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Agrahayana 16, 1916 (Saka)

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* 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.

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Shukla, Shri Astbhuj Prasad (Khalilabad)
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan (Raipur)
Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi (Chikmagalur)
Sidnal, Shri S.B. (Belgaum)
Silvera, Dr. C. (Mizoram)

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap (Pratapgarh)
Singh, Shri Arjun (Satna)
Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan (Gonda)
Singh, Dr. Chattrapal (Bulandshahr)
Singh, Shri Devi Bux (Unnao)
Singh, Shri Hari Kishore (Sheohar)
Singh, Shri Khelsai (Sarguja)
Singh, Shri Lakshman (Raigarh)
Singh, Shri Mohan (Deoria)
Singh, Shri Motilal (Sidhi)
Singh, Shri Pratap (Banka)
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi (Raigarh)
Singh, Shri Rajveer (Aonla)
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad (Bikramganj)
Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad (Jahanabad)
Singh, Shri Ramnaresh (Aurangabad)
Singh, Shri Rampal (Domariaganj)
Singh, Shri S.B. (Rajnandgaon)
Singh, Shri Satya Deo (Balrampur)
Singh, Shri Surya Narayan (Balai)
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap (Mainpuri)
Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)
Singla, Shri Sant Ram (Patiala)
Sivaraman, Shri S. (Ottapalam)
Sodi, Shri Manku Ram (Bastar)
Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu (Dhar)
Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)
Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. (Tiruchengode)
Sreenivaasan, Shri C. (Dindigul)
Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan (Madras South)
Subbarao, Shri Thota (Kakinada)
Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Shimla)
Sur, Shri Monoranjan (Basirhat)
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil (Adoor)
Swami, Shri Chinmayanand (Badaun)
Swami, Shri Sureshanand (Jalesar)
Swamy, Shri G. Venkat (Pedapalli)
Syed Shahabuddin, Shri (Kishanganj)

T

Tandel, Shri D.J. (Daman & Diu)
Tara Singh, Shri (Kurukshetra)
Tej Narayan Singh, Shri (Buxar)
Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji (Kapadwanj)

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh (Khandwa)
Thangka Balu, Shri K.V. (Dharmapuri)
Thite, Shri Bapusahib (Baramati)
Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Ernakulam)
Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)
Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan (Pandharpur)
Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)
Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee (Tindivanam)
Tiriya, Kumari Sushila (Mayurbhanj)
Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduars)
Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand (Hapur)
Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran (Barrackpore)
Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb (Jalna)
Topiwala, Shrimati Dipika H. (Baroda)
Topno, Kumari Frida (Sundargarh)
Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani (Kaiserganj)
Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain (Banda)
Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore (Puri)
Trivedi, Shri Arvind (Sabarkantha)
Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

U

Uma Bharti, Kumari (Khajuraho)
Umbrey, Shri Lacta (Arunachal East)
Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof. (Tenali)
Umrao Singh, Shri (Jalandhar)
Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)
Upadhyay, Shri Swarup (Tejpur)
Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha (Mysore)

V

Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao (Vijayawada)
Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh (Godhra)
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Lucknow)
Vandayar, Shri K. T. (Thanjavur)

Varma, Shri Ratilal (Dhanduka)
Varma, Shri Sushil Chandra (Bhopal)
Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra (Bidar)
Vekaria, Shri Shivial Nagjibhai (Rajkot)
Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal (Janjgir)
Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)
Verma, Prof. Rita (Dhanbad)
Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan (Machhlisahar)
Verma, Shri Upendra Nath (Chatra)
Verma, Kumari Vimla (Seoni)
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)
Virendra Singh, Shri (Mirzapur)
Vyas, Dr. Girija (Udaipur)

W

Wasnik, Shri Mukul (Buldana)
Williams, Maj. Gen. R.G. (Nominated Anglo-Indian)
Yadav, Shri Arjun Singh (Jaunpur)
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet Shri (Azamgarh)
Yadav, Shri Chotey Singh (Kannauj)
Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad (Bhagalpur)
Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad (Jhanjharpur)
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal (Patna)
Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh (Arrah)
Yadav, Shri Ram Saran (Khagaria)
Yadav, Dr. S.P. (Sambhal)
Yadav, Shri Satya Pal Singh (Shahjahanpur)
Yadav, Shri Sharad (Madhepura)
Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan (Sahasra)
Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar (Nalanda)
Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh (Inner Manipur)

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri Shivraj V. Patil

The Deputy Speaker

Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Sharad Dighe

Shri Peter G. Marbaniang

Shri Nitish Kumar

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee

Shri Tara Singh

Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya

Shri Ram Naik

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary

Prof. Rita Verma

Secretary General

Dr. R.C. Bhardwaj

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and also incharge of the Ministries/Departments of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Science & Technology, Ocean Development, Electronics, Atomic Energy, Space, Rural Development, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Law, Justice & Company Affairs, Defence, Jammu and Kashmir Affairs and the additional charge of the Ministry of Industry and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent Charge).	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao
Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.	Shri A.K. Antony
Minister of Human Resource Development	Shri Arjun Singh
Minister of Health and Family Welfare	Shri B. Shankaranand
Minister of Agriculture	Shri Balram Jakhar
Minister of Railways	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief
Minister of External Affairs	Shri Dinesh Singh
Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad
Minister of Finance	Shri Manmohan Singh
Minister of Power	Shri N.K.P. Salve
Minister of Commerce	Shri Pranab Mukherjee
Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav
Minister of Home Affairs	Shri S.B. Chavan
Minister of Urban Development	Shrimati Sheila Kaul
Minister of Welfare	Shri Sitaram Kesri
Minister of Water Resources and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Vidyacharan Shukla

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Coal	Shri Ajit Panja
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Mines	Shri Balram Singh Yadav
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Textiles	Shri G. Venkat Swamy
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation.	Shri Giridhar Gomango
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Surface Transport	Shri Jagdish Tytler
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Shri K.P. Singh Deo
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Food	Shri Kalp Nath Rai
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests	Shri Kamal Nath
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Labour and holding additional charge of the Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of coal.	Shri P.A. Sangma
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	Capt. Satish Kumar Sharma
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Steel	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev

Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Communications

Shri Sukh Ram

Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Shri Tarun Gogoi

MINISTERS OF STATE

Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture

Shri Arvind Netam

Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Women and Child Development)

Shrimati Basava Rajeswari

Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Space and Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi

Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Dr. C. Silvera

Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary affairs and Minister of State in the Department of Electronics and Department of Ocean Development

Shri Eduardo Faleiro

Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs

Shri H.R. Bhardwaj

Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare

Shri K.V. Thangka Balu

Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development and Department of Heavy Industry

Shrimati Krishna Sahi

Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries)

Shri M. Arunachalam

Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance

Shri M.V.Chandrashekhara Murthy

Minister of state in the Ministry of Defence and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

Shri Mallikarjun

Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

Shrimati Margaret Alva

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

Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development and Water Resources

Shri P.K. Thungon

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri P.M. Sayeed

Minister of State in the Ministry of Power

Shri P.V. Rangayya Naidu

Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs

Shri R.L. Bhatia

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri Rajesh Pilot

Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Wastelands Development)

Col. Rao Ram Singh

Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

Shri Rameshwar Thakur

Minister of State in the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture

Shri S. Krishna Kumar

Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs

Shri Salman Khursheed

Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (Department of Tourism)

Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur

Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development)	Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel
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DEPUTY MINISTERS

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar
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Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Ram Lal Rahi
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Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education and Department of Culture)	Kumari Selja
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Volume XXXVI First day of the Twelfth Session of Tenth Lok Sabha No. 1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December, 7 1994/Agrahayan 16, 1916 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

NATIONAL ANTHEM

[English] The National Anthem was played

OBITUARY REFERENCES

11.03 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, as we meet today, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of three of our colleagues namely Sarvashri N. Sundararaj, Vijayakumar Raju Bhupathiraju, Gaya Prasad Kori and ten of our former colleagues namely Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao Vaishnav, Shri A.M. Rathnaswamy, Smt. Ramdulari Sinha, Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi, Shri Jwala Prasad Kureel, Shri Jayantilal Virchand Shah, Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale, Sardar Swaran Singh, Smt. Indira Anant Maydeo and Shri C. Janardhanan.

Shri N. Sundararaj was a sitting member of the House representing Pudukkottai Parliamentary Constituency of Tamil Nadu. He represented the same constituency in Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabha. He was a member of Committee on Subordinate Legislation Lok Sabha and Consultative Committee, Ministry of Civil Aviation and made valuable contribution to the proceedings of the House.

Earlier, he was a member of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly during 1977-80 and 1980-84.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Sundararaj was also an active social worker.

Shri N. Sundararaj passed away on 23 September, 1994 at Thanjavur at the age of 50 years.

Shri Vijayakumar Raju Bhupathiraju was a sitting member of the House representing Narsapur Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh. He represented the same constituency in Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabha.

Earlier, he had been a member of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1967-78. He had also served as President of Panchayat Samiti of Vissa Koduru, Andhra Pradesh in 1964 and 1981.

An agriculturist, trader and industrialist by profession, Shri Vijayakumar Raju Bhupathiraju was also an active trade union leader. He served with distinction numerous organisations, mainly trade unions and marketing federations in various capacities. He also served as a member of the State Library Authorities in 1968 and Member, Court of Hyderabad University since 1990.

A widely travelled person, he was actively involved in cooperative movement.

An able parliamentarian, he made significant contributions to the proceedings of the House. During his membership of Lok Sabha, he also served effectively on various Committees of the House.

Shri Vijayakumar Raju Bhupathiraju passed away on 20 November, 1994 at Bhimavaram, West Godavari district at the age of 58 years.

Shri Gaya Prasad Kori was a sitting member of the House representing Jalaun Parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh. A man of humble means, he made a mark in public life by dint of his hard work and determination. A committed social worker, he worked relentlessly through various fora for the upliftment of the people of his area.

As a trade unionist, he worked for the amelioration of the lot of the working class in various capacities in several labour organisations. He actively participated in the proceedings of the House and served as the member of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House and the departmentally related Standing Committee on labour and Welfare.

Shri Gaya Prasad Kori passed away on 22 November, 1994 at Konch, Jalaun district at the young age of 44 years.

Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao Vaishnav was a member of First Lok Sabha representing Ambad Parliamentary constituency of erstwhile Hyderabad State during 1952-57.

An advocate by profession, Shri Vaishnav was President of the Bar Association of Aurangabad during 1932-36.

A social and political worker, he was associated with several educational, social and cultural organisations in various capacities. He took keen interest in the spread of education and served as a Secretary and later as President of S.B. Education Society of Aurangabad during 1939-51 and as a member of Government Advisory Board of Education during 1946-48.

An able Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House.

Shri Vaishnav passed away on 15 August, 1994 at Aurangabad at the age of 90 years.

Shri A.M. Rathnaswamy was a Member of Provi-

sional Parliament during 1950-52 representing Madras parliamentary constituency of erstwhile Madras State.

A social and political worker, he worked for upliftment of downtrodden and weaker sections of the society. He was General Secretary of Madras Depressed Classes League and working President of Depressed Classes Youths League, Madras. He took part in the adult education movement and also authored books titled "Harijans in a changing India" and "Our Struggle" (in Tamil).

Shri Rathnaswamy passed away on 15 August, 1994 at the age of 79 years.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha was a member of Third, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha during 1962-67, 1980-84 and 1984-89 respectively, representing Patna and Seohar parliamentary constituencies of Bihar.

Earlier, she was a member of Bihar Legislative Assembly for two terms during 1952-57 and 1969-77 and served as a Cabinet Minister.

She also held with distinction several portfolios as a Minister of State in the Union Council of Ministers during the period between 1980 and 1988. She was Governor of Kerala during 1988-90.

An agriculturist by profession, she was deeply involved in the social and trade union movements at the State as well as at national level.

She took keen interest in women's emancipation and relentlessly worked for the eradication of social evils like dowry and purdah system. She was also actively involved in the activities relating to education for women, children and upliftment of downtrodden.

A multifaceted personality, she served as a member of Senate of Bihar University and member of governing bodies of several colleges and other educational institutions.

A widely travelled person, she was member of the Goodwill Mission to Philippines in May, 1965 and Deputy Leader of Indian Delegation to I.L.O. Conference in Geneva in 1973.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha passed away on 31 August, 1994 at New Delhi at the age of 71 years.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi was a member of Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during 1946-50 and 1950-52 representing erstwhile province of Eastern States Group and Madhya Pradesh, respectively.

He was a Member of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1962-67.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Tripathi played an important role in the Freedom Movement by forming Riyasati Praja Parishad. A well known social and political worker, he served the people of his State with devotion and was associated in various capacities with several social, educational, cultural and literary institutions. He held the office of Municipal Commissioner of Raigarh Municipality during 1947-49. He also played an important role in alleviating the sufferings of the people during earthquake in Bihar and Assam.

A prolific writer, he started publication of the first weekly

newspaper 'Bayer' from Raigarh district in 1970 and was author of the poetic collection entitled 'Shahman Bairaman Preet'. He was honoured with Chakradhar Award by Raigarh province for his unpublished poetic collection entitled 'Anamika'.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi passed away on 25th September, 1994 at Raigarh at the age of 82 years.

Shri Jwala Prasad Kureel was a member of Sixth Lok Sabha representing Ghatampur Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, he had been a member of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1957-62, 1962-67 and 1969-74.

An agriculturist by profession, he also worked as a teacher from 1935-43. As a political and social worker, he worked for the upliftment of poor and weaker sections of the society. He had also been a member of Bhoodan Yojna Samiti and Bhoomiheen Khelihar Mazdoor Sangh of Kanpur.

Shri Jwala Prasad Kureel passed away on 13th October, 1994 at Kanpur at the age of 79 years.

Shri Jayantilal Virchand Shah was a member of Ninth Lok Sabha during 1989-91 Representing Banaskantha Parliamentary Constituency of Gujarat. Earlier he had been a member of Gujarat Legislative Assembly during 1967-71 and 1985-89.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Shah participated in freedom struggle. A well known social and political worker and leader of Cooperative Movement, Shri Shah strove hard for the spread of Cooperative Movement and served as Director of IFFCO, KRIBCHO and NAFED and Chairman of Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation.

An outstanding Parliamentarian and able administrator, Shri Shah was Union Minister of State in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation from November 1990 to April 1991. He also served as a member of Consultative Committee, Ministry of Agriculture.

Shri Jayantilal Virchand Shah passed away on 18th October, 1994 near Palanpur in Gujarat in a road accident at the age of 66 years.

Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale was a member of Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967-70 representing Chandni Chowk Parliament Constituency of Delhi.

Shri Shalwale was an active social worker. A well known public figure of Delhi, he actively participated in the freedom movement and suffered imprisonment several times. He worked with devotion in the Arya Samaj Movement and was General Secretary of Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha during 1957-59 and 1965-67 and was President of Arya Samaj, Delhi for ten years. He renounced the world and took sanyas and as a sanyasi he was known as Swami Anand Bodh Saraswati. Till death he was the President of the International Arya League.

A man of letters, Shri Shalwale was Editor of Sarvadeshik Saptahik, he also had some publications to his credit including 'Arya Samaj', 'Puja Kiski', 'Dharam Prachar ke Nam Par Rajnitik Shadyantra'.

Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale passed away on 18th October,

1994 at New Delhi at the age of 85 years.

Sardar Swaran Singh was a member of this House for four consecutive terms from Second to Fifth Lok Sabha during 1957-1977 representing Jalandhar Parliamentary Constituency of Punjab. Earlier, he had been a member of Rajya Sabha during 1952-1957.

Before entering Parliament, Sardar Swaran Singh was a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly from 1946-1952. He joined the Punjab Cabinet as Parliamentary Secretary in 1946 and later held various important portfolios in Punjab Government till 1952. He had a distinguished political career spanning over a period of more than three decades.

Sardar Swaran Singh had the distinction of serving in the Cabinets of three Prime Ministers, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Smt. Indira Gandhi. He held with distinction many important portfolios such as Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, Railways, Steel, Mines and Fuel, Food and Agriculture, Industry, External Affairs and Defence.

Known for his cool temperament and immense power of persuasion, Sardar Swaran Singh had frequently been called to untangle political disputes. He was instrumental in formulation of many historical decisions. He assisted late Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru during the talks on the Sino-Indian border issue with Mr. Chou-En-Lai at the time of latter's visit to New Delhi in 1960. He represented India at the Indo-Pakistan Conferences on the settlement of border disputes in 1962-63 and handled with great success the Kashmir issue in the United Nations. He accompanied late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to Tashkent for negotiations with Pakistan.

He led the Indian delegation to the U.N. Economic and Social Council sessions held at Geneva in 1954 and 1955 and delegation to the erstwhile USSR to negotiate large Soviet credit for India's development plans in May, 1959. He visited Cairo to attend the Non-aligned Nations' Conference at the Foreign Minister's level. He was the leader of Indian delegation to the U.N. in 1964 and the UNESCO in 1970. He accompanied the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi to New York in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the United Nations in October, 1970. He led India's Goodwill Missions to many Afro-Asian and other countries on number of occasions.

He played a signal role in promoting international understanding and peace and was a member of eminent persons group of Commonwealth dealings with South Africa.

An eminent parliamentarian, Sardar Swaran Singh headed the Committee constituted for the purpose of suggesting constitutional reforms. Some of the Committee's recommendations were incorporated in the 42nd Constitutional amendment.

Sardar Swaran Singh was modest, simple and a very affectionate person. By these qualities, he instantly endeared himself and made innumerable admirers and friends within the country and abroad.

Sardar Swaran Singh passed away at New Delhi on 29 October, 1994 at the age of 87 years.

Shrimati Indira Anant Maydeo was a member of First Lok Sabha representing Poona (South) Parliamentary Constituency of erstwhile Bombay State during 1952-57.

Shrimati Maydeo had been in the mainstream of public life since 1930s. An active social worker, she strove relentlessly for the upliftment of the down-trodden and the weaker sections of the society and was member of Maharashtra Provincial Harijan Sewak Sangh during 1933-52. She was the organiser of Kasturba Village Centre during 1946-49; was member of Regional Social Education Committee from 1947 to 1952; and Director of Sarvodaya Centre of the Bombay Government from 1947 to 1952.

Shrimati Maydeo, who had a flair for journalism, was the Editor of the Quarterly Bulletin 'Roshini' of All India Women Congress in 1943, where she later served as the Honorary General Secretary.

Shrimati Indira Anant Maydeo passed away on 10th November, 1994, at Kolhapur at the age of 91 years.

Shri C. Janardhanan was a Member of Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha representing Trichur Parliamentary Constituency of Kerala.

A social and political worker, he worked for the upliftment of the people of his area. He had special interest in politics, economics and in the field of athletics.

He participated actively in the proceedings of the House.

Shri C. Janardhanan passed away on 12th November, 1994 at Trichur at the age of 75 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure, the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

11.21 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.23 hrs.

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM BAHRAIN

MR. SPEAKER: I have two more announcements to make.

Hon. Members, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Ali Saleh Al-Saleh, Second Deputy Chairman of the Shura Council of the State of Bahrain and other hon. Members of the Parliamentary Delegation from Bahrain who are currently on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

Other hon. members of the Delegation are:—

1. Mr. Abdul Nabi Abdulla Al-Sho'ala
2. Mr. Taqi Mohammed Al-Baharna
3. Shaik Abdul Hussain Shaikh Khalaf Al Asfoor
4. Jamal Mohamed Fakhroo
5. Mr. Fawzki Ahmed Ali Kanoo

6. Mr. Jalal Mohamed Yousif Jalal

The Delegation arrived in Delhi yesterday morning. You have seen that they are sitting in the Special Box today. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Amir of the State of Bahrain, the Government, the Shura Council and the friendly people of the State of Bahrain.

11.24 hrs.

Announcement By Speaker Live telecast of proceedings of the question Hour of both the Houses of Parliament

MR. SPEAKER: I am glad to inform the House that the proceedings of the Question Hour of both the Houses of Parliament will be telecast live throughout the country on Main DD 1 Channel from 1100 hours to 1200 hours from today. The proceedings of the Question Hour in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha will be telecast live during alternate weeks. The beginning is being made with telecasting the Question Hour proceedings of the Rajya Sabha today.

Members will Recall that the recorded proceedings of the Question Hour in Lok Sabha each day are being telecast from the following day in the morning from 0710 hours to 0810 hours by Doordarshan throughout the country. The proceedings of Question Hour in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are being telecast in alternate weeks. The live telecast of the proceedings of the Question Hour and the entire post-Lunch proceedings of Lok Sabha had commenced on August 25, 1994 on Channel 11 band 3 within a radius of 10-15 kms. in Delhi. These arrangements will continue during the Twelfth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha. The proceedings of the Rajya Sabha will be available on Channel 9 and 3 through LPT.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (SHIVHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a board is placed in the visitors gallery in Lok Sabha to welcome the members in English only. Please get one in Hindi also. Hindi is our national language. It should not be disrespected..(Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: (Garhwal) Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have light here, I have submitted to you that rule...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to make your statement immediately after the Question Hour is over.

MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): I request that I may please be heard. I will take only a few minutes. (Interruptions)..

MR. SPEAKER: You have to wait for 30 minutes only.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: The objective behind Uttaranchal motion, which I want to discuss here today, is the fact that the resolution passed by Uttar Pradesh Government has been pending with the Central Government for the last three and a half years. The Uttar Pradesh Government had passed it unanimously

on 12th August, 1992 and submitted it to the Central Government. We had a discussion here stretching upto seven and a half hours and Muftiji had assured that after receiving the proposal from Uttar Pradesh Government, they would take decision on it immediately. The Uttar Pradesh Government has already submitted its proposal in August, 1992. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to why they are not taking any decision on it after it had been unanimously passed by the U.P. Assembly and submitted to the Central Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khanduri, I will allow you to make this statement immediately after the Question Hour is over so that other Members also can participate..(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that I have always been stressing upon this fact that the Question Hour should continue. I have several times..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing Mr. Vajpayee to speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am sorry, but I have not received my primary education.

MR. SPEAKER: It will go on for 4-5 days like this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, normally, the Question Hour should be held but sometimes circumstances necessitate the adjournment of the Question Hour. For such an eventuality the framers of rules have made an arrangement.

Now, in regard to Uttaranchal issue, especially the way the excess were committed against the women who were coming to Delhi from Uttaranchal on the eve of 'Gandhi Jayanti' and the way they were tortured and insulted. We would like that..(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): This is a Question Hour. Vajpayeeji is the opposition leader and he should know it.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you not interested in it?

SHRI RASHID MASOOD (Saharanpur): Of course, we are interested in it. We are saying that we have an objection to what you have said about rape and why we have an objection is because the parliamentary delegation which had gone..(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): You are denying your own words.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Normally, you do not disturb the Question Hour. That has been the precedent.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is why, it is natural for Lok Sabha Members to get agitated. You could now say that this matter be taken after Question Hour.

SHRI RASHID MASOOD: We are not even saying 'no' to that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can not say 'no'. Mr. Speaker, can say 'no' if he so wants but you will not say 'no' as it is a matter of public importance and concerns the dignity of women. We are not mentioning all the incidents of Uttar Pradesh now. Our friends are objecting to the incident of rape..(Interruptions) I am not talking about the entire Uttar Pradesh. The nature of this matter was so serious that even the High Court had to order an enquiry into the whole matter. We have come to know that the CBI has completed its enquiry. The Government should also have facts in this regard. Sparks of resentment are being seen in the Himalayas and soon these can turn into a big fire and engulf the whole area. This part of the state is adjacent to the border. A large number of ex-servicemen live there. If they are insulted and their women are misbehaved with, then the Utranchal issue will be forgotten and a difficult situation will arise. That is why we wanted you to relax the rules. Anyway, not much time is left. You may let Khanduriji speak.

(English)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the first thing which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Members is that if you do not press the button and speak, it will not be recorded because those who are recording will not hear what you are saying. Secondly, after I say that I have given the floor to a particular member the person sitting in the cabinet will give you the opportunity, the facility to speak, so that it will be recorded. So, it would be helpful to all the Members to speak after obtaining the permission. I had allowed Vajpayeeji to have his say.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): He is still having permission.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is a matter of twenty minutes. We will have the opportunity given to the Members to say what they want to say immediately after twenty minutes. I think you have made your point. Let us go on with the Question Hour. That will be helpful to you also.

(Interruptions.....)

(Translation)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are staging a walk-out against the excesses committed against the women of Uttaranchal.

11.53 hrs.

Thereafter Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other Hon. Members left the House.

11.53½

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Non-conventional energy

1. †DR. ASIM BALA:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the major projects/schemes being implemented in the country for generating non-conventional energy, State-wise;

(b) the total non-conventional energy/power generated during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the targets fixed for such power generation during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

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

Statement

(a) Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a wide ranging programmes, throughout the country, for utilising Non-conventional Energy Sources. The main programmes of the Ministry relates to meeting Rural energy needs, utilisation of Solar Energy, generation of Power from Non-Conventional Energy Sources, energy from Urban, Industrial and Municipal Wastes and development of New Technologies.

The major programmes/schemes undertaken in these areas are as follows and are open for implementation in all States/UTs:

1. National Programme on Improved Chulhas.
2. National Project on Biogas Development.
3. Biomass production, conversion & utilisation programme.
4. Animal Energy Programme.
5. Integrated Rural Energy Programme.
6. Solar Thermal Programme.
7. Solar Photovoltaic Programme
8. Wind Power Programme
9. Small-Hydro power development programme.
10. Biomass based power generation.
11. Energy from Urban, Industrial & Municipal wastes.
12. New Technologies including Hydrogen, Chemical Sources, Geo-Thermal, Alternate Fuel, Ocean Energy.

(b) The Total installed capacity under various power generation programmes from Non-Conventional Energy Sources, in last three years, state wise is given in Table 1. The estimated generation of electricity in last three years (1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94) from wind, solar, small hydro and biomass based co-generation has been of the order of 1730 million KWh and 2225 million KWh

upto 31.10.1994.

(c) The targets fixed for power generation programmes during the current year (1994-95) are given as follows:

Sl. No.	Programme	Units	Targets (1994-95)
1.	Wind Power	MW	10
2.	Small Hydro Power	MW	25
3.	Biomass based Co-generation	MW	30
4.	Biomass Combustion	MW	10
5.	Biomass Gasifier based Power	MW	0.5
6.	Biomass Stand-alone Gasifiers	MW	5
7.	Gnd connected SPV Power	MW	0.2
8.	SPV Power Plants (Small)	KWP	100
9.	Wind battery chargers	KW	30

Table-1

Table-1 referred to in Starred Question No. 1 in respect of Part (b) regarding power generation programmes in the last three years, statewide:

(b) The total installed capacity under various power generation programmes from Non-Conventional Energy Sources, in last three years, statewide:

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Wind (MW)	Small Hydro (MW)	Cogeneration (MW)	Gasifiers (KW)	Various SPV Systems (KWp)	Small Wind Battery Chargers (KWp)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.55	6.01		60.00	251.43	12.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		19.15		10.00	58.29	
3.	Assam		2.00			23.31	
4.	Bihar		—			72.80	
5.	Goa		—		3.00	5.16	4.00
6.	Gujarat	26.77	2.00		186.00	173.22	16.00
7.	Haryana		0.20		17.00	74.16	
8.	Himachal Pradesh		9.17		2.00	39.12	2.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		2.31		4.00	47.80	13.25
10.	Karnataka		3.35		468.00	20.76	4.50
11.	Kerala		0.02		6.00	80.14	0.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.59	1.20		126.00	242.58	4.00
13.	Maharashtra	1.10	3.58		305.00	267.36	8.00
14.	Manipur		2.70			31.64	2.00
15.	Meghalaya		1.51			76.61	2.00
16.	Mizoram		3.36			78.00	
17.	Nagaland		3.17			28.46	
18.	Orissa		1.15		15.00	200.42	
19.	Punjab		3.90	10.00	56.00	8.30	
20.	Rajasthan		2.02		24.00	470.51	3.45
21.	Sikkim		6.90			12.34	6.30
22.	Tamil Nadu	83.84	4.75	6.00	58.00	162.95	12.00
23.	Tripura		1.01			108.53	1.30
24.	Uttar Pradesh		23.38		34.00	872.22	6.00
25.	West Bengal		7.46			83.43	1.15
26.	A&N Islands				17.00	51.67	9.25
27.	Delhi				16.00	41.95	0.25
28.	BAIF				58.00	—	
29.	Lakshadweep					41.91	

[English]

DR. ASIM BALA: I would like to know whether the Wind Energy Implementation Programme is being thrown to the private sector, including foreign and domestic companies. If so, on what basis the Government is distinguishing the allocation of areas of work to the private entrepreneurs of both multinational and domestic companies.

Energy Programme of this Ministry, but all the renewable energy programmes have been revised in such a manner that the limited outlays through the budget available with the Government are enhanced through private sector participation for instance, the wind energy target through the Government this year is only 10 MW through private sector participation; almost 80 MW have already been reached even in the first half of this financial year. This is the policy of the Government that the total work will be enhanced through private sector outlays. A National Wind

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, not only the Wind

Energy Programme has been launched, sites have been identified and apart from the demonstration projects which are funded by the State and the Central Government, all other sites are available to private entrepreneurs. The land is allotted by the State Government and the private entrepreneurs are given a certain number of incentives. Because of this new policy of the Government, the wind energy programme has taken off in India in a very strong way and we are already being recognised as one of the leading wind energy nations in the world.

DR. ASIM BALA: I know the Non-Conventional Energy Ministry is working efficiently even though there are some lacunae. I would like to know firstly what are the specific reasons for the diminishing popularity or acceptance of the use of solar thermal energy; and secondly in case of photo-voltaic energy how much we have developed in India with the indigenous technology.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: We have a large solar energy programme including solar thermal and solar photo-voltaic. The premise of the hon. Member that the popularity of the programme is declining is not correct. We have progressively reduced the subsidies. So there are complaints from certain manufacturers who are used to a subsidy regime. But in actual fact the physical results and achievements have enhanced in both the programmes. Our targets are being achieved on a regular basis. The targets have also been enhanced by the Ministry.

Secondly, as regards solar photo-voltaic, we have built a large manufacturing base for solar modules as well as silicon chip manufacture. We have the central electronic laboratories which are Central Public Sector Undertakings. There is another Public Undertaking under Rajasthan Government and a large number of private industries as well as joint ventures from abroad are being set up in the country. We are developing a very large solar photo-voltaic industry in India.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to record my appreciation of the efforts that are being made by the Ministry. The hon. Minister is also quite active in this.

There is a tremendous scope for non-conventional energy in this country. There was a programme called Urjagram Programme in which one village in each Parliamentary Constituency was being taken up for this purpose. In one village in my area, which is only for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this Programme was implemented. The Central Government provided 50 per cent, the State Government 25 per cent and a local development authority in my Constituency contributed the remaining 25 per cent. We had also made certain additional contributions. It has had a tremendous effect. I am glad that the Prime Minister is here. We have supplied these *chulhas* and also the solar lanterns to every household. There are about 102 houses in that village. I cannot forget this. I wish to put it on record that a 50 year old lady said to me that this had changed her entire life. I wish this can be said in every Scheduled Caste household with a smokeless *chulha* and a lantern. Therefore, I would request the Government, especially since the Prime Minister is here, to kindly extend the Urjagram Programme to at

least a few more villages in the Parliamentary Constituencies. Assembly segment-wise (*Interruption*) I think that will be highly appreciated. I would implore the Government and the Prime Minister to kindly take it up in a bigger way.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): I will take the earliest opportunity of visiting that particular village.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have not pressed the button! ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have pressed the button but probably the wrong mike is lighted. I was just saying that I will take the earliest opportunity of visiting that particular village.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are most welcome. I extend my invitation here and now.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: The Ministry of non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing wide ranging programmes throughout the country for utilizing non-conventional energy sources. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the present mechanism for monitoring these large number of projects which are taken up all over the country. If there is no mechanism for effectively monitoring the projects which are implemented in various parts of the country, is the Ministry contemplating or is the Ministry going to have a mechanism for monitoring these projects for implementing properly?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, as far as this programme is concerned, we implement the bulk of it through the State Governments and other nodal agencies. There are almost millions of small equipment involved such as bio-gas, smokeless *chulhas* and so on. It is counter-productive for the Central Government to have a 100 per cent verification or monitoring. It is monitored through the Community Development Blocks as well as the State Governments. We have a few regional offices through which we conduct checks. We have to ensure the functionality of the equipment. We have a very strong monitoring programme across the entire spectrum of renewable energy from small items like improved *chulhas* to big machines and power plants like wind energy equipment.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Development of Parliamentary Constituencies

†2. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have released an amount of rupees One crore for development work in the Constituency of each Member of Parliament during 1994-95;

(b) whether the Members of Parliament have been informed in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government propose to reconsider the matter?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The amount in respect of all Lok Sabha Members has been released. In case of Rajya Sabha members also the amount has been released except in respect of those thirty two MPs who have not given their choice of districts.

(b) yes, Sir.

(c) and (d): Do not arise.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Prime Minister for having released this money on time, that is, just before the 'working season'. During the last Session of Lok Sabha, some of our Members wanted some clarification with reference to the guidelines issued regarding the allotment of funds and the execution of work. In tribal and backward areas, departmental work can help the poor labourers to get their minimum wages fully; and the standard of work done will also be better than the work done through the contract system. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether any guideline has been issued in this regard to get the work done through the departments.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The guideline already issued in this regard is that no contractor shall be used at any stage.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Sir, my second supplementary question is regarding the allotment which is sanctioned to the Rajya Sabha MPs. I would just give an example which is there in my own State. There are ten Rajya Sabha MPs in the State and there are 30 districts. They are allowed to select one district of their choice. But, in some districts, there are two Rajya Sabha MPs also; and so, the distribution of Rajya Sabha MPs is not proportionate to the districts. In the meantime, Rajya Sabha MP's term extends for a period of six years. So, the other districts will be left out. Therefore, may I know whether the Government have given any thought to change the district and give some other option so that there will be equitable distribution of allotment?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: This issue was raised in the other House. It was clarified so far as the current year is concerned, that is hon. Rajya Sabha Members will indicate one district each.

The suggestion that the hon. Members should be entitled to have another new district for the next year is under the consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very useful scheme and the funds have been sent directly to the District Magistrates by the Central Government. This is a welcome step. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Government that if the hon. Members have some complaint regarding the quality of work, then where will they go for its redressal. The collector is under direct control of the State Government so in accordance with the

concerned State Government he may take some action. Is the Government proposing to set up a mechanism at the level of the Central Government to monitor the quality progress and assessment of the programmes launched under this scheme?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, it involves two points. First the guidelines issued in this regard point out that the District Magistrates will themselves monitor at least 10 per cent schemes being implemented in their areas. Besides, the committees comprising state officials have also been directed to monitor there.

So far as the Centre and the Ministry of Rural Development is concerned, we have local Development officers—one for small states and two or three for bigger states and normally rural development works are monitored by them and at that time this work was also considered as a rural development work. So, these officers were also directed to take up monitoring work. We hope that Planning and Plan Implementation Department, which will now undertake and monitor this work, include Nodal Ministry and it will make a proper arrangement. So, if the problems of the hon. Members do not get solved at state level they may inform the Nodal Ministry at centre level.

English

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even after the amount has been allotted by the Central Government or State Governments, there is confusion prevailing at the implementation stage. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether these schemes are only a part of the State plan and the MPs are to choose the schemes already approved by the State Governments. or, are the MPs at liberty to select their own schemes and ask for implementation?

Will MPs be given any discretion to choose some of the schemes which definitely help the private institutions, like educational institutions where there are some buildings and are required for the benefit of the people, especially in the villages?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The choice is specified in clause 2.5 of the guidelines which have already been issued. There are about 24 kinds of activities which could be indicated by the hon. Members to District Collector. There is a very wide choice. It includes construction of school buildings, providing for drinking water, construction of village roads and approach roads, construction of bridges, construction of buildings for local bodies, sports activities, libraries and so on. These have already been circulated. I will not take much time of the hon. House.

