	...
21.	Forest Department	11,66,61,000	7,76,53,000
22.	Irrigation & Flood Control Department	7,09,55,000	...
23.	Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply Department	4,95,02,000	11,52,55,000
24.	Estates, Hospitality and Protocol and Gardens and Parks Department	1,75,36,000	...
25.	Labour, Stationery and Printing Department	1,24,60,000	...
26.	Fisheries Department	72,87,000	51,000
27.	Higher Education Department	1,56,42,000	4,18,41,000

12.45 hrs

[English]

JAMMU AND KASHMIR APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL**, 1995

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I introduce* the Bill.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Long-Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.48 hrs.

[English]

JAMMU AND KASHMIR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1995**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.C. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1994-95.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is"

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1994-95.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : I introduce the Bill*.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move *:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill

MR. Speaker : The question is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.51 hrs

[English]

BIHAR BUDGET 1995-96 – GENERAL DISCUSSION DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (BIHAR), 1995-96

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR GRANTS (BIHAR), 1994-95

MR. SPEAKER: Now let us take up discussion on Item Nos. 49, 50 and 51 so that with one discussion we

* Introduced / moved with the recommendation of the president.

** Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 30.3.95.

will be able to cover all because the points are the same.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated fund of the State of Bihar, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1996, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 3 to 15, 17, 19 to 47."

Demands for Grants on Account (Bihar) for 1995-96 submitted to the Vote of Lokh Sabha

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House	Capital
		Revenue Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	State Legislature	7,80,03,600	...
3.	Cabinet, Election Secretariat and District Administration	1,38,15,00,600	...
4.	Administration of Justice and Social services	21,04,72,933	30,34,367
5.	Land Revenue Stamps and Registration	49,93,14,000	...
6.	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	16,34,66,600	...
7.	Census Survey and Statistics and other General Economic Service	6,79,12,100	37,00,000
8.	State Excise Duties	4,55,02,000	...
9.	Sales Tax	6,86,12,800	...
10.	Treasury and Accounts Administration	4,29,64,600	...
11.	Printing	4,77,41,000	...
12.	Pension and Miscellaneous General Services	1,22,14,39,600	...
13.	Loans to Government Servants	...	4,10,00,000
14.	Taxes on Vehicles	1,25,27,600	...
15.	Road Transport	8,25,33,333	3,08,66,667
17.	Other Transport Services	3,44,267	1,93,33,333
19.	Police and Other Administrative Services	1,96,88,46,300	...
20.	Jails	11,29,12,000	...
21.	Building Construction	19,08,87,267	4,66,16,333

1	2	3	4
22.	Civil Aviation	34,49,000	...
23.	Road and Bridge	40,09,32,667	27,92,33,333
24.	Housing	15,40,000	9,00,60,000
25.	Education, Sports & Youth Services and Art and Culture	6,23,53,82,833	8,28,81,667
26.	Medical and Public Health	1,46,51,72,633	6,06,66,667
27.	Family Welfare	48,51,86,300	...
28.	Water Supply and Sanitation	35,39,82,667	46,49,83,333
29.	Urban Development	12,90,57,300	8,43,20,000
30.	Information and Broadcasting	2,39,59,300	...
31.	Tourism	1,23,99,667	1,08,99,993
32.	Social Security and Welfare	1,40,84,81,267	77,33,333
33.	Nutrition	10,09,33,300	...
34.	Labour and Employment	18,19,63,600	...
35.	Agriculture	72,67,75,333	81,66,667
36.	Minor Irrigation Soil and Water Conservation	82,97,57,600	8,56,42,000
37.	Animal Husbandry	26,89,13,300	...
38.	Dairy Development	3,23,24,300	15,00,000
39.	Fisheries	4,45,85,933	1,66,667
40.	Forestry and wild life and Plantations	30,66,86,600	...
41.	Food Storage and Ware Housing and Civil Supplies	7,41,37,000	...
42.	Co-operative	18,38,05,667	13,35,52,933
43.	Rural Development and land Reforms	1,40,25,21,600	46,93,00,000
44.	Major and Medium Irrigation Command Area Development and Food Control.	39,11,29,967	1,21,26,33,333
45.	Power	46,13,33,367	1,16,75,33,333
46.	Industries, Village and Small Industries	20,05,17,500	16,68,53,300
47.	Mines and Minerals	4,69,82,300	...

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March 1995, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 3 to 11, 13, 19 to 21, 25 to 30, 32, 34 to 37, 40, 42, 43, 45 and 46."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Bihar) for 1994-95 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha.

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	State Legislature	3,09,98,000	...
3.	Council of Minister, Election, Secretariat General Administration, Social and Economic Services & District Administration	60,30,70,058	...
4.	Administration of Justice & Other Social Services	56,79,726	...
5.	Land Revenue, Stamp and Registration	17,61,026	...
6.	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	7,28,899	...
7.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	1,10,000	...
8.	State Excise	13,00,000	...
9.	Sales Tax	1,30,000	...
10.	Treasury and Accounts Administration	50,865	...
11.	Stationery & Printing	85,00,000	...
13.	Loans to Government Servants etc.	40,70,000	...
19.	Police and Other Administrative Services	28,64,69,624	...
20.	Jail	5,07,07,500	...
21.	Capital outlay on Public Works	...	4,73,775
23.	Roads & Bridges, Capital outlay on Roads and Bridges	1,30,575	3,46,31,050
25.	General Education, Technical Education, Sports & Youth Services, Arts & Culture, Loans for Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	78,59,72,640	7,46,180
26.	Medical and Public Health	4,27,95,904	...
27.	Family Welfare	1,18,47,000	...
28.	Water Supply & Sanitation Capital outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation	30,000	3,47,42,000
29.	Urban Development, Loans for Urban Development	10,19,25,942	5,11,57,082
30.	Information and Broad Casting	1,27,43,551	...
32.	Welfare of S.C., S.T & Backward classes, Social Security and Welfare Capital outlay on Welfare of S.C., S.T & Backward classes	6,86,66,458	15,00,00,000
34.	Labour and Employment	7,47,625	...

1	2	3	4
35.	Crop Husbandry, Agriculture Research and Education, Loans for Crop Husbandry	19,13,59,896	14,55,00,000
36.	Minor Irrigation	2,16,000	...
37.	Animal Husbandry	1,07,000	...
40.	Forestry and Wild Life	56,38,437	...
42.	Capital outlay on Co-operation, Loans for Co-operative	...	3,29,39,000
43.	Village Employment, Other Rural Development Programme	1,10,85,90,000	...
45.	Energy	4,30,90,00,000	...
46.	Village & Small Industry, Loans for Village & Small Industry, Loans for Consumer Industries	4,41,16,000	8,13,00,000

[Translation]

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker Sir, so far as the budget of Bihar is concerned. I have received those documents only today. It was not possible to go through these in such a short period but I would like to say that there was no need at all to impose President's Rule there under these circumstances. The elections could have been conducted there in the first week of March but the date of elections were postponed time and again at the behest of our Chief Election Commissioner and in this way the people of Bihar were laughed at. They did not pay heed to it.

I would like to warn the Central Government that we should try to understand as to who are behind the terrorist infested States like Kashmir and some other States of the North-East and what is the effect of terrorism on the common people. I am not emphasising on the new dimension of rapidly increasing terrorism in Bihar but I would like to know from the Central Government whether the democratically elected Government had no right to remain in power in Bihar? Could that not remain there? Were not the circumstances favourable to conduct elections of the Legislative Assembly in time in Bihar? But the same was not done.

I would like to say that the backwards, mostly the poor among them have not got social justice. They have great expectations from the Chief Minister, SHRI LALOO PRASAD YADAV that he would get justice for them and that is why they cast their votes in his support but both the Chief Election Commissioner and the Central Government tried their best that he may not form the Government again in Bihar. I would like to know if the Central Government could not interfere in the order of the Chief Election Commissioner? How did it allow the Chief Election Commissioner to go his own way? How he was allowed to have a free hand regarding the Bihar elections? Therefore, I oppose the attitude of the Central Government adopted towards Bihar.

The results of elections held in Bihar are now coming out which reveals that despite all the efforts of the Government, Janata Dal has maintained its lead whereas the Government had tried its best to eliminate this party. Whether the Central Government has ever pondered upon the consequences of imposing President's Rule and withholding elections as long as possible against the feelings of backward castes living in the State. So that the democratically elected Government could not get another chance to rule whether it would have not resulted terrorism in the State. The public of the state has out rightly rejected all efforts of the Central Government.

So far papur constituency of Bihar is concerned. Whether it was not a fact that BSF personnel were asked to vote in favour of the ruling party at centre by interfering and rigging at election booths. Whether they have not interfered in electioneering. Whether it was not a joke with Bihar? The security forces are sent to assist in holding free and fair elections but in Bihar BSF personnels interferred in elections, they took part in rigging on and capturing elections booths and particularly stopped Muslim Community in participating in election, whether it would have not aroused the possibility of communal violence in the State?

At, this juncture, I would like to say that the Chief Election Commissioner suddenly ordered to hold election on 15 March in Purnia Lok Sabha Constituency. Whereas these elections should be held according to the voters' list for 1991 but later on a decision was taken to hold elections according to the voters' list of 1995. I do not know as to how it happened but elections for Legislative Assembly are being held according to new list and elections for Lok Sabha are being held according to old list. But somehow dates of elections have been declared and we were studying the stuation. After five days date for election was fixed on 20th. Is it not a mockery of democracy. I know it also that it was the reasons for less than 65 percent polling because voters did not know when would they have to go for polling.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I would like to say something about Gaya district. Here we use to discuss how to curb atrocities against women and express area views with sympathy. But, we have seen that the Central police, which was sent for holding elections in Gaya, perpetrated atrocities against adivasi and tribal women. The police, which was sent there to help in holding elections peacefully, acted contrary to its objectives. Sir, through you, I request the Government that it should be inquired and the guilty persons must be punished.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, though I would have opposed this budget yet a constitutional crisis, has arisen and I have no option except to support it. I, therefore, support it. Besides this I would also like to say that the charge of the State should be given to elected Government as early as possible.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at last I would like to say that Central Government has been neglecting Bihar since long and as a result thereof President's Rule was imposed there and we are constrained to pass the budget of the State from here. If Bihar will be neglected like this, its consequences will be grave. I, therefore, would like to say that rights given to the States should be reviewed in perspective of Centre-State relations defined by Sarkaria Commission. The Central Government should not only give more economic rights to the states but it should also ponder over it as to how more economic facilities should be given to the States.

With these words, in absence of any other option, I support the budget and imposition of President's Rule in Bihar to save the State from constitutional crisis.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the budget of Bihar presented by Central Government in the house. Though we were listening to the discussion on Bihar only for the last two days yet the proceeding of the House was being interrupted. Finally the House was adjourned.

We are compelled to pass the budget of Bihar because of the constitutional crisis which arose here and this constitutional crisis has arisen because of the extended period of polling.

13.00 hrs.

I had been elected to this House several times. I am here for the last eleven years. I regret to mention it as to when the issue of identity cards was taken up here. It was opposed here by almost all the political parties. It seems that we do not want impartiality and that's why, it is all going on. We may condemn election commission as much as we can but it took action for impartial elections. Election is a pillar of democracy which has been uprooted. Therefore, there is nothing in the name of elections today. The question arises who has done it. The Congress Party is ruling for the last forty years. When people started detracting from it to other side, a crisis arose before them. If it would have held free and fair elections such situation would not have arisen. Elections were held in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa but no number of any political party alleged that booths were captured anywhere. Why such an upheaval took place in Bihar? I am not speaking in favour of anybody and it is a matter of patriotism. But, here, no one has been taught patriotism but selfishness. Earlier, a king of any country used to possess another country with the help of his army but today it is ruled with the help of wrong doers; the Congress Party is responsible for the deteriorating situation in Bihar. Now when the whole public have left them in lurch, they have become extremely nervous. Earlier they were ruling with the help of poor and Muslims but today both have washed their hands off. Why did it happen?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you belong to Maharashtra State, where the opportunity of ruling has been given to such

a party, which is very dangerous. Here Maharashtra may be compared with such an angry man who hanged himself in his anger who has got it done? I do not wish to take your more time but I would like to say that after announcement of election results, the party who gets majority should be invited to form Government and do away with President's Rule.

Now, I would like to say about my constituency, Jahanabad. If the Central Government has to increase aid for that area, it should be given separately. It is a backward area where a parallel Government is running which awards capital punishment and penalty, cuts the hands or nose of people. For the abolition of such Government proper arrangements should be made to educate people. There are hundreds of villages of scheduled castes and backward classes in my constituency. Though the population of these villages is between 1000 to 1200 yet there is no school for children. I had given in writing to former Prime Minister late. Shri Rajiv Gandhi to put pressure on Bihar Government for this purpose. Though the Congress Party has ruled for so many years yet it could not set up schools in the villages dominated by the poor. The reason behind it was that the Government was least interested in making them awakened and do not want them to know the importance of elections. I raised this issue time and again that separate funds should be allocated for imparting primary education in the areas like Ghosi, Kurtha, Karpi, Dharva and Marauri, where scheduled castes people in thousands live. There is also a village Orangpur in Dhanrua. It's a population is more than one thousand but there is no arrangement for education. It is situated in Patna district and falls under my constituency. I have raised this issue here time and again but nothing has been done in this respect as this is a matter of State Government. Now the budget of the State is with the Central Government and I request it to allocate crores of rupees to set up schools in remote areas where no arrangement has been made so far for education and children are totally illiterate. In these areas young generation is attracted towards terrorism and they are learning guerrilla warfare. What will happen there? In future military will be posted there in each and every village and a huge expenditure will be incurred upon it. The Government is not worried about it but it does not want to bear the expenditure of education today, whereas the Government is responsible for education of the society. It is the sole responsibility of every Government to make necessary arrangements for imparting education, medical care, safety and security. But the Government did not do it there. Now that the state budget is in your hands, therefore, I would like to submit that the Central Government should release funds particularly for opening schools in all these areas and provide education to the children.

With regard to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, I would like to say that regular legislations concerning them are brought forward here and debated

but cant you put an end to the atrocities perpetrated on them in Bihar or elsewhere? These can be curbed. I had given many suggestions for this. If arrangements for their education are made on Government expenses by opening residential schools in villages, which may take even 20 years, then, after 20 years nobody in Lok Sabha will say that atrocities are committed on them because, by then they will be educated, conscious of their rights and knowledgeable people. Then there will be nobody to appears them, the apressor will not be as powerful as he is today. Therefore, I would say that the Congress will have to alone for all the sins it has committed because the results that are coming today should be an eye-opener for the Congress. If this is not enough to disturb the slumber of the Congress, then, why is it making a burden of itself on the country? It should voluntarily give up the seat of governance.