My suggestion is that it is not choice of the State Government to allocate some work. Hon. Members have a clear choice. Earlier, there were some difficulties because we had sent this money—Rs. 5 lakh—to the State Governments. In many cases, they had not transferred this money to the districts on time.

Secondly, they were expressing difficulties about district plan and so on. Now, this is an additional provision made by the hon. Prime Minister. This fund is directly sent to the Collectors. Members have only to indicate their

choice. This will be honoured by the Collectors without any difficulty. There is no limitation. This fund is created separately and kept with the Collectors. There will be no difficulty.

The hon. Member has raised a matter with regard to the registered bodies which run the schools or colleges. In the earlier guidelines, it had been indicated that trusts and societies and similar other commercial bodies would not be entitled. More than hundred suggestions have come from different hon. Members of both the Houses. This matter is under consideration. This will now be examined.

The hon. Speaker has been kind enough to indicate that a group of Ministers concerned with these activities will examine the final guideline. This guideline will be finalised shortly. It will take into consideration the various suggestions made by the hon. Members and how it could be implemented effectively without impediment at the grassroot level.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister said that there had been much delay in transferring these funds to the District Collectors. Will the Government consider to extend the time for use of this fund beyond the financial year?

I say this because the financial year will soon end. And I really do not know whether the deadline is 31 December or 31 March. But it will be difficult to use the whole funds within that time. Therefore, firstly, the Government may consider the request made even beyond the financial year. Secondly, I would like to know whether we have to submit our requests only before the deadline or whether we must see to it that the funds are effectively and completely utilised within that time.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: There are two aspects. The first aspect is regarding the delay. This matter was decided only in the month of August. Thereafter there were some formalities for obtaining the funds from the Ministry of Finance.

The second difficulty was that we wanted the telegraphic transfer to be made to each Collector. All the State Governments were not able to give us immediately the account numbers and other required details of the Collectors. In many cases, we had to actually contact the Collectors to get the account number, etc. to enable us to finish the transfer transaction. In the case of Lok Sabha, as against a total of 545, 532 are in possession and we have already disbursed all the Rs. 532 crore. The moneys have been received. In the case of Rajya Sabha, out of 245,239 are in possession and Rs. 207 crores have already been sent and only Rs. 32 crore remain to be sent. Once we get the indication about the choice of the State Government, we will do it.

So far as implementation is concerned, there will be no difficulty. The existing guidelines provide that the work should be completed in one or two seasons. Even in the first set of guidelines, there was no time limit and there was no stipulation that it had to be completed either by 31 December or 31 March. Once the choice is made, the required directions should be indicated to the Collectors as early as possible. At the same time, the money will not lapse. Two seasons mean that the next year will also be covered.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir,

the money has been sent to the Collectors and they have asked for suggestions. I want to know whether there is any provision in the instructions given by the Government that the scheme will not be implemented unless it is approved by the DRDA of the concerned district. This is the obstruction being put by many of the District Collectors. They say that they will not implement the scheme unless the District Planning Board approves it. What is the real instruction of the Government in this regard?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: This was the situation in the case of the earlier scheme involving Rs. 5 lakh. In the present scheme, a separate allocation of one crore rupees is made to each of the District Collectors. So, that question does not arise. Instructions are very clearly given to the Collectors that they have to honour the suggestions of the hon. Member. Of course, these suggestions should be within the prescribed framework of the guidelines and the Collector will ensure that the procedures relating to financial details, estimates, etc. are worked out properly. So, now there is no impediment. The earlier situation no longer obtains now. The Members have to give their suggestions to the Collectors and the schemes will be implemented and there will be no impediment from the State Government.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: But they are delaying the implementation and they insist on the approval of the DRDA.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I may clarify that the rural development programmes, particularly those relating to 20 per cent of the JRY and the Intensified JRY and so on are being put up to the DRDA for normal approval. Hon. Members of parliament, hon. Members of the concerned State Assembly and some other Members are all there for this purpose. But this scheme of Rs. one crore is a separate thing. This is a separate fund with a separate allocation for hon. Members of parliament alone. The only thing required is that it should be within the framework of the guidelines and the Collectors will honour the suggestions of the MPs. It is not concerned with the DRDA at all.

SHRI SOBHANADRESHARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker Sir, as far as our State is concerned, there are no impediments and we are able to take part in the rural development work to a great extent.

12.00 hrs.

Very recently the hon. Minister had informed about the allocation of Rs. one crore to each of the District Collectors. In that letter he has mentioned that a copy of the revised guideline is also enclosed but actually it is not there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take immediate steps to make available a copy of the revised guidelines to all the Members of Parliament or not.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: It is very clearly stated in the letter that the existing guidelines are being suitably revised, the copy of which would be sent to you separately. It is not being enclosed. The guidelines are being revised and after the revision it will be sent to each and every hon. Member.

One more question was asked, if you permit me, about the cases where there is a constituency in more than

one district. Instructions have been sent to the Collector and the money has been sent to the principal Collector. But if the hon. members give their choice of two or three districts over which their constituencies are spread over, for this the principal Collector had been instructed and proportional amounts will be transferred to those districts. There will be no difficulty on that account.

MR. SPEAKER: On this I would like to say that the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Finance Minister and the hon. parliamentary Affairs Minister have been very helpful. But I have a feeling that the guidelines issued are not very clear. Let us please make the guidelines clear and helpful. And I hope, it will be done before this Session is completed.

Written Answers to Questions

[English]

Drinking Water

*3. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to cover the entire country with atleast one source of drinking water by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the estimated per capita per day requirement of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJIBHAI PATEL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the 1981 census there were 5,83,003 villages in the country. All these villages except 278 villages have been provided with atleast one or more source of potable water by the end of 1993-94. The remaining 278 villages were spilled over to be covered in the year 1994-95. Of these 15 villages have already been covered till 30.11.94. A statement showing the State-wise details of villages yet to be covered is enclosed.

(c) Norms adopted by Government of India provides for 40 litres of safe drinking water per capita per day for human-being.

Statement

Sl No	State/UTs	Total No. of villages as per 1981 census.	No. of villages with no source of safe drinking water.		
			as on 1.4.85*	as on 1.4.94	as on 1.12.94
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27379	15834	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3257	391	0	0
3.	Assam	21995	9570	5	3
4.	Bihar	67546	91990	0	0
5.	Goa	386	31	0	0
6.	Gujarat	18114	4911	9	9
7.	Haryana	6745	2314	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16807	3539	0	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6477	2959	152	142
10.	Karnataka	27028	5410	0	0
11.	Kerala	1219	88	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	71352	14714	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	39354	5174	22	22
14.	Manipur	2035	862	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	4902	3658	74	74
16.	Mizoram	721	595	0	0
17.	Nagaland	1112	623	0	0
18.	Orissa	46553	14443	0	0
19.	Punjab	12342	2254	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	34968	7310	13	13
21.	Sikkim	440	121	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	15831	4882	0	0
23.	Tripura	4727	2893	3	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	112566	43906	0	0
25.	West Bengal	38024	5930	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	A & N Islands	491	40	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	24	0	0	0
28.	D & N Haveli	70	0	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	26	7	0	0
30.	Delhi	214	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	7	11	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	291	53	0	0
		583003	161722	278	263

* Includes spill over of 6th Plan 1980 list and newly identified 1985 list.

Normally In J & K

4. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department for Jammu and Kashmir Affairs has since started functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the fresh initiatives taken to revive the political process in Jammu and Kashmir?

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

(b) By a notification dated 1 November, 1994, the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 were amended and a new Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs was created. The existing Kashmir Division has since been transferred to the new Department. Sixteen additional posts, including a Joint Secretary and the required support staff, have been created to further strengthen the Department. Home Secretary and Special Secretary (Internal Security) in the Home Ministry have also taken charge concurrently as Secretary and Special Secretary respectively in the Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs.

(c) The Department is taking stock of the situation in the State and the steps already taken. The aim is to further promote conditions that would be conducive to normalisation and reactivation of the political process. Efforts are being made to accelerate development works by securing people's participation, reinvigorate the local administration and enhance the confidence and cooperation of the people in the administration. These are being monitored closely. The revision of the voter's list and the delimitation of constituencies has been taken up by the Election Commission. The public debate on the various aspects of the democratic process which has started in the State is also being monitored carefully.

[Translation]

Defence Expenditure

5. SHRI JANARDHAN MISRA:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the defence expenditure of the country is being constantly reduced;

(b) if so, whether in view of the foreign threats the Government propose to increase the defence expenditure; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. Sir. During the last five years, the country's Defence Expenditure has been as under:

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1990-91	15426.00
1991-92	16347.04
1992-93	17581.79
1993-94 (RE)	21500.00
1994-95 (BE)	23000.00

The defence expenditure of India has remained almost constant during the last few years as a percentage of Central Government Expenditure and as a percentage of the GDP.

(b) and (c): The outlays for the defence Services are decided by the Government depending upon the obtaining threat scenario and the overall availability of resources. Our defence forces are adequately geared to meet all eventualities.

Rural Development Projects

[English]

6. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the types of rural development projects sanctioned to Non-Governmental Organisations by CAPART during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have identified any backward districts in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to simplify the procedure of sanctioning the projects to NGOs working especially for the weaker sections of the society; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (e). Voluntary Agencies are funded projects by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) covering areas of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Public Cooperation (PC), Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB), Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS), Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

CAPART has not identified any backward districts for assisting voluntary agencies. However, agencies implementing programmes for weaker sections of the society are given preference while considering project proposals for financial assistance.

To accelerate the process of screening and sanctioning of project proposals, the functioning of CAPART has been decentralised in September, 1994 by setting up six Regional Centres at Jaipur, Lucknow, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Guwahati. The Regional Committee would consider project proposals up to an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Drug Policy

7. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the newly announced drug policy and its objectives;

(b) the likely impact on the prices of the drugs after its introduction;

(c) whether Government propose to ensure rationality

in the prices of the decontrolled drugs and their availability; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) The broad features of the 'Modifications in the Drug Policy, 1986' announced in Sept., 1994 are abolition of industrial licencing for almost all bulk drugs, intermediates and formulations, automatic approval of investment of 51% foreign equity, reduction in span of price control, simplification of the pricing mechanism and setting up of a National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), setting up of a National Drug Authority (NDA) by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, creation of a new department in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for promotion of indigenous system of medicines etc. The details of the modifications and the major objectives, which continue to be the same, as in Drug Policy, 1986, are given in the booklet 'Modifications in the Drug Policy, 1986' available in the library of Parliament.

(b) to (d): Some increase in prices due to the rising cost of inputs is inevitable. However, Govt. will keep a close watch on the price behaviour and availability of price decontrolled drugs.

Election Expenses

8. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to raise the ceiling limit on poll expenses by a candidate in the Assembly and Lok Sabha elections;

(b) if so, the revised ceiling limit fixed recently;

(c) whether it would be enforced from the ensuing Assembly elections; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d): The ceiling on election expenses have already been revised by the Government and the same are indicated in the Statement attached. The revised ceilings came into force with effect from 21st October, 1994.

Statement

Name of State or Union Territory Maximum limit of election expenses in any one

	Parliamentary constituency	Assembly Constituency
1	2	3
I. STATES	Rs.	Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	4,50,000	1,50,000
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1,50,000	10,000
3. Assam	4,15,000	1,30,000

1	2	3
4. Bihar	4,50,000	1,50,000
5. Goa	1,90,000	50,000
6. Gujarat	4,50,000	1,35,000
7. Haryana	4,50,000	1,35,000
8. Himachal Pradesh	4,15,000	75,000
9. Jammu & Kashmir	3,75,000	—
10. Karnataka	4,50,000	1,35,000
11. Kerala	4,50,000	1,35,000
12. Madhya Pradesh	4,50,000	1,35,000
13. Maharashtra	4,50,000	1,50,000
14. Manipur	3,75,000	50,000
15. Meghalaya	3,00,000	30,000
16. Mizoram	1,90,000	20,000
17. Nagaland	4,15,000	20,000
18. Orissa	4,50,000	1,35,000
19. Punjab	4,50,000	1,35,000
20. Rajasthan	4,50,000	1,35,000
21. Sikkim	1,50,000	10,000
22. Tamil Nadu	4,50,000	1,50,000
23. Tripura	4,15,000	50,000
24. Uttar Pradesh	4,50,000	1,50,000
25. West Bengal	4,50,000	1,35,000

II. UNION TERRITORIES

1. Andaman and Nicobar Island	1,50,000	—
2. Chandigarh	1,90,000	—
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	95,000	—
4. Daman and Diu	95,000	—
5. Delhi	4,15,000	95,000
6. Lakshadweep	60,000	—
7. Pondicherry	3,00,000	30,000

Small and Cottage Industries

9. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the impact of the new industrial policy on the small scale and cottage industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these industries are facing crisis after the introduction of the new industrial policy; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed to save them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Government has constantly been reviewing the impact of the new industrial policies initiated in 1991 on the small scale and cottage industries. The general assessment is that the new policy measures have yielded positive results in terms of creating a conducive environment for the growth and development of the small scale and tiny industries in line with the emerging

industrial and economic scenario. The quantitative aspects of the positive results may be seen from the Table given here under showing the growth in production, employment and exports from the small scale sector.

Table-I

Growth in Small Scale Sector

Year	No. of units (in lacs)	Production at current prices (Rs./crores)	Employment (in lacs)	Export (Rs. in crores)
1991-92	20.82	178699	129.80	13883
1992-93	22.85	209300	134.06	17785
1993-94 (p)	23.04	241648	139.38	24149

(p)-Provisional

Table-II

Comparative Growth Rates in Various Industry Sectors

Year	SSI	Total Industry Sector
1991-92	3.1	0.6
1992-93	5.6	2.3
1993-94 (p)	7.1	3.0

(p)-Provisional

Table-III

Growth in Khadi and Village Industries

Year	Production (in Rs. crores)	Employment (lakh persons)
1990-91	2280.02	48.57
1991-92	2592.79	50.16
1992-93	2876.94	52.50
1993-94 (p)	3312.79	55.58

(p) Provisional

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Sea-survey in Oman

10. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy has since completed the sea-survey undertaken by it in Oman on the request of that country;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) whether similar requests have been received by the Government from some other countries?

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

(b) The survey was conducted between August 1993 and February 1994 in pursuance of a Letter of Understanding between the Government of India and the Government of the Sultanate of Oman, on payment basis. Two Indian Naval ships were deployed in Omani Water on rotation basis for the conduct of the survey off the South-East Coast of Oman for a period of six months.

(c) Interest has been shown by certain other countries.

[English]

Growth Rate

11. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the sectors of industry in which growth rate has not improved substantially during the last three years;

(b) the factors responsible for such non-improvement of the growth rate; and

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Low growth during the last three years was caused by severe restrictions of imports in 1991-92, high import cost due to rupee devaluation, high interest rates and credit restrictions which were necessary for reducing inflation.

(c) Government has gradually removed these constraints. Industries are now responding positively to the initiatives taken by the Government.

Statement

Sectoral Growth Rates of Major Industry Groups

Sector	Weights	% Rates of Growth			
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Apr.-July)
Mining	11.46	0.6	0.6	2.3	2.9
Manufacturing	77.11 (-)	0.8	2.2	2.7	8.9
Electricity	11.43	8.5	5.0	7.4	7.1
Overall	100.00	0.6	2.3	3.3	7.9

Source: Central Statistical Organisation.

[Translation]

Drug Industry

12. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

Will the MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to make the Indian drug industry competitive on international level;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) As such, no particular survey has been conducted in regard to making the Indian Drug Industry competitive at international level. However, it is observed that the Indian Drug Industry is internationally competitive in many Bulk Drugs

and in almost all formulations, as is borne out by the increased exports of these items. Keeping these factors in view, and to stimulate faster growth and to make the industry more competitive, the Govt. has announced various measures in the "Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

[English]

Rural Development Schemes

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

(a) the details of rural development schemes involving participation of voluntary organisations;

(b) the budgetary provisions made for 1993-94 indicating the amount released to these Organisations;

(c) the States in which these schemes have been implemented; and

(d) the broad details of schemes implemented/to be implemented during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJI BHAI PATEL): (a) to (d) Voluntary Agencies are funded projects through Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) by the Ministry of Rural Development covering areas of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Promotion of Voluntary Action in Rural Development (PC), Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-poverty Programmes (OB), Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS), Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

Statement-I giving amounts released by the Ministry of Rural Development to CAPART under various schemes and the amounts released by CAPART to Voluntary Agencies during 1993-94 is attached.

All the States except Sikkim have been covered by the schemes implemented by CAPART.

The schemes referred to in Para 1 above will continue to be implemented during the current financial year 1994-95.

The scheme-wise details of budget provision during the current financial year 1994-95 are given in the Statement-II attached.

Statement-I

(Rs. in Crores)

Scheme	Amount released by Ministry to CAPART during 1993-94	Amount released by CAPART to Voluntary Agencies during 1993-94
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	16.99	12.58
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	10.00	10.76
Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)	0.59	9.54
Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-Poverty Programme (OB)	2.5	2.44
Promotion of Voluntary Action in Rural Development (PC)	9.50	11.32
Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	4.50	4.32
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	1.43	1.22
Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS)	8.50	10.36
Total	62.01	62.54

Statement-II

(Rs. in Crores)

Scheme	Budgetary provisions for 1994-95
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	12.00
Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)	12.00
Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	3.00
Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-poverty Programme, (OB)	2.50
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	28.00
Promotion of Voluntary Action in Rural Development (PC)	9.50
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	1.50
Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS)	12.00
Total	72.50

Welfare Schemes for Rural Works

14. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced any schemes for the welfare of rural workers in unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which these schemes have benefitted the rural workers; and

(d) the allocation of funds made during the current financial year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, within the ambit of Rural Development Programmes, a number of measures/schemes have been introduced by the Government of India for the welfare of rural workers in the unorganised sector. For example, under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, minimum wages for various categories of employment are notified under the Minimum Wages Act and executing agencies are responsible for payment of

prescribed wages to workers engaged under the programme. Besides equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or works of a similar nature is also ensured under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. *Statement I* showing the minimum wage rate under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1994-95 in various States/UTs. is enclosed.

Apart from the above measures, a number of schemes viz. (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) for small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, village artisans etc. who are living below the poverty line, (ii) Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in 120 backward districts of the country, where there is concentration of unemployment and under-employment, (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) to provide manual work during lean agricultural season to all able bodied adults in rural areas, who are in need and seeking for it and (iv) Supply of Improved tool kits to Rural Artisans to enhance the quality of their product, are also in operation for the welfare of the rural workers.

(c) and (d) A *Statement-II* showing the number of rural workers benefitted under the above programmes during 1993-94 and total allocation of funds for the year 1994-95 is enclosed.

Statement-I

Statewise Minimum Wage Rate Under JRY During 1994-95

(Rs. Per Manday)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Minimum Wages	
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.00	(Zone 1 = Rs. 15.00, Zone 2 = Rs. 16.30, Zone 3 = Rs. 19.25)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.33	(Area 1 = Rs. 16. Area 2 = Rs. 19, Area 3 = Rs. 21)
3.	Assam	25.00	
4.	Bihar	30.50	
5.	Goa	25.00	
6.	Gujarat	33.30	
7.	Haryana	42.65	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.00	(Tribal area Rs. 27.50 Non-tribal area Rs. 22.00)
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.00	
10.	Karnataka	26.00	
11.	Kerala	40.50	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	28.20	
13.	Maharashtra	14.25	(Zone 1 = Rs. 20, Zone 2 = Rs. 16, Zone 3 = Rs. 14, Zone 4 = Rs. 12)
14.	Manipur	40.75	
15.	Meghalaya	35.00	
16.	Mizoram	28.00	
17.	Nagaland	25.00	(Skilled Rs. 32, unskilled Rs. 25)
18.	Orissa	25.00	
19.	Punjab	39.75	(Unskilled workers Rs. 39, Other Agri. labour Rs. 40.50)
20.	Rajasthan	22.00	
21.	Sikkim	17.00	

1	2	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	20.00
23.	Tripura	23.65
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34.00
25.	West Bengal	28.91
26.	A & N Islands	38.50
27.	D & N Haveli	20.00
28.	Daman & Diu	18.00
29.	Lakshadweep	30.00
30.	Pondicherry	27.00

(Rs. 37 in Andamans and Rs. 40 in Nicobar)

Statement II

Physical achievements during 1993-94 and total allocation of funds during 1994-95 for various Welfare Schemes
(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical Achievements during 1993-94	Total Allocation of funds during 1994-95
I.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	25.35 (Lakh Families)	Rs. 1098.22
II.	Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	713.36 (Lakh Mandays)	Rs. 878.20
III.	Employment Assurance Scheme	494.74 (Lakh Mandays)	Rs. 1200.00
IV.	Supply of Improved Tool Kits	0.84 (Lakh Tool Kits)	Rs. 25.00

Per Capita Gross National product

*15. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:

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

(a) whether there has been a fall in the per capita Gross National Product (GNP) in India during 1993 as reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated October 1, 1994;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve India's per capita GNP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) No, Sir. Per Capita GNP in India measured at constant (1980-81) prices increased by 2.3 per cent in 1992-93 and 2.0 per cent in 1993-94.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Industrial Production

*16. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial production in various sectors has increased after the new industrial policy came into effect;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas which have attracted major share of private investment during the period;

(d) whether any guidelines have been formulated for the proper selection of such areas for the purpose of private investment; and

(e) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) As per the index of industrial production released by CSO, the sector-wise rates of growth of production since the announcement of Industrial Policy in July, 1991 is indicated in the enclosed statement I, which is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Statement II is attached.

(d) and (e) The Industrial Policy Statement has designated High Priority Industries in Statement III of the Policy Statement, a copy where of is attached.

Statement-I
SECTORAL GROWTH RATES OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

SECTORS	WEIGHTS	%RATES OF GROWTH			
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Apr—July)
Mining	11.46	0.6	0.6	2.3	2.9
Manufacturing	77.11	(-) 0.8	2.2	2.7	8.9
Electricity	11.43	8.5	5.0	7.4	7.1
Overall	100.00	0.6	2.3	3.3	7.9

Source:— Central Statistical Organisation

Statement-II
DOMESTIC INVESTMENT INTENTIONS IN LICENSED AND DELICENSED SECTORS
(AUGUST 1991—OCTOBER 1994)

Scheduled Industry	Total LOI+IEM	Total Invest LOI+IEM (Rs. Crore)	% Share to Total	Total Employ LOI+IEM (In '000)	% Share to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
CHEMICALS (OTHER THAN FERT.)	2922	81150	22.0	410	12.0
METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES	3012	59048	16.0	631	18.5
TEXTILES	2704	53024	14.4	662	19.4
CEMENT AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS	381	24716	6.7	109	3.2
MISC. INDUSTRIES	1837	22713	6.1	306	9.0
FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	1151	17846	4.8	252	7.4
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	1075	16066	4.3	176	5.2
PAPER AND PULP	542	15386	4.2	104	3.0
FUELS	143	14653	4.0	23	0.7
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	654	10521	2.8	123	3.6
FERTILISERS	125	10308	2.8	38	1.1
VEGETABLE OIL AND VANASPATHI	1156	10171	2.8	152	4.5
TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY	232	9095	2.5	74	2.2
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	386	6212	1.7	46	1.3
DRUGS	716	4963	1.3	69	2.0
SUGAR	157	4369	1.2	84	2.5
RUBBER GOODS	246	4249	1.2	57	1.7
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS	132	2745	0.7	27	0.8
FERMENTATION INDUSTRY	221	1253	0.3	33	1.0
LEATHER GOODS	152	908	0.2	37	1.1
TOTAL	17944	369395	100.0	3414	100.0

LOI: Letter of Intent.

IEM: Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memorandum.

Statement III

LIST OF PRIORITY INDUSTRIES MENTIONED IN ANNEXURE III TO THE STATEMENT ON INDUSTRIAL POLICY, JULY 24, 1991.

1. Metallurgical Industries

2. Boilers and Steam Generating Plants
3. Prime Movers (other than electrical generators)
4. Electrical Equipment
5. Transportation
6. Industrial Machinery

7. (i) Machine tools and industrial robots and their controls and accessories.
(ii) Jigs, fixtures, tools and dies of specialised types and cross land tooling.
(iii) Engineering production aids such as cutting and farming tools, patterns and dies and tools.
8. Agricultural Machinery
9. Earth Moving Machinery
10. Industrial Instruments.
11. Scientific and Electromedical Instruments and Laboratory Equipment.
12. Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Fertilizers falling under '18 Fertilizers' in the First Schedule to IDR Act, 1951.
13. Chemicals (other than fertilizers)
14. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
15. (i) Paper and Pulp including paper products.
(ii) Industrial laminates.
16. (i) Automobile tyres and tubes
(ii) Rubberised heavy duty industrial beltings of all types.
(iii) Rubberised conveyor beltings.
(iv) Rubber reinforced and lined fire fighting hose pipes.
(v) High pressure braided hoses.
(vi) Engineering and industrial plastic products.
17. Plate Glass
18. Ceramics
19. Cement Products
20. High Technology Reproduction and Multiplication Equipment.
21. Carbon and Carbon Products.
22. Pretensioned High Pressure RCC Pipes.
23. Rubber Machinery
24. Printing Machinery
25. Welding Electrodes other than those for Welding Mild Steel.
26. Industrial Synthetic Diamonds.
27. (i) Photosynthesis improvers.
(ii) Genetically modified free living symbiotics nitrogen fixer.
(iii) Pheromones.
(iv) Bio-Insecticides
28. Extraction and Upgrading of Minor Oils.
29. Pre-fabricated Building Material.
30. Soya Products
31. (i) Certified high yielding hybrid seeds and synthetic seeds.
(b) Certified high yielding plantlets developed through plant tissue cultures.

32. All food processing industries other than milk food, malted foods, and flour, but excluding the items reserved for small scale sector.
33. All items of packaging for food processing industries excluding the items reserved for small scale sector.
34. Hotels and tourism-related industry
35. Electronic software.

Alternative Sources of Energy

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

(a) whether India is emerging as a major centre for alternative sources of energy;

(b) if so, the estimated potential of untapped sources of non-conventional energy; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to tap these sources to the maximum possible extent with the help of the latest technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) and (b) India has emerged as a pioneering country in the field of renewable energy and is assuming a leadership role in the global renewable energy movement. A wide range of programmes which cover the entire gamut of renewable energy sources and technologies including Improved Chulha, Biogas, Biomass, Animal Energy, Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Small Hydel, Co-generation, Hydrogen Energy, Geo-thermal, Ocean Energy are being implemented. The estimated potential of various renewable energy sources and technologies in India is given in the statement attached.

(c): Research and Development efforts, demonstration and extension activities have been undertaken to tap these sources and develop latest technologies. Bilateral and multilateral technical and financial assistance have been secured, specifically for Wind Power Generation, Small-Hydro Power, Bio-mass based Co-generation, Energy from Urban, Industrial and Municipal Wastes, Solar Energy and other new technologies. Technical collaborations and investments are likely to set up joint ventures using new and modern technologies to tap the renewable energy potential to the maximum possible extent.

Statement

Potential of various types of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) and technologies in India.

Source/Technology	Approx. Potential Availability
Biogas Plants	40 Million
Improved Chulha	120 Million
Biomass/Bioenergy	17,000 MW
Mini-Micro Hydel Power	10,000 MW
Wind Power	20,000 MW
Ocean Thermal Power	50,000 MW
Tidal Power	9,000 MW
Sea Wave Power	20,000 MW
Total Solar Insolation Over land area of India	5×10 ¹⁵ KWhr/year (Equivalent)

National Diving Institute

*18. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received to set up a National Diving Institute to train commercial divers and award diving licences to them;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether there is any subsisting arrangement for providing the services of commercial divers required in connection with the on-going programme of off-shore oil explorations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d): In a meeting of the Offshore Security Coordination Committee held on 21 May 1993, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State (incharge Petroleum and Natural Gas), one of the decisions taken was regarding saturation diving and inspection/supervision of under water installation jobs, presently being done by expatriates and foreigners. It was felt, the Navy could formulate a scheme for training saturation diving and supervision to undertake these tasks.

Accordingly a detailed proposal to set up a National Diving Institute was worked out by the Navy at an approximate cost of Rs. 10 crores in August 1993 and forwarded to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas conveyed that ONGC is neither inclined to set up a diving institute nor is it in a position to fund the scheme.

The Ministry of Defence do not have any arrangement to provide services of commercial divers

required in connection with the on-going programme of offshore oil exploration.

Wage Earning Programmes

*119. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new guaranteed wage earning programme has been launched during 1993-94 and the current year upto October 1994;

(b) whether these programmes have been launched in all the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which such programmes are likely to be launched in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (e): Government of India launched a new scheme namely the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) on 2.10.1993 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme providing about 100 days of assured casual manual labour employment during the lean agricultural season at the statutory minimum wages to all persons above 18 years and below 60 years of age in the rural areas who need and seek it. The EAS is being implemented in 1778 identified backward blocks in 261 districts of 23 States and 4 UTs excluding Goa, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry. These blocks are situated mainly in the Drought Prone Areas, Desert Areas, Tribal Areas and Hill Areas in which the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) is currently in operation.

Rural Technology Park

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Rural Technology Parks (RTPs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives to be achieved by setting up these RTPs and the main features thereof;

(d) the estimated expenditure involved in the project and the period within which these RTPs are likely to be set up; and

(e) whether the State Governments are also proposed to be associated with the setting up of these RTPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) The proposal is at a very preliminary stage. Presently, the

conceptual framework and other relevant issues are under discussion.

(c) to (e) The concept of a rural technology park (RTP) will be experimented with one or two pilot parks with the objective of providing technical back-up and capacity building in support of implementation of selected development programmes identified by the Panchayats associated with the RTP.

Survey for Wind Energy Potential

1. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country-wide survey programme had been undertaken to assess the wind energy potential;

(b) if so, the result and progress of the survey;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up wind mills in the private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the National Wind Resource Assessment Programme being undertaken in 25 States/UTs, 77 potential sites for wind power generation have been identified in eight States/UTs viz., Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Lakshdweep Islands.

(c) and (d) Under the new Strategy & Action Plan, the Eighth Plan goal for wind power generation has been revised to 500 MW. While the budgetary allocations will be utilised for selected demonstration projects, the programme will mainly be implemented through private sector projects with mobilisation of resources from financial institutions, external assistance and private investment. Out of a total wind power capacity of 180 MW installed so far, 140 MW has been installed by the private sector. The States have been requested to set up suitable institutional arrangements and introduce attractive policies to encourage private sector participation.

Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Ltd.

2. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any collaboration for Affluent treatment technology held by the Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Limited, a subsidiary holding company of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which this collaboration is being used now when BPMEL has been referred to BIFR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) M/s. Bharat Process Mechanical Engineering Ltd. (BPMEL)

entered a collaboration agreement with M/s. Aqua Engineering GMBH, Austria in July, 1985 valid upto July, 1993 for industrial waste water treatment plants including process and instrumentation drawing, dimensions of main equipment, process equipment etc.

(c) M/s. Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd., a holding company of BPMEL, has taken a decision that Braithwaite & Company, another subsidiary of BBUNL should be assigned the job of absorbing full technology acquired by BPMEL.

Urban Development Project with World Bank Assistance

3. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh prepared AP Urban Development Project for assistance from World Bank to develop important towns in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has prepared another project for financial assistance from the ODA, UK to develop and improve facilities in slum of towns of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh had prepared and forwarded the Andhra Pradesh Urban Development Project for seeking assistance from World Bank for the development of 23 towns in the State. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 650 crores. The project components are shelter, traffic management and transport, town infrastructure, facilities, open space development, municipal urban development fund and technical assistance for urban management study, data base, etc.

(c) and (d) The Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted a proposal entitled Andhra Pradesh Slum Improvement Project for seeking external assistance. The proposal is intended to cover 23 towns in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 225 crores. The main objectives of the project includes improvement of infrastructure facilities of the slums, improvement of health and nutrition status of slum community, improvement of literacy rate including non formal education, and development of skills. The proposal has been forwarded to ODA, UK for seeking financial assistance.

Construction of Houses by AQSHB

4. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh State Housing Board has submitted any proposal for construction of houses under various categories during the current financial year for approval;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have agreed

to give financial assistance to State Government for constructing houses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) 'Housing' being a state subject, Government of India do not grant financial assistance to Housing Boards for construction of houses. Further, Government of India have not received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh State Housing Board for Central assistance for construction of houses.

However, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd., (HUDCO) has sanctioned 3 schemes with loan commitment of Rs. 2.74 crores to the Andhra Pradesh State Housing Board during the current year. These schemes, on completion, will provide 209 dwelling units. Sanction of schemes by HUDCO is a continuing process and will depend on various factor, viz. completion of formalities by the agency as required under HUDCO guidelines and also availability of funds.

Joint Venture Projects

5. DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government under the new liberalised economic system, for sanctioning joint venture projects in the country;

(b) whether furnishing of employment data, the likely export earning and product mix is essential before considering such proposals; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) As spelt out in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991, the Reserve Bank of India accords automatic approval for foreign direct investment upto 51% in the paid-up capital of Indian joint ventures in priority sectors listed in Annex, III provided the foreign equity covers the foreign exchange requirements for import of capital goods needed for the project. All other proposals for foreign investment in Indian joint ventures are considered for approval, on merits, by the Government under the normal procedure. Such proposals received by Government for setting up Joint ventures with foreign investment are expected to contain all relevant information, such as items of manufacture, size of investment, technology involved, export and employment potential depending upon the nature of the projects.

Revamping of Ordnance Factories

6. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ordnance Factory Board has commissioned M/s S.R. Balliboi & Co. for drawing up a restructuring plan for 37 defence organisation;

(b) if so the terms of reference for drawing up the revamping plan of Ordnance Factories and reorientation programme for top executives in these organisations for injecting modern management practices with particular reference to cost effectiveness; and

(c) the amount payable to the above company for undertaking the feasibility study and the time by which it is likely to submit its findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The Ordnance Factory Board has engaged M/s. S.R. Balliboi & Co. for a detailed study of the existing cost accounting and financial management systems in vogue in ordnance factories and to evolve a conceptual framework in tune with modern industrial practices. The scope of the study does not cover restructuring plan of ordnance factories.

(c) The amount payable is Rs. 1.5 lakh and the report is expected within two months.

Funds for AUWSP

7. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) total allocation for Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme under the current plan;

(b) the funds released upto March 31, 1994 to States, State-wise;

(c) the percentage of urban population provided with safe drinking water at the commencement of the programme and as on March 31, 1994; and

(d) the names of towns and cities in which the programme is currently under implementation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Total allocation for Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme under the current plan is Rs. 50 crores.

(b) State-wise breakup of funds released during 1993-94 is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) As per the latest information furnished by the State Govts. the percentage of urban population provided with safe drinking water is given as at Annexure 'A' (Col.4).

(d) Though a part of the central share was released to the State Govts. for implementing project in 147 towns, the actual implementation is yet to start.

Statement**Central Share Released During 1993-94 Under AUWSP**

S. No.	State	Central Share released (Rs. in lakhs)	%age population provided with water supply
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00*	78.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00**	100.0
3.	Assam	26.06	35.9
4.	Bihar	0.00*	69.7
5.	Goa	6.24	91.6
6.	Gujarat	71.08	98.3
7.	Haryana	30.25	100.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8.79	100.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	97.9
10.	Karnataka	8.15	96.2
11.	Kerala	28.21	74.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	205.10	88.2
13.	Maharashtra	85.36	98.2
14.	Manipur	7.65	77.8
15.	Meghalaya	0.00**	100.0
16.	Mizoram	4.26	78.8
17.	Nagaland	0.00**	63.4
18.	Orissa	50.23	50.1
19.	Punjab	26.73	71.0
20.	Rajasthan	81.97	99.9
21.	Sikkim	0.00**	73.9
22.	Tamil Nadu	82.24	48.8
23.	Tripura	5.16	53.1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	327.88	96.9
25.	West Bengal	39.13	99.2

*. Schemes not received

** Towns do not qualify as per the approved criteria of the guidelines.

[Translation]

Conference on Non-Conventional Energy Sources**8. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects unanimously decided in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers convened by the Union Government in September this year on Non-conventional Energy Sources;

(b) whether the Government are evolving a scheme to attract Gram Panchayats and local bodies to create awareness among people regarding Non-Conventional Energy Sources;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Third Conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers incharge of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in State/UTs was held on 17th September, 1994 in New Delhi. The meeting discussed various issues requiring attention of the State Governments for accelerating renewable energy programmes and agreed on 15 major steps which were adopted as recommendations of the Conference. The recommendations of the conference are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) Gram panchayats, local bodies and NGOs are already involved in various programmes implemented by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, specifically in the rural areas, for planning, implementation, monitoring awareness creation etc.

Statement**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD CONFERENCE OF CHIEF MINISTERS/MINISTERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS ON NRSE HELD ON 17.9.94.**

1. The meeting recommended the need for a separate empowered institutional entity in each state to deal with non-conventional energy projects, particularly for power generation through wind, small hydro, co-generation, etc. A framework or structure should be developed for adoption by all the States within the next three months. Existing agencies may be suitably upgraded and empowered or new agencies may be set up, as considered appropriate by the States.

2. It was recommended that all the States would announce, within three months, attractive private sector policy packages, including facilities for wheeling, banking, buy back and third party sale, similar to those announced by a few states recently. Such a policy package would be necessary to attract private sector participation for augmenting financial resources and bringing about speedy additions in installed electricity generation capacity through non-conventional energy sources and thus enable the country to achieve the new target of 2000 MW from NRSE in the 8th Plan.

3. It was recommended that a National Policy for clean technologies for power generation should be enunciated, which would bring about a phased replacement of coal and other polluting fossil fuels based technologies by sustainable renewable energy technologies.

4. It was agreed that counterpart funds should be earmarked and provided in State Plans in order to attract funding from Central and other sources, including institutional and external financing.

5. The meeting recommended that the SEBs should expedite permission for non-conventional energy generation and distribution projects in the private sector, as well as allow the private generators and distributors to fix their own tariff in direct negotiation with the consumers and independent of SEBs.

6. In order to rapidly universalize rural energy programmes such as Biogas, Improved Chulhas, Solar Lanterns, etc., it was agreed that while the Ministry would continue to provide the present level of budgetary support, the State Governments should increase their financial participation, in their State Plan from 1995-96 onwards so as to accelerate the rate of growth of these programmes, and result in the universalisation of rural energy programmes in the shortest possible time.

7. State Government agreed to strengthen monitoring systems at grass-roots level by involving panchayats, non-governmental organisations, rural energy entrepreneurs, etc. for ensuring proper installation and improved functionality of biogas plants, improved chulhas, solar energy systems and other rural energy devices.

8. It was recommended that high priority should be given to train large number of unemployed rural youth in the installation, operation and maintenance of rural energy devices and systems, with the aim of creating a devoted cadre of energy entrepreneurs.

9. It was agreed that implementation of Integrated Rural Energy Programme would be expanded and appropriate linkages will be developed with other programmes for renewable energy, rural electrification and rural development at the grass roots, district, State and National levels, for bringing about all round rural development through integrated and planned output of different energy sources for meeting basic needs as well as for increasing income generating employment.

10. It was proposed that a National Rural Energy Corporation should be established by expanding the mandate of the Rural Electrification Corporation and include Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation.

11. The meeting recommended that the installation of solar water heating systems in functional buildings, such as hotels and hospitals under their control, should be made mandatory by the State Governments and the Central Government. It was also proposed that the State Governments may issue necessary directives in this regard to local bodies in respect of private sector buildings.

12. It was agreed to take up demonstration projects for recovery of energy from urban, municipal, industrial and agro wastes, and to provide necessary budgetary allocations in the State Plans for this purpose. It was also agreed to issue suitable directives to concerned authorities, local bodies and industry associations for including energy recovery as an integral component of their waste disposal schemes and programmes, for which the Central Government would also provide suitable technical and financial support.

13. It was agreed to accord high priority to development of a local manufacturing base and infrastructure and to provide fiscal incentives including industry status, capital subsidy, equity participation, and sales tax and other tax exemptions to promote market development and rapidly expanding utilisation of renewable energy systems. It was also agreed to stimulate and promote more active involvement of commercial banks and financial institutions through effective coordination at

different levels for providing financial support and loans on attractive terms for the rapid deployment of renewable energy devices, and especially of biogas plants, solar devices and other commercially available renewable energy systems.

It was proposed that guidelines/procedures for such loans by IREDA may be further streamlined.

14. It was proposed that a "Cass" of one percent of the electricity tariff should be collected by the States to create a corpus of funds for non-conventional energy projects.

15. The meeting finally recommended that State Governments with the active support and participation of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, would organise massive educational and awareness programmes for developing a renewable energy educational base and culture in the country, so that the Indian Renewable Energy movement is adopted by all sections of population for achieving the goal of "Energy for All" through sustainable development.

Fertilizer Subsidy

9. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy provided to fertilizer units of Gujarat during 1993-94;

(b) the subsidy proposed to be provided during 1994-95;

(c) whether it is inadequate in comparison to the subsidy provided to other States; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) During 1993-94: an amount of Rs. 569.23 crores was paid as subsidy to the various fertilizer units located in Gujarat. (b) to (d) A provision of Rs. 3500 crores has been made in the budget for 1994-95 for payment of subsidy on indigenous fertilizers. Out of this, the subsidy to be paid to the units in Gujarat would depend on their levels of production during the year. No state-wise allocation of subsidy is made in the budget.

Employment Schemes in Bihar

10. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to solve rural unemployment and backwardness in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are being implemented in various States including Bihar, to solve the rural unemployment and backwardness in the States. Besides, the Government of India has also introduced intensified JRY for providing employment in 120 backward districts of the country. Under this programme 23 districts of Bihar have been covered. Employment Assurance Scheme has also been launched in 157 blocks in Bihar to provide assured employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work to rural poor in the age group of 18—60 years who are in need of employment and seeking it.

(c) and (d) To ascertain the persons below poverty, line (PPL), the Ministry of Rural Development conducted last PPL Survey November, 1991 in various States/ Union Territories including Bihar.

Public Sector Undertakings in Madhya Pradesh

11. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds invested in each of the Public Sector Undertakings in Madhya Pradesh upto June, 1994;

(b) the details of the annual output profit/loss and the number of employees in each undertaking; and

(c) the details of the projects in Madhya Pradesh in which the Union Government propose to make investment and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As on 31.3.93 for which period the information is available there were following six Central PSEs in the State of Madhya Pradesh:

1. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.
2. Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.
3. NEPA Ltd.
4. Northern Coalfields Ltd.
5. NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.
6. South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

PSE wise detail of investment is given in Statement 16 at pages S-86 to S-94.

(b) PSE wise details of annual output, net profit/loss and number of employees are given in Statement No. 23 A at pages S-134 to S-161, Statement No. 7 A at pages S-43 to S-50 and Statement No. 28 at pages S-189 to S-195 respectively in Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey laid in the Parliament on 23.2.1994.

(c) Details of Central Projects under implementation

costing Rs. 100 crores and above as on 31.3.1993 together with expected time of completion are given at pages 43 to 50 in Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1992-93.

Cities Facing Scarcity of Drinking Water

13. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have identified the small and medium towns facing scarcity of drinking water;

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

(c) whether the State Governments have sent some schemes and sought amount from the Union Government to ensure supply of drinking water to these towns; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) Urban Water Supply is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/local bodies to provide safe and adequate supply of drinking water to its urban population. Water supply schemes are planned, designed and executed by the state PHE deptt. with state plan funds. Therefore, the Union Government have not conducted any such study to identify the small and medium town facing scarcity of drinking water.

(c) and (d) Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for towns having population less than 20,000 the Government of India had received proforma proposals for 1184 towns for consideration during 1993-94 and 147 towns have been considered and an amount of Rs. 1176.76 lakhs has been released to these towns.

[English]

Sick Units in Orissa

14. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some major and medium scale industrial units in Orissa have fallen sick;

(b) if so, the details of such sick units at present and the reasons of their sickness; and

(c) the steps taken to revive these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. According to the latest RBI data, 9862 industrial units in the small scale sector and 38 industrial units in the non-small scale sector were reported sick as at the end of September, 1992 in the

State of Orissa.

The major reasons of industrial sickness as reported by bank relate to internal factors comprising shortcomings in project management and project appraisal areas. The other main reasons reported by banks relate to external factors like, non-availability of raw materials, power shortage, financial bottlenecks, increase in overhead cost, fall in demand/recession, etc.

(c) Government has already taken steps for revival of sick industrial units. Some of the important steps are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Steps taken by Government for revival of sick industrial units

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(5) Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72(A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick unit.

(6) Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would, inter-alia, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring

(7) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Governments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

(8) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the

National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

(9) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

Fire at R.C.F. Plant, Mumbai

15. SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of damage due to fire which broke out in the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited plant at Mumbai during November, 1994;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to ensure non-recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) : The fire which broke out in Trombay plant of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) in November, 1994, caused damage to the wooden framework, the fanhood and electrical cables on the top deck of the cooling tower. The extent of loss caused by this fire has been estimated at about Rs. 25 lakhs. The fire was caused due to leakage of high pressure gas from the heat exchanger located close to the cooling tower.

(c) RCF has taken the following steps to ensure non-recurrence of such incidents in future:

(i) Provision of full bore vent of cooling water return line on the top of cooling tower; and

(ii) Installation of lightening arrestor on the top of the cooling tower.

[Translation]

National Security Council

16. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since examined the question of reconstitution of the National Security Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) : The question of restructuring the National Security Council is under consideration of the Government.

Agriculture and Rural Development in Madhya Pradesh

17. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the per-capita total amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh for agriculture and rural development during the last three years;

(b) the funds sought by the State Government and sanctioned by the Planning Commission for the purpose during the above period; and

(c) the reasons for less allocation, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) the per-capita total amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh for Agriculture and Rural Development during the last three years are as follows:—

(Rupees)

Year	Agriculture & Allied Activities	Rural Development
1992-93	26.28	18.95
1993-94	27.26	19.22
1994-95	27.77	29.87

(b) The funds sought by the State Government and sanctioned by the Planning Commission for the purpose during the above period are as follows:—

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Agriculture & Allied Activities		Rural Development	
	Proposed Outlay	Approved Outlay	Proposed Outlay	Approved Outlay
1992-93	191.53	186.45	127.43	126.28
1993-94	181.64	181.64	129.10	126.10
1994-95	188.15	185.05	198.75	199.20

(c) The allocation for individual sectors are decided on the basis of over-all outlay as well as priority fixed for different sectors.

[English]

Poverty Alleviation Schemes

18. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent any poverty alleviation schemes to the Union Government for consideration;

(b) if so, the details of assistance sought for by the Government of Maharashtra in this regard; and

(c) the projects proposed to be implemented under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a): No new poverty alleviation scheme has been submitted by the Government of Maharashtra to the Union Government for consideration. However, the ongoing Centrally sponsored poverty alleviation schemes such as integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme and Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Maharashtra State's Employment Guarantee Scheme are being implemented in the State.

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

[Translation]

Panchayati Raj in States/Union Territories

19. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States/Union Territories have not established Panchayati Raj Institutions so far; and

(b) if so, the names of such States/Union Territories; and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b): All the States and Union Territories where the provision of Part IX of the Constitution are applicable, have enacted necessary legislations on Panchayati Raj. However, Panchayati Raj Institution have not been constituted at any level in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. In Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Orissa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Panchayati Raj Institutions have been constituted partly. The reasons for not establishing Panchayati Raj Institutions is the delay in holding elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions. In this regard, the Ministry of Rural Development has already impressed upon these States to constitute the Panchayats as per the Constitutional provisions.

[English]

Unauthorised Construction

20. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain allottees/occupants of LIG flats in Rajouri Garden (double storeyed) have constructed additional units on the terrace without any approval from DDA/MCD during the last two years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the foundation of these flats was meant only for double storey and not for constructing additional units; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to curb such violations?

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

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that such constructions are booked under section 343 and 344 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and this unauthorised constructions are liable to be demolished.

Leather Goods Manufacturing Units

21. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of leather goods manufacturing units in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, location-wise;

(b) their annual production during the last three years;

(c) whether any action plan is being chalked out by the Union Government for the development of leather industry in these States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As per the information furnished by the Council for Leather Exports (CLE), Madras, there are about 51 Leather Goods Manufacturing Units in Maharashtra registered with the Council. Of these, 47 Units are located in Bombay, 3 Units are in Pune and 1 unit in Thane. There are about 60 Leather Goods Manufacturing Units in the State of Uttar Pradesh located at Kanpur which are registered with the Council for Leather Exports.

(b) As leather goods are manufactured in large variety of products, the production figures of each and every item cannot be made available.

(c) and (d) In Uttar Pradesh, a Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) sub-centre in collaboration with shoe manufacturers of Kanpur is proposed to be established under the National Leather Development Programme. A Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) sub-centre for training saddlery and harness workers is also proposed to be started shortly. In Maharashtra a Central Footwear Training Centre is proposed to be opened with Central assistance shortly.

Implementation of Arbitration Award in D.R.D.O.

22. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Arbitration appointed to consider the anomaly in the pay scales of the posts of Senior Scientific Assistants and Foremen in the Defence Research and Development Organisation had given its

Award on August 12, 1985;

(b) whether the Government issued orders on November 11, 1988 for implementation of the Award w.e.f. January 1, 1988;

(c) the reasons why the Award was not implemented w.e.f. September 22, 1982, i.e. the date on which disagreement between the official and non-official side was noticed;

(d) whether a copy of the Supreme Court judgement and order dated March 18, 1994 is proposed to be laid on the Table; and

(e) the reaction of the government to the above order and the follow up action taken?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The high financial implications involved in implementation of the Award with effect from 22.9.1982 were considered to affect the national economy. The modification of date of implementation Award has been approved by both houses of Parliament in 1989.

(d) A copy of the Judgement has been placed in the Parliament Library.

(e) No further action is proposed as the Award, as implemented, has been approved by the Parliament and upheld by Supreme Court.

[Translation]

Licentiation of Property Business

23. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the licentiation of property business to deal with the number of illegal possessions over the land and to keep the land mafia away from the business of land and property is under consideration;

(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 IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c): With a view to regulate the promotion, construction, sale, transfer and management of apartments in Delhi, a proposal for a legislation which would, inter-alia, provide for granting membership to persons for carrying on the business of promoters or a state agent has been formulated. It is not possible to predict the time frame or nature of final decision in this regard.

[English]

Industrial Plots to Weavers**24. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH:**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given on December 22, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 31 and state:

(a) whether a list has been prepared by the DDA for allotment of industrial plots to 650 weavers of Sawan Park in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the target dates for allotment; and

(c) whether a separate cell is being created to expedite the allotment?

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

(b) In the judgement in Civil Writ Petition No. 4106/91 the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi granted liberty to DDA to recheck the list and accordingly, the list of 650 persons has been checked and the fact of payment is now under verification. The target date for completing the entire exercise is the 12th Dec., 1994.

(c) No, Sir.

Industries by NRIs**25. SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government from the Non-Resident Indians for setting up of various industries in the core and basic sectors during each of the last three years; and

(b) the details of proposals out of them cleared, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) 407 proposals were received by the Government from Non-Resident Indians for setting up industries in priority sectors like Computer software, Food Processing, Electronics, Textiles, Hotel, Chemicals and Petrochemicals etc. during the last three years as per details given below:-

Year	Number of proposals received from Non-Resident Indians
1991	54
1992	130
1993	223

(b) Out of the proposals received during the last

three years as mentioned at (a) above, 385 proposals have been cleared.

The State-wise details of approvals for 1993 is given in the *Statement* enclosed. State-wise data prior to 1993 has not been centrally maintained.

*Statement***STATEWISE NUMBER OF NRI APPROVALS**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1993
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Goa	4
4.	Gujarat	16
5.	Haryana	10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Karnataka	19
8.	Kerala	5
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4
10.	Maharashtra	24
11.	Orissa	5
12.	Punjab	2
13.	Rajasthan	8
14.	Tamil Nadu	30
15.	Uttar Pradesh	4
16.	West Bengal	5
17.	A & N Islands	1
18.	Chandigarh	1
19.	Daman & Diu	1
20.	Delhi	13
21.	Not specified	12
		195

Funds to Gujarat under NRY.**26. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated/released to Gujarat during the last two years and the current year under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana;

(b) whether the State Government has utilised the funds allocated/released; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the persons benefited thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Central funds released to Gujarat under Nehru Rozgar Yojana during the last two years

and funds allocated during the current year are as under:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	198.45
1993-94	212.52
1994-95	246.40 (allocated)

(b) and (c) The State Government has furnished the Utilisation Certificates for the following amounts:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	108.03
1993-94	89.99

Particulars of beneficiaries assisted under Nehru Rozgar Yojana since inception of the scheme and as on 31-10-94 are as under:-

1. Beneficiaries assisted to set up micro enterprises	0.12 lakhs
2. Mandays of work generated	11.74 lakhs
3. Dwelling units upgraded	508
4. Beneficiaries trained	6673

[Translation]

Foreign Investment

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

(a) the names of development and developing countries which have shown interest in making investment in the industrial sector of the country during the last three years, sector-wise;

(b) the quantum of investment made by each of them; and

(c) the policy adopted by the Government towards such investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: (a) and (b) Country-wise and sector-wise break up of foreign direct investment approved during the last three years from 1991 are attached in the Statement I and II.

(c) The New Industrial policy seeks to invite and facilitate foreign investment in the interest of the country's industrial development.

STATEMENT-I

COUNTRY-WISE BREAK OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT APPROVED DURING 1991 TO 1994 (Upto October

(Rs. in Millions)

Sl. No.	Name of Country	1991	1992	1993	1994
1.	U.S.A.	1858.5	12315.0	34618.5	17862.4
2.	U.K.	321.0	1176.7	6227.3	12336.9
3.	Germany	418.0	862.7	1759.3	5357.5

(Rs. in Millions)

Sl. No.	Name of Country	1991	1992	1993	1994
4.	Australia	26.1	776.2	295.6	3856.3
5.	Japan	527.1	6102.3	2574.3	3594.1
6.	Italy	178.1	893.9	1173.5	3578.6
7.	Mauritius	—	—	1242.4	2347.4
8.	Hongkong	211.5	570.8	879.5	1274.1
9.	Netherlands	559.2	967.9	3216.5	1046.3
10.	Russia	86.1	115.9	19.5	1042.2
11.	Afghanistan	—	—	1.0	—
12.	Armenia	—	—	1.0	—
13.	Austria	15.9	61.4	155.7	198.2
14.	Bahamas	—	7.5	—	81.2
15.	Bahrain	—	4.0	4.1	17.0
16.	Belgium	16.1	237.0	60.0	62.4
17.	Belorussia	—	—	0.5	—
18.	Bermuda	—	33.2	—	260.3
19.	Brazil	0.1	1.1	—	—
20.	British Virgin Islands	—	5.3	46.0	—
21.	Canada	48.6	7.8	272.8	417.1
22.	Cayman Island	—	—	33.0	35.0
23.	Channel Islands	—	—	—	12.5
24.	China	7.5	—	616.6	272.5
25.	Czech Republic	—	—	4.4	—
26.	Czechoslovakia	—	52.6	—	—
27.	Denmark	111.7	252.3	319.9	510.6
28.	Estonia	—	—	70.0	—
29.	Finland	25.3	105.0	20.7	72.1
30.	France	198.3	296.4	1290.9	313.2
31.	Hungary	—	—	22.7	1.6
32.	Indonesia	—	19.0	3.8	0.0
33.	Ireland	—	0.1	1656.4	7.5
34.	Israel	—	12.7	14.6	69.3
35.	Italy	178.1	893.9	1173.5	3578.6
36.	Kazakhstan	—	—	15.0	—
37.	Korea (North)	1.6	—	—	—
38.	Korea (South)	61.5	394.0	293.3	603.7
39.	Kuwait	—	0.9	0.5	30.9
40.	Latvia	—	2.6	—	—
41.	Luxembourg	—	—	29.0	—
42.	Malaysia	1.8	744.3	84.8	242.9
43.	Maldives	—	—	—	6.0
44.	Malta	—	1.3	—	—
45.	Mexico	—	52.8	2389.8	0.1
46.	Nepal	—	—	—	0.2
47.	New Zealand	—	3.2	0.5	0.0
48.	Nigeria	—	—	—	15.4
49.	Norway	3.8	9.2	26.7	3.1
50.	Oman	—	—	5429.8	15.8
51.	Panama	—	—	25.5	—
52.	Philippines	—	50.0	132.5	34.0
53.	Poland	0.4	—	1.5	—
54.	Portugal	1.6	12.0	140.0	0.0
55.	Qatar	—	45.3	—	—
56.	Russia	86.1	115.9	19.9	1042.2
57.	Singapore	13.7	602.1	667.4	955.5
58.	Slovakia	—	—	0.5	0.0
59.	Spain	3.3	19.2	98.0	20.2
60.	Sri Lanka	—	—	15.1	23.6
61.	Sweden	69.8	484.1	6.2	62.6
62.	Switzerland	355.0	6897.0	4268.0	264.4
63.	Taiwan	4.5	180.0	100.1	78.9
64.	Thailand	—	25.2	3684.2	91.8
65.	U.A.E.	22.0	64.5	4044.9	512.3
66.	Ukraine	—	8.4	2.8	4.5
67.	Uruguay	—	0.1	—	—
68.	West Indies	—	3.0	—	0.5
69.	Yugoslavia	—	4.4	—	—
70.	NRI	197.0	4391.3	10433.2	4307.4
71.	Euro Issues	—	—	—	45510.9
72.	All Countries including above	5341.1	38875.4	88593.3	107450.3

Statement II

SECTOR-WISE BREAK UP OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT DURING THE YEARS, 1991, 1992, 1993 AND 1994 (UPTO OCTOBER)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	1991 Amount (Rs. in crores)	1992 Amount (Rs. in crores)	1993 Amount (Rs. in crores)	1994 (upto Oct.) Amount (Rs. in crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Metallurgical Industries	2.23	58.87	1246.53	884.75
2.	Fuels	2.30	1504.11	2822.54	2137.15
3.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.72	0.12	53.86	3.47
4.	Prime Movers (Other than Elec. Generators)	—	—	—	2.24
5.	Electrical Equipment	101.39	371.84	645.85	563.64
6.	Telecommunications	13.58	119.07	46.98	14.68
7.	Transportation	20.11	145.36	306.25	1178.52
8.	Industrial Machinery	55.70	70.71	86.84	652.64
9.	Machine Tools	1.97	6.73	12.99	17.94
10.	Agricultural Machinery	—	5.54	—	—
11.	Earth Moving Machinery	0.08	0.55	0.60	111.73
12.	Misc. Mechanical and Eng. Industry	0.84	37.17	40.38	67.55
13.	Commercial Office and Household Equipment	—	63.81	9.27	8.71
14.	Medical and Surgical appliances	4.25	3.60	8.17	6.31
15.	Industrial Instruments	2.07	14.81	1.69	0.84
16.	Scientific Instruments	1.65	32.89	—	0.34
17.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	—	—	—	—
18.	Fertilizers	1.00	—	1.66	0.99
19.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	146.32	421.17	349.89	1122.12
20.	Photographic Raw Films and Paper	—	7.90	10.73	—
21.	Dye Stuffs	—	0.08	13.58	0.25
22.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	0.80	30.17	29.91	128.60
23.	Textiles (Including those dyes, printed or otherwise processed)	18.55	139.25	119.27	906.14
24.	Paper and Pulp including paper products	4.40	20.15	115.27	198.34
25.	Sugar	—	—	53.50	—
26.	Fermentation Industries	—	4.99	147.45	16.00
27.	Food Processing Industries	54.09	402.22	907.87	521.84
28.	Vegetable Oil and Vanaspatti	3.03	6.13	10.88	11.68
29.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	—	18.86	0.47	21.91
30.	Rubber Goods	1.09	2.37	54.08	21.14
31.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	3.14	27.25	17.04	11.74

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
32.	Glue and Gelatin	—	—	—	—
33.	Glass	0.75	0.34	49.98	85.76
34.	Ceramics	12.74	19.38	30.08	115.16
35.	Cement and Gypsum products	12.00	6.79	25.20	177.73
36.	Timber Products	—	—	0.16	—
37.	Defence Industries	—	—	—	—
38.	Consultancy Services	5.81	12.16	10.31	11.28
39.	Service Sector	—	67.21	1136.28	1056.76
40.	Hotel and Tourism	—	198.77	352.98	427.17
41.	Trading Company	—	5.43	22.57	33.10
42.	Misc. Industries	63.52	61.74	118.29	270.97
Total		534.11	3887.54	8859.33	10745.03

[English]

Wagon Building Undertakings

28. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have floated any tender recently for ownership of some sick public sector wagon building undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether any rehabilitation package for such undertakings has been submitted by the Ministry of Industry to BIFR;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government propose to handover these undertakings to private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e) M/s. Braithwaite & Company Ltd. (BCL), a central public sector wagon manufacturing Company, is presently before the BIFR. It was declared sick by the BIFR and Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) was appointed as the Operating Agency (OA). BIFR has advised Government to prepare the revival package which is under active consideration of the Government. Meanwhile, BIFR has directed the OA to advertise for an alternative possibility and the OA has since advertised the offer for take over of the Company in Business Standard and Anand Bazar Patrika on 4.10.1994.

Development of Towns in Gujarat

29. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop some towns and cities in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether some foreign countries have provided aid to Government of Gujarat in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) Since the year 1979-80, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) is in operation in the various States and UTs including the State of Gujarat. From the year 1979-80 upto 1994-95 (as on 6.12.94), 39 towns of Gujarat State have been covered under IDSMT and Central Assistance of Rs. 12.34 crores released. During the Eighth Plan period (1992-97), Government of Gujarat had so far submitted the project reports of the following six towns all of which have since been covered under IDSMT and Central Assistance (First instalment) as per details given below released to the State Government.

Name of the Town	Rs. in lakhs
Wadhwan	24.00
Bharuch	24.00
Nadiad	57.24
Palitana	24.00
Borsad	22.00
Dhoraji	7.00
Total	158.24

The Guidelines of IDSMT do not provide for seeking foreign aid. A slum improvement project proposal for Baroda City costing Rs. 55.75 crores has been received from the Government of Gujarat and forwarded to Ministry of Finance, Government of India for sending to Overseas Development Administration (UK) for approval.

Government of India and KFW, Germany have entered into an agreement (HDFC-KFW) for funding sub-loans in connection with HDFC low cost housing programme for economically weaker sections. Under this agreement, a loan of Rs. 11.22 lakhs had been sanctioned to Government of Gujarat.

Utilisation of PSLV

30. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the success in PSLV launch is likely to be converted into a commercial venture;

(b) if so, the fields in which the services of PSLV can be put to use; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

(DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY) (SHRI BHUVANESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c): Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is in the developmental phase and will be ready for operational launch services both for internal needs and on commercial basis after the next successful developmental flight. PSLV can launch remote sensing satellites as well as low earth satellite for communication.

Purchasing of Items by Kendriya Bhandar

32. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Bhandar is purchasing stationery, furniture and other items for supply to the Government Departments and pulses for sale to the consumers, locally by means of 'tender' rather than purchasing the same from the manufacturers or their approved distributors;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the items purchased locally through calling tenders in the last one year giving the names of the parties supplying the same together with the supply rates; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that these items are purchased from their approved distributors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b): As per the Purchase Policy of Kendriya Bhandar stationery and other items for sale to Government Departments and grocery items like pulses, spices, washing soap etc. for sale to the consumers through retail outlets of Kendriya Bhandar are procured on the basis of competitive tenders with due regard to the quality of the items. While evaluating tenders for such items, subject to rates being competitive, preference is given to manufacturers or their authorised distributors. Products for which offers from manufacturers or their authorised distributors are not received are procured from lowest technically acceptable tenders. Pulses are procured on the basis of tenders invited on fortnightly basis from registered suppliers.

(c) Kendriya Bhandar had on 30.3.94, 407 suppliers of goods. A list of the suppliers is given in the enclosed statement. The above suppliers on an average give supplies of about 4000 items on rates which may be approved on rate contract or on manufacturer's rates or on the basis of periodic competitive tenders as the case may be.

(d) Manufacturers and their authorised distributors are free to quote in response to tenders and are given preference in registration subject to their rates being competitive.

Statement**LIST OF SUPPLIERS AS ON 30.09.1994.**

AMBEY LABORATORIES
 ARAVALI LEASING LTD
 ANKITA ENTERPRISES
 APEX INDIA INC.
 AGGARWAL TRADERS
 APOLLO FURNISHERS
 A. KAY INDUSTRIES
 AHMED DOMERBHOY
 ASIAN SALES CORPORATION
 AMARIARA LTD
 AKINCO
 A.P. ABHISOLE INDIA
 ALPINE INDUSTRIES
 ADITY TECHNOLOGIES (P) LTD
 ADINATH FOOD INDUSTRIES PVT LTD
 APOLLO STEEL INDUSTRIES
 APSARA INDUSTRIES
 ASHOK MASALA CO.
 AAR DEE OVERSEAS
 ATASH INDUSTRIES
 APAR LTD
 AKSHITA ELECTRONICS INDUSTRIES
 ASHOK PAPER PRODUCTS
 ATTCHI HOUSE
 ALANKAR DISTRIBUTORS
 ADITY ENGINEERS
 BHARAT PAPER UDYOG
 BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARM. LTD
 B.C.R. STATIONERY DIVISION
 BALLARPUR INDUSTRIES LTD
 BHARAT STATIONERY UDYOG
 BUDHRAJA ASSOCIATES
 BANSAL SONS
 BROOKE BOND INDIA LTD
 BROOKE BOND LIPTEN INDIA LTD
 BUDHRAJA AGENCIES (P) LTD
 NEW BHAGAT SUGAR DEPOT
 BAKSHI TRADING CORPORATION IND
 BEDEKAR BROS PVT LTD
 BATRA ASSOCIATES
 BHARAT LOCK HOUSE
 BLOW PLAST LTD
 BEE ELECTRONICS MACHINE LTD
 B.K. CONSIMPEX
 B.D. REFRIGRATOR
 BEE KAY ENTERPRISES
 B NATH SINGH KARAM SINGH
 BPL LIMITED
 BILLY BOOT POLISH CO.
 BRITANIA INDUSTRIES
 BANGAL TRADERS
 BOBY SOAP LTD.
 CAPITAL CROCKERY HOUSE
 COLGATE PALMOLIVE (INDIA) LTD
 COSMOS INDIA LTD
 CASCADE CONSELTECH (P) LTD
 CHAMPA LAL PREM CHAND JAIN
 COMPUTER WARE
 CHAWALA MARKETING PVT. LTD

CHANAKAYA & CO.
 CHADHA STATIONERY
 COMPETENT MARKETING (P) LTD
 COWNPORE WOLLEN MILLS
 DURGA ELECTRIC WORKS
 DELHI PAPER PRODUCTS
 DAYAL SALES CORPORATION
 DELITE SAFE WORKS
 DHINGRA SALES (P) LTD
 DABUR INDIA LTD
 DIAMOND MARKETING CO.
 DASHANT SALES
 DELHI CONSUMER COOP. W.S.S. LTD
 D.R. DISTRIBUTORS
 D. RAJ & CO.
 DELHI VANASPATI SYNDICATE
 DURGA RICE TRADERS
 DEE PEE COMPUTER FORMS (P) LTD
 DELHI BHARATIYA GRAMEEN MAHILA
 D.B. AGENCY
 DHARAM SONS MARKETING PVT LTD
 DATA SAFE
 DELHI STATE CIVIL SUPPLY COOP.
 DHINGRA BROTHERS
 DELHI PAPER UDYOG
 DHINGRA DISTRIBUTORS
 DISTRIBUTION NETWORK
 DELHI PAPER DISTRIBUTORS
 DELITE COOKERS
 D.C.M. DATA PRODUCTS
 DIFFERENCE IN RECONCILIATION
 ELEXIR & CO.
 EVERSHINE PLASTIC INDUSTRIES
 ELSINE SYSTEMS
 ESSAR FOILS LTD
 EAGLE TRADERS
 EMACLAYS
 FLASH COMMUNICATION
 FRIENDS ALLIED INDUSTRIES
 FRESHAIR ENTERPRISES
 FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA
 FAIR DEAL MARKETING & SERVICES
 GOLA STATIONERY
 GOYAL STATIONERS
 GOYAL SALES CORPORATION
 GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO. LTD
 GOLDEN MASALA COMPANY (REGD)
 GOPI RAM GANGA RAM
 G.K. ENTERPRISES
 GARG GENERAL TRADERS
 GMHR (TEK CHAND) AGENCIES
 GEEP INDUSTRIES SYNDICATE LTD
 GAURAV STATIONERY
 GUJRAT COOP MILK FED LTD
 GESTETNER INDIA LTD
 GAY PRODUCTS
 GOLDAGE FURNISHING & DECORATORS
 GULSHAN BRAND CANDLES
 GUPTA TEA MARKETING
 GODWIN ENTERPRISES
 G.K. TRADERS
 GAURI SHANKAR HARI PRASAD & CO

GLARIUS MARKETING
 GODREJ SOAP LTD
 GAURAV PLASTIC
 GANGA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS
 GLOBEL TELE SYSTEMS LTD.
 GOYAL PULSES MILL & CO-OP
 GUPTA TRADING CO
 HOMACOL SALES CORPORATION
 HARYANA TRADERS PVT LTD
 HINDUSTAN LEVER LTD
 HINDUSTAN VEG. OILS CORP. LTD
 HARYANA STATE COOP S.M.F. LTD
 HANS INDUSTRIES (REGD)
 HARISONS FURNISHINGS
 HARIRAM GULAB RAI & SONS
 HCL — HP LTD
 HORIZAN SALES CO-OP.
 HI-TECH FOOD
 HONEY BEE NATIONAL PRODUCTS
 HCL LTD
 HCL REPROGRAPHICS DIV.
 INDIA PAPER CONVERTERS
 INDIAN LOCK COMPANY
 INDEXPORT LTD
 ITC AGRO TECH LIMITED
 INTERNATIONAL TRADE LINK
 INDUS TRADE LINKS (P) LTD
 INDERA FURNISHER
 IMAGE INDIA
 INDIAN SAFE FACTORY
 ITL COMPUTER SERVICES
 ITL COMPUTER P LTD
 I.C.I.M.
 IDAL ENVOLOP
 INDIA COMMUNICATION
 INTERGRATE & TRANSPORT SERVICE
 JAY SHREE ENTERPRISES
 JAY KAY MARKETING
 JAYES (OVERSEAS) CORPORATION
 JANTA SOAP FACTORY (REGD)
 JAGGU MAL AGENCIES
 J.K. SCIENTIFIC SPORTS TRADERS
 JAI MATA TIMBER TRADING CO.
 JAY ENG. WORKS
 JAGDISH MOTOR WORKS
 KARAM CHAND THAPAR & BROS. C.S.
 KORES INDIA LTD
 KUMAR GENERAL ORDER SUPPLIERS
 KEBICA SALES
 KATHURIA SALES (REGD)
 KIRAN AND COMPANY
 KHATTER INDUSTRIES
 KOH-I-NOOR CHEMICAL WORKS
 KRISHNA TRADING CO.
 KHURANA BROTHERS PVT LTD
 KASHI RAM PAWAN KUMAR
 K.S. AGENCIES
 KAPIL FLOOR MILLS
 KRISHNA PAPAER HOUSING MILL
 KONICA ENTERPRISES
 K.S. AGENCIES (WIPRO)
 KANODIA OIL MILL PV. LTD