I support the Bihar budget. I am full of opplause for Shri T.N. Seshan because he is the lone person who endured many brick-bats, condemnations etc. for the cause of protecting the country's democracy and proved to be a patriot in real sense of the word. I would say that a person who protects the national interests rather than his own interests is a true democrat.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a sense I consider it is a very unfortunate and sad day for parliamentary democracy in this country because, if I am not mistaken, this is the first time that we have to consider the Budget of a State where the Assembly could not be constituted even after the expiry of its five-year term because elections were not held or as what is being suggested, could not be held.

Our whole Constitution is based on a parliamentary democracy, which in its turn, is sustained by elections through which people express their verdict and make their choice and the Governments are formed both at the Centre and in the States. What I submit very respectfully is that this is a very serious situation, a dangerous potent and if it happens to be the order of the day in future, then there will be tremendous setback to our democratic set up.

Our constitutional fabric is being weakened, the foundation is being weakened and the very structure is being decimated by activities like this, by decisions like this when elections cannot be held in a State, because the persons who are chosen to conduct the election are unable to hold it in time. I wonder as to what will happen in future. It can happen to any State.

Sir, what did the Constitution makers envisage? They were one of the greatest people that our country has produced. They sat together, confabulated, decided, took a long time, considered the Constitutions of different countries of the world and they evolved a system which is suitable to our ethos, ideologies and objectives. They

have very consciously chosen parliamentary system of Government on the House of Commons style and with the Cabinet system of Government and consciously a five year term has been provided. Now, it is well laid down that the election should be held within that time. Our Constitution contemplates setting up of an independent, autonomous authority. But that authority, which has been given the responsibility of holding the election, he must keep every other part of the Constitution in mind. He will make the Constitution function. He will not create a situation where ordinarily the Constitution is not made to limp. It cannot be that the Constitution or the application of our constitutional provisions will depend on the *ipse dixit* of any individual or any authority for that matter or on the basis of his own perceptions of the conditions prevailing in any State where elections will be held or will not be held.

Sir, we have a party system of government. In a parliamentary democracy there has to be a party system of government. But, Sir, at no point of time, this constitutional authority has even consulted any party or anybody in this matter. When the constitutional crisis was being created, we apprehended it and when this House expressed its views, Hon. Speaker, Sir, you also had one or two observations to make, because this was a matter which was creating anguish to everybody, every democrat in this country. Nobody was happy; nobody is happy, I am sure. But when that agony is being expressed in the House, no notice is being taken of this. The time has come, Sir. So, I am, very humbly, appealing to you, as a custodian of this highest elected body of this country, to give the lead in this matter.

Sir, this matter cannot be taken just as a single isolated instance. There is a risk of similar things happening in future. What should be the democratic perception? How should the things be conducted in future? How should elections be held? What is the mutual relationship between different constitutional authorities and agencies? The Executive has its own role, the Parliament has its very important role, the Election Commission has its role, apart from the Judiciary which need not be brought in here. But, Sir, unless there is a cohesion and there is a sort of understanding between the activities of these very important bodies and organisations, I am afraid that after so many years we are going to get into a situation which will mean that there is a total constitutional deadlock in this country.

Sir, for a few days we have been expressing our great protest. We are not hiding it, because we feel that the developments over the last few days were dangerous for our democracy. Therefore, we were expressing our views. It also did not meet with your approval. I quite appreciate that. We did that deliberately and consciously because we wanted to give that message. But we did not want to create a constitutional crisis. That is why, we said: "yes, we shall allow all the financial business to

be transacted and passed well before the time." But we would have been failing in our duty if we had not protested in a proper manner or, if I may say so, also with vehemence. We did that.

Sir, I would request all the Members present in this House to treat this matter much above the party lines and in a non-partisan manner. Ultimately, it will not matter as to who will be in power and who will be out of power. It cannot be that one individual is put above everybody and he will decide or will not decide and on his decision or failure to take a decision the future of parliamentary democracy will depend in this country. That situation cannot be accepted. Therefore, I very sincerely appeal to you, Sir, to take a lead in this matter.

Sir, I have had the great privilege of being in this House for quite a long number of years. But this is the first time that we are passing the Budget of a State in view of the situation that has been created here namely, for elections not held in time. The election could not be held even after the dissolution of the Assembly by expiry of five years and not by a sudden dissolution. If I am wrong, I may be corrected. But this is the first time that such a thing has happened because elections could not be held in time. The President's Rule had to be imposed there and the Parliament had to spend its time to pass the budget of a State Government. These are not happy developments. These are dangerous portents. I feel this is anti-democratic, this is contrary to the parliamentary system of government that has been evolved under our Constitution by our Constitution-makers and let us treat it with all the seriousness that it demands so that in future any such situation does not develop.

Sir, I, once more, want to make an appeal to you in this matter. Let there be a proper discussion, may not be inside the House - I would like it inside the House also - but outside the House after seeing somewhat unfortunate - according to me, unsatisfactory - response also of the Government in such matters. I think the only way out, Sir, is for you to take some lead in this matter. I appeal to you to take it as a matter of great constitutional import and not as a case of Bihar or as a case of Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav alone. It is a question of future of democracy in this country and exercise of democratic rights in a proper manner the Constitution-makers and our founding fathers contemplated.

Therefore, to make it an effective and vibrant parliamentary democracy to be run, to be constituted and to be guided according to our Constitution-makers, according to their ideas and their dreams and aspirations, let such a situation not develop again. We must do something about it and merely sitting here and responding in an ad-hoc manner to situations arising will not be desirable. On that basis I make my submission and I request all the parties in the House to consider it.

[Translation]

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA (Khunti): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is perhaps for the first time that we are passing a vote-on-account for Bihar in the Parliament. How did this situation arise? It is a long story and there is hardly any need to discuss it. But I would definitely like to say that Bihar, today, occupies 22nd position in per capita income in the whole country. Why is it so even after 47 years of independence? The nature has divided Bihar into two topographical blocks, both being resourcefully enriched. One part consists of even plains, the rivers full of water throughout the year but despite all this, there are no irrigation facilities available in Bihar. The sone renewal scheme is in vogue for the past many years but not even half of its work has been completed so far. The southern plateau is, by the grace of Almighty, a mineral rich area and also has plenty of flora but despite this fact, the tribal people inhabiting the area are living below the poverty line.

How did the situation deteriorate in Bihar? What did the Governments that came to power during these 47 years do for the progress and development of Bihar? Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will be surprised to learn that during the British era, there were 65 sugar mills in Bihar, which have all been closed down. There were also 8-10 Jute factories, which are closed now. No new factories were set up there. Two three new factories were set up in Barauni, Nalanda, Siramika etc. but they are all on the verge of closure. This is the position of Bihar today. The former industries are closed and the ones set up after independence with the help of the funds of the state Government are in the process of closure, as a result of which Bihar is faced with the present financial position. Some people complain that step motherly treatment is meted out to Bihar in so far as the Central assistance is concerned. That viewpoint is totally based on wrong presumptions. I would like to cite an example about it. We are not able to utilise the grant-in aid received from the Center. There is tribal-sub-plan in vogue in Bihar. 25 percent of the Plan expenditure is allocated for tribal-sub-plan in Bihar. Then, there is the Central Assistance but you will be astonished to know that despite the grant of so much money there are no primary schools, no school buildings, students are bought under the shades of trees, there are no medicines in the dispensaries. There are, of course, doctors in the sub-divisional referral hospitals but there are no medicines, the beds are such that the patients can't lie down on them, there are no roads, no electricity, electric poles have been erected 10 years back but wires and cables have not been laid and perhaps in the Government records, full electrification has been done but electricity has not reached these places of far and on the other hand we are not able to utilise the Central assistance. No handles are fixed for months together in the tube-wells installed for drinking water purposes and the children while playing deposit earth and pebbles in them and they remain to be out of order. That is the picture of today's Bihar.

We should not have been discussing the vote-on-account for Bihar today. The tenure of the Government of Bihar lasted till 15th March and the election process should have been completed before this date there but this could not be achieved on time. Elections were conducted on time in the plateau region and these evoked no opposition but for other areas elections had to be postponed from one day to another many times but this was not unnecessarily done for it is said that booth-capturing is rampant there. 10 people go and cast votes on behalf of all the voters and the poor people are divested of the opportunity to exercise their right to vote. This time, our Chief Election Commissioner made all the efforts to ensure that the poor and downtrodden people could also cast votes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the economic, social and political atmosphere of Bihar is extremely vitiated today and the Central Government should contemplate on reformative measures in it. I support the vote-on-account demands presented here.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, I am speaking with great pain and a heavy heart here because a new precedent has been set for which we all are responsible. The Government wants to face the Lok Sabha as less as possible but Lok Sabha was captured for the last two days in the way booth capturing is resorted to in Bihar, and you too found yourself helpless in conducting the business of Lok Sabha as a result of which our powers are curtailed. I wanted to speak on the budget, the railway budget, the demands of the vote-on-account but after wasting two days it is Ayes striking our ears and Noyes is not audible. I can't understand what conjuring effect you left on them after calling them in your chambers and got all the motions passed. I thank you for this. One can bear with an ordinary and less educated person like me but, here, very senior members also criticise it. Somnath ji is a very senior and experienced leader but one man is the target of criticism.

The Chief Election Commissioner is the target of any matter raised here. Mr. Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to ask why excuses were advanced and identity cards not made when elections were announced. Here, in this very House, Abdul Ghafoor Sahib stated that there are floods or any other calamity every year there. With these excuses, they will never be able to make identity cards. Identity Cards were not made deliberately.

Today, I would like to cite a statement of Laloo Prasad ji Yadav. He made a very good statement today. Sometimes, a person says a good thing after a long period of time. Today, he thanked the Chief Election Commissioner saying that the latter's intervention has restored to the poor people their right to vote and elections were fair. Then, why was he criticising him? When the issue of identity cards was in the air, the Chief Minister of Bihar said that this money was being

flowed abroad. I have myself watched his statement on T.V. He also said that the Chief Election Commissioner is a foreign agent. I can't understand how can a person occupying the office of the Chief Minister speak like that and always criticise the CEC. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this regard, we should thank the CEC.

He endeavoured to hold elections in Bihar. However, his efforts were not hundred percent successful. Irregularities have taken place this time also.

The incidents of booth capturing, scuffles and forced voting were held on the 11th. Thereafter, the poll dates were changed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my pangs and grief before the Government. I would like to know as to why the term of the State Assembly which expired on the 15th March, was extended. I would like to level charge openly here that it had been done with the connivance between the Congress, the Janta Dal and Left parties. Inside the August House, they were criticised yesterday but internally their friendship was also being engineered. I have heard that there has been an agreement between them to cooperate with each other so that each gets support of others in the State Legislative Assembly and the latter gets former's support in Lok Sabha. Such agreements are being made. This is happening in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This all is being done to save one's chair. The Hon. Prime Minister wants to keep his chair intact and so, he is entering agreement with Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav. But the country cannot be befooled for long.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : The Shiv Sena and the B.J.P. alliance....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : The alliance between the Shiv Sena and the B.J.P. is open and obvious we have our alliance. We had a joint manifesto. But you criticise your coalition partner outside the House and shake hands with him inside it. Your condition is becoming very miserable.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Regarding minorities he....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Shri Bansalji, please excuse me. You are concerned with two things only—minorities and majorities. You do not know what minority means. What is this minority in India ?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : You are with those who have talked of making an end to ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Shri Bansalji, if you want to talk about minorities and majorities, do talk about the poor and the rich. You have boggled the mind of the people by creating such doubts. You talk about minorities for the sake of votes only. You are dividing the country into pieces. The onus of the present ugly developments is not only on Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav but also on you in greater degree. It is you who have vitiated and burnt Bihar.

The law and order situation in Bihar has worsened. You have created disorder there by distributing tickets

to the people on community basis. You created a community feeling, there. Consequently, Bihar has been torn apart on the basis of castes. But this country, is united. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. It will prolong the speech.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I am concluding my speech. But they go on interrupting and thus the speech becomes lengthy.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: On caste issue, you had openly compromised with Shri V.P. Singh.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Pawanji, you should be happy that the number of your friends is increasing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I have come to know that Shri Bansalji, is also a lawyer and he practices law also.

MR. SPEAKER: No speech on this issue.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I do not want to discuss it, but he interrupts me. Therefore, I am to respond to them. Just a while, one of my colleagues was speaking here. He also talked about minorities. He rather spoke about the Muslims and the delits. By repeating this, you are hurting the sentiments of the Muslims and creating fear among the poor. Further, by doing so you want to become their custodians. This country is run according to the Constitution and not on the basis of Muslim - Hindu community.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): What has Shri Thackaray Said?

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Shri Shahabuddin, if you speak on Shri Thackaray, I will also do so.

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak on Bihar only.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: They say that Shri Thackaray is the remote control. I would like to ask that when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of the country, every Chief Minister then used to ring her at night whether he should be on his duty there tomorrow or not. There is nothing wrong if somebody gives his opinion. You talk like this only because there is the B.J.P Shiv Sena Coalition Government, otherwise, you would have kept silent. Take the example of Shri Sanjay Gandhi. He was also second in command but you did not talk about him, you should do some self-retrospection before levelling allegations against others. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at other's houses. With these words, I conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Budget for Bihar which is being discussed here. Regarding the Supplementary Demands I would like to state that many Hon. Members have discussed the present developments in Bihar. Many of our Hon. colleagues like Shri Subrata Mukherjee,

Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Hon. members of B.J.P. have participated in it. It is right that no business has been translated in this August House for quite some days. How much force has been sent to Bihar at the request of the Chief Election Commission? What mistake has been committed in this regard? It was also discussed that Shri Seshan is ruling the roost. Several such issues were discussed and criticized here by different Hon. Members. We had been ready here to hold discussion for last two days, but no business was transacted. You also made your efforts but of no avail. I would like to know whether their claim is justified that they will let the House transact its business only if they win. If some people rise and interrupt the proceedings of the House, it goes against the norms of democracy. The Election Commission is an autonomous body. Nothing can be spoken here against it. The elections were held in Orissa, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Nobody spoke anything here against it that time. The Government must consider that 83 persons have been killed during election in Bihar. Even a candidate was killed during the counting of votes, and this issue was also not raised by anybody. Now there is no law and order worth its name in Bihar. The Union Government is also responsible for it. Had it imposed President's Rule in Bihar on the 15th, this situation might not have arisen. But it did not do so. But a constitutional crisis had cropped up in Bihar and after the President's rule is imposed there if the Budget is not passed there the funds cannot be made available for common people there.