KISSAN PRODUCTS LTD
 K.B. INDUSTRIES
 KALU RAM MAHADEV PRASHAD
 KASHI FURNISHARS
 KERALA STATE
 KANHIYA LAL SHRIMAR
 KRISHNA RICE & GEN. MILLS
 KHUSHI RAM LAKSHMI NARAYAN
 KRISHNA TRADING CO-OP
 KALVAN & CO
 KHANA SOAP FACTORY
 KAZU CARPETS
 LAKSHMI GLASS COMPANY
 LAXER PEN COMPANY
 LATHAM INDIA LTD
 LLOYD SAFE COMPANY
 LIPTON INDIA LTD
 LITRONIC PVT. LTD
 MITTAL FILE MANUF. CO.
 METROPAL INDIA PVT LTD
 MULTIFORM INTERNATIONAL PRODTs
 M.C. PAPER PVT. LTD
 MODI XEROX LTD
 M.K. INDUSTRIES (I)
 MODI BUSINESS MACHINES
 MODICARE ENTERPRISES
 MITTAL ENTERPRISES
 MOTI SOAP FACTORY (P) LTD
 M.G. SAHANI & CO. (DELHI) LTD
 MAKKAR BROS
 M.P. STATE COOP SEED GROW
 MANOJ TRADING COMPANY
 MANSAROVER INDUSTRIES CORP.
 MITTAL & CO.
 MODI GBC LTD
 MONGA INDUSTRIES
 MODEL FURNITURE MARK
 MODERN FOOD INDUSTRIES (INDIA)
 M.B. ELECTRIC & MACHINERY STD.
 MODERN DAIRIES LIMITED
 MISC. RATION
 MAKET MOVES
 MANGAL JAIN IRILUI CHAND JAIN
 MODI FLOOR MILLS
 MAHAVIR METAL WORKS
 M.I.C.
 MISC. SUPPLIER ACCOUNT
 NAV BHARAT ENTERPRISES
 NATIONAL INDUSTRIES
 NIPHA DATA TECH PVT LTD
 NEW BENGAL STORES
 NESTLE INDIA LTD
 NAFED PROCESSED FOODS
 NCCF LTD
 NETWORK LTD
 NOVELTY TRADERS
 NARIMAN INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION
 NAFFED
 NARENDER INTERNATIONAL
 NUWARE INDIA LTD
 NAVEEN STATIONERS
 NATRAJ INDUSTRIES

NEELKANTH TRADERS
 NEW FILE STATIONERS
 NU-PIPE STATIONERS
 N.I.C.
 NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES
 ORISSA STATE CO. OILS SEEDS
 ORIENTAL AGENCIES
 OM PRAKASH SET PRAKASH
 PIONEER ENTERPRISES (I)
 PRIYADARSHINI PAPER PRODUCTS
 PREMIER DUPLICATORS PVT LTD.
 PROCTER & GAMBLE GODREJ
 PROCTER & GAMBLE HOME LTD.
 PONDS INDIA LTD.
 PALCO'S
 PAN FOOD (P) LTD.
 PRAKASH AGENCIES
 PURI ENTERPRISES
 PUNJAB STATE COOP. S.M.F. LTD.
 PERMA ENGINEERING & TRADING CO.
 PALJEE FOODS PVT LTD.
 PALJEE & CO.
 POOJA CANDLES
 P.C.L.
 PANNA LAL VINOD KUMAR
 PUNJAB STATE MARKETING
 POLY FURN INDIA
 PREM WATCH ELECTRONICS
 PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS LTD.
 PINSEL COMPUTER PRODUCTS
 PRAKASH BROTHERS
 POOJA TRADING CO.
 PAN COSMATIC & GLASS (P) LTD.
 PUNJAB ROLLER FLOUR MILLS
 PERFECTION ENG. CO-OP.
 PRAKASH TUBE LTD.
 PEE KAY ELECTRONICS
 PAPRES TRADING CO.
 PUNJAB TRADING CO.
 PALCO'S A
 PAUL
 QUALITY FOODS PRODUCT
 R.K. ENTERPRISES
 RAMA PLASTIC INDUSTRIES
 RAJINDERA ENTERPRISES
 RELIANCE MARKETING
 R.K. BHAYANA & CO.
 R.N. CHADHA & CO.
 RAJDHANI FLOUR MILL
 R.B. ENTERPRISES
 RAJSTHAN SHUDH MSALA. S. BHANDAR
 RAJDHANI DALL MILL
 ROYAL FURNISHERS
 RPG RICON. LTD.
 R.P. LOCKS COMPANY
 RAMA AGENCIES
 ROYAL SAFE COMPANY
 RIDHI ENTERPRISES
 R.S. SPICES
 RAMINGTON RAND
 RECHO PLAST
 RAJDHANI TEA CENTRE

R.K. & CO.
 RAJ HANS AGENCIES
 RAJASTHAN INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUT.
 ROHIT AGENCIES
 ROYALA SALES COOP. LTD
 RAJ & PAUL ELECTRIC CO.
 ROYAL INDUSTRIES
 SHOURIE DUPLICATION (P) LTD
 SHAHADRA STATIONERY SUPPLIERS
 SWARN ENTERPRISES
 SINGHAL ENTERPRISES (REGD)
 S.K. NATH & SONS
 SHAILY ENTERPRISES
 SHIVA ELECTRICAL
 SURYA ROSHNI LTD
 SRI VINAYAK AGENCIES
 SHILPI CARPET UDYOG
 S.A. ENTERPRISES
 STEPAN CHEMICAL LTD
 SARANG INDUSTRIES
 STAG AGENCIES
 S. KUMAR DETERGENT PVT LTD
 SHREE RAM OIL & GENERAL MILLS
 SMITH KLINE BEECHAM
 SHIVAJI SUGANDIT DHOOP FACTORY
 SHIPRA NATURAL FOOD PRODUCTS
 SHUDH MASALA BHANDAR (REGD)
 SHRI MAHILA GRIHA UDYOG L. PAPD.
 S.P. ENTERPRISES
 SARASWATI TRADERS
 SHIV TRADING CO.
 S.M. DYECHIM LIMITED
 SURYA ENTERPRISES
 SHIV SHAKTI ENTERPRISES
 SUPER STEEL INDUSTRIES
 SACHDEVA & SONS RICE MILLS LTD
 SYNDET & CHEMICALS LTD
 SAI NANDA EXPORT IMPORT CO.
 SETH BROTHERS ENG. WORKS
 SHREE ROOP AGENCIES
 SPICES TRADING CO.
 SWASTIK INCENSES
 SAKUN AGRO (P) LTD.
 SURYA TUBES & BULBS
 SUN STAR COMMUNICATION
 SHYAM COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS
 SANJAY BROTHER'S
 SARV SHAKTI DAL & FLOUR MILLS
 S.D. & SONS
 S.L. RAJ KNITWEAR
 SHAW WALLACE & CO. LTD
 SHREE CHAKRADAR INTERNATIONAL
 SETH RAM CHAND & SONS
 SITA RAM AND SONS
 SUPER REPROGRAPHICS PVT. LTD
 S.T.C.
 SYLVANIA & LUXMAN LTD
 SPACERS
 SODHI FLOOR MILLS
 SHREGENS PAPER MILLS LTD
 SHRI RAM INSTITUTE
 T.S. MARKETING INDIA

TECHNO MARK CONSULTANCY
 THOMAS TECHNOLOGIES LTD
 THE WAXPOL INDUSTRIES LTD
 TIRLOK CHAND & SONS
 TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LTD
 TRADE LINKS LTD
 DELHI KANODIA OIL MILLS LTD
 THE DEEPAK OIL MILLS
 TARUN UDYOG
 TRADERS
 TRAINING ENGINEERING CENTRE
 TRI TRONICS (DELHI)
 TIRUPATI FOOD PRODUCTS
 TL SYSTEMS PRIVATE LTD
 THAPER AGRO MILL LTD.
 USHA FERTILIZERS CO LTD
 UNITED ENTERPRISES
 UTTAM STORES
 UNIQUE ENTERPRISES
 UMESH TRADERS
 U.P. PASHUDHAN UDYOG LTD
 U.K. TRADE LINK
 USHA PAPER CO.
 UNITED SUPPLIERS
 UNIQUE AGENCIES
 VADHWA AGENCIES
 VARDHAMAN CHEMICALS LTD
 VANSRAJ TEX
 VIKRAM STAINLESS STEEL
 VIMAL AND CO
 VINI MARKETING CO.
 VIKRANT ELECTRONIC
 VICTORIA FOODS (P) LTD.
 WELL BRINES CHEMICALS (P) LTD
 W.A. KITCHEN CARE PRODUCERS
 WISHAV KARAM TECH. INDUSTRIES
 YOGESH AGENCIES
 YUMMY FOOD

Public Sector Undertakings in Gujarat

33. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for the expansion of existing Public Sector Undertakings in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAGI): (a) to (c): Details of approved new projects/schemes in Central PSEs in the State of Gujarat together with estimated cost and approved 8th Plan outlay is given as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost of project	8th Plan approved outlay
1.	Stockyard Development of Ahmedabad (SAIL)	30.00	5.00

2.	Butadiene Exten. Plant (IPCL)	46.00	50.00
3.	Poly Butadiene Rubber (IPCL)	145.00	110.00
4.	Gas Cracker (Gandhar) (IPCL)	3485.00	1060.00
5.	Engg. Plastic (JVC) (IPCL) (at Gurgaon Haryana also)	155.00	20.00
6.	Addl. 3 Pole Lines (Petrofils)	41.55	18.00
7.	Addl. Eengene (IOC)	935.00	100.00
8.	Poly Proplene Plant.	194.00	90.00

Aircrashes near Hindon Airport

34. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA:
 DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the air-crashes which took place due to bird-hits near the Hindon Airport during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of losses in terms of life and property as a result thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard to avoid such occurrences in the future?

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

(b) On 5 October 1994, one MiG-27 aircraft crashed and was destroyed. Civil property worth Rs. 8,960/- was lost due to the crash. There was no loss of life.

(c) The matter has been taken up with Ministries of Urban Development and Agriculture and the concerned State Governments for sanitation of selected top priority airfields including Hindon airfield to ensure reduced bird activity.

[Translation]

Korba Unit of FCI

35. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued orders to close down the Korba unit of the Fertilizers Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether the company has since been closed down;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d): The coal-based fertilizer project of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI), which was to be set up at Korba (Madhya Pradesh), was wound up by the Government in February, 1990 in view of the poor performance of the other two coal-based plants of FCI at Ramagundam and Talcher. However, the company i.e., FCI has not been closed down.

Large and medium companies

36. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the large and medium companies to produce those goods which are being produced presently by the small scale industries in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have now allowed companies exporting 60% of their total production, to undertake the production of aforesaid goods;

(c) if so, whether any arrangement has been made by the Government to monitor the functioning of these companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some such companies have been found guilty of violating the stipulated conditions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b): No, Sir. According to the present policy, no medium/large scale undertakings is permitted to manufacture reserved items except under 75% export obligation (in case of export oriented readymade garments units, it is 58% with investment limit of Rs. 3 crores).

(c) and (d): The non-SSI units are required to execute a Legal Undertaking with the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) about the export obligation. Monitoring of export obligation is done centrally by DGFT.

(e) and (f): Violation of the provision under reservation policy is punishable under Section 24 of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. In case of any violation of the provision of reservation, the concerned administrative Ministry/Departments including DGFT initiates action against the violating firm. Besides, the cases of violations are also looked after by the Advisory Committee on Reservation constituted under the I (D&R) Act.

[English]

Satellite Technology

37. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the country in rocket and satellite technology; and

(b) the progress made so far in the development of cryogenic engines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE (DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY) (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) (i): Progress made in rocket technology:

With the successful launch of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle-D2 (PSLV-D2) injecting Indian Remote Sensing (IRS-P2) satellite into the desired orbit, India has demonstrated its capability to launch operational class satellites using our own launch vehicles from our own soil. PSLV-D2 has demonstrated India's capability in solid technology, earth storable liquid technology and use of several other systems like navigation guidance and control.

(ii) Progress made in satellite technology:

India has developed operational capabilities in both communication and remote sensing satellites, thus attaining self-sufficiency in satellite and their utilisation. The indigenously developed Indian National Satellite (INSAT) and Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) systems have been providing operational national services. Both these satellites represent a variety of state-of-art technologies in areas like thermals, structures, control engineering and electronics.

(b) Government has approved the indigenous Cryo Upper Stage (CUS) Project during April, 1994. The development of the indigenous cryo stage is planned to be completed by the end of 1998. However, a precise assessment of the same will be available after the preliminary design and planning for fabrication are completed in about a year's time.

Assistance to States

36. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

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

(a) whether in a radical policy shift, the Planning Commission has decided to assess the States fiscal performance on the basis of revenue generated in the power, irrigation and transport sectors;

(b) if so, whether fiscal management is one of the key performance criterion for fixing Central assistance to the States; and

(c) if so, the extent to which the new policy is likely to help in determining the Central aid for States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) While assessing the resources of the States for their plans, the Planning Commission have been taking into consideration revenues generated in the power, irrigation and transport sectors.

(b) and (c): Under the Mukherjee Formula for allocation of Central Plan Assistance to the States, fiscal performance is one of the criteris and 2 per cent weightage has been assigned to it.

Idle capacity of Public Sector Undertakings

39. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken any analysis of the idle capacities in various Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and;

(c) the steps stipulated to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c): Yes, Sir, An analysis of the utilisation/under-utilisation of the capacities of various public sector undertakings is carried out by the Government every year and details thereof are incorporated in the Public Enterprises Survey presented to the Parliament. The information relating to 1992-93 is available in Chapter 9 of Volume I of the survey for the year 1992-93, tabled on both the Houses of Parliament on 23-2-1994. The steps taken to improve the utilisation of capacities are also given in the same chapter.

Instrumentation India Limited

41. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Instrumentation India Limited is being referred to BIFR;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Kerala unit of this undertaking is earning profit;

(d) if so, the details of the profits made by it during the last three years; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure smooth running of this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (b): Instrumentation Ltd., Kota (IL) has been referred to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) Under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 (SICA) as its network had become negative.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of profit before Tax of Palghat unit of the company are as follows:—

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1991-92	387.61
1992-93	359.25
1993-94	475.24

(e) BIFR has declared IL as a sick company and appointed Industrial Development Bank of India as the Operating Agency for determining measures for the rehabilitation of the company.

[Translation]

Sea/Coastal Development in Gujarat

42. DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan for sea/coastal development in Gujarat during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Ocean Development is carrying out 3 programmes that also cover the coastal areas of Gujarat.

(b) A statement on the programmes is attached.

(c) Rs. 50 lakhs.

Statement

In the Eighth Five Year Plan, the department of Ocean Development is undertaking Sea/Coastal Development in Gujarat as part of the following programmes.

(1) *Coastal/Ocean Monitoring and Prediction Systems (COMAPS)*: The programme was initiated in 1990, to monitor marine pollution beyond 5 k.m. in the sea. Along the Gujarat coast pollution in the sea is being monitored at the following locations; (a) Kandla (b) Navlakhi (c) Salaya (d) Okha (e) Dwarka (f) Porbandar (g) Veraval (h) Hazira (i) Daman

(2) *Marine Satellite Information Service (MARSIS)*: The programme was initiated in 1990 with a view to generate on an operational basis satellite derived Ocean data Products. Potential Fishing Zone advisories is one such data product, that has found wide acceptability among the fishermen. The PFZ advisory is disseminated twice a week to 6 major fishlanding centres of Gujarat coast namely Jakhau, Okha, Dwarka, Porbandar, Veraval and Jafarabad.

In addition coral reef maps of the Gulf of Kachchh has been completed. Other activities planned under this programmes include preparation of coastal wetland/land from maps and shore-line change maps (1:50,000 scale) covering the entire coast of Gujarat.

(3) *Sea Level Monitoring and Modelling*: Under this programme, accurate measurement of tides along the various coasts is undertaken using modern tide gauges. Porbandar, along the Gujarat coast has been selected as one of the tide gauge stations.

Prediction of Earthquake in M.P. and Himalayan Region

43. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

DR. P.R. GANGWAR:

SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether several scientists have warned about the occurrence of an earthquake in Madhya Pradesh and Himalayan Region in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b): Yes Sir, A few scientists predicted occurrence of moderate earthquake in Madhya Pradesh and a great earthquake in the Himalayan region.

A news item appeared in "The Statesman" dated 20.12.1993 stating that a leading expert predicted the possibility of a major earthquake in the Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh within the next three months. Similar reports also appeared in a few national news papers on 26.9.94 and the Current Science journal of October, 1994.

Such predictions have no known scientific basis as there is no technology available anywhere in the world to predict on a scientific basis the earthquakes in time, space and magnitude with reasonable degree of accuracy.

(c) Sismic monitoring is being done in various parts of the country. A World Bank assisted scheme will further enhance the monitoring capability specially in the Peninsular India. The Bureau of Indian Standards is in the process of updating their seismic zoning map and related codes as a guide to help construction of earthquake resistant structures.

[English]

Voter List

44. Dr. SAKSHIJI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the voter list in Uttar Pradesh has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d): The electoral rolls in Uttar Pradesh with reference to 1.1.1994 as the qualifying date have already been published on 9th April, 1994. The Commission has also ordered intensive revision of electoral rolls with reference to 1.1.1995 as the qualifying date. According to the schedule prescribed by the Commission, these rolls are expected to be finally published on 9th March, 1995.

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission

45. DR. K.D. JESWANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi national Drinking Water Mission has been launched in the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government propose to involve any voluntary organisation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJIBHAI PATEL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Rural Water Supply Schemes are taken up under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Mini-Mission Projects, Sub-Missions like Eradication of guinea worm, Control of fluorsis, brackishness, removal of excess iron, conservation of water etc. State-wise details of villages covered with atleast one or more source of safe drinking water facilities from 1986-87 to 1993-94 are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d): Yes, Sir. Financial assistance to voluntary organisation for implementing ARWSP are routed through CAPART—an autonomous body under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development, Rs. 45.80 crores has been released to CAPART for this purpose during 1986-87 to 1993-94.

Statement

No. of villages covered under A.R.W.S.P. during 1986-87 to 1993-94

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Villages Covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27379
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3257
3.	Assam	21990
4.	Bihar	67546
5.	Goa	386
6.	Gujarat	18105
7.	Haryana	6745
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16807
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6325
10.	Karnataka	27026
11.	Kerala	1219
12.	Madhya Pradesh	71352
13.	Maharashtra	39332
14.	Manipur	2035
15.	Meghalaya	4828
16.	Mizoram	721
17.	Nagaland	1112
18.	Orissa	46553
19.	Punjab	12342
20.	Rajasthan	34955
21.	Sikkim	440
22.	Tamil Nadu	15831
23.	Tripura	4724
24.	Uttar Pradesh	112566
25.	West Bengal	38024
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	491
27.	Chandigarh	24
28.	Daman & Diu	26
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70
30.	Delhi	214
31.	Lakshadweep	11
32.	Pondicherry	291

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[Translation]

Pharmaceutical Industries

46. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:

Will the MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the licensing system for setting up Pharmaceutical Industries has been done away with and 51% foreign investment has also been permitted;

(b) if so, the amount of revenue loss likely to be incurred by the Government as a result thereof; and

(c) how it is proposed to be compensated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c): Industrial Licensing for all bulk drugs, their intermediates and formulations thereof except 5 bulk drugs reserved for manufacture in the public sector and bulk drugs produced by the use of recombinant DNA technology as well as those requiring in-vivo use of nucleic acid as the active principles has been abolished. Foreign investment upto 51% in case of all bulk drugs, their intermediates and formulations thereof (except those produced by the use of recombinant DNA technology) has also been permitted in accordance with the modifications in Drug Policy, 1986 announced on September 15, 1994. These modifications do not involve any revenue implications.

Public Sector Undertakings

47. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings by the end of March, 1994;

(b) the total capital invested therein;

(c) whether this capital includes the capital borrowed as loan from the foreign countries;

(d) if so, the amount of such foreign loan capital?

(e) the annual financial loss suffered by these undertakings during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the amount of capital involved by the end of each of these years; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check the losses suffered by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b): As on 31.3.1993 for which period information is available, there were 245 Central PSEs [out of which 237 were in operations The details of investment in these PSEs] in terms of equity and loans are given in Statement No. 16 at pages S-86 to S-94 in Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey laid in the Parliament on 23.2.1994.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details of loan taken by Central PSEs from foreign parties are given in Statement 18 at pages S-103 to S-111 in Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1992-93.

(e) A Statement showing PSE wise net loss during last five years upto 1992-93 for which period the information is available is given at pages S-47 to S-50 in volume-I whereas PSE wise detail of capital employed during last three years is given under Management Ratio Section in Volume-III of Public Enterprises Survey 1992-93.

(f) Steps taken to improve the performance & henceforth to check the losses is enterprise specific. However, some of the steps taken by the Government in this regard are given at Page 123 in Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1992-93.

Losses by Cement Corporation of India

48. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India is incurring huge losses for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the losses, unit-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to close down loss incurring units;

(d) if so the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any plan to modernise some of these units;

(f) if so, the amount allocated for this purpose during 1993-94; and

(g) the measures contemplated to check the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As against net profit of Rs. 2.10 crores in 1991-92, the net losses suffered by the Corporation during 1992-93 and 1993-94 (Prov.) were Rs. 52.08 crores, and Rs. 147.13 crores, respectively.

(b) A statement indicating details of net profit/(loss) by the various units of CCI during the last three years viz. 1991-92 to 1993-94 (Prov.) is attached.

(c) to (e) No such decisions have been taken by the Government.

(f) Rs. 20 crores were allocated in the Annual Plan for 1993-94 in respect of the following Schemes:—

1. Technological upgradation, modernisation and energy saving schemes.
2. Pollution Control and Environmental Studies.
3. Captive power facilities.
4. Precal. at Akaltara.
5. R & D.

(g) Steps taken to improve the performance of CCI include preventive and planned maintenance of the units, improved monitoring and control systems, improved communication systems and better marketing strategies.

Statement

Details of net profit/(loss) achieved by the various units of CCI during the last three years viz. 1991-92 to 1993-94 (Prov.)

Name of the Unit	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Prov.)
Mandhar	295	(689)	(1495)
Kurkunta	(157)	(185)	(511)
Bokajan	470	551	502
Rajban	1099	745	359
Nayagaon	452	(325)	(1162)
Akaltara	249	(1097)	(2382)
Yerraguntla	143	(7)	(497)
Charkhi Dadri	(335)	(418)	(907)
Adilabad	519	142	(848)
Tandur	(548)	(1566)	(2936)
Nayagaon Exps./Delhi Grinding Unit	(2088)	(2395)	(4804)
Other activities	111	15	(30)
Total	210	(5208)	(14713)

Self Reliance in Defence

49. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently approved a plan on a national mission for self-reliance in defence;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions received from different corners in regard thereto; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Based on the inputs from all the concerned agencies, a 10 years plan for self reliance in defence was formulated which aims at upgradation of selected defence systems, indigenisation of spares and progressive induction of indigenously developed systems. The Government has accorded sanction, in Aug. 1994, for implementation of this plan as a national mission.

(b) and (c) Subsequent to the Government sanction, no specific suggestion has been received.

[English]

Rural Sanitation Programme

50. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the sanitation work in rural areas is very slow;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount earmarked under the rural sanitation programme during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(d) whether the Government propose to enhance the allocation under this programme during the current financial year;

(e) if so, the total additional amount proposed to be allocated during this year;

(f) the number of rural people likely to be benefited under the programme during this year;

(g) whether the Government have taken steps to set up model villages under the programme; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJI BHAI PATEL): (a) and (b): Central Rural Sanitation Programme was systematically launched in 1986 only. Due to low community participation, absence of user involvement, lack of adequate infrastructure and shortage of trained manpower the total coverage of rural sanitation under the CRSP is as follows:-

(Unit percentage of the target group)			
1985	1990	1993	1994
0.7	2.4	3.15	3.69
		(Based on 1981 Census)	3.08
			(Based on 1991 Census)

(c): The amount earmarked under Central Rural Sanitation Programme during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 were Rs. 37.59 crores, 20 crores and 30 crores respectively.

(d) and (e): The Government has already increased the budget allocation for CRSP to Rs. 60 crores during 1994-95.

(f): 29.82 lakh people are likely to be benefited under the programme, during this year.

(g) and (h): The Standing Committee on Urban & Rural Development have recommended some villages to be developed as model villages. The State Governments have been intimated accordingly.

[Translation]

Preference to Rural Artisans

51. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission proposes to give preference to the country's eminent and skilled artisans by opening of new units of the Commission in rural and backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of workers/youths given employer during 1993-94 till date; and

(d) whether the Government propose to regularise the services of workers who have worked continuously for more than 60 days with the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) KVIC has drawn up an action plan for providing employment to 2 million persons more by the end of 8th Plan period. This is proposed to be achieved by bringing

new as well as traditional artisans into the KVI fold.

(c) During the year 1993-94 approximately 53.26 lakhs persons have been given employment in KVI Sector against 52.50 lakhs in the year 1992-93.

(d) No, sir.

[English]

Indira Avas Yojana

52. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for the construction of houses in the Eighth Plan under the Indira Avas Yojana, State-wise; and

'b) the targets achieved so far and expenditure incurred?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) The targets under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) are fixed on a year to year basis. The target fixed, target achieved and expenditure incurred on Indira Awas Yojana year-wise from 1992-93 to 1994-95 are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement
Targets, Achievements & Expenditure Under IAY

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95			Period of Reporting
		Target (Nos.)	Achievement (Nos.)	Expenditure (Rs. In Lakhs)	Target (Nos.)	Achievement (Nos.)	Expenditure (Rs. In Lakhs)	Target (Nos.)	Achievement (Nos.)	Expenditure (Rs. In Lakhs)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7719	10961	1264.00	49034	44897	5956.77	19357	25392	2687.27	Sept. 94
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	282	218	37.13	222	120	26.88	204	62	9.46	Sept. 94
3.	Assam	1091	1037	130.76	6209	4304	573.09	5987	3082	453.14	Sept. 94
4.	Bihar	14509	28189	3271.50	37396	88960	13664.86	74182	31127	3083.10	Sept. 94
5.	Goa	54	55	3.65	276	84	5.78	249	52	3.61	Sept. 94
6.	Gujarat	4546	4889	636.94	6596	6692	902.00	6884	3355	467.94	Oct. 94
7.	Haryana	917	1002	120.58	1848	1552	217.50	1707	684	107.99	Oct. 94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	343	351	52.08	809	629	84.37	701	264	61.13	Oct. 94
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	200	425	38.03	1094	390	45.02	1424	488	89.63	Oct. 94
10.	Karnataka	5309	7197	803.70	14197	8820	1270.11	12997	6977	1012.49	Oct. 94
11.	Kerala	1690	4100	527.98	13245	4827	685.99	12570	1311	292.85	Oct. 94
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17816	47156	2631.94	26399	48108	2931.17	24528	24197	1123.83	Oct. 94
13.	Maharashtra	6974	8778	1180.91	6974	18870	3189.84	19827	6300	828.50	Oct. 94
14.	Manipur	58	213	22.15	290	94	16.43	268	140	14.80	Sept. 94
15.	Meghalaya	439	432	61.31	353	318	44.20	306	127	18.10	Oct. 94
16.	Mizoram	220	224	32.11	185	240	33.21	129	178	16.56	Sept. 94
17.	Nagaland	383	1603	232.44	438	1536	222.72	328	0	0.00	Sept. 94
18.	Orissa	8885	11305	1402.39	11649	10581	1433.88	15214	4911	628.42	Oct. 94
19.	Punjab	1255	3359	790.98	5963	2739	704.33	4855	370	62.21	Aug. 94
20.	Rajasthan	7166	10541	1128.73	11389	19958	2287.96	9873	12726	1416.75	Oct. 94
21.	Sikkim	51	140	20.73	142	142	20.37	119	37	5.77	Oct. 94
22.	Tamil Nadu	7044	14409	4810.54	18930	33758	4526.95	17499	5864	2427.51	Sept. 94
23.	Tripura	279	343	33.00	431	636	108.42	340	0	0.85	Aug. 94
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18449	22218	2933.01	44135	47722	5585.68	45704	13793	1601.18	Oct. 94
25.	West Bengal	11308	13300	1695.48	19860	13389	1843.68	17347	4470	759.03	Oct. 94
26.	A&N Islands	18	20	4.96	120	21	16.57	109	0	1.08	Oct. 94
27.	DN Haveli	80	52	7.01	71	80	2.08	59	10	1.37	Aug. 94
28.	Daman & Diu	8	21	1.31	38	11	1.64	35	0	1.19	Aug. 94
29.	Lakshadweep	16	0	0.00	†	0	0.00	†	0	0.00	
30.	Pondicherry	47	47	6.16	79	48	6.65	107	0	2.14	Oct. 94
Total		117133	192585	23883.51	280363	359508	48408.14	292909	155917	17177.90	

†Not implementing.

Cases in Supreme Court

53. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases awaiting decision for admissions into the Supreme Court as on June, 1994;

(b) whether any report has been submitted to the Government by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad to resolve the situation;

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(d) whether these recommendations have been accepted by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Strike by Delhi Lawyers**54. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) the number of times the Delhi Lawyers went on strike during 1993 and 1994 and the number of days on which they remained on strike on each occasion; and

(b) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (H.R.

BHARDWAJ): (a) Information is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) A resolution adopted by the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices in their meeting held in December, 1993 recommended the constitution of committees of lawyers and judges at the appropriate levels to go into problems concerning lawyers' strikes and evolve appropriate guidelines for preventing indiscriminate closure of Courts. Copies of the Resolution have been forwarded to the Supreme Court, all High Courts and to the Bar Council of India for taking necessary follow-up action.

Statement

Details of Strikes Observed by the Lawyers of Delhi before different Courts during 1993 and upto 1st December, 1994.

I. Lawyers Strike in Delhi High Court.

1993 Month	Period/dates of strike	No. of days on each occasion lawyers' remained on strike
March, 1993	3.3.1993	1 day
April, 1993	28.4.1993	1 day
1994 Month		
January, 1994	14.1.1994	1 day
July, 1994	22.7.1994	1 day
September, 1994	16.9.1994	1 day
October, 1994	3.10.1994 and 4.10.1994	2 days

II. Lawyers' strike in Subordinate Courts of Delhi**(A) Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi**

1993 Month	Period/dates of strike	No. of days on each occasion lawyers' remained on strike	1994 Month	Period/dates of strike	No. of days on each occasion lawyers' remained on strike
Feb. 93	22.2.93	1 day	Jan. 94	14.1.94	1 day
	23.2.93	1 day	Feb. 94	19.2.94 &	5 days
	27.2.93 to	6 days		21.2.94 to	
	5.3.93			24.2.94	
Mar. 93	19.3.93	1 day	Mar. 94	1.3.94 to	2 days
				2.3.94	
April, 1993	2.4.93	1 day	July. 94	4.7.94	1 day
	29.4.93 to	53 days	Aug. 94	20.7.94	1 day
	30.7.93	(31.5.93 to		4.8.94	1 day
		26.6.93		24.8.94	1 day
		closed for			
		summer vacation)			
Sept. 1993	9.9.93	1 day	Sept. 94	25.8.94 and	2 days
	15.9.93	1 day		26.8.94	
Oct. 93	15.10.93	1 day	Sept. 94	1.9.94 and	2 days
	25.10.93	1 day		2.9.94	
Nov. 93	2.11.93	1 day		14.9.94 and	2 days
	9.11.93	1 day		15.9.94	1 day
	12.11.93	1 day		23.9.94	1 day
	19.11.93	1 day	Oct. 94	29.9.94	5 days
				3.10.94 to	
				7.10.94	
Dec. 93	3.12.93	1 day	Nov. 94	24.11.94	1 day

B. New Delhi Courts (Patil House Courts) Delhi

1993 Month	Period/ dates of strike	No. of days on each occa- sion lawyers remained on strike	1994 Month	Period/ dates of strike	No. of days on each occasion lawyers remained on strike
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jan.93	22.1.93 30.1.93	1 day 1 day	Jan.94 Feb.94	Whole month Whole month upto 25.2.94	22 days 21 days
Feb.93	24.2.93 26.2.93	1 day 1 day	Mar.94	1.3.94 to 3.3.94	3 days
Mar.93	1.3.93 to 6.3.93 19.3.93	6 days 1 day	Apr.94 Jul.94	8.4.94 20.7.94 28.7.94	1 day 1 day 1 day
Apr.93	21.4.93 22.4.93 to 23.4.93 28.4.93	1 day 2 days 1 day	Aug. 94 Sep.94 Nov.94	4.8.94 25.8.94 29.9.94 14.11.94 24.11.94	1 day 1 day 1 day 1 day 1 day
May.93	10.5.93 to 13.5.93	4 days			
Jul.93	29.7.93 to 31.7.93	3 days			
Aug. 93	—	—			
Sept. 93	—	—			
Oct.93	4.10.93	1 day			
Nov.93	2nd, 3rd, 9th, 10th, 12th to 15th, 19th and 20th	9 days			
Dec.93	From 3rd Dec.to throughout the month.	17 days			
Feb.93	23rd to 27th	5 days	Feb.94	3rd to 5th 8.2.94	3 days
Mar.93	1st to 10th 19.3.1993	8 days 1 day	Mar.94	25th to 28th Whole month upto 27.3.94	1 day 3 day 21 days
April, 94	23.3.1993	1 day			
Apr.93	2nd April, 93 9th April, 93 20th April, 93 30th April, 93	1 day 1 day 1 day 1 day	May, 94 May, 94	3.5.94 to 9.5.94 12.5.94 to 13.5.94	6 days 2 days
May, 93	21st May, 93	1 day	June, 94	8.6.94 to 10.6.94	3 days
June, 93	7th June, 1993	1 day			
July, 93	26th to 31st	6 days			
August 93	1st to 5th	3 days			
Sept.93	10.9.93	1 day	July,94 Aug.94	4.7.94 20.7.94 4.8.94 8.8.94 to 9.8.94 19.8.94 24.8.94 to 25.8.94 30.8.94	1 day 1 day 1 day 2 days 1 day 1 day 13 days
Oct.93	15.10.93	1 day	Sept. 94	15.9.94 20.9.94	1 day 1 day
Nov.93	3rd to 5th 10th to 12th 19.11.93	3 days 3 days 1 day	Oct. 94	21.9.94 to 6.10.94 7.10.94	1 day

Sick Units In Gujarat

55. SHRI HARILAL NANJI PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of industrial units in Gujarat are lying sick;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount blocked in these units, Sector-wise;

(d) the total labour force affected due to their sickness;

(e) the number of units revived so far; and

(f) the steps taken to revive the remaining units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. According to the latest RBI data, the details of the number of industrial units in the small scale and non-small scale sectors reported sick and outstanding bank credit as at the end of September, 1992 in the state of Gujarat are as follows:

	Number of sick units	Amount Outstanding (in Rs. crores)
Non-SSI Sector	159	618.20
SSI Sector	6391	228.16

(d) Data on labour force affected due to sickness of industrial units are not centrally maintained;

(e) According to the latest RBI data as at the end of September, 1992, 2 non-SSI sick units in Gujarat have been nursed back to health during the half-year ended September, 1992. Besides, 233 sick SSI units have been put under nursing programme in the State of Gujarat.

(f) Government has already taken steps for revival of sick industrial units. Some of the important steps are given in *Statement* enclosed.

Statement

Steps taken by Government for revival of sick industrial units

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the

incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(5) Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72(A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick unit.

(6) Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would, inter-alia, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by Industrial restructuring.