[English]

After the election, President's rule was imposed.

[Translation]

But it was not done before it. Had we any intention to capitalize over it, we would have done it earlier. Shri Somnathji has stated a good thing. He speaks a good thing only when the issue is in his favour and when the issue goes against him, he does not speak at all. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we wanted that the caretaker Government in Tripura should hold election there. But the caretaker Government in Orissa was dissolved and the Election Commission postponed the poll dates. Similarly, elections in Bihar were held under President's Rule and it was stated that election will be held in Tripura after imposing President's rule there.

[English]

In Bihar, 83 persons died. But there is no repercussion from their side. In Tripura, how many persons died before the election? Only five persons died there. They do not have any statistics. They do not know anything. I know about these things. We have visited the spot. I know all these things because Bihar is my neighbouring State. We know about Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and also the North-Eastern Region because we have visited these States so many times.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I want and it is not proper also that in view of the present situation in Bihar.

[English]

After the election, the elected Government should resume office. They should work in a proper manner.

[Translation]

What does happen in Bihar? It is a backward area, the people are sufferers there and they go outside the State in search of job. There is no industry, no development and no education. An examination supposed to be held in 1980 is held in 1985. Is it the proper way? A woman who rushes to police station to lodge an F.I.R. is denied there. This is the situation in Bihar. Therefore, the Government of Bihar should not rob its exchequer. If the Union Government provides funds for the State Government, they are not utilised properly, they are rather diverted, and hence the State cannot make progress. If a State can make progress in politics why can it not do so in developmental works also? I would like to demand the Government to audit the funds allocated every year.

The Government is afraid, therefore, it does not demand audit. All the States are friendly and so the funds allocated to States under the JRY, PM funds, IRDP, DADP, Tribunal Development Fund, self employment Scheme etc. should be utilised properly. If the funds are diverted, what action is proposed by the Government to take against them? The funds belong to the Union Government, and the public therefore, their account must be maintained. Today corruption is so rampant that funds are looted and squandered away and no arrangement is made to undo it. Political parties want to gain power by winning elections. Today muscle power and money power have overcome the people's power. The CRPF, the B.S.F and the C.S.I.F. sent there were not allowed to enter the State. Thus the institution of the election Commission was cut down to size. The Bihar police was indulged in poll rigging. Had the President's rule imposed earlier, the entire election would have been impartial. Even today people say that the election held in Bihar were not impartial.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude, because it has to be referred to the other House also and tomorrow is Friday.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir I will finish within two or three minutes.

[Translation]

It is a fact that the police sent to Bihar from here had raped women there. It should be investigated. Moreover, the 8 adivasi women have also been raped. Its investigation is also must. The State Government depends on the Centre for industrial development, unemployed youth problem and primary education. The States will have to generate resources there because

a Government changes but the public do not change you may commit poll rigging, but you cannot cheat the people. I support this Budget and urge that an institution like the Election Commission should not be defamed.

[*English*]

The Election Commission is an independent institution. Let it work in a proper manner.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, we are discussing the Bihar budget in this House. This budget has come before the House under peculiar conditions. Whatever has happened in Bihar during the last few days in the name of electioneering process, leaves a big question mark before this country. The House should ponder over it seriously so that such circumstances may not be recreated in the country. This is for the first time that before the end of the tenure of a Legislative Assembly, the elections could not be conducted and the Government which was in power for the past 5 years had to remain in power. On the issue of elections, there was enormous commotion in the country which also affected this House and the hearts of the people. I think that today there is a need to think over some fundamental questions which have cropped up due to the elections.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole House and the country have held a unanimous view that the basic principle of democracy is that our voters have a right to cast their franchise dispassionately and without any fear and they must exercise this right.

There was severe anxiety over this issue in Bihar. Everyone admits that such an unfortunate thing has been happening in Bihar, not from today but for the last five years and the electorates of Bihar could not exercise their franchise for the last many years. Booth capturing had become a tradition there. Some gangs used to operate there specially during elections and it was the compulsion of the people that if a candidate used a particular gang then the other candidates had to use the other gangs to counter that. The tradition of using bombs, country made pistol, force casting votes illegally and threatening the people had been creating an unfortunate situation in Bihar and I think that this was not only a matter of concern for Bihar but the whole nation. The recent elections have posed a big question for democracy in our country. I think that perhaps, the Election Commission had no inkling of the fact that it will have to face such a situation in Bihar. Otherwise, elections could have been conducted well within 5 years period. I think that the assessment of the Election Commission regarding Bihar has not proceeded right and the Election Commissioner came to know of the real situation after his visit there only, otherwise he could have conducted the elections in Bihar well within time, even though any number of police personnel were required to conduct free and fair poll.

I think that it should have been done separately and the Legislative Assembly of Bihar could have been constituted before the completion of 5 years period. Due to this, not only a Constitutional problem cropped up but the election expenses of all the parties and the candidates unnecessarily increased. Had the election been postponed for a couple of days it would have created a problem for the candidates. The dates of elections were postponed there and both the candidates and the parties had to face severe problems.

Sir, now a question arise out of this situation. I think that there is a need to form a national code of conduct and it should be implemented properly. If democracy is to be strengthened, the expenditure is to be reduced and fair elections are to be conducted, then a national commission should be set up which would be responsible for framing the code of conduct and that should not be implemented at the time of elections only but it should be made applicable continuously for 5 years. It should also be seen that how the different parties should contest elections collectively how the fair elections can be conducted as well as monitoring of their expenses. The Government too can give money to the parties to meet out their expenses.

Elections have been becoming costlier day by day. Even then if the elections are not conducted in time, and in free and fair atmosphere then our democracy will become weak. Therefore, it has become essential to seriously ponder over the electoral reforms process. There is also a need to think over the electoral reforms in the light of the incidences which occurred during last elections in the country, the type of reforms required, how effectively it could be implemented and the type of machinery for this. I am of the opinion that ours is a big country which got independence in 1947 and the Constitution was adopted in 1950. It is the biggest democratic country of the world. It has the highest number of electorates our society is full of complexities and the number of illiterates here are the largest in the world. But even after all the problems, the democracy has survived here and we are proud of it. It is good sign for democracy. It reflects the maturity and political wisdom of the commonman and the voters. Therefore, the verdict of the voter is Honored. We learn something from their verdict.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to say that, we have now entered the phase of a challenge. The danger of political instability seems to be before us. Thus, the Governments will run for one and half years, they will not have any policies and programmes and they would continue to fall down in such a way. If we are trapped in this whirlpool, the country will have to pay a heavy price. Instead of thinking over it at the time of instability, it will be wise to guess the danger and find out the ways to face it. We are required to ponder over it that how our country can be saved from political instability. Otherwise, neither the economic policies will be implemented nor there would be social development

and nor we shall be able to say something with assertion for the future of the country. Therefore, I think that the House, which is the largest national Parliamentary forum, and a supreme institution should ponder over it. Our political parties, which are the basis of democracy, should also ponder over it.

Election Commission has been criticised as regards elections in Bihar were concerned. I think that the assessment of the Election Commission was wrong, otherwise everyone has admitted that whatever the Election Commission did, was to conduct a free and fair poll so that the people can cast their votes without any bear. Some obstacles came in its way and it also earned criticism. Our political parties and the intellectuals should also see that the fundamental rights of the voters should not violated. In the light of our experience as yet, the other countries of the world also did the same. In France, after the first republic, a second republic was formed and its Constitution was amended. Later on the third republic also was formed. China and Russia also amended its constitutions. Today Russia is again amending its Constitution. I think that the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan are also going through hardships. There are challenges before them in the social and economic field and even in the field of values. The whole world is heading towards a new form. Technology, space research and computers has created a new man. There are challenges in the economic field also. The mankind of today is struggling for his dignity, rights and participation in power. Therefore everyone should ponder over it.

Today the emergence of Dr. Nelson Mandela has proved a new ray of light for us. It is not that there is darkness all around. Today the human being cannot be cowed down on the strength of might, power and wrong values. The emergence of Yassir Arafat also proves that the human being today cannot be coerced. If injustice will be done to him and his fundamental rights will be violated, he will stand up to it. There is no question of minority and majority here. As one of our friends was saying here just now that every citizen of our country, should get justice, he should have participation in power and enjoy respect, he should not be threatened in any way and an atmosphere of terror should not be created. I think that there is a need to ponder over all these things seriously.

Mr. Speaker Sir, at last, I would also like to thank you for one thing as you too are worried about it and besides other works. You have initiated the discussion so that the people may think over it. I think that your anxiety is the anxiety of the nation and the House and the people of our country will think over all these things.

[English]

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE (Berhampore):
Thank you, Sir, for giving me a chance to take part in

the discussion on Bihar Budget. On behalf of our party, RSP, I beg to mention that we are holding this discussion on a particular State Budget under peculiar conditions in the name of a Constitutional crisis. Such conditions and such state of affairs have been created by shifting the dates for polls by the Election Commission; such state of affairs and such conditions have been created by the failure of the Central Government to tackle the situation beforehand. Such a condition was not desirable.

While discussing the budget for the State of Bihar, I beg to mention that the imposition of President's Rule in Bihar is unjust, undemocratic and arbitrary. The Central Government have destroyed the democratic fabric of the Constitution. This is nothing but a murder of the Constitution. I also beg to mention that the country should never be left to the mercy of one individual however mighty he might be.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great regret and deep consternation that the Budget which could have been passed by the Assembly of Bihar has been placed before this August House to be passed here. I am very much concerned with that because we had expressed our opinion that the scheduled time is being rescheduled and again it is being deferred and postponed.

We have already expressed our concern here. Our concern has become very much correct; our stand has also been vindicated; our thinking and our line of action- whatever we have taken - have been appreciated by the people because this Budget would have been passed before the 15th of this month. But, due to the arbitrary action of the Election Commission, could not be done. It is a Constitutional authority, I do not want to challenge it; I do not want to have any sort of juggling over this Constitutional authority. But, it is high time that this August House must think over these points that once a Constitutional authority is crossing all the limits set by the Constitution itself, what sort of action, what sort of steps should be taken by this August House, what are those limitations, how the whimsical steps are being taken by the Constitutional authority, that is, the Election Commission and how checks and balances can be set over this Election Commission which is a Constitutional authority. All these points should be taken into consideration here.

Whatever trends we are getting of the elections now, they indicate that the Government which was democratically elected and which was dismissed...*

MR. SPEAKER : No. This is not going on record.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : It is a Constitutional authority, I know.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is why, you should not discuss it without giving a proper notice.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : I am not saying anything about that. But all the proprieties, all the niceties and all the essentials of the Constitution were not observed and whimsically this Government was dismissed; and the election was not held before the 15th of March 1995. Had it been held, had the election results been declared, democratically an elected Government would have been installed earlier than 15th of this month. So many atrocities and so many excesses have been committed by the paramilitary forces there during this period, as was pointed out by Kumari Mamata Banerjee. It has been published in the newspapers and in different publications that at least 100 women have been molested by the paramilitary forces; and a question had been raised, Sir....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you are making a statement of this nature, you shall have to take the full responsibility for it.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : I am taking the responsibility, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not necessary for you to discuss all those things. You come to the point.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : I was in Central Bihar; an FIR was also lodged with the police officials.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the court decide that. You should understand that you are a Member of Parliament; there are certain limits which you cannot cross.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : The paramilitary forces which were deployed, which were just requisitioned by the State Government and which were deployed in different corners of the State should also understand their own limitations. I want to point out only this much that even if one woman is molested, it is a matter of concern for all of us.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : But hundreds of women have been molested by the paramilitary forces and different excesses have been committed.

MR. SPEAKER : If this statement of yours proves to be incorrect, you can be moved against. Do you realise that?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr Speaker Sir, the incident took place when Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav was the Chief Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is unnecessary. You come to the other points please. Even if a single person is

violated, well, we can understand. You leave that aside; you come to the other points.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : Thank you, Sir.

These are the things that had happened; people were undergoing hardships. For the last four months, election was going on there. Never in the history of the country, for such a prolonged period of time, election was held and for such a long time, election was foisted upon any State. This is a kind of excess which has been foisted upon this State and the arbitrary and whimsical action of the Election Commission has caused a lot of hardship. Not even vehicles were plying on the roads; not even essential commodities were available to the people of that State; and for four months together, people were put to such hardships. This is also a matter of concern.

I am very much thankful to you, Sir that you expressed or conveyed our sentiments; you conveyed our resentment, you conveyed our feelings to the Election Commission, that the Members of Parliament are very much agitated.

14.00 hrs

And that is why, you have just prevailed upon the Election Commission and now counting is also going on.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. You people have expressed your views; it is taken note of. That is all.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : Thank you, Sir. But the resentment was conveyed to the Election Commission and now, counting is going on and trend and other things are also available now. The popularity of the Government was challenged by so many Members. The popularity of the previous Government, the Laloo Prasad Government, has also been challenged by many Opposition Members and Hon. Member, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav was alleging against the Government that they were not deploying the paramilitary forces in different places and that the elections were not free and fair. I challenge this statement that election was just being held.....

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I did not say such things.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: You just now told so.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not say anything like this.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: You are putting words in my mouth. I did not say like this.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Then, I am not putting words in your mouth. I withdraw my statement.

People have expressed their own opinion. Let there be electoral reforms. We are not just running away from electoral reforms. Previously, while the Parliament was in session, Electoral Reforms Bill was brought forward and we were in a position to support it. But ultimately, it was withdrawn. Now also, if such a type of Electoral

Reforms Bill is brought forward before the House, we welcome it and we are ready to support it. We do support whatever electoral reform measures are taken by the Government and the Election Commission. But let there be no discrimination against any State on any ground. Since Bihar was governed by a non-Congress Government, it was discriminated in many respects. It was discriminated not only so far as elections are concerned but also in respect of financial assistance. So far as financial assistance is concerned, Rs.600 crore was available to Bihar Government but that was also abolished. So far as industrial development and agricultural development are concerned, this State was discriminated against. So far as mineral resources and forest resources are concerned. It was discriminated against. Plenty of mineral resources and forest resources are there. Fertile lands are there which can just feed the entire country. Even alluvial soil is available in the northern part of Bihar. Once it is put to best use, this can just feed the rest of the country. But these resources are not being utilised in the best manner. And because Bihar is discriminated against by the Central Government in respect of financial assistance and the required financial assistance is not being released to that part of the country, it is impoverished, it is poor and it has not developed to the desired level. So, I would like to request, through you, Sir, that the Government should not discriminate against Bihar in respect of financial assistance, in respect of development and exploitation of mineral and forest wealth. If you are just passing this Budget, I am in full support of that Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: But I would suggest that hence forward such type of a step should not be taken by the constitutional authority which is the Election Commission and the House must think over this point. If there is some sort of constitutional crisis which is being created by the constitutional authorities and once the ball is thrown out of the boundary of this constitutional authority, it is the responsibility and duty of this Parliament to see that this ball is brought back and see that such type of constitutional authority is also held and checked. Some sort of checks and balances should be imposed upon such constitutional authorities so that they will not transgress their own powers and limitations. There are my suggestions.

Another suggestion is this. Once the paramilitary forces are also perpetrating some sort of excesses and atrocities on women and weaker sections in any State, there must be some sort of code of conduct for them and departmental action must be taken against such type of forces.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not understand the implications of such statements. Please conclude.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: I am just concluding. I am coming to the point.

With these few words, I must say that Bihar should be given all sorts of financial assistance. You are giving them the budgetary support, but at the same time, special financial assistance should also be released because for the last four months all developmental work has been just held up and it has come to a standstill. It has been completely stopped due to the errors, due to the mistakes and due to the blunders of one authority whom I do not want to name, because you will raise objection to that and it will be struck off from the record. That is why I am very much afraid. But the special assistance programme must be launched for the development of Bihar and whatever loss we have suffered due to the mistake of one constitutional authority should also be offset by giving special assistance to Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it is necessary to reply now. You can reply to the General Debate later.

I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (Bihar) for 1995-96 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1996, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 3 to 15, 17, 19 to 47."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Bihar) for 1994-95 to vote.

The question is:

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st days of March, 1995, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 3 to 11, 13, 19 to 21, 23, 25 to 30, 32, 34 to 37, 40, 42, 43, 45 and 46."

The motion was adopted.

14.07 hrs

BIHAR APPROPRIATION
(VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1995 **

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the financial year 1995-96.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave to be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the financial year 1995-96".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I introduce the Bill. *

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96 be taken into consideration".

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of a part of the financial year 1995-96 be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Schedules stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Clause 1. the enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.10 hrs.

BIHAR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1995 **

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1994-95.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1994-95".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I introduce the Bill. *

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

* Introduced moved with the recommendation of the President.

** Published in the Gazette of India, extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 30.3.95.

MR. SPEAKER The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1. the enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Having done so much, I believe we deserve our lunch.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): What other business remains to be done Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: There are two Bills which are to be passed. We will take them up after the recess.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Are we having a lunch break?

MR. SPEAKER: After having done so much, we deserve not merely 'lunch', but a 'lunch-hour'. The House stands adjourned for Lunch to reassemble at 3.15 p.m.

14.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

15.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

(Shri Tara Singh in the Chair)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, I have a submission to make. The next Bill pertains to Shri Kamal Nath. His Private Secretary has sent information here that because of a bereavement he had to leave Delhi suddenly. I, therefore, would request you to take up the next Bill on the agenda which will be piloted by Shri G. Venkat Swamy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Does it have the consent of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

15.21 hrs.

COTTON TRANSPORT REPEAL BILL **

As passed by Rajya Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up Item 53 on the Agenda-Cotton Transport Repeal Bill.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): I beg to move: *

"That the Bill to repeal the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 was enacted on 23rd February, 1923 to provide for restriction and control on transport of cotton to ensure maintenance of purity of superior varieties of staple cotton grown in specified tracts and to prevent its admixture with the inferior varieties. The provisions of this Act have been hampering the timely and free movement of cotton particularly to the spinning mills in recent times in view of the manifold increase in production of cotton, and change in the marketing and consumption factors.

In order to remove regulation on movement of fully-pressed cotton within the industrial zones of the country and to ensure timely movement of cotton to the mills, it is considered necessary that the Act be repealed. The proposed Bill seeks to achieve the aforesaid objectives.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That the Bill to repeal the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Cotton Transport Repeal Bill, 1994 presented by the Hon. Minister just now appears to be good and very general. However, I am reminded of a couplet of a poet, Bihari which reads as follows :

"Satsaiyan Ke Dohre Jyon Navik Ke Teer,
Dekhan Mein Chhote Lage Ghav Kare Gambhir".

* Moved with the recommendations of the President.

** Published in the Gazette of India, extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 30.3.95.

The Hon. Minister has presented a Bill of one or two lines in the House and has said that this Bill has been brought to repeal the law enacted during British rule. But it is a serious issue. Ours is an agricultural country. Whether it is the farmer of Abohar-Fazilka Ganganagar or the farmer from East-West-North and South, wherever cotton is grown, the farmer does not get the price in proportion to his labour. The Hon. Minister has said that the previous law provided imposition of restriction. Sir, the Britishers enacted it for their self-interests. Cotton was grown in India but it used to be supplied to England for manufacturing cloth. Thereafter that cloth used to be sold in India on higher rates. Their target was merely to earn money. I would like to urge upon the Hon. Agriculture Minister, who is present here, to listen to me attentively. The Government declares the support prices of other crops. Likewise, the same should be done in the case of cotton also. Recently, the crop of cotton in our country was affected by pests and on account of it the farmers could not earn as much as they should have. As a result, the cotton which used to be sold at Rs. 2200-2300 per quintal could not be sold even at Rs. 2000. This Bill has been brought for its free transportation and it has also been said that its quality will also be maintained so that the quality material reaches the spinning mills. Besides it the interests of the cotton growers should also be kept in mind.

Sometimes, there is large production of cotton but its export is banned. The result is that due to the ban on the export of cotton its stock increases. Thus, our good will in the foreign countries goes down. Recently, the production of cotton was less as it was affected by a disease. On account of it, its export was stopped. Our goodwill in the foreign countries received a setback. Both U.S.A. and Japan tried to blacklist India. My submission is that the cotton growers should not suffer and they should get the suitable remuneration for their crops. Sometimes it is affected by a disease but the pesticides costs more. Otherwise also the crop of cotton is very expensive. My submission is that the insecticides used in it should be made available to the farmers on concessional rates. It should not be stocked in a large quantity and the farmers should get adequate rebate in selling the cotton. We will have to make relentless efforts to maintain the quality and purity of cotton.

Earlier the Britishers had their vested interests in it but now it should not be there. Sometimes, the spinning mills, handlooms and powerlooms gather more stock and do not supply cloth. It is also not good. To what extent the Government want to impose restrictions on the transportation of cotton? Will the farmer be able to sell cotton as per his convenience in the market, to the mills or through the Agricultural Crop Market Society? Further, will the middlemen not cause him loss? All these things will have to be given due consideration.

The policy of liberalisation also applies in it. If, under the new economic policy, the Government wants

to encourage free order it would be a step in the right direction. It will lead to competition but the purity and quality of Indian cotton should be maintained. It has been generally observed that the Government takes arbitrary decisions in the name of handloom and on account of it the cotton growers suffer losses and they do not get the full price of their produce. Many mills of NTC are lying closed in our country, and as a result thereof the condition of the labourers working in these mills miserable. The Government do not supply cotton to the mills in time. Thus, the mills become sick and the labourers are retrenched. Some times on account of the lockout they are sent back to their homes after obtaining their signatures. The Hon. Minister should assure that the N.T.C. mills and the spinning mills will be supplied cotton in time. The Government should also see that the handlooms and the powerlooms do not face the problem of yarn.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would also like to submit that in the new economic policy, the Government have kept the option of free trade open. However, recently, the Government cancelled a notification regarding stocking more cotton. Why was it done? As I have said that earlier the price of cotton was Rs. 2200-2300. Now it has fallen down to Rs. 200-300. Who is responsible for this loss?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Please speak after getting complete details.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I am speaking after getting full details. Whether it is North or the South, I am speaking for all. The organisations set up for both North and South, have given memoranda to safeguard the interests of the cotton growers. It requires serious consideration so that more and more cotton can be grown. Otherwise if its production falls, we will have to suffer loss in its export since export is the most important part of our trade.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the Cotton Transport Bill which has been brought for amendment was enacted in 1923. I urge upon the Government to repeal the law enacted by the Britishers and through the new law, do away with the control system so that the interests of the cotton growing farmers are safeguarded. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the Hon. Minister of Textiles for bringing forward this Bill and would also like to say that it is a good step in the interest of the farmers. This Bill was passed by the British Government in 1923 and it served as their memorial till date. The early it were disposed of, the better it was. However, it is better late than never and I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister and the Prime Minister for it.

Cotton is our cash crop. Its production is restricted to certain areas where the farmers have to put in a great labour to cultivate it. We are aware that since independence the farmers have been complaining of

not getting adequate remuneration for their crop. For this, the Government had to announce the support price for cotton from time to time in order to help the farmers. The Cotton Corporation was also constituted for the purpose. Just now, Rawatji was saying that cotton used to be sent to Manchester and Lancashire for the purpose of making garments and to be shipped back to India. The craze for cotton is on a boom throughout the world and there is less craze for polyester garments. Thus, the farmer should not only get remunerative prices for the cotton he cultivates but he should be encouraged to grow more cotton in place of other crops so that his income will increase and the country will prosper.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur) You may call it Kapas or cotton. Our Hon. Minister of Agriculture is present here. I would request him to differentiate between Kapas and cotton.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the proper way.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: If the Hon. Member fails to understand it, I would term it as Kapas. I was saying that it is a very good step in the interest of the farmers. It will be convenient for the cotton mills as also for the traders as they will be able to buy Kapas from the area of their choice. Therefore, I would say that it is a good measure of repealing the legacy of the British.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to say that the Government has accomplished it only partially. This was done because of the ongoing cotton movement but permission has not been granted for the export of cotton. The export of cotton can add to their remuneration and the farmers can reap more benefits. It will also encourage them to grow more cotton. The more the production, the more will be the support price for cotton which will benefit the nation as well as the farmers. Therefore, I would urge upon the Hon. Minister and also the Hon. Minister of Agriculture—because Kapas is grown on a large scale in his area also—to grant permission for the export of cotton in view of the farmers interests. This way, there will be no dearth of cotton in the country. Punjab can meet the demand for seeds, if there is any, for the whole country. On the other hand the production of oilseed, sunflower etc. has also increased.

I would also like to say that pests on cotton cause a great loss to the cotton growers. Many Hon. Members have complained about the damage caused to crops in their areas due to pests. Therefore, it is necessary to take a decision on crop insurance on priority basis so that the farmers are saved from incurring losses. I understand that this scheme cannot be applied to all crops but it is necessary to implement the crop insurance scheme forthright for the cash crops.

I would also like to say that loan facilities should be extended to the farmer on the basis of the stock of crops available with him. The farmer does not get remunerative prices for selling the cotton immediately

after the crop is ready. He also lacks in resources to stock his crop. He has neither godowns nor any other facilities. Therefore, the co-operative and other banks should extend him loan by mortgaging his crop so that he can sell the cotton when its prices are high and earn a good profit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is true that N.T.C. mills are antiquated ones and there is a need for their modernisation. The farmers will not be able to get full returns unless the by-products of cotton, like the cloth, the yarn is not produced. Therefore, these mills should be modernised and quality cloth should be produced in the country which can also be exported. The archaic machinery of the N.T.C. mills should be replaced with the modern one. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Agricultural Universities of Pantnagar, Punjab and Haryana have done a good job in evolving new varieties of cotton. They have also developed new seeds. This has benefited the farmers because a good quality cotton is bound to sell at good prices and produce a good cloth.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly support the Bill brought to repeal this anti-farmers Bill. In this regard, all the Bills of the British period should be repealed to ensure uniform prices of cotton throughout the country and give benefits to the farmers.

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill, as it stands, of course, is a technical Bill but, to my mind, it raises some very fundamental questions.

Cotton is a subject which not only affects the cotton grower, not only the textile manufacturer or even the weaver, basically it affects the common man because textile is an item of mass consumption. Therefore, when we deal with the subject, in fact, there is a dilemma which we have to resolve as to how to harmonise the interests of the cotton grower with that of the weaver, with that of the mill sector and ultimately with that of the consumer. Frankly, everyone is a consumer of cotton textiles, including, hopefully, those who live below the poverty line - forty percent or fifty percent of the population. If my recollection is right, the per capita consumption of textiles in this country has not gone up since Independence; perhaps it has marginally gone down. That shows how the poor people of the country today are not really in a position to have the minimum access to cotton textiles that they ought to have as human dignity demands. Therefore, this becomes a sharply divisive question in our society as to where do we draw the line. Surely, the cotton grower, in order to have the incentive, must have a remunerative price. If the price tends to fall, there has to be a support mechanism, and that is why the Cotton Corporation of India was created. But then, to carry the argument far enough, to say that there should be complete freedom of export of cotton or ban on in Port that argument does not appeal to me because there we run the risk of

raising the price of cotton to a point where it will become almost inaccessible to the common weaver and, therefore, to the common man. That is where that interest has to be kept in view before we deal with the problem of cotton.

I am not sure, but recently I read a report that there was some sort of a mini scam in cotton, that there was a certain deliberate hoarding of cotton which led to a certain amount of deliberate profiteering and led to a sharp increase in price, which has affected the supply of cotton to the weaver. I do not know how far the information is correct. I would like the Hon. Minister to kindly inform the House about the facts of the case. But surely that is the red signal that we have got to keep in view that we cannot allow total freedom in dealing with cotton. That is to say, while keeping in mind, and fully protecting the interests of the cotton grower, we have got to ensure that it does not take cotton textiles out of the reach of the common man.

There is one question that arises also. After 1933, when this law was enacted—not that I am supporting this law—there must have been a rationale and a reason. I would like the Hon. Minister to tell us as to how that situation has changed which makes the continuance of this law on our Statute Book totally irrational. That is only as a matter of information. But I am fully in favour of treating the whole country as a common market. In fact, many many years ago when I was in America and when Europe was still taking the first steps towards the formation of a common market, I was told by some very top American economists: You have got a built-in advantage of a common market - at that time we had five hundred million people - and you do not take advantage of it. Therefore, I am in favour, particularly in the case of an item of mass consumption, of which the cotton forms the basis, to allow absolutely free movement throughout the country. Therefore, since the Hon. Minister in his introductory remarks used the phrase 'zones', I was a little bit perplexed. Does he envisage dividing the country into certain zones or does he really want to go in for a completely free movement of cotton throughout the country so that the price of cotton attains a certain uniformity?