(7) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Governments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

(8) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

(9) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

Efficiency of Public Sector Undertakings

56. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a six-year game plan for augmenting the

efficiency in the Public Sector Undertakings and formation of an apex body or nodal agency to implement the said 'gameplan' have become operational;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the performance of the apex body/nodal agency so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The plans for improving the efficiency of the public sector undertakings are incorporated in the New Industrial Policy of July 1981, the implementation of which is a continuous process. There is no other game plan for this purpose.

(b) and (c) do not arise.

Sites for Institutions

57. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the majority of the sites earmarked for schools, parks, police stations etc. in DDA colonies are yet to be developed or handed over to the respective authorities for utilisation;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in handing over the sites; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In majority of the cases, there has been no delay in handing over of sites. However, in some cases where disputes have arisen and court cases have been filed, the plots could not be handed over.

Pakistani Chopper entered into Indian Air Space

58. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a Pak Chopper entered into the Indian Air Space on October 24, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of that Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. One Pakistani Helicopter intruded into Indian Air Space in J&K area on 24.10.94 and flew over Indian Air Space for about one minute.

(b) and (c) The matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan. A reply from them is awaited.

Complaints lodged in Kendriya Bhandars

59. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints lodged by consumers of Kendriya Bhandars in complaint books provided at branches during the year 1993, area-wise;

(b) whether the points raised by consumers are not being looked into by the management in a proper manner;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the reply has been given to complainants on such complaints; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The number of complaints lodged/suggestions given by customers in complaint books provided at branch stores during the year, 1993 is 38, as per storewise details shown in the enclosed statement.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Action was taken/replies were given in all cases except 6 as these complaints did not have complete information.

Statement

No. of Complaints lodged/suggestions given by customers in complaint books, provided at branch stores during the year 1993, Area wise

S. No.	Name of Stores/Area	No. of complaints lodged/suggestions given by Customers
1.	A.S.I.	4
2.	Andrews Ganj	3
3.	D.I.Z	1
4.	I.N.A.	2
5.	Krishi Vihar	6
6.	Krishi Kunj	1
7.	Moti Bagh-II	1
8.	Moti Bagh (NW)	1
9.	Nauroji Nagar	1
10.	Pandara Road	5
11.	Pitampura	1
12.	R.K. Puram-I	1
13.	R.K. Puram-IX B	1
14.	R.K. Puram (W)	4
15.	Sadiq Nagar	1
16.	Vasant Vihar	3
17.	Prem Nagar	2
TOTAL		38

[Translation]

Rural Development

60. DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the development of rural areas during each of the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the names of developmental projects and the funds allocated project-wise, State-wise;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the development work is left incomplete due to inadequate funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the concrete

measures taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) The required information is given in *statement enclosed*.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware that some of the projects financed under IRDP suffer from inadequacy of funds. An expert Committee under the Reserve Bank of India was set up to review various problems faced in implementing IRD scheme including the problem of under-financing. In order to ensure that projects do not suffer from inadequacy of funds, the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted.

Statement

PROGRAMME	ALLOCATIONS				ALLOCATIONS					
	*DPAP		*DDP		*ARWSP		*IRDP		*CRSP	
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in crores)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Name of the State	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	1203.00	1804.50	—	—	25.470	41.240	4880.00	8416.00	105.030	157.480
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	4.620	7.460	416.00	686.00	2.825	4.250
Assam	—	—	—	—	13.700	13.700	1332.00	2770.00	38.250	57.470
Bihar	828.00	1242.00	—	—	29.990	48.560	9778.00	15974.00	186.630	279.790
Goa	—	—	—	—	0.550	0.840	86.00	142.00	1.290	1.940
Gujarat	746.00	1119.00	225.00	337.50	16.330	26.560	2010.00	3090.00	47.370	71.010
Haryana	135.00	202.50	425.00	637.50	9.990	16.520	480.00	742.00	16.935	25.520
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	200.00	300.00	6.420	8.330	172.00	242.00	17.480	26.280
J & K	214.50	321.75	300.00	450.00	19.160	23.030	240.00	462.00	23.115	34.650
Karnataka	1249.00	1873.50	—	—	23.420	35.120	3054.00	5650.00	85.155	127.780
Kerala	—	—	—	—	11.910	19.280	1660.00	2056.00	64.755	97.200
Madhya Pradesh	809.00	1213.50	—	—	28.190	45.640	6472.00	10664.00	122.850	184.160
Maharashtra	1343.00	2014.50	—	—	33.900	54.880	5228.00	9174.00	134.490	201.800
Manipur	—	—	—	—	3.080	3.080	38.00	200.00	4.965	7.470
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	4.200	4.200	116.00	192.00	5.355	8.030
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	1.290	2.100	174.00	288.00	1.485	2.160
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	4.220	4.220	182.00	300.00	3.720	5.580
Orissa	621.00	931.50	—	—	13.350	21.600	3198.00	6826.00	73.620	110.540
Punjab	—	—	—	—	4.240	6.880	406.00	528.00	17.235	25.960
Rajasthan	514.00	771.00	3800.00	5700.00	41.830	68.860	3118.00	4430.00	63.255	94.860
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	3.720	3.720	34.00	56.00	1.395	2.090
Tamil Nadu	657.00	985.50	—	—	20.190	32.680	4382.00	7608.00	111.120	166.820
Tripura	—	—	—	—	3.500	3.500	136.00	618.00	7.515	11.300
Uttar Pradesh	1386.00	2079.00	—	—	47.240	76.480	13062.00	20508.00	261.090	391.430
West Bengal	517.50	776.25	—	—	18.240	29.520	5480.00	7542.00	100.965	151.290
A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	0.400	0.400	48.00	71.00	0.255	0.400
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	0.000	0.000	—	—	0.075	0.110
D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	0.130	0.200	9.00	15.00	0.180	0.270
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	0.220	0.950	17.00	28.00	0.090	0.110
Delhi	—	—	—	—	0.140	0.220	—	—	1.080	1.620
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	0.100	0.100	4.00	7.00	0.015	0.020
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	0.260	0.400	35.00	58.00	0.420	0.610
ALL INDIA:	10223.00	15334.50	4950.00	7425.00	390.000	600.270	66222.00	109343.00	1500.00	2250.00

*DPAP — Drought Prone Area Programme

*DDP — Desert Development Programme

*ARWSP — Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

*IRDP — Integrated Rural Development Programme

*CRSP — Central Rural Sanitation Programme

Funds released/allocated under Wage Employment Programmes during 1992-93 to 1993-94

Sl. No.	State/UT	Resources Released (Centre + State)				
		1992-93	1993-94 (JRY)		E A S	
			1st Stream	2nd Stream	3rd Stream	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21418.39	27119.03	6243.75	357.13	4500.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	251.50	188.84	0.00	0.00	300.00
3.	Assam	6194.14	8971.90	0.00	0.00	2587.50
4.	Bihar	46904.44	50356.45	17231.25	91.64	5887.50
5.	Goa	406.13	426.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	10244.79	9309.23	3893.75	0.00	606.25
7.	Haryana	2366.87	2098.40	0.00	0.00	1650.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1182.10	1235.76	0.00	53.33	43.75
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2139.63	1802.95	853.75	300.00	1043.75
10.	Karnataka	14252.56	16525.14	4713.75	164.59	3525.00
11.	Kerala	7899.60	6327.35	0.00	0.00	725.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	33629.94	31062.44	14507.50	305.58	7118.75
13.	Maharashtra	25049.79	22369.31	9948.75	0.00	3306.25
14.	Manipur	645.13	355.49	0.00	179.20	825.00
15.	Meghalaya	461.10	241.20	0.00	0.00	200.00
16.	Mizoram	249.82	459.30	0.00	0.00	750.00
17.	Nagaland	746.51	672.01	0.00	0.00	1050.00
18.	Orissa	16389.03	20491.23	6712.50	3.15	5385.00
19.	Punjab	1702.19	1614.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	17064.22	13136.90	4568.75	0.00	4575.00
21.	Sikkim	394.60	240.03	0.00	100.00	145.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	23241.96	22130.01	2903.45	45.76	1318.75
23.	Tripura	669.61	679.71	0.00	0.00	762.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	58887.46	59028.58	8335.00	329.07	3507.81
25.	West Bengal	25220.33	20379.31	6125.00	700.00	5068.75
26.	A & N Islands	62.58	81.93	0.00	0.00	10.00
27.	D & N Haveli	91.02	73.75	0.00	0.00	5.00
28.	Daman & Diu	20.28	20.28	0.00	0.00	5.00
29.	Lakshadweep	60.08	56.48	0.00	0.00	25.00
30.	Pondicherry	315.82	126.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL:		318161.58	317580.12	86037.20	2629.47	54876.56

[English]

Absorption of persons on Deputation

Ministers. These posts cease to exist after the Minister demits his office. Appointees to such posts cannot, therefore, be absorbed.

61. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

NCR Planning Board

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to absorb the persons co-terminus on deputation from different departments; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Co-terminus appointments are usually discretionary appointments such as in the personal staff of

62. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the National Capital Region Planning Board are yet to be implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay for the implementation of the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b): The National Capital Region Planning Board has recommended that each concerned Central Ministry of Railways, Surface Transport, Power, Telecommunications and Urban Development should draw up its own sub-component Plan for development of NCR in the Central Sector in the VIII Plan period, in the light of the relevant provisions of Regional Plan-2001 and the corresponding time-bound implementation strategies approved by the Board.

As per the provisions of the Regional plan, all major projects for development of NCR are to be implemented by the year 2001 A.D.

[Translation]

Engineers in H.E.C.L.

63. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineers appointed in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. factory at Hathia in Bihar during the year 1994-95 so far and the procedure followed in making these appointments;

(b) whether hundreds of engineers and other employees of H.E.C.L. have taken premature voluntary retirement during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the number of such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) HEC has appointed 155 engineers after approval of the Board of Directors through Campus Interviews and through interviews conducted against exclusive advertisement for SC/ST candidates to clear backlog.

(b) and (c) The category-wise break-up of employees who have been given voluntary retirement during the last three years is as under:

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Executives	390	619	422
Supervisors	127	268	139
Workers	504	1149	767
Total	1021	2036	1328

Development of Non-Forest Wasteland

64. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have prepared a new comprehensive scheme for development of non-forest wasteland by involving corporate sector and individual farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith investments and targets and the time span thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government have prepared a scheme which aims at facilitating/attracting/channelising/Mobilising resources from financial institutions, banks, corporate bodies including user industries and other entrepreneurs for development of non-forest wastelands.

Under the scheme, promotional subsidy/grant is provided subject to a maximum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs or 25% of the total cost of the project as approved and firmed up by the financial institutions/banks, whichever is less. Besides, project formulation assistance for preparation of bankable/viable projects at the rate of 1% of project cost is admissible to generate projects. The requirement of 25% promoters' contribution is relaxable in the case of projects promoted by members of Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Such projects are eligible to 50% promotional grant/subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000/- per project.

Projects promoted by Central and State Government undertakings, Cooperative Institutions, Public Trusts and Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, Corporate Bodies registered under the Companies Act and individual entrepreneurs would be eligible for the promotional grant/subsidy under the scheme.

As the scheme is location specific and project oriented, subject to techno-economic feasibility and costs as firmed up by financial institutions/banks and linked with promoters contribution, no statewide allocation or physical targets or financial investments including time span are envisaged under it.

Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings

65. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision about further disinvestment of Government holding in Public Sector Undertakings during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details of the Undertakings likely to be disinvested and the quantum of disinvestment proposed in each case;

(c) the proposed mode of disinvestment;

(d) whether the proposed disinvestment is linked with any expansion cum doemisation programme in respect of these undertakings; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Government has not taken any decision as yet about further disinvestment of Government shareholdings in PSUs other than the tranche of October 1994 which

has since been completed.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of above.

[Translation]

Production Capacity of Atomic Energy Plants

66. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Atomic Energy Plants in the country alongwith their annual production capacity;

(b) whether Thorium is used in the compressed Heavy Water Reactor Unit of Atomic Energy Plants;

(c) if so, the estimated increase in the generation of power by using Thorium in future as fuel; and

(d) the manner in which it is proposed to be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Nine nuclear power reactors with a total rated power capacity of 1720 MWe are presently in operation in the country.

(b) For the first time, in the first Unit of the Kakrapar Atomic Power Station, a small number of Thorium fuel bundles have been used alongwith Uranium fuel bundles in the reactor mainly for fattening the neutron flux in the initial stages of power generation. In the earlier reactors depleted uranium bundles were used for a similar purpose.

(c) Introduction of Thorium in Kakrapar Unit-I as fuel has not been done with a view to increasing the power generation.

(d) Research and Development work is in progress on the concept of using Thorium enriched in Uranium-233 and depleted Uranium enriched in Plutonium-239 in the advanced Heavy Water Reactors which would be an evolution over the current Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs).

[English]

Rural Sanitation

67. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural sanitation programme has been successful in Gujarat during 1993-94 so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) The Central Rural Sanitation Programmes (CRSP) in Gujarat have succeeded in achieving 86% of physical target fixed for year 1993-94.

Plan Expenditure

68. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of plan expenditure sanctioned for Kerala State for years 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) the contribution of the State in the Annual Plan of 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(c) the amount spent by the State on various schemes during the year 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG)

(a) Kerala's Approved Annual Plans outlays for 1993-94 and 1994-95 are Rs. 1003 crore and Rs. 1260 crore respectively.

(b) Contributions of resources by the State in the Annual Plans 1993-94 and 1994-95 are estimated at Rs. 46.63 crore and Rs. 214.41 crore respectively.

(c) The expenditure on various schemes during 1993-94 as reported by the State Government is as under:-

Sector	Expenditure (Rs. crore)
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	147.62
2. Rural Development	56.62
3. Co-operation	15.54
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	150.69
5. Power	254.28
6. Industry & Minerals, Transport & Communication	192.00
7. Scientific Services & Research	6.23
8. Social & Community Services	180.24
9. Economic Services	2.34
10. General Services	10.10
TOTAL	1015.66

[Translation]

Investment in Aqua-Culture

69. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foreign investment made in Aqua-culture Industry during each of the last three years country-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government

to help this industry and boost more foreign investment in this sector

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Country-wise break-up of foreign direct investment approved in marine products including aqua-culture industry during the last three years is given in the attached statement.

(b) Marine products is one of the high priority industries listed in Annex. III of the New Industrial Policy, 1991. These industries are eligible for automatic approval of foreign direct investment up to 51% subject to prescribed norms. Other proposals are also considered and approved under the normal procedure in this sector.

Statement

COUNTRY-WISE BREAK-UP OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT APPROVED IN MARINE PRODUCTS INCLUDING ACQUA-CULTURE DURING THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST, 1991 TO JULY, 1992, AUGUST, 1992 TO JULY, 1993 AND AUGUST, 1993 TO JULY, 1994

Sl. No. Name of the Country Amount of Foreign Direct Investment (Rs. in lakhs)

	1991-92 (Aug. July)	1992-93 (Aug.-July)	1993-94 (Aug.-July)
1. Australia	—	—	284.54
2. China	—	—	2.50
3. Denmark	—	120.00	—
4. Estonia	—	700.00	—
5. Germany	—	8.16	—
6. Hongkong	—	9.76	—
7. Italy	20.00	—	—
8. Japan	90.00	220.90	—
9. Korea (North)	16.85	—	—
10. Korea (South)	86.70	3.82	—
11. Latvia	13.00	13.00	—
12. Mexico	—	—	1000.00
13. Philippines	—	—	109.20
14. Russia	68.56	230.76	32.00
15. Singapore	—	149.30	427.98
16. Taiwan	—	314.10	132.00
17. Thailand	23.29	40.00	1.50
18. USA	400.00	—	—
19. Ukraine	—	27.50	—
20. NRI	—	255.75	437.00
TOTAL:	718.40	2093.05	22672

[English]

Delicensing of Industries

70. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those industries which have been delicensed so far;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal for delicensing the remaining industries; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Subsequent to the Statement of Industrial Policy made by the Government on 24.7.1991 in the House, motor cars, white goods, leather (Excluding Chamois leather), drugs and pharmaceuticals (excluding specific drugs) industries have been delicensed.

(b) and (c) Government have not yet taken any decision to delicense any other industry.

Problems of TAFCO

71. SHRI JAGATVIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representation from the Trade Union of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India, Kanpur Highlighting various problems in the Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to resolve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) No representation has been received from any organisation called the Trade Union of Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India, Kanpur.

[Translation]

Investor Guarantee Agreement with Sweden

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

(a) whether India has agreed to have investor guarantee agreement with Sweden as reported in the Hindi daily 'Jansatta' dated May 28, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) the basic purpose of bilateral and multilateral investor guarantee agreements;

(d) the countries with whom such agreements have been signed during the last three years;

(e) the results achieved therefrom so far; and

(f) the monitoring authority for implementing such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (f) During the meeting of the Indo-Sweden Joint Commission held in Stockholm on May 25-26, 1994, the Swedish side had expressed desire to have a Bilateral Investment Promotion Protection Agreement with India which the Indian side agreed to look into. India and Sweden are yet to exchange the draft agreements or to hold any negotiations. It is likely that

Sweden may be included for negotiations during the year, 1995-96.

Persons killed in J & K

73. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people including civil, police, para military and military officials killed/kidnapped in J & K during 1993 and 1994, till date;

(b) the number of kidnapped persons got released during the period;

(c) the number of militants arrested/killed during the above period;

(d) the quantity of arms and ammunition seized from militants in J & K; and

(e) the steps taken to curb the terrorist activities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) According to information made available by the State Govt., 2320 persons, including security forces personnel, were killed in terrorist activities and 596 persons were kidnapped during 1993 and 1994 (up to 31st October);

(b) 276 kidnapped persons were released during this period; and

(c) 2736 militants were killed during this period.

(d) A large quantity of arms and ammunition was seized from militants during this period. This includes 124 rocket launchers, 290 machine guns, 4331 AK rifles, pistols/revolvers and other ammunition and explosives.

(e) sustained and targetted operations against the terrorists have been continued. Special measures by way of augmentation of security arrangements have been taken particularly in the sensitive, vulnerable and far-flung areas. Continuous and heightened vigilance is also being maintained on the LOC to contain infiltration.

[English]

Pension to Disabled Ex-Servicemen/Sepoy

74. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pensioners/disabled pensioners/sepoy pertaining to Rajput Regiment, Fatehgarh, Uttar Pradesh, who were discharged on 16.1.1947 and have not yet been paid their pension together with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the matter has also been brought to the notice of Prime Minister recently; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) As per available information all eligible personnel who were discharged on 16.1.1947 from Rajput Regiment, Uttar Pradesh, were granted pension. However, recently, a pensioner has represented that he had lost his pension papers in 1947 and that he is not getting his pension. The concerned authorities have been directed to investigate the claim and to make payments, if admissible.

Sick Industries in Assam

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

(a) the number of small, medium and large sick industrial units in Assam as on date;

(b) the reasons for their sickness industry-wise; and

(c) the measures the Government propose to take to revive them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per the latest Reserve Bank of India data, the number of sick small scale industrial (SSI) units in Assam as on 31st March, 1993 stood at 5460 with outstanding bank credit of Rs. 36.43 crores. There were nine non-SSI (medium and large) sick units with an outstanding bank credit of Rs. 77.67 crores by the end of September, 1992 according to the latest data available for large and medium units.

(b) As per the report of Nayak Committee appointed by RBI to examine the adequacy of institutional credit and allied issues in SSI sector, sickness in the SSI sector stems mainly from its various internal weaknesses such as, limited financial resources and lack of organisational, financial and management skills and expertise. The external causes of sickness are many, the more important of which are (i) difficulties in the availability of raw materials and other inputs including power, (ii) marketing difficulties, (iii) delayed and inadequate credit, (iv) high rates of taxes, (v) labour problems, (vi) faulty appraisal of projects and (vii) management which is inefficient/lacking in honesty/plagued by dissensions among partners etc.

For large and medium industries, the main reasons for sickness are deficiency in project appraisal and management, fall in demand/recession. Other reasons include power shortage, non-availability of raw materials, financial bottlenecks, changes in Government policy, etc.

(c) The steps taken by both Central and State Governments include (i) entrepreneurship development, (ii) technical support through inspection, guidance,

workshop, testing, tool room and product-cum-process development facilities, (iii) marketing support through price and purchase preference and through National Small Industries Corporation and State Small Industries Development Corporation, (iv) infrastructural support by the State Governments through developed industrial plots, sheds, etc., (v) financial and equity support through financial institutions. Action taken by the Reserve Bank of India on Nayak Committee recommendations relate to modified definition of sick SSI units, reduced rate of interest for rehabilitation, prompt viability studies/ nursing programmes of indentified sick units, setting up of cells at important regional centres and Head Office to deal with sick industrial units and provision of expert staff, including technical personnel to look into technical aspects. RBI is advising its officers from time to time to activate State Level Inter Institutional Committee. For large and medium units Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has been created for dealing with sick units.

Handing over of Studios to Lalit Kala Akademi

76. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has handed over newly built studios to Lalit Kala Akademi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Against the total expenditure of Rs. 42 lakhs, Lalit Kala Akademi has released only Rs. 27 lakhs. Unless the balance amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is released by Lalit Kala Akademi, it is not possible for DDA to complete the work.

(c) The matter has been discussed by the DDA authorities with the Lalit Kala Akademi for the release of balance amount. But the balance amount has not yet been released by Lalit Kala Akademi so far.

Companies Data

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to sell companies data to multinationals;

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) the guidelines laid by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir. The Department has not formulated any plan to sell the data in respect of the companies registered in India to multinationals.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Joint Ventures by Bangladesh

78. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh has shown interest in setting up joint ventures in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the sectors in which these joint ventures are proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No proposal for setting up joint venture in India with investment from Bangladesh has been received.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Non-Conventional Energy Centres

79. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received proposals to set up non-conventional energy centres at Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts of U.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. Government has not received any proposal to set up Non-Conventional Energy Centres at Mirzapur & Sonbhadra districts of U.P.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Production of Janga Jeeps by Defence Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur

80. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur has finalised its plan to launch a vehicle for sale in the civil market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated production capacity of Janga Jeeps per year; and

(d) the time by which the new models of the Jeeps are likely to come in the civil markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur (VFJ), so as to utilise its spareable capacity, has finalised its plan to launch a modified dieselised version of Janga for civil market. The vehicle has been re-engineered in three models of 10/11/12 seats. The vehicle, conforming to military standards, is not only sturdy but also has high fuel efficiency of 16 kms per litre (under test conditions) and a

high pick up and it can achieve a speed of 60 kms in eleven seconds and has a maximum speed of 120 kms per hour with gradient climbing capacity of one in three.

The existing infrastructure at VFJ with marginal adjustment will be utilised for production of Janga for civil market upto about 4000 per annum initially. The new models will be available for sale in the civil market from 1995 onwards.

[Translation]

Government Residences converted into Memorials

81. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Government Bungalows in New Delhi have been converted into Memorials;

(b) whether funds are being released by the Government for their functioning; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Closure of Industries

82. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) the number of industries closed down since the adoption of new industrial policy;

(b) the details of industries taken over by big industrial houses during the period; and

(c) the manner in which the interest of affected workers was protected in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) According to the Ministry of Labour, the information on the number of units closed under the provision of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is as follows:

Year	Number of units closed
1991	238
1992	187
1993	493
1994	114

(January-August)

(The figures are provisional)

However the details of industries taken over by big industrial houses are not centrally maintained.

According to the provisions of the I.D. Act., 1947 every worker retrenched due to closure of an industrial establishment shall be entitled to receive compensation which shall be equivalent to fifteen days average pay for every completed year of continuous service or any part thereof in excess of six months. The Act also provides that workers who are adversely affected by transfer of the ownership or management of undertakings shall be

entitled to notice/compensation as if they have been retrenched.

Closed Units in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) the details of the medium and small scale industrial units lying closed in Andhra Pradesh at present;

(b) the total investment involved in these units; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to revive these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) According to the Ministry of Labour, the information on the industrial units closed in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 1991-94 (Provisional) is as follows:

Year	Number of Units Closed
1991	9
1992	4
1993	11
1994	NIL

(January-August)

However, the total investment involved in these units is not centrally maintained.

The Government has taken a number of steps for revival of sick and closed industrial units. Some of the important steps are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Steps taken by Government for revival of sick industrial units.

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(5) Revival of sick industrial units is also done by

amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72(A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick units.

(6) Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would, *inter-alia*, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

(7) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Governments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

(8) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

(9) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

Braithwaite Company Limited

84. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the enquiry about the accident in the Steel Melting Furnace purchased from GEC for Braithwaite Company of BBUNL;

(b) the action taken against the persons found guilty;

(c) whether the furnace has since been brought back into operation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The findings of the Enquiry Committee set up by Govt. to look into the causes of accident at its Angus Works of Braithwaite were mainly inadequate training, unplanned shut down, suspension of work during progress of melting, defective layout and configuration of the equipments installed.

(b) In pursuance of the findings of the Enquiry Committee, two officials of the Company were placed under suspension and departmental proceedings were initiated.

(c) and (d) The Furnace was brought back into operation with effect from 25th July, 1993 after obtaining clearance from appropriate authorities.

Grievances of Armed Forces

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

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the grievances of the jawans in the Armed Forces in respect of scale of pay and allowances, housing facility and the procedure for maintaining discipline;

(b) whether the Armed Forces have set up an internal grievances redressal machinery;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the personnel management, service and living conditions of the serving as well as the retirement benefits and rehabilitation assistance for a retired personnel; and

(d) if so, the changes made during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) The present package of pay & allowances, service conditions and terminal benefits of the Armed Forces personnel is as per the Fourth Pay Commission recommendations, as accepted by Government of India. The Central Government have recently appointed the Fifth Pay Commission. As per the Terms of Reference of the Fifth Pay Commission, the Commission is to examine the present structure of emoluments and conditions of service of the Armed Forces personnel taking into account the total package of benefits available to them and suggest changes which may be desirable and feasible. The Fifth Pay Commission is also required to examine the pension structure including the death-cum-retirement benefits admissible to the Armed Forces personnel and to make recommendations relating thereto.

For the redressal of individual grievances of the Armed Forces personnel, adequate machinery and procedures have been prescribed in the Army Act, the Navy Act and the Air Force Act, and the Rules & Regulations framed thereunder.

There is a comprehensive package of resettlement and welfare measures for the ex-Servicemen. The Central Government has provided reservation for ex-Servicemen in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in the Central Government Departments as well as Public Sector Undertakings including the nationalised banks. Armed Forces personnel, who have been disabled in war or in peace time and whose disability is attributable to military service are accorded priority-I. In addition, State Governments have also provided for reservation in State Government Departments and their Undertakings for ex-Servicemen. In addition, a number of Central Schemes provide for self-employment opportunities to ex-Servicemen under SEMFEX-I, SEMFEX-II and SEMFEX-III Schemes.

During the last three years, the following important changes have been made in the pay & allowances, service conditions, etc.:

(a) Field Service Concession:

The Army personnel posted in the Field/Modified Field Areas, Siachen and High Altitudes have been granted compensatory allowance at the undermentioned rates, with effect from 1.4.1993. Simultaneously, the Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance and Special Compensatory Field Allowance, admissible earlier, have been withdrawn.

Rank	Field Area Allowance	Modified Field Area Allowance	High Altitude (Un-congenial Climate) Allowance		Siachen Allowance
			Cat-I (9000 Ft — 15000 Ft)	Cat-II (Above 15000 FT)	
(Amount in Rupees)					
JCOs, including Hony Commissioned Officers	650	225	180	270	800
Havildars	450	175	140	210	
Sep/Nk, including NCs(E)	375	150	100	150	

(b) Leave encashment

The limit of leave encashment has been increased from 180 days to 240 days.

(c) One Time Increase in Pension (OTI)

A scheme for One Time Increase (OTI) in Pension to the Armed Forces personnel who retired before 1.1.1986 has been sanctioned, with effect from 1.1.1992, in pursuance of the unanimous recommendations of the High Level Empowered Committee, which had been set up to review the difficulties faced by pre- 1.1.1986 Armed Forces pensioners.

[Translation]

Employment by KVIC in U.P.

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

(a) the districts in Uttar Pradesh selected under the Action Plan to generate two lakh new employment opportunities in the remaining two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(b) the funds earmarked under the said plan for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There are two Special employment Programmes. The first programme involves 50 backward districts to be taken up in the remaining period of the 8th Five year Plan. In each district 10,000 employment has to be created through Khadi and Village Industries Sector. In the first phase 16 districts have been taken up including the district of Mau in Uttar Pradesh.

The second programme involves employment generation of 1,000 per block in 125 backward blocks in the country in the remaining period of the eighth five year plan. Under the scheme, in the first phase, 71 blocks have been identified. Out of them the following seven are in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.No.	Blocks	Districts
1.	Gardarpur	Nainital
2.	Takula	Almorā
3.	Pati	Pithoragarh
4.	Mauranipur	Jhansi
5.	Charkhari	Hamirpur
6.	Birdha	Lalitpur
7.	Ukhimat	Chamoli

(b) The revised estimates for the financial year 1994-95 has been submitted.

Cement Plants in Gujarat

87. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of big, medium and small sized cement plants in Gujarat;

(b) the production of cement in each of these plants during the last three years and during the current financial year till date; and

(c) the total employment opportunities generated by these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) There are 12 large cement plants in Gujarat out of which one is a clinkerisation unit and two are not in production. In addition, there are 33 mini cement plants in Gujarat with an installed capacity of 14,48,900 tonnes. A list of large plants indicating production from 1991-92 onwards is given in the enclosed statement. Information regarding plant-wise production in respect of mini cement plants is not maintained.

(c) Plant-wise data regarding employment is not maintained centrally.

Statement

CEMENT PRODUCTION BY LARGE CEMENT PLANTS IN GUJARAT DURING
1991-92 TO 1993-94 AND 1994-95 (APR-OCT)

(Lakh tonnes)

Plant	Cement Production			
	1994-95 (Apr.-Oct.)	1993-94	1992-93	1991-92
NARMADA CEMENT				
1. Jafarabad	1.88	Clinkerisation Unit		
2. Magdalla	1.88	4.04	4.33	5.55
SHREE DIGVIJAY				
3. Sikka	0.42	0.80	0.85	1.51
4. Sikka (New Unit)	3.38	7.57	7.49	8.38
5. Ahmedabad	0.22	0.37	0.27	0.43
HMP CEMENTS				
6. Porbandar	0.70	1.65	1.75	1.85
SAURASHTRA CEMENT				
7. Ranavav	3.96	7.02	7.95	9.39
AMBUJA CEMENT				
8. Kodinar	3.65	7.82	10.29	10.24
GAJAMBUJA CEMENT				
9. Kodinar	5.34	7.75	—	—
GUJARAT SIDHEE CMT.				
10. Veraval	3.23	6.73	6.89	6.19
DWARAKA CEMENT				
11. Dwaraka			Not in production	
SEVALIA CEMENT				
12. Sevalia			Not in production	
Total	22.78	43.75	39.82	43.54

Funds for Non-Conventional Energy Sources

88. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided to units using Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Uttar Pradesh for the last three years;

(b) the amount earmarked for the Eighth Five Year Plan and targets fixed in this regard; and

(c) the power likely to be generated through these Non-Conventional Sources of energy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) An amount of about Rs. 43 crores have been released to various Units/Organisations/Institutions in the State of Uttar Pradesh, in last three years, under different programmes/projects implemented by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

(b) The funds for programmes of non-conventional energy sources are being provided to States as per the financial norms of various programmes on year to year basis. The State-wise targets are not fixed for the full plan period.

(c) The cumulative installed capacity/number of Non-Conventional Energy Systems/Units installed in the State of Uttar Pradesh are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Number of cumulative NRSE systems installed in the State of Uttar Pradesh

Sl.No.	NRSE Systems	Installation
1.	Family Type Biogas Plants	2,43,128
2.	CBP/IBP	236
3.	Improved Chulha	21,58,392
4.	Biomass Gasifiers	33
5.	Industrial Solar Water Heating Systems	24,175
6.	Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems	
7.	Solar Air Heating Systems	27
8.	Solar Thermal Kilns	30
9.	Solar Distillation Systems	586
10.	Solar Cookers	26,923
11.	Street Lights	500
12.	Domestic Lights	15,875
13.	Community TV	50
14.	Solar lanterns	471
15.	SPV Water Pumps	70
16.	SPV Power Plants	31 (143 Kwp)
17.	Small Battery Charging Systems	3
18.	Wind Pumping Systems	20
19.	Non-gear/ed/Shallow Well Wind Pumping Systems	300
20.	Small Hydro Projects	36 (23.38 MW)
21.	Battery Operated Vehicles	186
22.	Urjagrams	50

Treatment of Contaminated Water

89. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh had sought loan from HUDCO for treatment of contaminated water in various cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of loan proposed to be advanced by HUDCO during the year 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Question does not arise.

[English]

Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environment Project

90. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from the State Governments for World Bank assistance to Intergrated Rural Water Supply and Environment Projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, project-wise, including the estimated cost and the number of villages covered by each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT): (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	STATE	NAME OF THE PROJECT	DISTRICTS COVERED	BRIEF PARTICULARS OF THE PROJECT	INITIAL COST (Rs. in Lacks)	DATE OF AGREE-MENT	COM-PLETION	STATE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	KARNATAKA	Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation.	12	1200 Villages in 12 district to be provided with water supply and sanitation.	44720.00	3/93	12/99	Under implementa-tion.
2.	UTTAR PRADESH	ON PIPELINE Water Supply & Environmental sanitation project.	28	To provide water supply & sanitation facilities in 3321 vil-lages in 28 distt.	50000.00			Yet to be finalised prefeasibility stage.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	MAHARASHTRA	Maharashtra rural water supply & environmental sanitation project.	10	34 RWSS covering 375 villages, 6 wards, 2 towns 49 individual schemes for 49 villages. In two phase implementation.	13183.90	3/91	1997	Under implementation
4.	TAMILNADU	Tamilnadu Water Supply & Sanitation Project for rural area.	14	9000 rural habitations and 40 rural towns Panchayati in the State Water Supply & Sanitation.	53000.00	—	—	Project in appraisal stage.

Long Pending Cases

91. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the number of cases pending in Supreme Court, High Courts and various other courts as on 30.11.94;

(b) since when these cases are pending and the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which these cases are likely to be decided;

(d) the number of Judges and Magistrates required to be appointed for the purpose; and

(e) the number of cases disposed of by the respective courts during the last three years court-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The pendency of cases in courts is due to various complex factors. The information as is readily available is furnished in *Statement-I and II*.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the time frame for the disposal of these cases.

(d) The Administration of Justice in the District and Subordinate Courts comes under the purview of the concerned State Government/High Court. As such it is for them to appoint the Judges and Magistrates in these Courts. As regards High Courts, it has been decided to create 46 new posts of permanent/Additional Judges in different High Courts over and above the sanctioned strength of 529 permanent/Additional Judges.

(e) The disposal of cases in various courts during the last three years are given below:

Name of the Court	Number of cases disposed of		
	1991	1992	1993
1. Supreme Court	6,662	15,613	6,350
(Regular Hearing Matters only).			
2. High Courts	8.38 lakhs	8.46 lakhs	9.11 lakhs
3. Distt./Subordinate* Courts.	116.28 lakhs	111.54 lakhs	96.63 lakhs

*These figures are incomplete and hence provisional.

Statement-I Pendency of Cases

Name of the Court	No. of cases pending as on 31st March, 1994	No. of cases pending for more than 5 years
Supreme Court	38,728	20,117
	(Regular Hearing Matters)	
High Courts		
1. Allahabad*	7,35,526	3,21,851
2. Andhra Pradesh	1,24,387	15,993
3. Bombay	1,93,012	44,279
4. Calcutta	2,35,721	1,47,937
5. Delhi*	1,38,482	62,914

*Indicate pendency of cases in High Courts as on 31.12.1993.