Some friends here have argued in favour of freedom of export. I would say that we import cotton and we also export cotton because cotton, like steel, is one of those commodities where you cannot really have all varieties and all standards that you need. Some fibers which are in surplus have to be exported and some fibers which are required have to be imported in order to create the proper mix. Therefore, we must maintain a certain amount of governmental control over - not so much on the mechanism of export - the quantity to be exported after a particular season. We must keep in view this primary criterion that the price of cotton should not rise beyond a certain point. I have pointed it out earlier.

There is one more aspect which we have got to

keep in view. There was a time when because of limited technology, cotton mills were located only in some parts of the country. Now whenever you start from the raw material and go to a final product, there is always an economic dilemma : where, at what point would you create the conversion machinery. For example, refinery should be in the oil-field or at the point of consumption or cotton mill in the cotton growing area or in the consumption area? Now in the case of cotton there used to be some climatic factors which, because of the modern technology, are not relevant now. With modernisation, technology has become rather irrelevant and in fact today you can establish a working and viable and a feasible textile mill anywhere, practically anywhere, in the world. I am told, even in the Sahara you can have a textile mill. Therefore, what I am suggesting is this : since it is an item of mass consumption, since India is a vast country, there should be a deliberate Government push towards decentralising or dispersing the cotton textile industry so that it will reduce the price of cotton textiles available to the common consumers in all parts of the country. Where feasible, wherever possible, we should make out an economic balance between cotton that might be grown locally or taken from some nearby part of the country and the textile which has to be sold right in the immediate vicinity of the textile mill. So, some long term economic planning should be done to ensure the availability of cotton textiles on equitable terms to all the people of the country.

So, these are the thoughts that arise in my mind on account of this Bill. Basically I support the idea of free movement of cotton throughout the country, tempered with a certain assurance for remunerative price for the cotton-grower, as assurance that the weavers- who are in millions in our country- are not deprived of the cotton that they need in order to earn their livelihood and, finally, an assurance for the consumer that he gets the minimum quantity of cotton textiles that he needs at reasonable price. After all, he is not in the market for more than a few yards or a few metres. He should at least get that much at a price that he can afford.

I am sure that the Hon. Minister for Agriculture and the Hon. Minister for Textiles, between them, shall see to it that the various divergent interests are harmonised keeping in view the overall national interest.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, though I have nothing special to speak on this Bill, Yet I would like to mention certain things in this context. A bulk of the population of our country is associated with cotton industry whether they are cotton growing farmers or labourers working in cotton mills. Common man of our country is associated with this industry.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has formulated new economic policy. We have textile industry, and cotton farming for a long period in our country was on its peak even before independence. The muslin of Dhaka was famous not only in India but all over the world for its quality. Once the daughter of Aurangzeb went to his durbar after wrapping the muslin of Dhaka seven times over her body, yet it seemed that she had come without wearing clothes. Our country had such a high technique at that time. We are fortunate that the Government has withdrawn Bill regarding patent law in Rajya Sabha. Now the apprehension is that as to how far it will be used in cotton farming and whether it will be handed over to the multinational companies. I, therefore, would like to draw the attention of the Government that this industry should be saved from the tentacles of the Multi-National companies. I do not say that the Government is just going to hand it over to the Multi-National Companies. But it is being proposed to hand over gradually all Indian industries including agriculture to foreign companies. I, therefore, would like to caution the Government and hope that it will not let this industry fall into the tentacles of the Multi-National Companies.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister for having brought this Bill. This Act was an old Act passed in the British era to suit their convenience to maintain the quality of a particular tract for themselves and for their own consumption. Now, after independence it has lost its relevance and though late, it is good that the Hon. Minister has brought forward this Bill for the free movement of cotton. In a free country, all the agricultural products should have a free movement to gain their economic height.

Sir, cotton is one of the important agricultural item produced in our country and it is grown in irrigated and non-irrigated areas. The farmer is suffering very much for want of fertiliser subsidy. The subsidy which is provided now is inadequate and the farmer cannot help to get more production for himself. So, the subsidy has to be increased adequately. But it is being said that there is a distinction between big farmers and the small and marginal farmers. As you know, after the Tenancy Act is introduced, in many of the States, specially in Karnataka and in the southern part of our country it has been totally implemented. The big farmer has only 50 acres of dry land and 10 acres of irrigated land. This was the position 20 years back and now they get hardly two or three acres of land. There is no big farmer now and there should not be any distinction. There should be wholesale subsidy for agriculturists. The agriculturist cannot be a rich man, because agriculture has a dependency on monsoon, transport, marketing and

prices. There is no godown facility for the farmer to store and sell at any time whenever the market gives good prices. He has no hoarding capacity also. He has no money.

Sir, cotton is actually one of the important products of agriculture and it is an employment-oriented product. One bale of cotton will employ thousands of people and feeds them right from the farm to the mill and to the market. But when the raw cotton is sold, the price given to the farmer is very little. The prices of pesticides are too high and you cannot get the labour unless you provide a tempo or tractor in my area. It is very difficult to get labour and it is very costly also. The price of cotton goes up for two years and then in the third year it falls down. So, we approached the Government for support prices.

16.00 hrs.

The support price is so much inadequate, they cannot make both ends meet. Actually, our Hon. Agriculture Minister himself is an expert agriculturist and I request him to increase the support price so that it will enable them to have the minimum capacity for maintenance. Otherwise, without disposing his land, he cannot maintain. In dry farming it is very difficult. In the irrigated areas, fertiliser is a major component, in addition to the labour.

Coming to the pesticides, they are being sold very badly and there are fake pesticides in every place. Actually, the ignorant and illiterate agriculturists do not know and do not understand anything about this. He takes them and sprays there without any effect. The pesticides do not show any effect at all on the germs. This is a very serious matter. The Government has to take a serious note of it and punish the sellers or producers of fake seeds or at least take control of the quality maintenance. There is no quality.

My constituency, Belgaol taluka of Belgaum District, is one of the top producers of cotton in the whole of Karnataka, first in Karnataka in the production of cotton. But the production now has been going in a descending order; it is getting decreased because of all these things. The availability of fertilisers is inadequate. It is very costly and is also not available. They have to buy them from the black market. There are so many things. When will he cross it?

Sometimes, we see that the cotton prices are up. Immediately people say, "oh! the agriculturist is becoming a rich man." Actually, if you calculate the cost of production that he bears, the remaining profit is very meagre. The poor fellow does not even account for his labour. His whole family works there. Though he says that he is earning Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 1,000 per acre, he does not account for the labour that he has put in, his child has put in and his whole family has put in. He does not account for that. Therefore, this has to be taken into consideration.

Cotton is just like one of the gold mines in our country. If cotton is properly harvested and if cotton production is properly managed, I do not think the agriculturist will become a poor man. It employs everyone. How much have we been earning by exporting ready-made garments? Cotton also suits to health. This polyester type cloth is not good for health. In the foreign market, there is a lot of attraction for cotton cloth. So, that has to be kept in view by the Government and its production should be encouraged fully.

What about fake seeds? Fake seeds are being sold like hot cakes. The grower does not know about it till the yield has been totally reduced. He is helpless. When he goes to the seller and tells him that his seeds are very bad, they have not got any quality, he says that they are of good quality but he has not put fertilisers or has not done their or that. He puts the whole blame on him. Thereby, the farmer is actually harmed and he is put to an irreparable loss; he has no other income to compensate and to sustain. This is the plight of the agriculturist who is growing cotton. Therefore, the quality of seeds should be maintained properly are very seriously. In Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, they just seal it, and after giving some brand name they just sell it. In this country or in any other country, fake notes are in circulation, what to talk of seeds. It is very damn easy for a fellow to sell a bag of bad quality seeds. Therefore, a serious view has to be taken by the Government and a mechanism has to be developed to see that such a fellow is caught and put into the jail. A special enactment may be made for this. Adulteration has become the order of the day in agriculture.

I compliment the Minister for bringing this Bill.

I take this occasion as an opportunity to request the Hon. Minister to manage all these things.

As regards quality maintenance, I would like to say that after the economic liberalisation, the multi-national companies may come and they may also establish mills and at that time the production may be inadequate because of the shortage of fertilisers and want of labour.

I would like to say a few points on agricultural implements and their use. It has not been possible to mechanise farming because the increasing population and the legislation on land have created fragments of land. When we cannot mechanise farming, we cannot expect good production. The price of a tractor is very high. It should be reduced. There should be via-media. If not, production will not come up to the expectations.

These are all the points which should be considered by the Government. A mechanism should be set up to monitor agriculture properly. Godown facility is also very important. You, Mr. Chairman, come from Punjab and you know how much agriculture suffers if despite the highest production in the country, we cannot hold it. Even the rich farmer in Punjab cannot keep the product because no facilities are available. That has also to be taken care.

Lastly, as regards support price, Shri Syed Shahabuddin said that the price should not go beyond a certain limit. He did not spell out what was the limit. I do not know whether he has experience in farming and whether he knows how much a farmer puts in and what is the yield that he gets and what will be the anticipated highest or lowest price. When you go to any Five Star hotel, you blindly pay the Bill and do not regret for the tips in hundreds. But if the agriculturist gets Rs. 5/- or Rs. 10/- or increase in procurement, he will be the happiest man. What a disparity between the city and the village? There is lot of disparity which is getting widened. We have to change the psychology of people to produce more wealth. Otherwise, the country cannot become rich. If the people sitting in Delhi or Bombay become *crorepatis*, the farmer in the village becomes *bikshapati*. What a disparity are we creating! This has to be properly managed to see that well-managed things are there in agriculture. Agriculture is heavily loaded. Four generations are working there. The grandfather, great grandfather, son, grandson and great grandson also are put to work on the land. It is heavily loaded. It has to be off-loaded by establishing industry. That has to be done.

I support this Bill. Shri G. Venkat Swamy is a very good Minister. He is liberal, pro-agriculturist and pro-poor.

I request the Hon. Minister to increase the support price.

I request the Government to increase the subsidy from Rs. 5,000 crores in the Budget to Rs. 7,000 crores or more.

When the agriculturist produces more, the industry gets a feed back. These two component parts have to be taken care of if the nation has to come up in agriculture. While China, Israel and Japan want first to agriculture and made the per capita income increase in agriculture, India has not made improvement in agriculture despite its being dependent on agriculture.

I congratulate the Hon. Minister for having brought this Bill. The free movement of cotton and other goods will help the nation in developing the economy.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the move of the Government to introduce the Bill for repealing the Cotton Transport Act-1923. But this Bill should have been introduced much earlier. The Hon. Minister has stated that it is a small Bill. But when the Britishers introduced this bill in 1923, its objective was not limited. Its objectives were comprehensive. At that time India was the largest textile manufacturing country in the world. The Britishers hatched conspiracy to eliminate the textile industry of India and the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 was framed for this purpose. As I opined just now that this Bill should have come much earlier. Although the Congress Party ruled for over 45

years in this country barring few days yet it did not pay attention towards it. I think that the Government does not pay attention to such industry, which provides jobs to the people living in seven and half lakh villages in India and which make the country prosperous. As Shri Shahabuddin has stated that this issue is related not only to the farmers, but also to factory owners, weavers and labourers. Had the Government paid its attention to make provision to pay genuine and remunerative prices to farmers and labourers in this Act, I would have thought that the farmers would get more help in growing cotton.

The Ganga-basin of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is the most fertile area in the world. Cotton was grown there in abundance. The Britishers used to purchase cotton from this region on low prices for mills located in Maharashtra and Gujarat and people were forced to purchase the textiles on high prices. When freedom struggle was started under the leadership of Gandhiji, he drew the attention of people to prepare clothes by Charkha. India and Pakistan were not separated at that time. Shri Vijoy Bhai just mentioned about Muslin of Dhaka. Similarly the sari of Banaras was also famous. There are lakhs of weavers in our Bhadoi region. The people of Madhubani district in Bihar are also weavers. The people of Banaras also prepare good clothes. But the Government does not pay attention to their basic problems. Right from the period of British rule to the present era their problems are increasing by leaps and bounds.

I want that you should make arrangements to ensure that the weavers get remunerative prices for their products. Besides, I would like to say that he is able to work very little during the days because there is no electricity in the villages and there is no drinking water. If you make arrangements for electricity then he can work at night also and raise his standard of living. They have been engaged in weaving since the days of slavery. They were living in miserable conditions in 1923 also when the Britishers had enacted this Act and they are still living in poor conditions. If the Hon. Minister wants to raise the standard of Indian farmers and weavers then he should also make arrangements to ensure that they get remunerative prices also. If you do it, it will really be very useful for them.

These days farmers cultivate cotton in villages. But have you ever thought as to why the farmers, of Ganga basin of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, have abandoned cotton cultivation. They have done it because they had started incurring losses. They was nobody to purchase cotton from them. During the British rule, the Britishers used to buy all their cotton, albeit, at lower prices. Had the Government fixed reasonable prices for them and encouraged them to grow cotton then the farmers of Ganga basin would have continued growing cotton in a better way and then they would not have abandoned its cultivation. The question is not only of repealing the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 but it also concerns the weavers and the farmers. At the same time, it concerns

the consumers also in the way that you must be knowing that when this Act was enacted in 1923, the cotton cloth had become costlier for the Indian people and the profits must have been diverted by the Britisher; to their homeland. So, now when you are proposing to make an Act through this Bill in 1994, this Bill should not resemble the British act in any way. Because that Act had allowed for exploitation of our people and so, this Act should dispense with the provisions which lead to such exploitation. Our policy should ensure that our rural brethren, workers get clothes at cheaper rates. You are aware that people in rural areas do not wear coat pants. I mean to say that you could have atleast restricted those textile mills which manufactured suiting and shirting and could have fixed prices for those people who wear *dhotis*. Then it would have really been in the interest of the labourers and rural people of this country. It would have improved the daily life of the weavers.

I like to submit this much only that you have brought this Bill when the liberalisation process is going on, it is all right. I do not fully support liberalisation because the Government is using it to mislead the people of the country. But I must say one thing that you should take the responsibility of making security arrangements for those foreign companies which have been invited by you to operate in India. One businessman who had made an agreement involving Rs. one thousand crore in Karnataka had not been provided security. A man named Shri Som Chai Chawla was arrested in Delhi. The influential and powerful people of Chandraswamy had got him arrested. He was bailed out and then a CBI enquiry was ordered.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have an objection to that.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am talking about liberalisation. Security arrangements should be made for those foreign companies who are invited to operate here. I feel that if you make security arrangement for them or chalk out some scheme for the poor farmers, weavers and labourers or propose to repeal the 1923 Act then it is going to be successful. Unless this policy of liberalisation, includes the people of our country it is not going to succeed in this country. That is why, Sir, I would like to say, through you, that you have brought a Bill to facilitate the transportation of cotton from one part of the country to the other and now the farmer would be able to transport his cotton to other places. I am sure it is going to yield better results.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to suggest that the textile mills should be set up near the place where cotton is grown to benefit the farmers. This way the labourers will also get work to transport cotton unobstructed. Earlier the farmers had to transport it to far-off places and the English strategy behind it was to make the farmers poor. The proposed Act will have its significance only if you do not deviate from your objective. While you are going to enact a new legislation through the 'Bill of 1994' in place of the Act of 1923, it

should not happen that after a number of years some other Government may bring some other Bill to replace the existing one as you have been forced to do. If a new Bill is passed in its place then it will lose its validity.

Sir, before concluding my speech I would submit again that unless Indian farmers, labourers, weavers are made prosperous this Bill will prove to be of no avail.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay South Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would conclude my speech within 2-3 minutes after putting forth 2-3 points. Today, either the price of cotton has increased or the Mills are closing down. Till 2 years back India was having lions share in the overall cotton yield worldwide. But today we are not producing cotton. I demand from the Hon. Minister that the monopoly on purchase of cotton should end. CCI or NTC can buy cotton. I submit to you that this monopoly should be ended. There should be uniformity in the rates everywhere to benefit the small farmers. These days most of the mills are closed in Bombay due to the unavailability of cotton and several workers are starving. That is why, I demand that the prices of cotton should be controlled and all the closed mills should be revived in order to benefit the poor workers. You are going to modernise the textile industry. But in the absence of a proper cotton how can the miss owners prepare good cloth? If something gets obstructed in the modern machines then cotton would also get stuck up. Then how can the clothes be made? This is why I request you to give it a thought. I thank you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGARHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very simple Bill and an innocuous Bill, intended to repeal an Act of 1923, that is, the Cotton Transport Act, 1923. About 72 years ago, there was a Bill passed which became this Act, known as the Cotton Transport Act, 1923.

What was the scenario which was prevailing at that time? Twenty-four years later, we became free. Gandhiji who is called the 'Father of the Nation' appeared on the national scenario a few years before 1923. In 1920, he launched a movement against the British Government which was called the *Swadeshi Andolan*. Cotton trade in India has got a legacy; it has a history. Gandhiji used to say this—he was not saying just for the sake of saying, but he really meant it - that India's freedom was hanging on a string of thread

What was the significance behind it? You know, Sir, that we used to grow cotton in abundance and that very cotton used to go outside to England, that is, overseas. It was being transported overseas, to England, the Manchester, the Buckingham where the joint textile mills were awaiting the arrival of Indian cotton; then they were sent to the mills for manufacturing the textile clothes; and those finished clothes were coming back. We were purchasing them at exorbitant prices.

Indian farmers were exploited by those Britishers with the patronage of the British Government. Building up their economy was their sole objective and cotton trade was very much a part of their exploitation. As you know, some Hon. Members from the opposite side also were referring to the plight of the textile workers and weavers. Gandhiji had addressed himself to all these sections. He was worried about their plight. He also performed *satyagraha* before the textile mills because of their anti-workers attitude, particularly in Ahmedabad. In some situations, he was also engaged in trade union activity. No sphere was left out for Gandhi. Thus, Gandhi believed in what we say as '*katipinda kuti kha*' which means, eat the rice which is prepared by hand and not by the mill. It has economic philosophy behind it. It has not lost relevance in our country in today's context also where 900 million people are living and where we are worried about unemployment and deep-rooted poverty. So, this has not lost relevance today. This is Gandhian philosophy and Gandhian economy: Eat handpound rice and wear handwoven clothes and that is how, he introduced *charkha*. You know the importance of *charkha*, how and with what sanctity he was treating *charkha*. He suggested and accordingly, it was accepted. Earlier to this, *charkha* found place in the National Flag and then in the Congress flag. Of course, afterwards the Ashoka Charka replaced *charkha* in our National Flag. This was the significance of cotton trade and this was a legacy and linked with economy. It has an economic philosophy behind it. This is the background.

This Bill is very simple and innocuous. Naturally, in this background, Britishers wanted their interest to be safeguarded and it was a Bill to safeguard primarily their interest and cotton was not allowed to be transported anywhere in India. There were more restrictions on the movement of cotton and foodgrains. It had effect on production price, procurement price and price offered to the growers. It has a link with that. A few years before, I remember that when I was in Orissa Assembly, there were restrictions imposed on movement on foodgrains from district to district. Movement of foodgrains was allowed only within the district and not allowed to cross the border of the district without permit or licence from the competent authority. At that point of time, it was necessary because of the need on the part of the Government to procure foodgrains at a particular rate and if so many restrictions were not imposed, it was difficult to procure foodgrains at that rate.

On the other hand, the Government has a duty to ensure the supply of foodgrains at reasonable or cheaper prices particularly to the weaker sections. Such restrictions, I am glad, had been removed all over. Now, foodgrains can freely move from one State to another State throughout the country. That way, repealing of this measure is long overdue. That is why, it is a welcome step. As the adage goes, 'better late than never'.

I now come to the quality aspect. In the objectives of the Bill also, the importance of maintaining standards

is mentioned. This aspect should be looked into. Even in a free and market friendly economy, maintaining quality is very important. Otherwise, we cannot face competition. So, I again stress that this aspect should be taken care of.

As regards Indian textiles, they are famous all over the world. In different markets in Europe, Russia and other parts of the world, we find that the Indian textiles are very popular. But the irony of the situation is that there is a free flow of foreign textiles flooding the Indian market. It complicates the market process as well as our economy.

Another point that I would like to mention is about sick units. The health of our textile industry varies. All the mills are not in good health. There are sick units. Of course, in order to protect the workers, the Congress Government have taken over sick units from the private sector. Private mill owners and rich proprietors in Bombay and Gujarat used to make the mills sick and the Government then used to take them over. This situation is still lingering. Of course, the modern mills are doing quite well. Here I am referring to the sick units with outdated technology. We have to fight against this sickness and we have to modernise such mills.

In this context, I would like to mention that such a mill exists in the State sector in Orissa. It is in my constituency Jharsiguda. I am referring to Hasker mill. The workers are suffering and they are not getting their salaries also. In the Eighties, a number of spinning mills were set up by the Congress Government. During the regime of the Janata Government, a very peculiar situation arose wherein the Government sold the public sector spinning mills to private people. Then the private people resorted to the practice of making those textile units sick. Then the Government had to take them over. How could the private sector people purchase the public sector mills until and unless such mills had the capability to turn the tables and make profits with proper management? It is quite natural that those mills would make profits. That way, the Hon. Minister, is very progressive in his views and he is also concerned about the plight of the workers. I do appreciate his concern for the development and prosperity of the weaving community.

In terms of number, next to farming community comes the weaving community. But because of modernisation their sufferings have multiplied to a great extent. They are not in a position to compete with others. Under one of the Central schemes they were supposed to get looms from the State Government but that scheme is not working well. The State Governments are not implementing this scheme properly. The Centre should monitor the implementation of this scheme. I would request the Minister to review this scheme and if desired, call the State Textile Ministers, who are in charge of this sector, and discuss as to how the lot of the weavers could be improved.

Shahabuddinji referred about the interest of different sections of workers connected with this. He also expressed the concern that if higher prices are offered it will raise the price of the finished product. There is a way out, Sir. It will lead to fluctuation of cotton prices all over the country. Earlier we used to have the *Janata Cloth* or I think it was called as the *Loin Cloth*, which was used by the common people. Even now we can have the subsidized cloth and the element of subsidy can be adjusted against other luxurious textiles. So, there is a way out in order to see that the interest of different classes is protected.

With these words I support this Bill. At the same time I would like to say that it is time to have a thorough review of all the Acts that are there. There are so many outdated Acts which have outlived their lives. There are many such legislations which have been dumped in the almirahs of the Government. Such Acts have lost their relevance in the present context but they are still there in the Statute. They are making the judicial system more complicated. So, it is time for the Government of India to make a thorough review of all this and the things which are not considered relevant in today's context should be struck out of the Statute.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I do not wish to take a long time. I do not wish to repeat what my senior colleague from Orissa or other friends have already spoken regarding the circumstances under which the previous Act was made and the explanation given by the Hon. Minister as to why he is now proposing to repeal it. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government is really keen to protect the interest of the cotton growers as he is showing so much concern for the textile magnates.

The Hon. Minister also comes from my State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, with a heavy heart I bring this to your notice. The cotton-growers of Guntur and Prakasam districts have made tremendous contribution for this country. Instead of our country being in a position of importing cotton, with tremendous zeal the cotton-growers of those districts took up cotton cultivation and made our country capable of exporting cotton. Sir, for the heavy price they paid the Government did not even show concern. As a member of the Eighth Lok Sabha, I pleaded with the then Prime Minister late Rajiv Ji and

including some women have commi.

were all genuine cases — to consider their cases sympathetically and write off their debt burdens. But, Sir, we could not convince the then Government.

16.46 hrs.

(SHRI P.C. CHACKO in the Chair)

The National Front Government headed by Shri V.P. Singh and farmers' friend Shri Devi Lal took a bold decision to write off the debt burden of farmers because

of which the cotton-growers of those districts were relieved. Even gold ornaments of their wives were being made ready to be sold, that was the situation. I request the Hon. Minister, who comes from humble and weaker sections, and who always keeps the interests of weaker sections in his heart of hearts, to kindly take all necessary steps to protect the interests of the farmers. I want to know from the Government whether they are really thinking of giving representation to cotton-growers in the Cotton Corporation of India. Is there a single representative of the cotton-growers in the Cotton Corporation of India? All of them are traders. They do not really represent the interests of cotton-growers. I am not interested in x, y or z. My suggestion is that adequate representation of cotton-growers from different parts of this country be made in Cotton Corporation of India. Medium and short staple cotton is grown in Punjab and Haryana whereas long and extra-long staple cotton is grown in Andhra Pradesh. So, wide representation should be given to all the States.

Sir, I would like to bring to your notice another injustice that is being done to the Cotton-growers. We were happy when Shri Rajiv Gandhi brought forward the Long-term Textile Policy. When I went to Indonesia along with Shri Balram Jakhar who was the Speaker of Lok Sabha, we were told by them that they were very much in need of cotton and they liked our cotton but they were not sure whether the orders placed by them would be fulfilled or not. That was the situation in which the Government brought forward the Long-term Textile Policy. A minimum of five lakh bales of cotton were to be exported. But, Sir, unfortunately, due to the pressure of mill-owners, textile magnates, textile barons — most of them are big people — many a time the Government was willing to oblige their demands, putting restrictions on export quotas or stock limits etc., to bring down the prices of cotton. Every year when the cotton is about to enter the market, the Cotton Advisory Board gives some figures and another cotton association gives some other figures. Somehow they create a situation that cotton is in abundance. They want the farmers to sell away their cotton at as less prices as possible.

Is there any control on the prices of garments, textiles or fabrics sold by the big industries? To my knowledge, no. Even when the cotton prices have fallen, down, not a single instance can be seen when the cotton mill-owners brought down the prices of their products. It never happened. They always increase their prices to earn huge profits.

They are already getting profits yet they want to get more and more profits at the cost of the farmers. Kindly see that let not the Government give such a scope for those things and definitely every year some quantity of cotton is exported abroad so that our reputation as a stable exporter of cotton in the international market is retained. Sometimes for some reasons if the production falls down abnormally and when we are in need of cotton then if the Government imports one lakh, two

lakh or three lakh bales of cotton, we do not have any objection.

I want to bring one more thing to the notice of the Hon. Minister. Of course, you are good enough to announce so many schemes and you have told that you are giving assistance worth hundreds of crores of rupees to the handloom weavers, but I am very sorry to say that one senior leader and a freedom fighter from the other House belonging to your own party, who was worked for the welfare of the handloom weavers under the able dynamic leadership of Prof. N.G. Ranga, was all the while saying that you are giving so many statements and the traders feel that the Government is giving so much benefit to the handloom weavers that they are going to be benefited a lot. I do not know for what reasons. But that is not actually reaching these poor handloom weavers in villages or in small towns. You please look into it.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: The State Government are not implementing it. What can I do?

SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE : What I am suggesting is that when the Government of India is releasing hundreds of crores of rupees from the exchequer, please ensure that whichever State Government is there, this intended benefit should reach the handloom weavers and should pass on to them. Please, take necessary steps in this regard.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: You change the law here, I will implement it directly.

SHRI SOBHANADAREESWARA VADDE : You come forward with a legislation.....(Interruption) You have not shown that interest. Whereas you have brought forward a Bill to repeal the Cotton Transport Act, you have not preferred that. I do not think you have any intention doing that also.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I am ready.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P.C. CHACKO): Do not make any such suggestions, that will create problem for you in future.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : In our country where more than 33 per cent of the population is below the poverty line, the scheme of making available *dhotis* and *saris* at subsidised prices will really help those poor people. At the same time, the handloom weavers will also be benefited by that.

The interest of the farmers is not in contradiction with the interest of the poor people. These big mill people are coming in the way. My suggestion is that while protecting the interest of the cotton growers, you can also help the handloom weavers by taking their produce, namely, *dhotis* and *saris* and make them available to the poor people at subsidised prices. This way you are giving more work and more income to these people so that they can earn a decent livelihood.

Finally, I would like to say something about Crop Insurance Scheme. Of course, that is not directly under you, but you please fight for that and talk to Shri Balram Jakhar. Till now the Crop Insurance Scheme does not cover cotton. The cotton growers of Andhra Pradesh have very sad state of experience. The cotton growers consume highest quantity of pesticides and fertilizer. Unfortunately, because of several wrong deeds committed by the traders, the farmers do not get proper seeds, they do not get good quality of pesticides and many a times even fertilizer is also spurious.

So, the farmers are suffering a lot. Please take necessary steps to include cotton also in the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme.

Finally, I only request Shri G. Venkat Swamy, the Hon. Minister, to take all necessary steps to protect the interests of the farmers so that they will get a fair price, a better price. Kindly do not import cotton when it is not really required. Your very statement will make the prices fall down and these cotton mill magnets will purchase it at a very lesser price. Do not give that scope to them. For the first time you kindly give a representation to the farmers on the Board of the Cotton Corporation of India to speak on their behalf and to fight on their behalf.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak.