1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat	96,949	41,600
7.	Guwahati	25,573	6,870
8.	H.P.	20,466	4,465
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	78,065	24,577
10.	Karnataka	1,43,852	32,364
11.	Kerala	1,47,04	9,189
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	85,448	18,084
13.	Madras	3,25,935	68,133
14.	Orissa	44,794	5,754
15.	Patna**	91,758	16,372
16.	Punjab & Haryana	1,29,838	46,850
17.	Rajasthan*	82,404	17,137
18.	Sikkim**	76	25

* Indicate pendency of cases in High Courts as on 31.12.1993

**Indicate pendency of cases in High Court as on 30.6.1994

Statement-II
Pendency of cases in Distt./Subordinate Courts

S.No.	Name of the State/UTs.	No. of cases pending		On
		Civil	Criminal	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	612441	217293	30.6.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	395	3685	30.6.92
3.	Assam	41493	174310	31.12.93
4.	Bihar	201298	860846	31.12.92
5.	Goa	29570	16922	31.12.93
6.	Gujarat	656309	3235626	31.12.93
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53238	41383	31.12.93
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	
9.	Haryana	185189	151749	30.06.93
10.	Karnataka	593698	517606	30.06.94
11.	Kerala	172902	213289	31.12.93
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1402408	222521	31.12.93
		(Court of Civil Judges)	(Court of Distt. Judges)	
13.	Maharashtra	918705	2859407	31.12.93
14.	Manipur	2478	26579	30.6.92
15.	Mizoram	663	1898	31.12.93
16.	Meghalaya	1124	9055	31.12.89
17.	Orissa	153049	486553	31.12.93
18.	Punjab	190123	94057	30.6.93
19.	Rajasthan	268214	578874	30.6.93
20.	Sikkim	469	430	30.6.93
21.	Nagaland	N.A.	259	31.12.89
22.	Tamilnadu	448319	335633	30.6.93
23.	Tripura	4811	23246	31.12.93
24.	Uttar Pradesh	769416	1919460	30.6.93
25.	West Bengal	339919	1259707	31.12.91
	U.Ts			
26.	A & N Islands	579	14264	31.12.92
27.	Chandigarh	10985	15648	31.12.92
28.	Delhi	123273	338534	30.6.93
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	254	405	30.6.93
30.	Daman & Diu	476	530	31.12.93
31.	Lakshadweep	259	176	31.12.93
32.	Pondicherry	5824	25877	31.12.93

[Translation]

Small and Cottage Industries

92. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons employed in the industrial sector of the country vis-a-vis small and cottage industrial sector;

(b) the percentage of production in small and cottage industries annually vis-a-vis the total industrial production;

(c) the quantum of production of small and cottage industries being exported annually vis-a-vis total industrial export;

(d) the amount of loan provided to small and cottage industries by banks and other financial institutions vis-a-vis loan provided to the entire industrial sector; and

(e) the rate of interest charged on loans provided to big industries vis-a-vis small and cottage industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The estimated number of persons employed in industrial sector as on March, 1992, by sectors is given below:—

	Lakh Number
Public & Private Sector Units employing 10 or more persons (latest available)	64.27
Small & Cottage Industries	448.71

The estimate for Public and Private Sector is inclusive of employment in a portion of small scale industries employing 10 or more persons.

(b) The small scale and cottage industries contribution to the total industrial production for the year 1992-93 was 46.94 per cent.

(c) The small and cottage industries exported goods worth Rs. 23,379 crores excluding exports of gems and jewellery's, in 1992-93 which is 57.7% of the country's total exports of manufactured goods.

(d) The amount of outstanding loan by scheduled commercial banks to small and cottage industries as at June, 1993 was Rs. 20064 crores. This accounted for 25.5% of the total loan to the industrial sector. State Financial Corporations are the main state level institutions providing assistance to small and cottage industries. During the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 1335 crores was disbursed by these corporations to small and cottage sector.

(e) The rate of interest chargeable to the loans by banks and financial institutions is governed by the directives of RBI. The rate of interest charged to borrowers varies according to the size of the loan. At present following rates are applicable:

Interest rate (% p.a.)

For working capital and Term Loan:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 25,000 | 12.0 |
| (ii) Over Rs. 25,000 and upto Rs. 2 lakh | 13.5 (fixed) |
| (iii) Over Rs. 2 lakh | Floating rate (Deregulated) |

[English]

Election Expenses

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

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Representation of People Act, 1951 to bring forth salient changes regarding election expenses of candidates for Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly polls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether changes regarding nature of functioning of political parties including auditing of accounts of such parties are also likely to be considered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ):

(a) and (b) The ceiling on election expenses has been revised with effect from 21-10-1994. No decision, however, has so far been taken by the Government to effect any change in the Representation of the People Act, 1951 with regard to election expenses.

(c) No such proposal is, at present, under active consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Unauthorised Colonies

94. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a constant demand to regularise the unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

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

(c) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): In a Civil writ Petition filed by the Common Cause Registered Society, the High Court of Delhi have restrained the respondents including the Union of India, from taking any further decision or action for regularising any unauthorised colony in Delhi till further orders. The matter thus is sub-judice.

[English]

Reaction of Armed Forces in U.P. on Uttarakhand Issue

95. Maj. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned "Armed Forces Worried by inaction in Uttar Pradesh," as appeared in the Hindustan Times, dated September 14, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is no information to suggest any adverse effect on the morale of troops hailing from Uttarakhand. However, the situation is being monitored.

Production of Defence Items by Ex-Servicemen

96. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have laid down any guidelines for giving preference to entrepreneurs and cooperatives of ex-servicemen in the matter of supplying Defence spares to the Defence factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Directorate General of Resettlement monitors the requirement of Defence spares and ancillaries of Defence production and Defence supplies in regard thereto; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Government has reserved 10% of the low technology items manufactured by ex-Servicemen entrepreneurs in the purchases made by Defence Departments directly from the civil market provided the quality and price are competitive.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Not applicable.

Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

97. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed amendments to the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 are still under

consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in introducing the Bill in Parliament; and

(c) whether the Government propose to empower the States by abolishing the Ceiling Act or by amending the laws during this Session?

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

(b) and (c): The amendment proposals already framed have been reviewed on the basis of the comments received from various concerned Ministries. After these proposals are finalised and approved by Govt., the legislatures of at least two States where the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act is applicable will be required to pass a resolution under Article 252 (2) of the Constitution of India and only thereafter the Amendment Bill will be drafted and introduced in Parliament. Since this is complicated process, it is difficult to give a definite timeframe for introducing the Bill.

[Translation]

Drinking Water

98. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages inhabited by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan where the Union Government propose to provide drinking water facility alongwith the funds allocated in this regard;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the amount for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJIBHAI PATEL): (a) No data in respect of SCs/STs habitated villages are separately maintained by the Central Government. Central assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is provided to the States for making adequate provision of safe drinking water facilities in the villages/habitations. However in order to accelerate the coverage of SCs/STs a minimum of 25% allocation/release under ARWSP has to be utilised for providing drinking water supply for SCs and another 10% for STs.

During 1994-95, an allocation of Rs. 82.22 crores has been made for Rajasthan. Out of this Rs. 41.105 crores has already been released to the State Government of Rajasthan.

In addition to the normal allocation, special assistance of Rs. 6.00 crores were given to Rajasthan Government for coverage of SC/ST habitations in 1991-92.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The allocation of Rs. 68.86 crores for Rajasthan during 1993-94 has been increased to Rs. 82.22 crores in the year 1994-95. Further State Government has been requested to prepare special projects to cover SC/ST habitations which cannot be covered under the 35% allocation of ARWSP & MNP.

[English]

Funds for AUWSP

99. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allocated the funds under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme during 1994-95;

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

(c) the number of towns covered so far, State-wise; and

(d) the number of towns to be covered under this programme during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details may please be seen in the *statement-I* enclosed.

(c) Funds have been released for 147 towns so far and the State-wise releases may please be seen as in *Statement II* enclosed.

(d) The funds released so far was only the first instalment of the Central share. As per the guidelines on the subject the 2nd instalment of the Central share, which will be 50% of the eligible Central share for the scheme, will be released to the State Govts. on the following conditions:—

- release of the first instalment of the State share;
- completion of the ground work for execution of the scheme including award of contracts or placing of orders for supply of material etc. wherever required; and
- utilisation of at least 50% of the amount released for the scheme (25% of the Central share + 25% of the State share);
- submission of Detailed project report and its approval in case the first instalment is released before receipt of DPR.

An amount of Rs. 16 crores during 1994-95 has been earmarked as Central share for release to the State Govts.

Statement-I

ALLOCATION OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ACCELERATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME (AUWSP)—1994-95 AND THE MATCHING SHARE OF STATES & UTS.

S. No.	State	Total No. of Towns (Class IV + V + VI)	Central Assist- ance share of each state (Col. 3) × 1600 Rs. lakhs)	State Govt's contribution (matching share) (Rs. in lakhs)	Total funds available during 1994-95 (Col. 4 + 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	47.56	47.56	95.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	5.28	5.28	10.55
3.	Assam	59	34.74	34.74	69.48
4.	Bihar	67	81.54	81.54	163.07
5.	Goa	22	10.14	10.14	20.28
6.	Gujarat	127	87.24	87.24	174.47
7.	Haryana	52	34.00	34.00	67.99
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50	12.78	12.78	25.57
9.	Jammu & Kashmir*	47	7.88	7.88	15.77
10.	Karnataka	134	105.12	105.12	210.25
11.	Kerala	40	37.62	37.62	75.23
12.	Madhya Pradesh	312	244.19	244.19	488.38
13.	Maharashtra	132	103.36	103.36	206.71
14.	Manipur	26	11.00	11.00	22.00
15.	Meghalaya	4	2.04	2.04	4.08
16.	Mizoram	19	5.68	5.68	11.36
17.	Nagaland	5	2.73	2.73	5.47
18.	Orissa	76	65.24	65.24	130.47

*As per 1981 Census

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Punjab	67	35.64	35.64	71.27
20.	Rajasthan	110	100.11	100.11	200.22
21.	Sikkim	7	0.82	0.82	1.64
22.	Tamil Nadu	122	99.59	99.59	199.19
23.	Tripura	13	7.30	7.30	14.61
24.	Uttar Pradesh	486	395.03	395.03	790.06
25.	West Bengal	73	52.25	52.25	104.50
26.	A & N Island		0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	D & N Haveli	1	1.00	0.00	1.00
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Delhi	6	4.56	0.00	4.56
31.	Lakshdweep	4	2.60	0.00	2.60
32.	Pondicherry	4	2.96	0.00	2.96
Total		2151	1600	1599	3189

Statement-II

LIST OF APPROVED TOWNS, THEIR ESTIMATED COST AND CENTRAL SHARE RELEASED DURING
1993-94

S.No.	State	Number of Towns	Total Esti- mated Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Allocation of Central Share (Rs. lakhs)	Central share released (Rs. lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	0.00	39.84	0.00	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.00	3.96	0.00	**
3.	Assam	1	212.23	26.06	26.06	
4.	Bihar	—	0.00	61.15	0.00	*
5.	Goa	2	49.92	7.61	6.24	
6.	Gujarat	8	568.62	65.43	71.08	
7.	Haryana	4	241.99	25.50	30.25	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	70.30	9.59	8.79	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	0.00	5.91	0.00	
10.	Karnataka	9	681.16	78.84	85.15	
11.	Kerala	1	236.00	28.21	28.21	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32	1640.79	183.14	205.10	
13.	Maharashtra	6	682.87	77.52	85.36	
14.	Manipur	3	61.23	8.25	7.65	
15.	Meghalaya	—	0.00	1.53	0.00	**
16.	Mizoram	1	44.24	4.26	4.26	
17.	Nagaland	—	0.00	2.05	0.00	**
18.	Orissa	5	401.84	48.93	50.23	
19.	Punjab	2	226.12	26.73	26.73	
20.	Rajasthan	10	655.73	75.08	81.97	
21.	Sikkim	—	0.00	0.62	0.00	**
22.	Tamil Nadu	15	657.90	74.70	82.24	
23.	Tripura	1	41.30	5.48	5.16	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	42	2623.04	296.27	327.88	
25.	West Bengal	3	324.38	39.19	39.13	
26.	A & N Island	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	
27.	Chandigarh	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	
28.	D & N Haveli	—	0.00	0.38	0.00	
29.	Daman & Diu	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Delhi	—	0.00	1.77	0.00	#
31.	Lakshdweep	—	0.00	0.98	0.00	#
32.	Pondicherry	—	0.00	1.11	0.00	*
Total		147	9419.66	1200.00	1171.49	

* Schemes not received

** Towns do not qualify as per the approved criteria/guidelines.

Do not have towns population less than 20,000.

[Translation]

Photovoltaic Technology

100. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the rural areas of West Bengal where tubewells and solar lanterns based on photovoltaic technology are in operation to generate electricity and pump out ground water; and

(b) the areas which are yet to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Fourteen solar photovoltaic water pumping systems are in operation in the rural areas of Calcutta, Birbhum, Darjeeling, Siliguri, Midnapore, Durgapur, West Dinajpur and 24 Parganas Districts in West Bengal.

466 Solar lanterns have been distributed in the rural areas of Birbhum, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and 24 Parganas Districts in the State.

Other rural areas in the state would be covered under the solar photovoltaic programme depending upon the availability of funds.

[English]

Conversion of Leasehold Properties Into Freehold

101. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for conversion of leasehold properties into freehold during the first quarter of the current year;

(b) whether a number of cases out of them have not been cleared although inspections etc. have been completed/conducted by the concerned JE/AE of DDA and L&DO;

(c) if so, the details thereof, area-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the date by which all these cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) 2127 applications for conversion have been received by DDA, L&DO and Govt. of NCT of Delhi during the first quarter of 1994.

(b) During the first quarter 3054 applications were disposed of by lease administering authorities.

Applications received are generally taken up for disposal in the next quarter.

As regards clearance through inspection by technical staff, it is submitted that no cases are referred for inspection unless there are reports of misuse/unauthorised construction.

(c) and (d). All-out efforts are made by the lease administering authorities to dispose of the pending applications within a period of 90 days where all formalities are completed. For this purpose, Lok Adalats and special drives are even organised.

Employment schemes

102. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted to evaluate the success of the schemes/policies adopted by the Planning Commission during the Seventh Five Year Plan to generate more employment opportunities for both educated and uneducated unemployed youth of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps being taken by the Planning Commission for employment generation during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG):

(a) and (b). During the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). The estimated average annual rate of growth of employment was 1.89 per cent. This growth was the result of growth in various sectors of the economy, supplemented by special employment programmes. Among the major national level special employment schemes. The National Rural Employment Programme, the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana taken together generated during the Seventh Plan 3496.31 million mandays of wage employment against a target of 3066.05 million mandays. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. 1817.7 million families (including 5.2 million assisted in the Sixth Plan who were provided supplementary assistance) were assisted against a target of 1603.8 million. Under the scheme for Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth the number of cases sanctioned loans by banks was 8.56 lakhs against a target of 10 lakhs.

(c) The Eighth Five Year Plan envisages a strategy for accelerating the growth of employment opportunities to a level of 8-9 million per annum, on a average, through faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas with relatively high employment potential. The strategy lays stress on development of agro-based and allied activities in rural areas and the small and the decentralised manufacturing sector, expansion of programmes of construction of infrastructure and residential accommodation and promotion of the growth of the services and informal sector activities. Creation of new opportunities of the above order during the Eighth Plan and continuation of the strategy during the Ninth Plan is expected to lead to a situation of near full employment by the year 2002.

Field Firing Range in Bihar

103. DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal for expansion of Netarhat Field Firing Range, Bihar, stands at present;

(b) the area of land proposed to be acquired for the same and the number of families likely to be displaced therefrom; and

(c) the details of the compensation proposed to be given to the affected families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):
(a) The proposal for expansion of Netarhat Field Firing Range is not being progressed.

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

Employees of UCI Ltd.

104. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. are suffering from tuberculosis because of inadequate safety measures; and

(b) if so, the measures contemplated by the Government to protect the employees from environmental hazards?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Central Investment in Gujarat

105. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

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

(a) whether there has been a decline in central investment in Gujarat and Maharashtra during 1993-94 vis-a-vis 1992-93, 1991-92 and 1990-91;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps Government propose to take to increase the central investment in the above States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) and (b) The central plan investment is made for the country as a whole keeping the national priorities in view. It is neither planned nor accounted State-wise;

(c) Keeping in view the priorities laid down for the Eighth Plan, the proposals of Government of Gujarat and Maharashtra in this regard, as and when received, will be considered on merits and the priorities of the States.

[Translation]

Kashmiri Terrorists/Militants

106. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kashmiri terrorists/militants released during the last year and till date;

(b) the reasons for their release; and

(c) the impact of their release in maintaining peace in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) According to information made available by the State Government, 3700 persons arrested for suspected involvement in terrorist activities were released during 1993 & 94 (upto 15.11.94). The releases were made under Section 169 Cr. PC. orders of bail by the competent Courts, parole, expiry/quashment of detention orders, and on the basis of review and recommendations of the Screening Committee set up by the State Government.

A watch is kept on the activities of those who are released, and there has not been any noticeable adverse impact of such releases, on the maintenance of peace.

Out of Turn Allotment of Government Quarters

107. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Government quarters allotted on out of turn basis during the last six months, Category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): Number of government quarters allotted on out of turn basis during the last six months (June 94 to November 94) Category-wise in General Pool in Delhi is as under:—

Type	No. of Quarters allotted
I	134
II	522
III	508
IV	121
IV(SPL)	06
V-A(D-II)	60
V-B(D-I)	35
VI-A(C-II)	26
TOTAL	1412

[English]

Electoral Rolls in J & K.

108. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:
SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to update electoral rolls for assembly elections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the names of all the migrants are also likely to be included in the electoral rolls;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government also propose to undertake delimitation of constituencies in the State; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Election Commission has ordered a summary revision of electoral rolls in the State of Jammu & Kashmir with reference to 1.1.1995 as the qualifying date and according to the schedule prescribed by it for such revision, rolls are expected to be finally published on 3rd March, 1995.

(c) The Commission has issued necessary instructions for enrolment of residents who have temporarily migrated from their ordinary places of residence.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The Jammu & Kashmir Government has newly constituted a Delimitation Commission which is yet to complete its work.

Import of DAP

109. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Industry has not been importing DAP in the required quantities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the factors responsible for the shortage of the DAP during the peak months of Rabi 1994;

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government to check this shortage;

(e) whether the Government have recently increased the DAP price; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) is outside the purview of price and movement controls since 25.08.1992. The import of DAP has been decanalized since 17.09.1992 and anybody is free to import it into the country. Therefore, the market forces determine the quantities of DAP to be imported by the Fertilizer Industry and the trade.

(c) and (d) The market forces also determine the availability of DAP in the country. During the current Rabi season the availability of DAP is, by and large satisfactory in the country.

(e) and (f) Government of India does not fix the prices of DAP. However, the State Governments have recently increased the indicative prices of indigenous DAP under the Special Concession Scheme due to increase in the price of the inputs, like Phosphoric Acid & Ammonia, in the international market.

[Translation]

Manufacture of Jeeps

110. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to manufacture Jonga Jeeps in any of the Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the production is likely to start; and

(c) the price at which the Jeep is likely to be made available for sale in the market;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur (VFJ) already manufactures Jonga jeeps for the Army. So as to utilise its spareable

modified dieselised version of Janga for the civil market. The vehicle has been re-engineered in three models of 10/11/12 seats. The vehicle, conforming to military standards, is not only sturdy but also has high fuel efficiency of 16 kms per litre (under test conditions) and a high pick up and it can achieve speed of 60 kms in eleven seconds and has a maximum speed of 120 kms per hour with gradient climbing capacity of one in three.

2. The existing infrastructure at VFJ with marginal adjustment will be utilised for production of Janga for civil market upto about 4000 per annum initially. The new models will be available for sale in the civil market from 1995 onwards.

3. The indicated price of the three models, excluding local taxes, is Rs. 2.78 lakh, Rs. 3.45 lakh and Rs. 3.65 lakh.

Coir Industry

111. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand of carpets, coir mats and netted mats;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to give status of export industry to coir industry and promote it to maintain the present level of its demand and other countries;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to evaluate the effectiveness of the Coir Board for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There is an upward trend in the World market for coir product like yarn, matting, carpets, etc., Coir exports have increased from 23214 MT valued at Rs. 31.4 crores in 1986-87 to 37951 MT valued at Rs. 129.3 crores in 1993-94.

(b) Coir Industry is an Export Oriented industry. Promoting exports of coir yarn and coir products and carrying on propoganda for that purpose and improving the marketing of Coconut husk, coir fibre, coir yarn and coir products in India and elsewhere and preventing unfair competition are major functions of the Coir Board as per section 10(A) and (E) of Coir Industry Act, 1953. Coir Board was recognised as export promotion council by Government of India in 1993. Coir Board is making vigorous efforts in the above direction.

(c) Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries is constantly reviewing the work of Coir Board. Coir Board has contributed substantially to the steady increase in Export especially during the last five year.

(d) Question does not arise.

Appointment of Judges

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

(a) the number of judges appointed in various categories in each High Court and the Supreme Court from January 1, 1994 to November, 30, 1994.

(b) the present procedure for appointment and selection of judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts;

(c) the present number of judges in Supreme Court and various High Courts;

(d) the number of vacancies of judges in High Courts and Supreme Court as on date;

(e) the time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled up;

(f) whether the Government propose to enhance the salary and allowances of all categories of judges; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith present structure of salary and allowances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a), (c) and (d). The requisite information is given in the enclosed *Statement-I*.

(b) Judges of the Supreme Court of India are appointed by the President under Article 124(2) of the Constitution of India after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose. The Judges of the High Courts are appointed by the President of India under article 217 (1) of the Constitution of India after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and, in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice the Chief Justice of the High Court.

(e) The process of consultation among the concerned constitutional authorities for filling up the existing vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts is on. It is, however, not possible to indicate the time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) The present salary allowances and other perquisite of the High Court and Supreme Court Judges are given in *Statement-II* attached.

Statement-I

S.No.		Number of Judges appointed from 1.1.94 to 30.11.94	Actual strength of permanent/ Additional Judges as on 30.11.94	Vacancies as on 30.11.94
		Pmt.	Addl.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	High Court			
1.	Allahabad	8	—	66
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	—	27
3.	Bombay	2	6	40
4.	Calcutta	7	—	36
5.	Delhi	—	4	25
6.	Gauhati	2	—	13
7.	Gujarat	—	4	25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1	7
10.	Karnataka	2	2	28
11.	Kerala	2	2	21
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	—	22
13.	Madras	8	—	25
14.	Orissa	—	3	12
15.	Patna	6	—	34
16.	Punjab & Haryana	6	2	31
17.	Rajasthan	4	—	23
18.	Sikkim	—	—	2
	Total	65	24	444
				85

B. Supreme Court

- (i) No. of Judges appointed during 1.1.94 to 30.11.94 4
- (ii) Actual Strength as on 30.11.94 22
- (iii) Vacancies as on 30.11.94 4

Statement II

1. A Judge of a High Court draws Rs. 8000/- p.m. as the basic salary. A Chief Justice of a High Court and a Judge of the Supreme Court draws Rs. 9,000/- p.m. The Chief Justice of India draws Rs. 10,000/- p.m.

2. The important perquisites and allowances are given below:

(i) *Rent Free Accommodation*: The Judges are allowed rent-free furnished accommodation.

(ii) *Free Furnishings*: With effect from 25.11.91, the limit of free furnishing has been raised for the Chief Justice of India to Rs. 1.25 lakhs and for the Supreme Court Judges to Rs. 1 lakh. In respect of High Court Judges, the limit has been raised to Rs. 70,000/- and in respect of Chief Justice to Rs. 1 lakh.

(iii) *Free Conveyance Facilities*: The Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are permitted the use of a car and a driver, with a provision of 150 litres of petrol per month or actual consumption, whichever is less.

(iv) *Sumptuary Allowance*: The Chief Justice of India is at present paid 1,250/- per month as Sumptuary allowance and the Judges of the Supreme Court are paid Rs. 750/- p.m. The Chief Justice of the High Court is paid Rs. 500/- per month and Judges of the High Courts are paid Rs. 300/- p.m.

(v) *Free Water and Electricity*: Supreme Court Judges, are allowed 17,000 units of power and 4,320 kilolitres of

water per annum. In respect of High Court Judges, the ceiling are 10,000 units of power and 3,600 kilolitres of water per annum.

(vi) *Post Retirement Benefits*: The retired Judges of Supreme Court are allowed an orderly Allowance of Rs. 1,750/- p.m., and free telephone facility upto 1500 calls p.m. during their life time. These benefits have been exempted from Income Tax.

(vii) *Compensatory Allowance*: In the case of a Judge transferred from one High Court to another High Court, 10% salary is given by way of Compensatory Allowance.

[English:]

Nuclear Power Projects

113. SHRI ASTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether two additional upgraded nuclear power projects of 500 M.W. each at Tarapur have virtually been stalled for the past two years, due to paucity of funds;

(b) the total amount spent so far by the Government for these two units;

(c) whether the Government are considering private participation to complete these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The Tarapur Atomic Power Project (TAPP) 3&4 (2×500 MWe units) was approved and the project financial sanction was issued in January 1991. Advance action for acquisition of certain critical and long delivery items has already been taken. Some of these items have been received and preserved at site. The construction permit was also given by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board for commencing civil construction works. Commencement of main plant civil works will be considered in light of finances available for the purpose.

(b) As of September 1994 a total expenditure of about Rs. 640 crores has been incurred on this project.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for private equity participation in this project.

Small Hydel Projects

114. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan to increase contribution of renewable energy sources vis-a-vis other sources of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have identified any potential sites for small hydel projects;

(d) if so, the number of sites identified, State-wise; and

(e) the quantum of the power to be generated through such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the Government have formulated a Strategy and Action Plan giving a many-fold increase in the targets of its programmes, for the remaining period of 8th Five Year Plan. The revised goals are given in the *Statement-I* attached. Private sector participation is also being encouraged through various fiscal and financial incentives to further increase contribution of renewable energy sources.

(c) and (d) Based on information received from the States, the Ministry has so far prepared a list of 1344 potential sites for small hydro power projects upto 3MW station capacity. State-wise details are given in the *Statement-II* attached.

(e) An aggregate small hydro capacity of 113 MW has so far been installed, and over 216 MW is under construction. The estimated potential of 1344 identified sites is about 1170 MW. Survey, investigation and feasibility work is in progress at potential sites aggregating to a capacity of over 250 MW.

Statement-I

PHYSICAL GOALS UNDER NEW 'STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN' FOR 8TH PLAN

Sl. No.	Programme	Physical Targets/Goals for the 8th Plan	
		As originally envisaged during 8th Plan	Revised Goals*
1	2	3	4
	A. Power Generation		
1.	Wind Power	100 MW@	500 MW
2.	Small Hydro Power	200 MW@	600 MW
3.	Solar photovoltaic	3MW	25 MW
	(a) Solar lanterns		4 lakh Nos.
	(b) Solar Photovoltaic Power Packs		400 Nos.
4.	Solar Thermal Power	—	30 MW
5.	Biomass/Bioenergy	300 MW@	800 MW
	(a) Biomass Gasification		50 MW
	(b) Combustion & Cogeneration		300 MW
	(c) Urban and Municipal wastes		100 MW
	(d) Recycling of Industrial Wastes		300 MW
	(e) Biomass Densification (Briquitting)		50 MW
		603 MW	1955 MW
			(Total Power)

1	2	3	4
	B. Process Heat and Cooking Energy		
6.	Solar Thermal Systems	2.75 lakh sq. m.	11.00 lakh sq. m.
7.	Biogas	7.50 lakh nos.	10 lakh nos. \$
8.	Improved Chulha	100 lakh nos.	180 lakh nos. \$
9.	Solar Cookers	3.0 lakh nos.	7.0 lakh nos.

@—Includes private sector.

*—Subject to the mobilization of additional financial resources.

\$—Coverage of all potential beneficiaries in foreseeable future.

Statement-II

Statement-II referred to in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 114 in respect of part (c) & (d).

STATE-WISE LIST OF IDENTIFIED SMALL HYDRO POWER PROJECTS UPTO 3 MW CAPACITY**

S.No.	State	No.	Capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	30.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	190	112.52
3.	Assam	10	15.19
4.	Bihar	110	133.52
5.	Goa	1	1.50
6.	Gujarat	37	26.78
7.	Haryana	14	14.30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	145	167.08
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	27	29.64
10.	Karnataka	28	30.15
11.	Kerala	140	156.19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	41	38.46
13.	Maharashtra	122	68.17
14.	Manipur	3	1.70
15.	Meghalaya	36	7.76
16.	Mizoram	23	14.68
17.	Nagaland	6	3.26
18.	Orissa	48	28.25
19.	Punjab	112	84.12
20.	Rajasthan	24	17.34
21.	Sikkim	3	6.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	15	25.15
23.	Tripura	5	3.35
24.	Uttar Pradesh	111	81.80
25.	West Bengal	69	69.28
26.	A&N Islands	1	3.00
TOTAL :		1344	1170.49

** As per available reports of different SEBs/Agencies

[Translation]

Zerox Operators

115. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of drivers in Union Government has been categorised;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to

categorise the post of zerox operators too in the same line;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The post of Staff Car Driver has been categorised as 'Ordinary Grade', 'Grade II' and 'Grade I'.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Normally the work of operation of zerox machine/photocopier is done by the Group 'D' employees forming part of the general cadre. The posts of Zerox Operator in Group 'D' cadre are few and isolated. They also have promotional avenues as available to other Group 'D' employees. As such, there is no comparison with the post of Drivers.

[English]

Nuclear Power Programme

116. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of funds has adversely affected the progress of the nuclear power programme in the country as reported in the Business Standard dated September 5, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the long gestation period of some projects has also adversely affected the prospects of nuclear power sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) The financing of nuclear power projects has been affected due to (i) the limited operating base of the nuclear power stations to generate any sizeable internal surpluses, (ii) no avenues for overseas funding, and (iii) resource constraints faced by the Government coupled with competing claims from different sectors of the economy for provision of funds. The projects proposed for commencement of construction during the 8th Five Year Plan viz. 2×500 MWe Units at Tarapur (TAPP-3&4), 4×220 MWe units at Kaiga (Kaiga-3 to 6) and 2×500MWe units at Rajasthan (RAPP-5&6) at present face constraints of funds although advance action for procurement/manufacture of long delivery and critical equipment has been taken and some of the equipment and machinery for the above mentioned projects have already been manufactured/received.

(c) and (d). In the past the nuclear power projects have had long gestation periods due to efforts put in for technology development. However, the gestation period has progressively been reduced with the experience gained in the implementation of these projects. Longer gestation periods do result in increased project cost mainly due to escalation and interest during construction. The cost of nuclear power generation in India has been generally

comparable with that of coal-based thermal power generation at locations far away from coal mines.

(e) The measures for funding the nuclear power programme include (i) getting adequate budgetary support from the Government of India and (ii) efforts on exploring the possibility of setting up nuclear power projects on a joint venture basis with participation by the beneficiary State Governments. The measures to reduce the gestation periods to the extent feasible, include progressive standardisation, increased mechanisation, increasing the level of packaging the supplies and works, and strengthening project management.

[Translation]

Public Sector Projects

117. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAO GHANGARE:

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

(a) whether the Government are considering recommendations of the high level group looking into cost escalation of public sector projects;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the high level group; and

(c) the strategy of Government propose to adopt to save the public sector projects from cost escalations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration of Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Central Investment in Kerala

118. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals are pending with the Union Government from Kerala for fresh Central investment and modernisation of existing Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) Government do not propose to make fresh investment by way of setting up new PSEs at grass root level during 8th Five Year Plan in State of Kerala. However, following is the detail of approved (Sept.' 94) new Central Projects/Schemes in the existing Central PSEs in Kerala:—

Name of the Project	Estimated cost of Project	(Rs. Crores) 8th Plan Approved Outlay
1. New Amonia Plant to replace old one (FACT)	618.00	550.00
2. Improvement in Capacity Utilisation (Cochin Shipyard)	18.70	11.20
3. Addl. Ship Repairs Facilities (Cochin Shipyard)	80.00	25.00
4. Phenol Expansion (HOCL)	50.00	10.00
5. Propylene Trimmer (JTC) (Cochin Refinery)	14.00	2.50
6. Malic Antryo (JVC) (Cochin Refinery)	56.00	5.00
7. Epichlorohydrin (Cochin Refinery)	100.00	4.50

Safe Drinking Water

119. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have expanded the programme for provision of safe drinking water during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have a proposal to cover the entire rural population under the programme;

(d) if so, the target fixed in this regard during the Eighth Plan; and

(e) the time by which the entire rural population is likely to be provided with potable drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As against the outlay of Rs. 740 crores under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission including Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in 1993-94, the outlay for the year 1994-95 has been increased to Rs. 890 crores which has resulted in expansion of the activities/schemes for provision of safe drinking water.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The targets are fixed on year-to-year basis. However atleast one or more source of potable water will be provided in all the 'No Source' habitations in VIII Five Year Plan.

(e) The entire population is likely to be provided with safe drinking water by 31.3.97. Partially covered/under survey rural population will be covered fully in phases during VIII and IX Five Year Plans.

[Translation]

PSLV-D2

120. DR. SAKSHIJI:

SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether PSLV-D2 was launched recently;

(b) if so, whether all its sub-systems are functioning well;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon;

(d) the percentage of indigenous components used therein;

(e) the number of satellites of this series launched so far, and the position of India among the countries launching this type of satellites; and

(f) whether any foreign country objected to India's launching this satellite on the ground that the launching would not conform to the missile control regime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Polar satellite Launch Vehicle-D2 (PSLV-D2) was launched successfully on October 15, 1994 from Sriharikota injecting Indian Remote Sensing (IRS-P2) satellite into polar orbit. The satellite was put into operation on October 16, 1994 and all its sub-systems are functioning satisfactorily.

(c) The total cost of the PSLV Project is about Rs. 415.00 crores including the cost of two launch vehicles and establishment of infrastructure facilities which are going to be used for Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) also. The unit cost of PSLV vehicle is about Rs. 45.00 crores.

(d) The indigenous content of PSLV is about 70%

(e) The number of remote sensing satellites

successfully launched in IRS series is three out of which the recent IRS-P2 was launched by our own PSLV-D2. India ranks among six countries in the world having capability to launch such remote sensing satellite after USA, Russia, Japan, China and European Space Agency.

(f) No, Sir.

[English]

Security Personnel

121. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of suicides by the security personnel posted in J&K State; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 (upto November), 26 Security forces personnel are reported to have committed suicide, mainly due to domestic problems and in some cases due to mental stress/strain.

Expansion of B.E.M.L.

122. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., (BEML), Mysore, is being expanded in collaboration with Australia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Sick Units to Workers' Co-operatives

123. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers' co-operative societies have achieved ample success in reviving some sick units and checking their losses;

(b) if so, the details of such units revived during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of those sick units which are likely to be handed over to workers' co-operative either by the Union Government or by BIFR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMTI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c): There was a proposal to run the management of sick public sector units through workers' co-operative society but none of the public sector unit is being run through workers co-operative society. The handing over of management of a sick public sector unit to workers co-operative depends on the viability of the proposal prepared by the society.

[English]

Bagasse Based Co-Generation Programme

124. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to launch US aided bagasse based co-generation programme in the country;

(b) if so, the name of the State covered under this programme with details;

(c) the target set for the generation of power under this programme;

(d) the steps taken to implement the above proposal; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

(b) The Programme will be open to all the sugar producing States.

(c) No specific targets have been fixed for generat in of power. However, private sector co-generation projects of upto 60 MW aggregate capacity are expected to be taken up under the programme.

(d) and (e) The programme, to be taken up as part of the U.S. commitment towards Global Environment Facility, is intended to demonstrate and promote commercialisation of bagasses based co-generation plants that rely on supplemental biomass fuels, rather than on fossil fuels for off-season power generation. It will work with financial institutions and the private sector to help leverage the investments that are additional to the incremental costs of bagasse co-generation plants for the use of supplemental biomass. While the Programme has been agreed to in principle, implementation will commence after formal approval by the two Governments and signing of the Project Grant Agreement.

Acquisition of Ships for Navy

125. DR. KRUPA-SINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to acquire some more ships for the Navy;

(b) if so, the number of ships proposed to be acquired; and

(c) the objectives behind the proposed expansion of the fleet of ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The construction of 19 ships of different class is in progress under the Navy's shipbuilding programme.

(c) These ships would serve essentially as replacements for the vessels scheduled to be phased out.

[Translation]

Wasteland Development

126. SHRI MRUTUNJAYA NAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Wasteland Development project has been launched in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been chalked out for forestation of wasteland and other acidic land;

(c) if so, project-wise names of the districts selected for these schemes;

(d) the total area of land (in hectares) covered/likely to be covered under this project; and

(e) the number of persons likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) to (e) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Antecedents of All Election Related Officers

127. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDHIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has asked all the Chief Electoral Officers to scrutinise the antecedents of

all election related officers and seek replacement of all officers suspected of having political leanings;

(b) whether this procedure has been followed by CEO in all the States where elections are being held; and

(c) the number of officers against whom charges were made by CEO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (H.R. BHARDWAJ):

(a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Drinking Water Schemes of Gujarat

128. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI:

Will the Minister URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drinking water schemes of urban areas of Gujarat cleared during the last two years and so far;

(b) the amount allocated for these schemes, scheme-wise; and

(c) the towns for which such schemes have been cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a): Under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for towns having population less than 20,000, 8 schemes have been cleared in the State of Gujarat.

(b) and (c): An amount of Rs. 71.08 lakhs has been released. The scheme-wise allocation and the towns for which such schemes have been cleared may please be seen in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Annexure Referred to in reply to parts (b) & (c) of Unstarred Question No. 128 For 7th December, 1994 in Lok Sabha.

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) List of Schemes Town-wise Approved for allocation of central assistance during annual plan 1993-94.

State:		Gujarat								(Rs. Lakhs)
Sl No.	Name of Town	District	Population (1991 Census)	Service Level (LPCO) (Present/Proposed)	Category of the Scheme (New/Augmentation/Rehabilitation)	Estimated cost (As on 1991)	Per Capita cost Rs)	Central share 50% of Col. 7	Central release (25% of the aprvd. central share)	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
1.	Dharampur	Valsad	16584	15/70	Aug	47.42	286.00	23.71	5.93	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
2.	Bantva	Junagadh	15394	15/70	Aug	68.89	448.00	34.45	8.61
3.	Dhrol	Jamnagar	17060	16/70	Aug	130.00	762.00	65.00	16.25
4.	Surajkaradi	-do-	14325	14/70	Aug	80.00	558.00	40.00	10.00
5.	Okhaport	-do-	13342	14/70	Aug	55.00	412.00	27.50	6.88
6.	Jodia	-do-	12083	16/70	Aug	92.13	762.00	46.07	11.52
7.	Barwala	Ahmedabad	13485	15/70	Aug	38.89	288.00	19.45	4.86
8.	Mendarada	Junagarh	13142	19/70	Aug	56.29	428.00	28.15	7.04
Total						568.62		284.31	71.08

[English]

Production of Newsprint

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

(a) whether the Union Government have taken a final decision for making investment to run the Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Vellore, Kerala with imported de-inked pulp, so as to ensure proper production of the news print;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c): In order to ensure that the production of newsprint is not effected due to shortage of forest raw material, Hindustan Newsprint Limited proposes to set up a 200 tonnes per day de-inking plant at its mill. The company has submitted a project report to Government. No decision has been taken by Government so far.

Nuclear Power Station In Gujarat

130. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up of Nuclear Power Station in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the project is proposed to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVENESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Apart from the 2x220 MWe units at Kakrapar, Gujarat, of which the first unit is in operation and the second unit is in an advanced stage of completion, there is no plan as of now to set up any new nuclear power project in Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Scooters India Limited

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

(a) whether the Scooters India Limited has been handed over to B.I.F.R. due to its continuous losses;

(b) whether the Government have refused to provide any financial assistance for its revitalisation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps being proposed to revitalise it; and

(e) the manner in which workers of this undertaking are likely to be rehabilitated in case of its closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Scooters India Limited is under reference to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) from May, 1992.

(b) to (e): The matter regarding revival of Scooters India Limited is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

IDPL, Muzaffarpur

132. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Muzaffarpur unit of IDPL has become sick;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any action plan has been formulated for improvement and revival of this unit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIMANETERY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) yes Sir.

(b) The main reasons for losses of IDPL-Muzaffarpur

unit are: Infrastructural deficiencies including power supply; periodic difficulties in the availability of alcohol which is the feed stock for the main products of the unit; and the incidence of high interest burden.

(c) and (d): The revival package for IDPL was approved by the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) on the 10th February, 1994. Accordingly, the Muzaffarpur Unit of IDPL has been converted into a wholly owned subsidiary company with effect from the 1st April, 1994 and a new company in the name and style of Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Ltd. has been incorporated. The old term loan liabilities together with interest accrued thereon which amounted to about Rs.50 crores pertaining to the Muzaffarpur Unit have been taken over by IDPL.

Supply of Drinking Water

133. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tap water scheme is being implemented in accordance with the criteria fixed by the Government in the villages which have a population of more than 2000 according to the 1981 census;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to provide more funds for implementation of such schemes;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJIBHAI PATEL) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Fertilizer units in Eastern Region

134.DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer production units in Eastern region are deprived of modernisation package;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of sick or closed fertilizer units in the Eastern region of the country; and

(d) the action taken by the Government for their revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d): The Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) and the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) are the two fertilizer producing public sector undertaking which have units in eastern region of India. The units of these two companies that fall in the eastern region are Namrup-I, Namrup-II, Namrup-III, Barauni,

Dungapur and Haldia (project) of HFC; and Sindri, Talcher and Gorakhpur of FCI. The Gorakhpur unit of FCI is lying closed since 10.6.1990 due to an accident in the plant, while the Haldia project of HFC never went into production due to repeated equipment breakdown during the commissioning.

Both HFC and FCI have been declared as sick companies by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. BIFR has appointed Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited (ICICI) as the Operating Agency for both HFC and FCI and has directed it to evaluate all the available alternatives from the angle of financial and techno-economic viability and submit unit-wise revival plans for each company to BIFR. The future of HFC and FCI, including their plants in the eastern region, would depend upon the outcome of proceedings pending before the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial authority. In the meantime, to enable HFC and FCI to continue operations in their plants, Government has been providing budgetary support to these companies.

Maintenance of Government Quarters

135. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for poor maintenance of government quarters in CPWD in all the localities, particularly in Lodhi Colony,

(b) the amount of funds provided for the maintenance of each Quarter (type-wise) per annum, Government colony-wise;

(c) whether the amount earmarked for annual maintenance of each quarter is adequate for its proper maintenance;

(d) if so, the reasons for denying maintenance including barbed-wire fencing of quarters involving an expenditure of Rs. 16,000/-; and

(e) the details of representations received in this regard alongwith action taken thereon till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Tower at Asiad Village

136. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tower at Asiad village in Delhi has been lying unused for the last one decade or so;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to auction the tower;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b): It has been reported by DDA that the tower at Asiad Village in Delhi has been lying unused

since 1989. It could not be disposed off it did not attract any bidders in auction in the past.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Development Authority held fresh auction of the tower on 17.10.94 and received one conditional bid.

[Translation]

Property of Swamy Dharendra Brahmachari

137. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government propose to acquire the property of late Swamy Dharendra Brahmachari in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the said property; and

(c) the effective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON, (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Promotion of Small Scale Industries

138. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether constant encouragement is being given to set up small scale industries in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of small scale industries set up in the country between March, to October, 1994;

(c) whether the number of sick small scale industrial units has also increased during the said period:

(d) if so, the number of such units; and

(e) the total amount invested by the Nationalised Banks and other financial institutions in these sick units vis-a-vis non-sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The total No. of Small Scale Units set up between March 1991 and March 1994 (latest available) is 4.36 lakhs units.

(c) and (d) As per latest data available from Reserve Bank of India, the number of sick units in March 91, March 92 and March 93 were 2,21,472 2,575 and 2,38,874 respectively.

The number of sick units has declined between March 1992 and March 1993.

(e) The amount outstanding with the sick SSI units was Rs. 2792.04 crores by the end of March, 1991 and Rs. 3411.21 crores by the end of March 1993 (as per latest data available from Reserve Bank of India).

Total amount advanced (outstanding) by Public Sector Banks to SSI units increased from Rs. 16783 crores at the end of March 1991 to Rs. 19,388 crores at the end of March 1993.

Jhuggi Jhopri Clusters in Government Colonies

139. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government colonies where the cluster of Jhuggi-Jhopries exist;

(b) whether the Government propose to shift these Jhuggi-Jhopries from the Government land; and

(c) if so, the time by which these Jhuggi-Jhopries are likely to be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

User Trials of 'Pinaka' Rocket

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

(a) whether the new indigenously built ground-based rocket system 'pinaka' has been given user trials recently;

(b) if so, the main features of the rocket indicating its efficacy and usefulness to the army; and

(c) the time by which this rocket is likely to be introduced in army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) No, Sir, Flight tests held in Nov. 1994 were part of on-going technical trials, which are a prelude to the user trials.

(b) The quick reaction vehicle mounted multi barrel reocket launcher system 'PINAKA' is capable of accurately firing, from its 12-barrel launcher, salvo of surface-to-surface rockets of range upto 40 km to saturate and neutralise the target area.

(c) The rocket system will soon enter users trails after successful completion of which it is expected to be introduced into the service.

[Translation]

Bio-Gas Programme

142. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have achieved the targets fixed under bio-gas programme; and

(b) if so, the targets achieved, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a): yes, Sir. A total of over 42,700 family type and 30 community, institutional and night soil based biogas plants have already been set up during the period April to October, 1994; against a target of 2.00 lakh family type and 200

community, institutional and night soil based biogas plants fixed for the year 1994-95.

(b) Information is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

BIOGAS PROGRAMME: STATE-WISE AND AGENCY-WISE ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 1994-95 AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO OCTOBER 1994.

State/Union Territory(U.T)/ Agency	National Project on Biogas Development		Community/Institutional and Night-soil Based Biogas Programme	
	Annual target	Achievement (April to October, 94)	Annual target	Achievement (April to October, 94)-
Andhra Pradesh	2000	6486	3	—
Assam	1000	245	—	—
Bihar	3000	427	2	—
Goa	200	39	—	—
Gujarat	39200	1522	7	—
Haryana	2000	604	2	—
Himachal Pradesh	1800	327	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	50	6	—	—
Karnataka	18000	7213	4	—
Kerala	1500	430	1	—
Madhya Pradesh	19495	4153	10	5
Maharashtra	15000	3304	27	5
Manipur	150	15	—	—
Mizoram	100	36	—	—
Nagaland	100	20	—	—
Orissa	12000	1659	2	—
Punjab	3000	1422	20	5
Rajasthan	5000	1252	1	—
Sikkim	150	68	1	—
Tamil Nadu	8000	1282	20	1
Tripura	50	4	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	10000	2705	40	10
West Bengal	6000	1379	5	—
Khadi & village Industries Commission	32000	8081	40	4
National Dairy Development Board	250	8	—	—
All India Women's Conference	1800	21	—	—
Other States/UTs and Agencies	155	3	15	—
TOTAL	200000	42711	200	30

[English]

Solicitor Firms/Retainer Advocates

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

(a) the details of Solicitor Firms and Retainer

Advocates appointed during the last three years in Delhi and Chandigarh by each of the Public Sector Undertaking;

(b) the criterion adopted for their selection; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred in making payments to each of them during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) to (c) The policy of the Government is to give greater powers to the board of directors of PSUs so that they can operate with adequate freedom, Appointments of solicitor firms and retainer advocates are within the competence of the Board of Directors and they are not required to obtain the approval of the Government for this purpose. Hence, no centralised information in this regard is maintained in the Government.

Persons Migrated from J & K

144. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons migrated from terrorist affected areas of Jammu and Kashmir till date;

(b) the number of persons out of them migrated to Delhi till date;

(c) the steps taken to rehabilitate them and the total expenditure incurred on these migrants; and

(d) the preventive measures taken to check such migration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) (a) About 2.5 lakh persons are estimated to have migrated from the Kashmir Valley as a result of terrorist violence. This migration had occurred mainly in 1989, 1990 and 1991.

(b) The number of migrant families registered in Delhi is about 19300.

(c) As a matter of policy, the rehabilitation of migrants on permanent basis in places outside the Valley is not envisaged. Provision of relief to migrants is being done by the State Governments themselves and therefore, no figures are readily available.

(d) Concerted drive against militancy and various confidence building measures taken to restore normalcy in the militancy affected areas are also aimed at preventing further migration of inhabitants of the Kashmir Valley. Relief package provided in Jammu region of the State is made more attractive to prevent further migration from the State to other parts of the country.

Poverty in Rural Areas

145. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made any special provisions for poverty alleviation in the rural areas of the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of poor likely to be benefited therefrom?

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

(SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) the three major rural poverty alleviation programmes are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana; and (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). The plan provision and the physical achievements for the first two and a half years of the Eighth Five year Plan are given in the appended statement.

Statement

Plan outlays for poverty alleviation programmes in the rural areas of the country are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Scheme	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
1	Centre 2	State 3	Total 4	Centre 5	State 6	Total 7	Centre 8	State 9	Total 10
1. IRDP & Allied Programmes	411.20	486.71	897.91	688.00	510.07	1198.07	710.00	591.59	1301.59
2. JRY	2046.00	584.41	2630.41	3306.41	592.73	3898.73	3855.00	881.47	4736.47
3. EAS	—	—	—	600.00*	—	600.00	1200.00	412.04*	1612.04

*The EAS was launched on 2nd October, 1993

**Also included provision for Special Employment Programme.

Physical Achievement under poverty alleviation programmes in the rural areas of the country is as follows:—

Names of Scheme	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
				Target Achievement (Upto Sept.)
1. IRDP	No. of families assisted	20,68,773	25,38,320	21,15,097 6,67,134
2. JRY	Lakh mandays	7,821.02	10,326.81	10,365.53 3,190.83
3. EAS	Lakh mandays	—	494.14	— 796.75

EAS is a need based programme and therefore target cannot be fixed.

Housing Requirement

146. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Building Organisation has estimated the housing requirement during the decade 1991-2001 at 79 million dwelling units for meeting the backlog as well as additional requirement;

(b) if so, the total revised outlay for Housing under the Eighth Plan, the amount spent upto 31st March, 1994 State-wise, and the additional number of dwelling units constructed with direct or indirect Government assistance under the plan upto 31st March, 1994, State-wise; and

(c) the proposed outlay for 1994-95 and the corresponding number of additional dwelling units to be constructed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGO): (a) : As per N.B.O.'s projection based on the data of 1971 and 1981 census, the housing shortage as on 1.3.91 was 31 million dwelling units. During 1991-2001, new household formation will be 48.6 million and during this period, 38.6 million acceptable dwelling units will be added. Thus the housing shortage in 2001 will be 41 million units.

(b) The total plan outlays for housing under 8th plan for Central and State sector are Rs. 279.35 crores and Rs. 3581.67 crores respectively. A statement indicating State-wise amount spent during last two years, i.e. 1992-93 and 1993-94 on housing is at Statement-I attached. A Statement showing dwelling units constructed under IAY and 20 point Programme for various categories during 1992-93 and 1993-94 is at Statement-II attached. During the 8th plan, HUDCO proposes to support housing and

related projects with a loan commitment of Rs. 5168.74 crores and loan disbursement of Rs. 4218.02 crores. During 1992-93 and 1993-94, HUDCO has sanctioned loan amount of Rs. 705.22 crores and Rs. 846.62 crores respectively for construction of 399179 and 416274 dwelling units respectively.

(c) State-wise approved outlay for 1994-95 for Housing Sector is given in the Statement-III attached State-wise targets for construction of EWS/LIG units are given in the Statement IV attached.

Statement—I

STATE-WISE AMOUNT SPENT DURING 1992-93 AND 1993-94 ON HOUSING

S. No.	States/UTs	Amount Spent 1992-93	(Rs. in Lakhs) 1993-94(anticipated)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8433.00	8174.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.00	1014.00
3.	Assam	379.00	450.00
4.	Bihar	722.00	—
5.	Goa	219.00	410.00
6.	Gujarat	4942.00	5051.00
7.	Haryana	2036.00	3367.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	448.00	573.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	603.00	532.00
10.	Karnataka	5127.00	23194.00
11.	Kerala	989.00	2339.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1712.00	1892.00
13.	Maharashtra	6428.00	7109.00
14.	Manipur	330.00	358.00
15.	Meghalaya	236.00	287.00
16.	Mizoram	496.00	486.00
17.	Nagaland	254.00	976.00
18.	Orissa	830.00	930.00
19.	Punjab	3092.00	5724.00
20.	Rajasthan	1699.00	1874.00
21.	Sikkim	157.00	90.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2929.00	10110.00
23.	Tripura	394.00	196.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4157.00	4513.00
25.	West Bengal	729.00	1589.00
26.	Delhi	3013.58	1604.00
27.	A & N Island	299.07	262.00
28.	Chandigarh	531.83	385.00
29.	D & N Haveli	64.51	70.00
30.	Daman & Diu	80.00	50.00
31.	Pondicherry	300.92	362.00
32.	Lakshdweep	93.67	80.00
Grand Total		52696.58	81951.00

Statement—II**DWELLING UNITS CONSTRUCTED AND UNDER PROGRESS UNDER IAY AND 20 POINT PROGRAMME DURING 1992-93 AND 1993-94**

Sl. No.	States / UTs	IAY		20 Point	Prog.
		1992-93	1993-94 (Provisional)	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14376	69478	43035	55424
2.	Assam	218	366	228	294
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1037	4456	NA	NA
4.	Bihar	29348	152413	496	42
5.	Goa	55	84	50	20
6.	Gujarat	7585	9790	2571	2445
7.	Haryana	1002	1748	1182	641
8.	Himachal Pradesh	351	819	30	30
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	425	1039	2	1
10.	Karnataka	7197	8820	5664	7521
11.	Kerala	4100	11194	3152	22051
12.	Madhya Pradesh	76463	90427	5895	6013
13.	Maharashtra	8778	29325	10675	4410
14.	Manipur	271	213	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	432	319	165	547
16.	Mizoram	224	274	300	100
17.	Nagaland	1603	1536	NA	NA
18.	Orissa	15026	14558	2271	2723
19.	Punjab	6193	5099	2364	421
20.	Rajasthan	10541	19958	2494	1994
21.	Sikkim	140	142	50	40
22.	Tamil Nadu	14409	33758	12800	9948
23.	Tripura	343	668	92	387
24.	Uttar Pradesh	22642	50624	17348	5122
25.	West Bengal	13300	14432	150	25
26.	A & N Island	100	185	40	Nil
27.	D & N Haveli	52	90	NA	NA
28.	Daman & Diu	21	27	Nil	10
29.	Lakshdweep	Nil	Nil	NA	NA
30.	Pondicherry	47	79	NA	NA
31.	Delhi	NA	NA	3726	2686
		236279	521923	114418	122895

Statement—III

Outlay for 1994-95 for Housing Sector	
	1994-95 Approved
1. Andhra Pradesh	88.99
2. Arunachal Pradesh	13.75
3. Assam	9.15
4. Bihar	27.35
5. Goa	5.85
6. Gujarat	59.26
7. Haryana	48.73
8. Himachal Pradesh	8.00
9. Jammu & Kashmir	8.80
10. Karnataka	145.35
11. Kerala	26.00
12. Madhya Pradesh	33.00
13. Maharashtra	35.45
14. Manipur	3.80
15. Meghalaya	4.00
16. Mizoram	5.40
17. Nagaland	14.53
18. Orissa	17.50
19. Punjab	67.12
20. Rajasthan	21.98
21. Sikkim	0.90
22. Tamil Nadu	27.21
23. Tripura	8.00
24. Uttar Pradesh	60.60
25. West Bengal	25.42
TOTAL STATES	
UNION TERRITORY	
26. A & N Island	4.35
27. Chandigarh	5.85
28. D & N Haveli	1.04
29. Daman & Diu	0.50
30. Delhi	37.00
31. Lakshadweep	0.85
32. Pondicherry	4.61
TOTAL UTs	
TOTAL (STATES & UTs)	820.31

Statement—IV

TARGET FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES DURING
1994-95

Sl. No.	STATE/UTs	TARGET	
		EWS	LIG
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30000	1250
2.	Assam	1660	20
3.	Bihar	500	500
4.	Goa	100	125
5.	Gujarat	4800	2000
6.	Haryana	600	1500
7.	Himachal Pradesh	100	200
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	10
9.	Karnataka	6000	4210
10.	Kerala	13000	1200
11.	Madhya Pradesh	8000	3600
12.	Maharashtra	4500	5000
13.	Manipur	200	200
14.	Meghalaya	100	50
15.	Mizoram	100	250
16.	Orissa	1650	3300
17.	Punjab	3000	750
18.	Rajasthan	2000	1500
19.	Sikkim	—	50
20.	Tamil Nadu	5000	2000
21.	Tripura	100	80
22.	Uttar Pradesh	6000	2000
23.	West Bengal	2600	530
24.	A & N Island	10	10
25.	Daman & Diu	10	5
26.	Delhi	3000	4000
27.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	—	5

Theft of Uranium

147. SHRI V. SHREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether unrestricted mining of Uranium in domiasiat region of Meghalaya has encouraged smuggling of unprocessed uranium;

(b) if so, whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has asked for detailed information on this theft of uranium;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have probed the matter and fixed responsibility; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No, Sir. Exploratory mining of limited quantities of uranium ore has been carried out at Domiasiat in Meghalaya by the Atomic Minerals Division (AMD) of the Department of Atomic

Energy and the ore was processed on a pilot scale at the site.

(b) and (c) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) asked for a report from the AMD on the incident reported on October 12, 1994 when 2.5 Kg. of Sodium-Di-Uranate (also called yellow cake) was recovered from four individuals by the Meghalaya Police. The report called for has been furnished to the AERB.

(d) and (e) A case has been registered under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 against the four persons from whom the yellow cake has been recovered and investigation has been taken up by the police authorities of Meghalaya.

[Translation]

Loan by KVIC

148. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the societies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to which loans have been given by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(b) the amount of loan given to them, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Subletting of Government Accommodation

149. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees found guilty of subletting their Government accommodation during the last two years; and till date;

(b) the action taken against such employees and the number of quarters surrendered; and

(c) the concrete measures taken by the Government to make such drive more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI R. K. THUNGON): (a) The information is as under:—

Year	1992	1993	1994(till 30.11.94)
No. of Employee Guilty of subletting	214	43	44

(b) All the penalties prescribed under the Allotment of Government Residence (General Pool in Delhi) Rule 1963 (SR 317-B-21) have been awarded to such Government Employees as were found guilty of subletting the Government accommodation. The number of quarters surrendered/evicted/vacated is as under:—

Year	1992	1993	1994
	110	7	28

(c) As and when any complaint is received about subletting of any quarter, an inspection is arranged. A special drive for inspection of quarters on the basis of complaints was taken up in September 94. More than 600 complaints have been investigated, out of which 285 have been found to be of subletting. Show Cause Notices have been issued to such allottee and further action is taken on the basis of inspection reports and the personal hearing of the allottee.

[English]

Conference on Drug Prices

150. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister for CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drug companies have convened any conference on GATT in the month of July, 1994;

(b) if so, the details of the participants and issues discussed therein;

(c) the names of bulk drugs which are under patent and accounted for more than Rs. 50 lakhas imported during 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(d) the quantity and CIF value of import during the above period and the percentage increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d) The Indian Patents Act, 1970 does not provided for product patents for drugs and as such no analysis has been made regarding import of drugs under Patent. In July, 1994 Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India and Confederation of Indian Industry organised a Seminar on "The Post GATT Agenda for the Indian Pharmaceuticals Industry". The officials of this Ministry as well as some other Ministries were also invitees to this Seminar. The issues discussed in the Seminar were; key issues in future patent protection, opportunities for pharmaceutical exports, role of patent protection in technology transfer, role of industry in basic R&D, global trends in research collaboration, and R&D alliances.

[Translation]

Wasteland Development in Rajasthan

151. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated under Wasteland Development Programme to Rajasthan during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(b) whether this amount is less as compared to the amount allocated to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS, DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) and (b) Afforestation/Tree Planting is carried out over various categories of land including wastelands under point no. 16 of the 20 Point Programme. The allocation under this programme is made on year to year basis. The details of the allocation made during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 to the various states including Rajasthan are given in the statement attached. This

allocation also includes the amount released by the Department of Wastelands Development under its schemes for various project proposals received from

the State Governments as there is no provision in these schemes for lump sum allocation/release of funds.

Statement

Annexure referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 151 due for reply on 7th December, 1994

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1992-93 Allocation	1993-94 Allocation	1994-95 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2510.52	3324.70	2579.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	434.55	511.00	1324.00
3.	Assam	1520.00	1217.00	
4.	Bihar	2112.46	3381.46	4715.60
5.	Goa	156.95	150.80	154.66
6.	Gujarat	6713.93	6684.04	6881.12
7.	Haryana	4576.57	3777.40	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4746.00	6063.13	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1795.95	1108.02	
10.	Karnataka	6157.87	7548.06	
11.	Kerala	1215.00	695.05	330.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5512.96	7350.68*	5800.98
13.	Maharashtra	7624.11	8936.45	9525.86
14.	Manipur	573.65	284.49@	542.61
15.	Meghalaya	1164.07	1084.20	
16.	Mizoram	870.00	906.09	927.44
17.	Nagaland	155.38*	150.11*	
18.	Orissa	4208.00	4069.50	
19.	Punjab	1159.50	1672.70	
20.	Rajasthan	9583.00*	12550.44*	14339.17
21.	Sikkim	383.87	364.82	
22.	Tamil Nadu	4640.70	5189.39	
23.	Tripura	1138.04	1183.83	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6790.16	9043.33	12983.49
25.	West Bengal	2880.00*	2098.30@	
26.	A&N Islands	116.25	114.85	127.50
27.	Chandigarh	30.00	170.00	
28.	D&N Haveli	97.20	200.00	146.87
29.	Daman & Diu	13.00	13.00	22.50
30.	Delhi	281.00	197.00	
31.	Lakshadweep	16.00	16.50	
32.	Pondicherry	91.33	131.00	92.00
Total		79288.02	90177.14@	60493.27

*— Revised

@— Tentative

(P)— Provisional

NR— Not Received

Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) whether various policy measures taken for bringing about improvement in Public Sector Undertakings have not achieved the desired results;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken or

likely to be taken by the Govt. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHL): (a) to (c) Bringing improvement in public sector undertakings is a continuous process. The remedial measures taken by the Govt. have

shown positive result. Some of remedial steps taken for improving the performance of PSEs include delegation of more powers to Board of Directors and professionalisation of Board, technology upgradation, research and development, export promotion, reduction of surplus manpower through VRS, diversification of product mix, referring sick PSEs to BIFR etc.

[English]

Per Capita Plan Expenditure

153. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

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

(a) the per capita allocation for the plan expenditure during the last three years as well as for the current financial year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the per capita allocation for the plan expenditure varies from State to State;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be take to bring parity therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Plan allocation for States depend upon States own resources as well as Central Assistance to the States. The Central Assistance to the States is based on the Mukherjee Formula, as approved by the National Development Council, and includes criteria like population, poverty, special problems, performance etc. As per the formula, 30% of the total funds available are provided for Special Category States. These factors result in variations in per capita plan allocations for different States. The Planning Commission has been emphasising the need for higher resource mobilisation by the States, so that adequate funds are available for financing Plan outlays.

Statement

Annual Plan—1991-92 to 1994-95—per Capita Outlays

(Figures in Rs.)

Sl. No.	States	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	209	244	267	302
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2638	2744	3169	3571
3.	Assam	354	416	435	436
4.	Bihar	257	248	253	258
5.	Goa	1444	1271	1389	1458
6.	Gujarat	421	443	496	511
7.	Haryana	458	489	531	579
8.	Himachal Pradesh	778	916	1036	1181
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	926	1031	1082	1142
10.	Karnataka	333	417	648	691
11.	Kerala	274	308	333	418
12.	Madhya Pradesh	360	353	346	389
13.	Maharashtra	314	390	460	522
14.	Manipur	1053	1108	1186	1210
15.	Meghalaya	1147	1317	1501	1467
16.	Mizoram	2181	2225	2493	2715
17.	Nagaland	1375	1467	1563	1638
18.	Orissa	439	433	439	580
19.	Punjab	491	725	595	681
20.	Rajasthan	263	309	367	519
21.	Sikkim	2311	2594	2740	2987
22.	Tamil Nadu	285	309	367	476
23.	Tripura	810	992	1066	1042
24.	Uttar Pradesh	264	270	279	309
25.	West Bengal	216	215	219	237
Population Estimates used:		1991	1992	1993	1994

Visit of U.S. Congressmen to Jammu and Kashmir

154. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of U.S. Congressmen recently visited Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether the team held any discussion with any individual or body in the country; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) A six member delegation comprising US Congressman Mr. Gary Ackerman, Congresswoman Ms. Barbara Rose Collins, and four members of the Congressional staff, along with the US Deputy Chief of Mission in Delhi, visited the State of Jammu and Kashmir on 16-17 November, 1994. During the visit, the delegation met Government officials, including the representatives of Army and Para-Military Forces, members of various political and other organisations and individuals, in Srinagar and Jammu. In Jammu, the delegation also visited a migrant camp.

While in India, the members of the delegation also called on Prime Minister and had meetings in Ministries of External Affairs, Home Affairs and Defence, Department of Jammu and Kashmir Affairs, and with the Chairman of Human Rights Commission.

[Translation]

Development Schemes

155. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any development schemes pertaining to the State of Gujarat especially meant for tribal areas is pending with the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the time since when these schemes are pending and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the financial allocations made for these schemes, the actual target of the said schemes, plans for mobilising resources alongwith the likely benefits to the State; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to accord approval to these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Prithvi Missile

157. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN
SINGH:
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the user trials of 'Prithvi' Missile have since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be inducted into the Army; and

(c) the number of personnel trained at various levels for operating the Missile?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The recently concluded User Trials focussed on operational use of the system. System training has been imparted to officers and men according to the requirements of the Army.

[English]

Pay Structure of CSIR Staff

158. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:
SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientific Workers Association of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) has submitted any charter of demands to the Government in the recent past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (b) CSIR-SWA in their representation addressed to the Vth Pay Commission had *inter-alia* made certain suggestions in the matter of revision in the pay scales of Scientific, Technical and Administrative staff and other service conditions governing them. The points made by them were duly considered by a Committee constituted by Director-General, CSIR for preparing a final paper for being submitted to the Vth Pay Commission. Further action in the matter is possible only after the Vth Pay Commission Report is made available for adoption by the Government.

Projects by KVIC in Gujarat

159. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals/projects for setting up of industries in Gujarat which are

recommended by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the last three years;

(b) whether these projects are getting delayed as the Nationalised banks are not financing them in time;

(c) if so, whether the Government have received complaints in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that such proposals/projects are disposed of within the stipulated time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Total number of proposals received by Khadi and Village Industries Commission in respect of Gujarat State KVI Board during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Number of proposals
1991-92	65
1992-93	71
1993-94	88

(b) to (d) Presently, the institutions are issued the Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificates by the Commission. Based upon these certificates they approach the Nationalised Banks for the bank credit. Some of these banks have not honoured these certificates and have also taken a lot of time in advancing the loans. Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the Government have received complaints in some cases.

This matter has been engaging the attention of the Government and it was also discussed in the High Power Committee (HPC) on KVI Sector chaired by the Prime Minister. Based upon the directives from the HPC, a Sub-Committee was appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to look into the matter. The sub-committee submitted its report on Khadi Sector on May, 1994 to Reserve Bank of India. On the basis of the recommendations of the sub-committee, the Reserve Bank of India has issued a circular vide their letter No. PLNFS. B.C. 16/06/12/94—95 dated 28th July, 1994 advising the nationalised banks to honour the Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificates and to follow the recommendations of the Committee in the calculation of credit requirements for Khadi Institutions. It also clarifies that henceforth all advances to the KVI Sector, irrespective of the size of operations and location of the unit, would be covered under priority sector advances and would also be eligible for consideration under the sub-target (40%) of the Small Scale Industries segment within the priority sector.

Regarding Village Industries Sector the Committee has submitted its report to Reserve Bank of India on 29.11.1994. Reserve Bank of India is expected to issue necessary instructions for this sector shortly.

Leather Complex

160. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has given any financial assistance for the development of leather complex in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the details of the schemes under implementation at present in the country for upgrading the quality of leather?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An UNDP assisted National Leather Development Programme is currently under implementation by the Government of India for an integrated development of the leather industry through selected institutions/agencies in the country.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plants

161. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up some fertilizer plants in the country in the joint sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Presently, there is no such proposal.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen of U.P.

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

(a) the total number of ex-servicemen in Uttar Pradesh and the steps taken for their rehabilitation and welfare so far;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints from ex-servicemen in the State in regard to their pension etc. during the last one year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) As per the census of ex-Servicemen, a total of 2,09,413 ex-Servicemen have been registered in U.P. upto 30.9.1994.

There is a comprehensive package of resettlement and welfare measures for the ex-Servicemen. The Central Government has provided reservation for ex-Servicemen in Groups 'C' and 'D' posts in the Central Government Departments as well as Public Sector Undertakings including the Nationalised Banks. Defence Services personnel, who have been disabled in war or in peace time, and whose disability is attributable to military service, are accorded Priority-I. In addition, the Government of U.P. has provided 8% reservation in Groups 'A' and 'B' (ECOs) and 3% in Groups 'C' and 'D' in State Government Departments and its Undertakings.

A number of Central schemes provide self-employment opportunities to ex-Servicemen. These include the SEMFEX-I Scheme which provides financial assistance for setting up small industrial projects; the SEMFEX-II Scheme to take up gainful farm and non-farm activities in rural areas; SEMFEX-III Scheme to provide adequate self-employment opportunities through promotion of Khadi and Village Industries in the rural areas; preferential allotment of Petroleum Product Agencies; allotment of Unit Trust of India Agencies, Transportation of coal etc. Training programmes are arranged for improving their employability or to enable them to take self-employment after retirement. Ex-Servicemen are authorised free medical facilities in Military Hospitals and canteen facilities at the nearest CSD canteens. Recipients of gallantry awards are given 50% concession for air travel in the domestic sector and rail travel in second class. The ex-Servicemen, who are in penury, are given financial assistance out of the welfare funds at the disposal of Ministry of Defence and the Rajya Sainik Boards. The ex-Servicemen can avail the facility to stay for short durations in Sainik Rest Houses constructed at District Headquarters for settlement of their cases. Reservation in Sainik and Military Schools is available to the children of serving and ex-Servicemen. Recruitment in Defence Security Corps is primarily reserved for ex-Servicemen.

In addition to the above facilities, the ex-Servicemen of U.P. are given the following benefits by the U.P. State Government:

- (i) Stipend of Rs. 250 p.m. to ex-Servicemen trainees in ITIs.
- (ii) 15% reservation in allotment of State Route permits.
- (iii) Rent Control Act and Land Tenancy Act have been amended to facilitate ex-Servicemen in resumption of house/land.
- (iv) Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 250 p.m. to ex-Servicemen of World War II and Widows.
- (v) Cash grant, annuity and money in lieu of land to Gallantry Award Winners.