I rise to support the Bill moved by Shri G. Venkat Swamy to repeal the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

Though this Bill was passed in 1923 itself, its repeal has been delayed too much. But it is better late than never. The Government has come forward to repeal that Bill. I think it will help the growers. This should have been done earlier to protect the interest of the growers and the weavers. When the Minister has already asked for the repealing of this Act, the House should unanimously support this Bill. At the same time I would request the Minister to bring forward a comprehensive Bill which would give relief, compensation and insurance scheme to the weavers at least. In our country, especially in Maharashtra, Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and in others parts of the country, forty percent of the people, especially the farmers and the weavers, depend on cotton industry. But the problem is that we are not giving more attention to them, with the result the actual farmers are not even getting the subsidy at a proper time.

Sir, it is a fact that from the Central Government you are sending money to the State Government to give subsidy to poor farmers and to the poor weavers. I know what happens in my State. I cannot speak about the other States and they know better than me. But in my State, in Nadia, Murshidabad and Burdwan Districts, lacks of weavers who belong to this category are not getting the subsidy because of the middlemen, who just give this subsidy to the *Bara Bazaar* area, the marketing area, and then the rich people purchase all the cotton,

with the result that the poor people do not get the subsidy and they have to purchase cotton at a higher price. The weavers are suffering a lot because of this problem. So, when you are sending money, there must be a monitoring system to see what subsidy was given to the farmers; they should get this subsidy at a proper time and in a proper method so that they should not suffer....(Interruptions)

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: That subsidy is not for cotton yarn...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: There must be subsidy for cotton also. You do not have subsidy for cotton to the middle class and lower class weavers and farmers. I am not telling about upper middle class or rich people. I am telling about the farmers who belong to the weaker sections of the society. For these people, I appeal that there must be a policy to give subsidy for cotton from the Government. For yarn also the people who are entitled to get this subsidy are also not getting it. Sir, will you just investigate this matter and see that this does not happen in future? If you give some relief to the people and if it does not reach them, then what is the necessity? There is no necessity to send money. So, this subsidy should reach the people at a proper time. There must be a machinery and a monitoring system in the Government so that you can find out the details through this machinery. I am not blaming anybody for this. There are some touts in our country. There are some people who always do like this. So, you have to take strong action against these people.

Sir, you have the Textile Policy and you want to modernise the textile mills also. But there is a problem. In Maharashtra and in West Bengal, many NTC mills are there.

17.00 hrs.

It will be appreciated that even the Members from both the States were agitated because of the situation in the NTC mills. In these NTC mills, or the textile mills, the employees are sometimes getting the salaries and sometimes they are not getting them. The problem is that the modernisation schemes are in the Government's hands and if the Government does not start work at the proper time the mills go into liquidation. Then the Government will blame the workers for liquidation. So, the Government should take action at the proper time to ensure that the mills do not go into liquidation.

We should remember that we are going into the twenty-first century. Our technology, our modernisation programme should help the workers in getting the proper training so that they can run these mills in a proper way. But the problem is that the Government is not paying proper attention to the NTC mills. That is why the mills in Bombay and Bengal have suffered. I do not know about the other States. But they are suffering a lot. The Government is directly involved in these NTC mills. Some NTC mills are going to be closed down because of paucity of funds. The Hon. Minister may

please look into the matter so that modernisation can be started and the workers of NTC mills get their salary at the proper time and they can work in a proper manner.

A proper infrastructure and work culture have also to be created so that the industry can be built up properly. The Central Government should also issue some guidelines to the State Governments and the owners of NTC mills also because they sometimes violate the rules. They do not listen to the Government. They do not pay the provident fund of ESI contribution due from the employer on behalf of the employees. It is very unfortunate that we have so many laws in our hands but due to lack of proper implementation or non-implementation, people suffer most.

I do not want to speak in detail because I have a poor knowledge about this particular Bill. But as I have mentioned, I want the interests of the weavers to be taken care of and the NTC textile mills should be given cotton subsidy. Also, a comprehensive Bill may be brought up to take care of the interests of the weaker sections.

This is a good Bill. I am glad that the Government has remembered that it should be repealed. I must congratulate the Hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill. At the same time I would request him to bring up a comprehensive Bill within a short time so that the weavers and farmers become self-sufficient instead of depending on others.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): The Cotton Transport Repeal Bill 1994, was enacted in 1923 and it is after such long period that the Government has paid attention towards it. Every Hon. Member has said that it should have been brought much earlier. First of all, in some areas cotton is grown in abundance and a large number of farmers are engaged in it. The great poet Tulsidas has compared cotton with the character of a saint. He has said "Sadhu Charit Nij Saris Kapasa". The Character of the saint should be like cotton. Thus, the cotton has been given that much importance in our country. By improving its quality, we can earn foreign exchange. Therefore, we should grow good quality of cotton by helping the farmers, so that we can earn foreign exchange through its export. The Government must be attentive towards it. There are many such things towards which we do not pay attention. The quality is one such thing. We have to resort to import of the material in the absence of the quality products. How long will it go? The farmer does not have the capacity to store it. Therefore, he sells the raw material at cheaper rate. Thus, the farmer can not earn profit on account of it. Sometimes the farmer does not get the cost of production. Whenever the price goes up, he is able to earn some profit. But it is on the other hand disadvantageous since the cloth will be costly due to the high price. Therefore, there should be uniformity in the prices. If the prices of fertilizer, diesel

etc. are fixed then the farmer can get some profit on account of the production of cotton. But the Government does not think so. It has never thought about the farmers. Our Hon. Agriculture Minister says that he is well aware of farming and he himself is a farmer but the farmers have not got any benefit of it. Had the Government thought about it, a Bill in this regard would have been brought in the House. Now, the farmer also knows that this Government is their enemy. This Bill should have been brought much earlier. However, the Government has at last awakened.

It should also be taken into consideration that many people are making their livelihood through cotton. Our weavers are wholly dependent on it but today they are leading a miserable life. An Hon. Member has said that the amount granted for them as assistance is swallowed by the middlemen. It is a fact. The weavers in Bihar used to do weaving in their houses but today they are without work. The Co-operative society set up to grant them loan is also not working. The Congress Government has also swallowed it. Job opportunities have been provided in the big cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : Please look into it that why the money granted to Bihar was diverted?

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: The Laloo Government had been in power for five years but prior to that, your Government was in power. It was responsible for the ruination of co-operatives. Had the co-operatives not been ruined, the weavers would not have faced starvation? They could have got loan through it and done something. The Government have cheated the people of this country. Whether the Government admits it or not but now the people have understood it well and they are doing justice.

The Bill, which has been brought here is a good one and we support it. Had the Government paid attention earlier towards the farmers and the agriculture, the present circumstances could have been avoided. Unemployment would not have increased among farmers. Today, the children of the farmers do not want to grow cotton as they do not get suitable remuneration for it. He wants to run a tea shop. The Government should think over its reason. Ours is an agricultural country. Had the farmers been provided all the facilities of irrigation, which the factories are getting on the basis of loan, they would have certainly benefited. Today all the financial institutions are providing loan to the factories but the farmer invests his own capital and he is disappointed when he does not get the suitable remuneration for his product. Therefore, the mistakes of the Government are not pardonable. The Government should give more stress on quality and go for the modernisation of the mills. These spinning mills are closed down on account of the non-availability of the cotton. Thus, the labourer sits idle and the Government says that the mill is running in loss. Therefore, I would

like to say that this Government is incapable and inefficient. Had the Government been efficient the mills would not have closed down. Whether it be Bengal, Bihar or Maharashtra these mills close down due to the wrong policies of the Government. This Government has been in power for such a long period but it still has not awakened. They thought that this country belongs to them only but now the people have become more wise and they know that this nation also belongs to them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words, I conclude.

SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL (Solapur):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this bill of 1994 further amending Cotton Transport Repeal Bill, 1923 brought forward by the Hon. Minister.

Our country is an agricultural country with a large production of cotton. During the British era, an Act was enacted which provided that cotton will be used only in places where it is grown. I thank the Hon. Minister for his resolve to change that outdated Act now. Today, the number of Textile mills is increasing in every state. New powerlooms industries are being set up but when cotton is not sent to a particular area it remains unutilised. This way, justice can not be done to the farmers. In this connection, I do not want to repeat here what has already been said about it but would make 2-3 points.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a demand of 1.40 crore cotton bales in our country as against its production of 1.20 crore bales. There is the shortage of 20 lakh bales due to which the rates of cotton have been increasing for the last two years. The Government should take steps to find a way out. A way was found out by making a statement on the export of cotton and by granting permission for its import. I would again like to thank the Hon. Minister for performing with full sense of responsibility towards his department.

It is a very positive step but what Rao Saheb has said is not correct. The rates of cotton are increasing in the country today due to its shortage. Therefore, there is need to import cotton. The people engaged in this industry opine that crores of poor workers can get more work and the country can earn more profits if fabrics in place of cotton and yarn are exported. Therefore, there is no need at all to export cotton. It should be imported. This way, the farmer can get remunerative prices and nobody will oppose it. I think that the farmer today, is getting more price for his produce than the support price fixed therefor. Under these circumstances, the handloom and powerloom industry is suffering due to the shortage of cotton and increase in yarn rates. The Hon. Minister has found a way out for this. The Government is giving subsidy at the rate of Rs. 15 per kg. on the yarn used for handloom. It is a very good scheme but it should be implemented properly. Many states are not giving the required subsidy on handloom yarn and the Government should pay attention to it.

Today, there are 124 NTC mills in the public sector of which only 110 are functioning. After a great effort a Rs. 2005 crore modernisation scheme was formulated which is now pending with the Cabinet. I request the Government to clear it immediately. This way, the workers can get regular work. The Government should take a decision on it without delay. A meeting of the Handloom Powerloom Board is scheduled to be held at Ahmedabad on 4th of the month. I expect the Hon. Minister to make an announcement in that meeting because handlooms and powerlooms constitute a vital part of Textile sector in which new powerlooms are added every year. There should be a scheme to give relief to them, arrange for their finances, make them available yarn at reasonable prices and constitute an Export Promotion Council for their export. The Government decision in this regard is also right. It is reflective of a right approach of the Government on Handloom, Powerloom industry. I support this Bill and before concluding, thank the Government once again for bringing forward this Bill.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, many Hon. members have expressed their opinion on this Bill. The Bill is so simple and innocuous that one really starts thinking as to whether there is any need to speak on it. But at the same time this Bill to repeal the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 is irrelevant and impractical. This is not the only Bill which can be termed irrelevant, but there are still many such Acts which were enacted during the British period and are still being enforced here despite their losing relevance and utility. While speaking on this Bill today I would like to request the Government to review all of them and all the unnecessary and useless laws should be scrapped so that we are not entrapped into the mess of these laws.

As regards this Bill, I have already stand that this is one line Cotton Transport Repeal Bill and it needs not be talked about too much. But this Bill is directly related to farmers, weavers and lakhs of workers in textile mills, so, something needs to be said on it. The Government has made certain arrangements to safeguard the interest of cotton growers. There is an institution named cotton Corporation which safeguards their interests. But it has been generally found that the cotton corporation has been incompetent to protect the interests of farmers for some time back. For instance, last year the prices of cotton declined. The farmers had certain expectations from the Cotton Corporation, but the Cotton Corporation did not rise to the occasion, it was untraceable : I request the Government to make such a provision as may enable the Cotton Corporation to protect the interests of cotton growers. It is right that cotton is grown in Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal. But quality cotton is grown in the Narmada belt of Madhya Pradesh and it is exported. But we do not restrain our temptation to earn foreign exchange and

sideline our own requirement. Even today we are not able to grow cotton enough to cater to our own requirement.

Recently, the prices of the insecticides needed for the cotton crop have risen very sharply. There has been hike in the prices of chemical fertilizers, irrigation and power tariffs. There has been rise in the prices of the cash crops like Soybean, Isabgool, Sugarcane but not that of cotton. However, the sugarcane growers are also suffering. They are also not getting any protection. Sugar is being grown in larger quantity but that is not up to our requirement. The prices of sugar have not been raised and consequently the sugar mills are being closed in quick succession. Similarly, the textile mills will also be closed. Many mills have been closed in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and almost all the textiles mills operated by the NTC or operated under the surveillance of the NTC are closed. I have personally met the Hon. Minister. I would like to request him to provide all necessary assistance required to revive these mills. The Government has launched a package for the labourers. But this package is not acceptable to labourers. The labourers have approved of some of its provisions but by and large they do not approve of it in general. Therefore, the Government should provide maximum assistance, then alone they can function properly. Otherwise lakhs of labourers are jobless following the closure of these mills and a new problem of unemployment is cropping up.

I am raising these issues regarding the Bill. I would like to at an example from previous days. The Hon. Minister is not present here. I wanted to know whether there is any Plan under crops Insurance Scheme or not. In recent past, the crops of cotton growers of Madhya Pradesh were destroyed. When complained, the State Government asked the percentage of loss incurred, and the percentage of adulteration in insecticides. I am surprised that adulteration of water or even one drop into milk is cognizable adulteration and it entails punishment whereas nobody was prosecuted for 40 to 50 per cent adulteration in insecticides. They were given a free hand to such an extent. I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that your party has been in power in Madhya Pradesh and if your yourself set such examples here, the interest of the farmers cannot be protected. I, therefore, want that certain policy should be fixed in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the rain this time is untimely. The standing crops of gram have been destroyed. Cotton, wheat and opium were also adversely affected whenever there are natural calamities our farmers are in great embarrassment. The rains badly affected the cotton crops also. Today it is necessary to grown maximum cotton.

Just now our Hon colleague, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat has given an example of Rajasthan and stated how farmers are worried there. I would like to know from the Government whether there is the provision of

any cotton or textile policy or exchange of commodities in the agreement reached with the world Trade Organisation. Will the sufferings of farmers not increase due to it ? Today cotton growers are very worried. Our other farmers are also concerned. The performance of our farmers in growing the quality seeds as a result of their hard labour is conspicuous and they have high demand abroad. But the quality cotton is being exported and its new variety is being evolved frequently one after the another and its demand is also increasing rapidly. From this point of view, I think that it is essential to discuss the protection of the interest of farmers. The interest of farmers and weavers in particular should not all be overlooked at any rate.

Today the situation is such that the weavers do not get yarn in time. If they require 50 counts or 60 counts of yarn they are supplied yarn of 110 counts or 120 counts. They are not supplied the variety of yarn they require whereas they cannot utilise yarn of finer variety. Thus the yarn required for preparing coarse cloths is not made available to them.

As I have already stated, I would not like to go into detail. But taking advantage of this opportunity I would like to urge upon the Government that the interest of handloom workers, power workers, mill workers and weavers should be protected.

This time the Hon. Minister of Agriculture is not present in the House. But I would like to urge that the interest of the cotton growers should be safeguarded. Since, the Government is going to repeal this Bill, it must introduce an integrated or a comprehensive Bill so that the provision to protect the interest of cotton growers and weavers are made in it.

Every other day problems of workers are bought before you, be it regarding Sajjan Mill of Ratlam, Hukamchand Textile Mill, NTC Mills or some other mills. The new problems of some mills of Rajasthan are also cropping up every day. I want that you should make such an arrangement so that such problems do not crop up at all. In this regard, a definite policy is required to be evolved.

I understand that the Government have taken some steps but the desired results are not being achieved. We want that these steps should lead to good results and all the obstructions in this regard should be removed.

There is a saying, "It is never too late to mend" The Government is forced to introduce new economic reforms and go in for liberalisation. That is why, you have brought this Bill in the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: -Do you mean to say that, WTO is exercising pressure on the Government.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Yes, it is their compulsion because by and by, they are resorting to de-control. This Bill should also be viewed in the same perspective. Otherwise, it could have been brought a

year or two years ago or even earlier. When, you have been compelled to introduce this Bill in the House because of pressure from WTO. I would want that you should also show compulsion to protect the interests of the farmers of our country. The interests of our farmers should not be overlooked. Further, the interests of the takhs of workers engaged in weaving and handloom sector should also not be overlooked.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill introduced in the House is very small consisting of only four pages. On this Bill about 12-13 Hon. Members have given their opinion. I am happy to note that they gave attention to the work being carried out in the Ministry of Textiles and came out with their suggestions. Besides, the Hon. Members have also pointed out the loopholes in my Ministry and I also thank them for that.

The Hon. Members have referred in their speeches about the interests of the nation; the interests of the weavers, the farmers and the poor, who constitute 40 percent of the population and live below poverty line. I would like to inform you that around two and a half year back, I had assumed the charge of this Ministry and on the basis of the discussions held here in connection with weavers I would like to tell that Rs. 300 crore had been earmarked in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the welfare of weavers. I had raised this issue before the Hon. Prime Minister and told him that the number of weavers is next only to the agricultural labourers and they are crores in number. So, this amount will not be sufficient for their welfare. Something more should be done for them. In view of this the Hon. Prime Minister earmarked Rs. 1838 crore in the eighth five year plan for the welfare of weavers. Out of this amount, Rs. 690 crore will be spent for their welfare through rural development. Programmes have also been formulated to provide them 3 lakh and 27 thousand looms under IRDP and impart training to one lakh weavers under TRYSEM scheme. A separate provision has been made to provide work through Jawahar Rozgar Yojana to those weavers who work in rural areas.

Besides, earlier they used to find it difficult to get hank-yarn. Now efforts have been made to make it easily available to them. According to the report of the Abid Hussain Committee the monthly income of a weaver's family, in which his wife and children also work, comes around Rs. 300 which is even less than Rs.1100 per month, calculated as the monthly income of those living below poverty line. In other words, their standard of life is even lower than those living below the poverty line. Several schemes have been launched for their uplift but I regret to say that the Central Government had to ask for the schemes by repeatedly reminding the State Governments. However, some schemes for the welfare of these people were submitted to us which were immediately accorded approval. It is a matter of great surprise and concern that the State

Governments are not implementing those schemes. What else can we do? We repeatedly held meetings with the Ministers of various states for the implementation of these schemes. We even involved the Hon. Prime Minister who also repeatedly asked the State Governments for implementation of these schemes. A meeting of the Chief Ministers was also convened and they were requested to implement the welfare schemes for the weavers as they are dying of hunger.

Ms. Mamata Banerjee just mentioned that the Central Government has been releasing fund to West Bengal but that amount is not spent for the benefit of weavers. Bihar also gets funds but these are diverted to other works. The weavers are living a miserable life. Once the funds get deposited in the coffers of the State Government, it is diverted elsewhere.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: You are friendly with both Bihar and West Bengal Governments.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: You may criticise but you should do it before a hungry person. Leave aside the political matters, you should only appreciate the truth.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Minister, we are appreciating.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Whatever I am saying is not about some particular State Government but in fact, I am saying about all the State Governments which include congress-ruled states also. I am referring to all the States. All those programmes regarding welfare of the weavers which had been approved by the Central Government are not being implemented by the State Governments.

Sir, the weavers constitute 90 percent of the total members of people living below poverty line. You should fathom their hunger, misery and plight. Here we approve the schemes for their welfare and sent to the State Governments but they do not implement those schemes. We are helpless as we cannot directly interfere in the affairs of the State Governments. Even then, we have found several other ways to ensure that they get hank-yarn some way or the other. We supplied hank-yarn to three thousand centers and asked them to supply dye to five hundred centers but they do not implement the directions.

Mamataji said that the middlemen are pocketing the money. I am reminded of what Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said that thousands crores of rupees are sanctioned by Parliament but the poor people get less than 15 percent. There are middlemen to pocket the money. The same thing happened to Rs.1836 crore...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: You are saying this and that but I would only like to say that you gave birth to corruption.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh, please do not do like this. I will not allow any intervention by the Members now.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kumari Mamata Banerjee, please take your seat now.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I seek the cooperation of the Hon. Members for practical implementation. Please help us in getting the funds utilized which are approved by us and are meant for the poor people and weavers. (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: This is a good thing and we appreciate it. You give the Hon. Members proper information as to how much fund has been provided to different States and which State Government has not utilised the funds so that

[English]

We can take up the matter with the State Government also.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: As per the suggestion extended by Mamataji, I will give all the information to the Hon. Members indicating the names of States where we have set up centers alongwith the number of such centers and the details of the schemes prepared by us. I also sympathise with the farmers as I also belong to a poor family. I am aware that the farmers put in hard labour in their fields and wait for the day when their produce will reach the market. You as well as the members of Telugu Desham have also said that the cotton-growing farmers are living a difficult life. I would like to say that earlier farmers used to get a support price from the CCI. The Hon. Members have informed that around 260 farmers committed suicide during the regime of Shri V.P. Singh. Thanks to God that it has not happened after Shri Narasimha Rao came to power. I would like to tell you that the support price of J-34 was Rs.985 per quintal two years back and today it is Rs.2,225 per quintal, the increase has been 126 per cent which is beneficial to the farmers...(Interruptions)

SHRI UTTAMRAO DEORAO PATIL (Yavatmal) : There is a great difference between the support price and the market price. The support price should also be increased proportionately to the market price...(Interruptions)

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : In case the support price is less, the CCI should procure it. I have mentioned that price.

The support price of F-414 was Rs.1000 and today it is Rs. 2,345. Likewise, the support price of DCH-32 which was Rs.1300 is Rs. 2,775 today. There are many

such rates. It means that the farmers have been getting good remunerative prices during the last and the current year but the Hon. Member is not aware of it and if he is then...(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : Don't create a confusion. Support price and market price are two different things. Just tell us how much has the support price increased? When the market price is Rs. 2,000 the support price is Rs. 900. Why are not you increasing the support price?

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua) : As the Hon. Minister has stated that it was Rs. 200 during the V.P. Singh regime and now it is Rs. 900. But at that time, the weaver was worst sufferer.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Just listen for a minute. What was the market price when the support price was fixed at Rs. 200. The support price should increase proportionately to the market price. What is your yard stick?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : The support price is fixed every year by the Ministries of Agriculture and Textiles after evaluating the total price. Thereafter, in case the market price is less than the support price, the Government immediately procures the produce of the farmers so that he does not face any problem. I will tell you how much increase has the market rate registered. In 1990, it surpassed the support price. The newspaper reports revealed starvation death among weavers. Now, its price has doubled. Starvation death were reported when its price stood at Rs.1300-1400 but, today, its price ranges between Rs. 2200 to 2700. You will also have to go into deep about the origin of cotton. The journey of cotton begins when the farmers grows the crop and it reaches the weaver, than via powerloom to the mill owner and lastly to the poor consumers 40 per cent of whom live below the poverty line. We shall have to look at the price rise and alongwith the farmers keep the interest of the poor consumer, who is affected by the price increase, in mind.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Again, Sir, if the Minister is trying to mislead the House, then we are undone. If you go by the Economic Survey presented by Shri Manmohan Singh, the plight of the weavers has been mentioned there. If you go by that then you yourself will contradict your statement because their plight has not changed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is a general subject. Let us not go into that. We are not going into the Economic Survey. Please sit down...(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I was just asking him, what is the yardstick being followed by the Ministry to fix the support price and whether it has any relationship with the market price or not?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : I explained it to you.

[Translation]

The Minister of Agriculture and the Ministry of Textiles jointly conduct a survey about it every year. Subsequently, the support price is fixed. I placed before you the details of increase in the market price. You ask any farmer if he is happy or not. If he is not happy... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : It is a minimum thing the Minister must know. When the demand is there and production is going down, naturally the market will go up... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not reply to this question. You have made it very clear. Please continue. Do not go into these things.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : Now, I come to the prices. I placed the facts before you to make you aware that there is the consumer, the poor man of India who demands a cheaper cloth. Just now our Hon. Member said that the consumer should be helped to buy a *dhoti*, a shirt. You must be aware, I am addressing Pandit ji, that in the last year we extended a subsidy of Rs. 30 crores at the rate of Rs. 15 per Kg. the moment the prices of hank-yarn increased. Has such thing happened in our history earlier?

Let me announce it here today that yesterday we took a decision in this regard and the Hon. Prime Minister also agreed to it. We apprised him of the increasing price of yarn, which has posed a great threat to the survival of the weavers. Therefore, from tomorrow onwards the weavers will get subsidy at the rate of Rs. 20 per Kg.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : That will be pocketed by the middlemen and will not reach the weaver.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : You should be happy that we are taking appropriate measures... (Interruptions)

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : I have stated that the State Government will implement it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not disturb like this. Please do not make comments like this. Please listen to the Minister. Please try to understand what he said. The farmers are getting good price and new schemes are being announced. Why don't you appreciate that.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, many Hon. Members put forth their points of view here with regard to NTC mills. I have been a member of the Trade Union. I know whether these mills can actually be run or not. I was on this job for six months and visited many industries. There are 100-150 years old machinery. We

pondered over how can they complete in the international market and go in for quality production?

There are 122 NTC mills spread all over India. Mamata ji was saying that these are in West Bengal and Bombay. But they are also located in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. These 122 mills are located at different places in India.

AN HON. MEMBER : Uttar Pradesh also.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : Uttar Pradesh is a very popular State. I sought the assistance of the Textile Research Association for the modernisation of these mills. SITRA, BITRA, ATERA, NITRA conducted research and we arranged funds on behalf of NTC for this purpose. We also assessed whether these mills can be modernised and made viable or not. Mohan Rawale ji and other Members of Parliament attend the meetings of our Ministry. A plan for their modernisation has been sent to the Research Institution. An expenditure of Rs. 2005 crores was envisaged for the purpose. We submitted a modernisation plan for all the 122 industries. Then, a tripartite meeting was held in the Labour Ministry which was attended by the members of the Trade Union from all over India. After 6 months of discussions, we reacted an agreement. We put up a proposal of modernisation without Government budgetary support and it is pending with the Cabinet. I assure the Hon. Members that it will be approved by the Cabinet within a fortnight or a month. All the NTC mills in India will be modernised.

Many Hon. Members were saying something on the World Trade Agreement. The Ministry of Textile has entered into an agreement which will benefit the Textile industry. A very good agreement was also reached with the U.S.A. and the European market during bilateral talks in December. I had given its information through the Press also. I would reiterate that our export target for this year is \$ 9 billion. According to Ministry of Commerce, India's total export is 33 per cent. When I took the charge of this Ministry, it was Rs. 12,000 crores. It has reached 30,000 crores today. I think that after the bilateral agreement, the modernisation programme of the textile mills will become successful. Once the NTC mills start good production, the Government of India will modernise the private sick mills also. This way, India will hold top position in textile trade.

We have achieved the target of \$ 9 billion fixed for this year and next year, it is expected to cross the target of \$ 12 billion. With the cooperation of all Hon. Members, the textile industry will make big strides.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this transport Bill not of much significance today. It was brought forward by the British when Mahatma Gandhi started using spinning wheel (charkha) and its main objective was to deny Bengal of good quality cotton.

I examined it after assuming the office and found that there is no need of it at all. When the liberalisation

policy has been adopted and the cotton can be supplied throughout the country, why should we have it? It should be repealed. Therefore, I have brought this Bill. I would like to assure the Hon. Members that if they support the steps taken by the Textile Ministry, we will be able to help the poor, the weavers, the powerloom workers, the mill workers, the farmers and all...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is the duty of the Government to maintain a balance between the farmer and the weaver. If the price hikes, the weaver will suffer and if the price falls the farmer will suffer. Therefore, the Textile Ministry is trying to maintain balance between them. The poor, the cloth merchant, the weaver and above all, the nation will be benefited by this.

Keeping all these things into consideration, I have presented this Bill and I hope that the Hon. Members would pass it.

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE : The NTC has not yet paid Rs. 100 crore to the CCA and the Maharashtra Cotton Federation and therefore, these institutions are not supplying cotton to the cotton mills of Bombay. I would like to know whether the Government will pay this amount or not?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : He has started advocating the cause of Maharashtra soon after the Shiv Sena Government has come to power. Everybody knows Shri Mohan Rawle. The NTC does not have fund and that is why the modernisation scheme has been brought. The above institutions have co-operated immensely. Modernisation will be undertaken after the funds are mobilized. They are also public sector undertakings. We will definitely pay their dues.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Government withdraw the notification regarding stock?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : It has been withdrawn.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, will the Government supply cotton to the closed mills of West Bengal till modernisation commences?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : The Hon. Members know very well about West Bengal. Please tell me if the wages of any worker has been withheld there by closing the mill. The Hon. Members also know that the modernisation programme is before us and we are even giving idle wages...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UTTAMRAO DEORAO PATIL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on account of the Cotton Monopoly Act in Maharashtra, cotton can not be transported outside the state and the whole cotton is purchased by the State Government itself. The scheme, which is very popular among the farmers, has been brought by the Congress Government. What impact will it have on the Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Act once this Act is passed?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : This Act and the Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Act are not inter-linked.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P.C. CHACKO) : Now, the discussion on this Bill is over. Let us now take up the motion for consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 - short Title

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 3,-

for "1994" substitute "1995" (2)

(Shri G. Venkat Swamy)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,-

for "Forty-fifth" substitute "Forty-sixth" (1)

(Shri G. Venkat Swamy)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:-

"That the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have got five minutes more but the agenda is over. I thank all the Hon. Members for their valuable contributions for the day.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11AM on 31st March, 1995.

17.58 hrs.

The Lok-Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 31, 1995/Chaitra 10, 1917 (Saka).

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670

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