- (vi) Maintenance grants of Rs. 600 p.m. to disabled ex-Servicemen undergoing training in QMTS, Kirkee.
- (vii) Reservation of seats for the children of ex-Servicemen/widows in various professional colleges/training institutions/I.T.Is/polytechnics.
- (viii) Housing grant of Rs. 5000 to the widows and disabled ex-Servicemen.
- (ix) Priority in allotment of Gram Sabha Land by Land management Committee to service personnel killed/disabled in war, landless ex-Servicemen etc.
- (x) 5% reservation in allotment of house plots and shops to the serving personnel, ex-Servicemen and dependents of those killed in action, built by UP Avas Vikas Parishad and the Vikas Pradhikaran of State.

The Ministry of Defence has a special Pension Grievances Cell to deal with the complaints of ex-Servicemen regarding pension and other related matters. This cell received 17 complaints relating to pension during the last one year from ex-Servicemen belonging to U.P. These complaints were in regard to grant of pension, payment of O.T.I., dearness relief, etc. The complaints were examined in accordance with rules and orders, action as warranted was taken and replies were given to the complaints, wherever necessary.

Women Pilots

163. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Air Force has inducted some women pilots for the first time; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Women pilots have been recruited in the IAF from 1993 onwards. This scheme is on an experimental basis for 3 years, subject to a review thereafter.

(b) The details of women pilots recruited/under training so far are as under:—

Date of Training	No. of candidates selected/detailed
(i) 19 Jul 93	14
(ii) 17 Jan 94	6
(iii) 18 Jul 94	11
(iv) 16 Jan 95	
Selection process is currently in progress and likely to be over by Dec. 1994.	

[Translation]

Generation of Electricity in Gujarat under NCES

164. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to increase generation of electricity through Non-conventional Energy Sources in Gujarat;

(b) the amount allocated to Gujarat for this purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the achievements made, year-wise; and

(d) the targets fixed in this regard during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the progress made in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Non-Conventional Energy grid-connected power projects based on wind, small hydro and biomass are being undertaken in the State. In view of the large potential available in the State, considerable progress has, in particular, been achieved in wind power development. A wind resource assessment programme is being undertaken to identify suitable sites and the state has introduced several incentives to accelerate wind power development.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3.11 crore has been provided to the State during the last three years for these programmes.

(c) A capacity of 0.55 MW was added during 1991-92, 1.610 MW during 1992-93; 12.63 MW during 1993-94; and 13.18 MW has so far been added during the current year.

(d) State-wise targets have not been fixed for the Eighth Plan. However, a total wind power capacity of 40 MW has so far been installed in the State. Private sector

proposals aggregating to 600 MW are under discussion with the State Government.

Water Supply Schemes of Madhya Pradesh

165. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent water supply schemes under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for the town below the population of 20,000 for approval;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the date since when the schemes are lying pending;

(d) the time by which the schemes are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh had forwarded proforma proposals for 43 towns for assistance under AUWSP Statement I enclosed. Of these, 32 schemes were approved during 1993-94 and an amount of Rs. 205.1 lakhs accounting for 25% of the Central share towards the total project cost of the 32 schemes was also released to the State Govt. in view of the limited allocation available to the State. The details of the town and the amount released are given in Statement-II enclosed. As the programme was launched only towards the end of 1993-94, as there was no sufficient time to obtain the detailed project reports, these schemes were sanctioned during 1993-94 on the basis of the proforma proposals. However, from 1994-95 onwards, it has been laid down in the guidelines that the towns/schemes will be sanctioned by a Committee constituted at the State level, on the basis of the detailed project reports prepared by the municipalities and submitted to the Committee.

Statement—I**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT****LIST OF TOWNS ELIGIBLE FOR CENTRAL ASSISTANCE UNDER ACCELERATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY STATE: MADHYA PRADESH PROGRAMME (AUWSP)**

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Population (1991 Census)	Service Level (LPCD) (Present/Proposed)	Category of the Scheme New/Augmentation/Rehabilitation	Estimated Cost (As of 1991) (Rs. Lakhs)	Per Capita Cost (Rupees)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	AHIRWARA	DURG	18701	13/70	AUG	56.00	299.00	R
2	GARIABAND	RAIPUR	8391	13/70	AUG	34.00	405.00	185.00F
3	BHATGAON	RAIPUR	8639	10/70	AUG	56.00	648.00	R
4	SITAMAU	MANDSAUR	11446	18/70	AUG	69.00	603.00	R
5	SOHAGPUR	HOSANGABAD	18613	23/70	AUG	56.00	301.00	R

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	SULTANPUR	RAISEN	7041	14/70	AUG	45.00	639.00	R
7	BHIKANGAON	KHARGONE	11812	30/70	AUG	167.00	1414.00	HPCC, NR
8	GANDAI	RAJNAND- PAN- DARIYA	19273	40/70	AUG	55.00	285.00	R
9	GAUTAMPURA	INDORE	10104	13/70	AUG	47.60	471.00	R
10	UDAIPUR	RAISEN	10076	40/70	AUG	45.00	447.00	R
11	PACHHORE	RAJGARH	14206	10/70	AUG	260.00	1830.00	HP
12	GAIRATH GANJ	RAISEN	6479	40/70	AUG	25.00	386.00	R
13	BUDHNI	SEHORE	13352	54/70	AUG	39.00	292.00	R
14	BABAI	HOSHAN- GABAD	10970	41/70	AUG	36.00	328.00	R
15	KHARKIYA	HOSHAN- GABAD	14946	27/70	AUG	54.00	361.00	R
16	TIMARANI	HOSHAN- GABAD	14156	32/70	AUG	31.00	219.00	R
17	PITHORA	RAIPUR	8831	27/70	AUG	43.00	487.00	R
18	BAG BEHRA	RAIPUR	14801	39/70	AUG	56.00	378.00	R
19	HOT PIPLIYA	DEWAS	12971	45/70	AUG	72.00	555.00	R
20	KARNAWAD	DEWAS	8125	34/70	AUG	52.00	640.00	R
21	KANTA PHOD	DEWAS	7295	34/70	AUG	44.00	603.00	R
22	KHANIA DHANA	SHIVPURI	9780	16/70	AUG	34.00	649.00	R
23	SAHWAR	INDORE	10574	30/70	AUG	55.00	542.00	R
24	BADNAWAR	DHAR	15137	35/70	AUG	56.00	839.00	R
25	DHARAMPUR	DHAR	11100	40/70	AUG	55.72	502.00	R
26	BHABHARA	JHABUA	6200	31/70	AUG	38.00	613.00	R
27	BAGH	DHAR	6520	46/70	AUG	30.55	469.00	R
28	DHAMNOD	DHAR	18837	26/70	AUG	163.50	868.00	R
29	JOBAT	JHABUA	8290	46/70	AUG	40.00	483.00	R
30	BAMNIA	JHABUA	4478	20/70	AUG	29.00	648.00	R
31	PANSEMAL	KHARGONE	8249	33/70	AUG	49.00	594.00	R
32	PATAN	DURG	7143	/70	AUG	76.00	1077.00	HPCC, NR
33	DONGARGAON	RAJNAD- GAON	9317	32/70	AUG	63.50	682.00	R
34	CHOKI	RAJNAD- GAON	6672	52/70	AUG	50.50	757.00	R
35	RAGHOGARH	GUNA	17859	35/70	AUG	72.50	406.00	R
36	BARODA	MORENA	12617	45/70	AUG	21.52	171.00	R
37	SEONDHA	DATIA	15373	56/70	AUG	33.11	215.00	R
38	VIJAYPUR	MORENA	10680	42/70	AUG	48.50	454.00	R
39	BANORE KALA	MORENA	19216	15/55	AUG	48.00	250.00	R
40	UNHEL	UJJAIN	9890	27/70	AUG	49.00	495.00	RCVD AFTER DUE DATE
41	KURD	RAIPUR	13666	9/60	AUG	51.00	373.00	RCVD AFTER DUE DATE
42	CHANDERI	GUNA	—	—	—	—	—	—NO DETAILS RECEIVED
43	BHANDA	SAGAR	—	—	—	—	—	—NO DETAILS RECEIVED
2407.90								

NO. OF TOWNS RECOMMENDED—36— TOTAL ESTIMATE COST (RS. IN LAKHS)

NPCC—HIGH PER CAPITA COST I.E. RS. 1000

NR—NOT RECOMMENDED

R—RECOMMENDED

Statement-II

STATE: MADHYA PRADESH

Sl.	Name of Town	District	Popula- tion (1991 Census)	Service Level (LPCD) (Present Proposed)	Category of the Scheme New Augmenta- tion/Rehabi- litation	Estimated Cost (As of 1991)	Per Capita	Central Share 50% of 25%	Central Release
(Rs. lakhs)									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	Ahirwara	Durg	18701	13/70	AUG	56.00	299.00	20.00	7.00
2	Gariaband	Raipur	8391	13/70	AUG	34.00	405.00	11.00	4.25
3	Bhatgaon	Raipur	8539	13/70	AUG	56.00	548.00	28.00	7.00
4	Silamao	Mandsaur	11446	12/70	AUG	69.00	603.00	34.50	8.63
5	Sohagpur	Hoshangabad	12613	23/70	AUG	56.00	301.00	28.00	7.00
6	Sultanpur	Raisen	7041	14/70	AUG	45.00	699.00	22.50	5.63
7	Gaidai Pandanya	Rajnanogaon	19773	40/70	AUG	65.00	285.00	21.50	6.88
8	Gautakpura	Indore	10104	16/70	AUG	47.00	465.00	23.50	5.88
9	Udaipur	Raisen	10076	40/70	AUG	45.60	447.00	22.50	5.63
10	Gairath Ganj	Raisen	6479	10/70	AUG	26.00	336.00	12.50	3.13
11	Babai	Hoshangabad	10979	41/70	AUG	36.00	328.00	12.00	4.50
12	Khirkiya	—do—	14946	27/70	AUG	54.00	361.00	21.00	6.75
13	Timarani	—do—	14156	32/70	AUG	31.00	219.00	15.50	3.88
14	Pithora	Raipur	14801	27/70	AUG	43.00	487.00	22.00	1.00
15	Bogbehra	Raipur	14801	39/70	AUG	55.00	318.00	22.00	1.00
16	Karnawad	Dewas	8125	31/70	AUG	52.00	540.00	26.00	5.50
17	Kanta Phod	—do—	1235	34/70	AUG	44.00	500.00	22.00	5.50
18	Khaniadhana	Shivpuri	9730	16/70	AUG	34.00	348.00	17.00	4.25
19	Sawar	Indore	10574	30/70	AUG	55.00	528.00	22.00	7.00
20	Badnawar	Dhar	15137	35/70	AUG	56.00	370.00	22.00	7.00
21	Dharampur	Dhar	11100	40/70	AUG	55.75	502.00	21.86	6.97
22	Bhabhara	Jhabua	6200	31/70	AUG	88.00	613.00	19.00	4.75
23	Dhamnod	Dhar	18837	25/70	AUG	163.00	263.00	81.71	20.44
24	Bamnia	Jhabua	4478	20/70	AUG	28.00	648.00	14.50	3.63
25	Pansemal	Khargone	8249	33/70	AUG	49.00	594.00	24.50	6.15
26	Dongargaon	Rajnandgaon	9317	33/70	AUG	63.50	681.00	13.75	7.94
27	Raghegarh	Guna	17859	35/70	AUG	12.50	406.00	36.25	9.06
28	Bamorekala	Morena	19215	15/55	AUG	48.00	250.00	24.00	6.00
29	Hotpipliya	Dewas	12971	45/70	AUG	72.00	555.00	35.00	9.00
30	Bagh	Dhar	6520	45/70	AUG	30/55	489.00	15.28	3.82
31	Baroda	Morena	12617	45/70	AUG	21.52	171.00	10.75	2.69
32	Vijaypur	—do—	10680	42/70	AUG	43.50	454.00	24.00	6.06
TOTAL						1640.75	820.40	205.10	

Option for Answering Question Papers

166. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make it optional that the answers to question papers on noting and drafting as well as on Indian Constitution and Rules and Procedure set for limited Departmental Competitive Examination of Section Officers, in Hindi;

(b) whether the Government also propose to implement the option of giving answer to the question papers in Hindi in pursuance to the directives issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Official Language); and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c): An option to answer three out of five question papers of the examination in Hindi is already available. The question of giving the facility to answer the other two question papers in Hindi is being examined in consultation with Ministry of External Affairs, Min. of Defence and Min. of Railways.

(English)

Electoral Rolls in J & K

167. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Jammu and Kashmir Government have categorically refused to revise the electoral rolls;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to take action against such employees; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b): According to the information made available by the Election Commission the Revenue Employees' Association, Patwari Association and Revenue Officer's Association in the State of Jammu & Kashmir had in their meeting on 1st October, 1994 passed the following resolution:—

"in the prevailing circumstances, when the valley continues to be declared disturbed area and our life and life of our families and our relatives as also the properties are at stake, we are not in a position to participate in the process of election including the revision of electoral rolls beginning from 3rd October, 1994"

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

Sewerage Treatment Plant

168. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat regarding manufacturing of sewerage treatment plant in March, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c): The Union Government has not received any proposal from the Govt. of Gujarat regarding manufacturing of sewerage treatment plant in March, 1994. However, the Housing and Urban Development

Corporation (GHDCO) have received the following schemes from the State of Gujarat for loan assistance.

- (i) Sewerage scheme for Ahmedabad city;
- (ii) Augmentation of Sewerage treatment plant for Baroda.
- (iii) Underground Sewerage scheme for Jamnagar; and
- (iv) Construction of sewage treatment plants at Surat.

These schemes are pending mainly due to non-submission of required documents by the respective State Agencies for further processing.

[English]

Industry Participation of Defence Sector

169. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on indigenisation in defence sector and allied matters co-sponsored by the Indian Air Force and the Confederation of Indian Industry was held in New Delhi in November, 1994;

(b) if so, the details of the main participants and the theme of the seminar;

(c) the recommendations and suggestions made at the seminar; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d): An Exposition-cum-Seminar was organised jointly by the IAF and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in New Delhi recently to explore the possibilities of indigenisation of items required by the IAF. The representatives of DRDO, IAF, concerned inspection agencies and about 200 participants from private sector participated in the Seminar. The seminar was exploratory effort and concrete proposals are yet to emerge.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

170. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National training programmes organised under the Integrated Rural Energy Programme since the commencement of the Eighth Five Year Plan till date;

(b) whether the training centres under the programme have already been set up;

(c) if so, the locations thereof;

(d) the number of blocks covered under this programme so far, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which the remaining blocks are likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a): Under the Integrated Rural Energy Programme, ten National Training Programmes have been organised since the commencement of the Eighth Five Year plan, till date;

(b) and (c): Two Training Institutes, one each in Delhi (Bakoli) and Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) have already started functioning. Three more institutes in Gujarat (Kheda), Meghalaya (Shillong) and Karnataka (Bangalore) are at different stages of completion.

(d) 552 blocks have been taken up in various states/UTs so far. State-wise break-up is given in the Statement enclosed.

(e) As per the Eighth Plan given document, it is proposed to extend the IREP to cover at least 100 blocks per year.

Statement

STATEWISE LIST OF NUMBERS OF BLOCKS TAKEN UP IN IREP (1994-95)

S. No	State/UT	No. of Blocks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9
3.	Assam	18
4.	Bihar	14
5.	Goa	4
6.	Gujarat	22
7.	Haryana	24
8.	Himachal Pradesh	31
9.	J & K	14
10.	Karnataka	26
11.	Kerala	28
12.	Madhya Pradesh	52
13.	Maharashtra	33
14.	Manipur	10
15.	Meghalaya	13
16.	Mizoram	8
17.	Nagaland	6
18.	Orissa	11
19.	Punjab	30
20.	Rajasthan	20
21.	Sikkim	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	17
23.	Tripura	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	78
25.	West Bengal	26
	Sub total	532
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	5
27.	Chandigarh	1
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
29.	Daman & Diu	1
30.	Delhi	5
31.	Lakshadweep	1
32.	Pondicherry	6
33.	North Eastern Council	—
	Grand Total	552

[English Translation]

Per Capita Income

171. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

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

(a) whether the per-capita income in the country has increased in 1993-94 as compared to 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated per-capita income during the first three months of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) and (b): The per capita income (per capita net national product at factor cost) at constant (1980-81) prices in the country increased from Rs. 2216 in 1992-93 to Rs. 2255 in 1993-94.

(c) Estimates of national product are not prepared on a quarterly basis. It is not, therefore, possible to give an estimate of the per capita income during the first three months of the current financial year.

[Translation]

Housing Societies

172. SHRI N. J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Housing Societies registered under HUDCO for financial assistance particularly in tribal areas in Gujarat;

(b) the names of the societies which have been provided financial assistance alongwith the amount; and

(c) the time by when the remaining societies are likely to be provided financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b): HUDCO does not have any system for registration of Cooperative Societies. However, housing schemes submitted by Cooperative Societies for HUDCO's loan assistance are considered as per HUDCO guidelines. HUDCO, since inception and as on 31.10.94, has sanctioned 42 projects to Cooperative Housing Societies in the State of Gujarat, the details of which are given at Annexure.

(c) As there is no system of registration, the question of sanction of financial assistance to the remaining societies does not arise. Sanction of loan to societies is a continuous process and application for the same are considered in the due course as and when received.

Statement

Statement Showing Details of Housing Schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO to Cooperative Societies in Gujarat.

From 01/01/70 to 31/10/94

Agency	No. Of Schemes	Projects Cost (Rs in Lakhs)	Loan Sanctioned	Residential Dwellings	Plots Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
Alkanagar, Vadora CGE Coop. Society	1	61.61	40.73	39	0
Central Co-op HSG Society	1	54.97	38.97	40	0
Dipennagar Coop HSG Society	1	73.77	55.33	181	0
Gujarat Housing Board	1	63.64	42.80	139	0
Gujarat ST Coop. HSG Fin. Society Ltd.	17	3186.97	1996.87	8485	0
Janakpuri Apartment Coop HSG Society	1	127.86	62.00	124	0
Karnavati Coop HSG Society	1	53.42	40.04	56	0
Kamlesh Park Cooperative HSG Society	1	264.62	198.43	500	0
Mochinagar Coop Society	2	88.74	65.92	253	0
Manbhai Park Cooperative GRP HSG Society	1	192.67	148.21	235	0
Navyug Coop HSG Society	2	131.94	73.86	132	0
Shri Narmada Cooperative HSG Society Ltd.	1	53.79	40.13	125	0
Prahlad Park Cooperative HSG Society Ltd.	1	61.62	46.22	151	0
Rayvi Nagar Coop HSG Society	1	216.92	162.52	395	0
Sagar Coop HSG Society	2	388.22	220.22	168	0
Sonam Coop HSG Society	1	86.87	65.02	178	0
Suramya Coop HSG Society	1	78.71	58.88	159	0
Samir Nagar Coop. Housing	1	286.53	214.91	499	0
Shri Rail Nagar Coop. HSG Society	2	14.92	11.35	74	0
Trupti Coop HSG Society	1	33.70	25.25	32	0
Viratnagar Coop HSG Society	1	162.75	120.73	199	0
Vasupujya Smruti Coop. Housing Society	1	198.21	113.62	68	0
Total	42	5882.45	3842.01	12232	0

[English]

Power from Waste

173. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to implement some projects to produce power from waste;

(b) if so, the funds earmarked for such projects;

(c) the States where these projects are being launched;

(d) whether any such project is proposed to be launched in Orissa; and

(e) if so, the details of its location, fund allocated and steps taken to implement that project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Government is implementing a UNDP/GEF assisted project on 'Development of Biomethanation Processes' for utilization of Urban and Industrial Waste for energy recovery and this project includes setting up, evaluation and monitoring of demonstration projects for power generation using dual fuel engines on the methane gas recovered in the process.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3.72 crores has been earmarked for this demonstration activity during 5 years span of the project.

(c) to (e) Specific sites have not yet been chosen which would depend on successful operation of methane recovery systems.

Voter List

174. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those who have gone overseas for employment or business are unlikely to be included in the Voter List;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Under election law, ordinary residence in a constituency is one of the essential requirements for enrolment as elector in the electoral rolls of that constituency. A person living overseas is, therefore, not entitled to be registered in the electoral roll unless he belongs to one of the special categories of persons who under the law are deemed to be ordinarily resident in their home constituency notwithstanding their physical absence therefrom.

RDX Explosives

175. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a naval vessel was involved in landing arms ammunition including RDX explosives along the Western coastlines in recent past;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the remedial action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):
(a) No Indian naval vessel has been involved in landing arms and ammunition along the West coast of India, Government are not aware of involvement of any other naval vessel in such activity.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts in KVIC

176. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant posts of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes filled up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission till November, 1994; and

(b) the time by which the remaining posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) KVIC has filled up 24 vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Special Recruitment Drive till November, 1994 out of a total backlog 162 vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) In pursuance of the recommendations of the High Power Committee on KVI Sector the newly constituted Commission in its meeting in October, 94 has engaged Indian Institute of Public Administration to review the manpower structure in Khadi and Village Industries Commission. As soon as the report is received Commission will fill up the identified vacant posts.

[English]

Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle

177. SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to enter into the global satellite launch market;

(b) whether it has been decided after successfully launching the PSLV D-2; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is in the developmental phase and will be ready for operational launch services both for internal needs and on commercial basis after the next successful developmental flight. PSLV can launch remote sensing satellites as well as low earth satellites for communication.

Retrenchment in Scooters India Limited

178. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many employees of the Scooters India Limited are being retrenched;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the interest of these employees?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Mining in Indian Ocean

179. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some area in the middle of Indian Ocean has been allotted to India to set up pilot plants to mine and extract minerals from deep sea;

(b) if so, the amount spent under this programme during 1993-94; and

(c) the result achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3.47 crores was spent under this programme during 1993-94.

(c) As the programme is under R&D stage, the question does not arise?

1202 hrs.

Re. Revised Action Taken Report on Securites Scam
[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I have given notice for adjournment.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Sir, I hope you will take notice of what we have written to you.....(interruptions)....
[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): More important than it, is the issue of the massacre of the Adivasis in my Constituency. Many Adivasis have been killed there.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Today is the first day of our Session. We shall have time to discuss all important issues. We propose to discuss them one after the other and if they are not discussed one after the other and discussed together then nothing would be heard. So, let us pick and choose.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): This is not an item for discussion. We are not pressing for any discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up. If you are really interested in making your points and getting some response from the Government, the procedure would be that one of you would stand up and make those points after I give you the floor and not before I give you the floor. And then I would request, in appropriate cases that the Government should respond. Otherwise, you know, we all will be talking together.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, you will remember, a major part of the last Session was taken up by a form of protest, in the form of boycott of the proceedings of the House by all the opposition parties. The issue being that the so-called Action Taken Report on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report which had been produced by the Government was totally unacceptable and every Member here in the opposition felt that that was no Action Taken Report. There was neither any action nor any response to carry out—I may remind you, Sir—the unanimous recommendations of the JPC. For the first time a unanimous Report of the JPC, consisting of Members of both the Houses and of all the parties, had been placed before the country and the Government was expected to respect it, accept it and implement it otherwise such a Report has no meaning at all in the Parliamentary system.

Even when that boycott was proceeding, thanks to your intervention and your efforts to bring about some solution, a compromised formula was devised largely at your initiative and that was accepted by both the Government and the Opposition. That formula was that the points to which the Opposition is taking objection in the ATR, the points which they are not prepared to accept and the points which are only partly accepted by the Government but have not been fully implemented, the Government should prepare a revised Report on those points and that revised Report should be produced before the House. On that basis there were assurances given by the Government at that time that they would withdraw that

report, reconsider it and revise it in the light of what the Opposition Members had been saying and then bring a revised Report before the House. Only then we would be in a position to consider it. That was the position. Normal functioning in the House was made possible only after that.

Naturally, so much time has elapsed since then. We were all expecting that on the first day of this Session the Government would inform us that they have brought that modified Report and that they are laying it on the Table of the House and making it available to all the Members so that we can see whether it is acceptable to us or not or whether there has been any improvement in it or not. And, there has to be a full-scale discussion on that. But, we do not find in the Agenda or in the List of Business any such item which pertains to this ATR which had been promised by the Government. Therefore, we consider that it is difficult to take up any other business until that is cleared out of the way. We must know what is the position. It is as though the Session has to be resumed from the point where it ended last time. It ended on the note that the Government was going to withdraw that Report and revise it.

In between there were series of meetings with the Finance Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. They wanted to consult, separately not together, representatives of different parties to get a clearer idea as to what exactly we want or what is it that we are objecting to or what all is acceptable to us and what is not acceptable. Those meetings took place. I do not know whether all the parties participated in them or not but our Party participated in those meetings. We had a lengthy, discussion with the two Ministers. After all that exercise has been gone through the least we can expect now is that a revised report should be brought before the House immediately without any further delay.

This is going to be a very short Session. We have only 12 or 13 working days and we do not want the Government to delay it by one means or the other and to see that no opportunity is given to the Members to study this revised Report and discuss it in this Session. So, the essence of the matter is that we want that the Report should be brought before the House without further delay. The Minister is here in the House. He can explain what the Government is doing about it, when we can get it and when we are in a position to discuss it. Without that clear assurance from the Government we are not in a position to apply our mind to any other item of business.

Our friends from BJP have raised a very important matter. We are all exercised over this question of Utrakhand or what has happened in Muzaffarnagar to the peaceful demonstrators who were coming to Delhi. It is not that only one party is exercised over that. The whole country is exercised over that. But,

even then I would say that this question of a revised ATR is a matter left over from the last Session. So, it should not be dropped in the middle and other items should not be brought in only to interrupt or interfere in it.

First of all, I would request you to kindly direct the Government to bring that revised Report before the House and lay it on the Table of the House so that we have enough time to discuss it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is just to remind ourselves that your observations which ended the dispute for the time being were made on the 17th of August during the last Session and thereafter more than three and a half months have elapsed. You had been kind enough to make it very clear that the modified report shall be submitted as early as possible. Sir, more than ample time has gone by. In a matter like this the fact that even after three and a half months the Government do not come in with their report on the first day of this Session shows that their intentions are not conducive to proper functioning of this House.

Sir, apart from that what is disquieting is the trend of discussions that had taken place. The trend of discussions of the hon. Ministers with different party leaders and party functionaries shows that the Government have not really had an open mind when the discussions have taken place. Your efforts and your intervention, which have been referred to by Mr. Gupta and which we are very happy to reiterate, helped easing the situation at that time and we came back to the House. Those efforts have not at all been responded to by the Government. The wishes of the hon. Speaker and the efforts made by the Hon. Speaker seemed not to be taken note of by the Government in proper perspective, otherwise there cannot be any reason why the Government will not respond to any issue of corruption in the country. Be it the issue of ATR, be it the issue of sugar scam or be it the issue of Bofors, everything is remaining hanging.

Therefore, Sir, we are very much exercised on this and I join Mr. Gupta in demanding that the Government must immediately come with this report, and should make their position very clear. I am afraid the Government ought to have decided by this time. If it is not decided even by today what would be the nature of objections that we have raised. Then it would mean that the Government is only trying to delay the matter so that they can exhaust the 13 days duration of this Session. This will only create a very bad precedent when the intervention of the Chair is not being taken note of.

If the Government sits idle and does come with its report today itself, Sir, as it has already been said, we feel very much exercised, and it will not help in carrying out the proceedings of the House in a proper manner. The very conduct of this Government shows that it is a recalcitrant Government, to say the least. Therefore, Sir I request you earnestly to put some sense into their heads and kindly give a direction to them that they should come with the Report today itself.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker Sir, I agree with Somnathji and Indrajit Babu, who have just now rightly observed that the deadlock on the issue of A.T.R. is as it was earlier and still doubts persist about it. The credibility of the Government on this issue has become cloudy, so much so that it is beyond our imagination. Our credibility is also in the crisis. A solution to this problem was found by holding several meetings with you, by somuch of persuasions and hard labour and by narrowing down all sort of differences but even after three months nothing has been done. On the final day of the last session also, we had submitted to you that such a big scam had never taken place in our country. The Government should have solved it by itself since it was aware of this big deadlock. The crisis of loss of faith has further aggravated because even after holding all parties meeting the Government has not at all changed its stand on it. As far as the stand of the Government and our own stand on this issue is concerned, *status quo* persists. This is a very short session and we want to raise all the issues whether it is the Nagpur issue, Ultrakhand issue, issue of Implementation Report on Mandal Commission's recommendations and the issue of atrocities on women. But before all these—, there is a big issue before the nation and no solution to it has been found till date. My submission is that the unanimous report of the House, the J.P.C. should not be treated in such a way and the deadlock should not be allowed to continue, all the business of the House should be transacted and the House should run smoothly for 13 days. We want to discuss all the issues. The Five Year Plan and the Agricultural Policy are to be discussed. I appeal to the Government and specially to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who always starts with a 'No' and speaks like a machine-- that he should speak like a man to run all these things smoothly. If he does not speak like a human being even on such a major issue then when will he be a man. You keep sitting like a robot. At least run the House in a smooth manner. The House has not been run smoothly by you throughout. At least do it this time. He is smiling but there should be some meaning of it.

We are afraid of the discussion you have done. We feel that they are maintaining the deadlock on this issue. Do not make the issue so much complicated that the whole House may get entangled into. Therefore, say something on it today itself. They say that they have accepted each and every thing but they are not ready to accept the four major observation made in this report. Our submission to you is that if those four things are accepted, a message will go to the country, their image will become more clear and the crisis of distrust will also be resolved.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government through you that a *suo-moto* statement should have been made by the Government on it but it is not doing so. Lest your efforts should go waste, the Government should make its stand clear on it and it should also make the format of the revised report clear. A trailer of the revised report will have to be shown today otherwise it will be difficult to run this House smoothly since it affects our integrity also. Therefore, I agree with both the comrades and submit that it should be done today itself.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (CHITTORGARH): Sir, I join my voice with that of my Party to the concern expressed by my other colleagues in the Opposition on the question of the action that the Government proposes to take on the unanimous Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee; as so far they have not taken any action.

Sir, I find it necessary to remind this august Assembly that the largest banking and securities scandal that this country has known is now almost three years old. Of those three years, for long 18 months, a Committee of this Parliament deliberated over the issue and then gave an unanimous Report.

In response to that unanimous report, an Action Taken document was presented to the House with which the House was most aggrieved. Sir, I received a kind invitation from the Union Finance Minister, I did not receive an invitation because of some postal mishap which the Parliamentary Affairs Minister says was sent to every one. But the Union Finance Minister did have the courtesy to invite me. Even then it was my view, which has been strengthened by the experience of my colleagues who went through the futile exercise of going through consultations on an issue on which the Government's mind is totally closed and it was because we were convinced that the Government's mind is totally closed that the revision of this unsatisfactory, wholly unsatisfactory, Action Taken Report cannot be interpreted as a joint exercise between the Government and the Opposition and

that the responsibility of coming forward with a satisfactory, revised Action Taken Report is solely that of the Government, we did not participate in the so-called discussions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There is no question of joint exercise.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Exactly. In any case the experience of my colleagues, including Shri Indrajit Gupta, who went through this exercise has only strengthened our apprehensions. Even now what I am saying is that, let the Government come forward and give its response to what we are seeking. What we are seeking is that probity in public life, accountability of the executive to the Legislature be established.

I am not going into the details of what the Joint Parliamentary Committee wants or does not want. But this process of consultation was an empty, proforma exercise engaged in by the Government. Three years after the incident we have a situation wherein not a single principal accused, not one single principal accused, has yet been punished. Not one person other than being transferred or posted or sent on leave or sent home has been found as punishable by being arrested. Three years after the incident, the Government continues to maintain this position. Then we say to establish probity in public life and to establish accountability of the executive to the Legislature, the Government must give it positive response, firstly about the response that it has in mind in the revised report and secondly, when it is going to come forward with the revised report.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM): Sir, I have tabled an Adjournment Motion on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I disallowed that.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: May I know why? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: when this matter comes up for discussion everyone will be given an opportunity.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (GOBICHETTIPALAYAM): Sir, the Government should have presented the revised Action Taken Report by this time as promised.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not repeat what has already been expressed by the Hon. Members. Do you also endorse that the report should be tabled as soon as possible?

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, that report should have been laid today. I would not like to talk about that only and....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not want to talk about that?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I do not want to go even into its details. You know that the problem had cropped up in this House on this issue and this House could not run for 12 days. It was continuously boycotted and you put your best efforts to resolve the crisis. On account of your continuous efforts the situation became normal and the House again started from functioning properly. It was sure that the Government would present the revised report here on such a major issue which involves several thousand crores of rupees, and is concerned with the lives of the crores of the people of the country. Such a big scam has taken place for the first time, it has shattered the whole set up and people have lost their faith in the banking system. When the issue of corruption comes up, the Government tries to patch it up. What has happened in the Bofors case? How the faith of the people can be restored? The hon. Prime Minister had himself taken the responsibility of enquiring into the Bofors case, he had also assured to monitor it himself and to make a timely submission of the report accused that scandal—which has not only rocked the whole country but has also damaged our reputation in the world—has not been punished till date. None of them was served the charge-sheet and none of them was prosecuted. The Government has complicated the case out of proportion so that the culprits may not be trapped.

The question is that the Government is being challenged. The Government does not enquire into some particular cases deliberately. Those questions always remain unsolved.

Secondly, there is the issue of sugar. It is also connected with the life of the common man. It involves crores of rupees of the country. It is an issue of corruption.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will have time for discussing other issues also.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising one or two basic questions. The Government tries to cover up each and every issue of corruption and it does not want to do anything more than this. I would like to appreciate your efforts. When the whole of the opposition was unanimously asking for withdrawal of this report, you made efforts to settle down the issue. The Government should have taken it seriously. The hon. Members, belonging to BJP did not take part in the discussion but we did. How this issue can be solved, we gave our opinion on it also. I had expected that the Government would present the report itself on the very first day since it had already created an uproar in the House. Now what is the compulsion on the Government? When will it present the report, what steps will be taken and who will be punished? It is keeping mum on all these things. It will further

aggravate the grimness of the situation. If the Government assures us today then we will not have to raise this issue. If our questions are not replied then the House will not run smoothly and problems will crop up. Therefore, my submission is that since you have intervened in it and found a way out so you should direct the Government in this regard. The Government should inform us, when it is going to present the report in the House?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): We had very useful discussion in your Chamber yesterday on all those points that hon. Members have been pleased to raise here. We had explained at length the stand of the Government. I would like to repeat it here because all Members of the House were not present in those discussions. During the discussion, we had made it clear on behalf of the Government that Government is not at all interested in shielding any guilty person nor are we trying to put any *parda* over any action of anybody.

The action taken has been reported and if there was any point, according to the agreement that was worked out with your good offices, on which there is no agreement or partial agreement or any new objections are raised, we could discuss it first and after that prepare a supplementary ATR.(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): When? This is not a fact, Sir.(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: On those very points.(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about the formula which you had suggested?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa): You are not to place a Supplementary Report but a revised one.(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: You may call it a Supplementary Report.(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not the question of revising the report in the light of our stand.(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: We are not going to corner you over words. I will recall precisely what Shri Indrajit Gupta should remember. Our agreement was only on such points on which objections are raised, a revised report will be presented. Only on those points and not the whole report(Interruptions) Only on such points on which objections are raised....(Interruptions) Only on such points a revised report is being prepared and I am glad to inform the House that we have made a good deal of progress in our action that has been taken against the guilty persons the persons who have been identified(Interruptions) I should be allowed to make my submission. If I am not allowed to make my submission then our friends like Shri Sharad Yadav keep on saying that there is no response from the 'robot'.

On the points that the hon. Members raised during discussion, all those points were examined and action has

been taken on many of those points and when
...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What action have you taken?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, why do not you keep quiet? It is not correct.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is misleading the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You hear him first.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, this is not all right.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can respond in a proper manner, not like this.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: After discussion on those points, which the hon. Members have been pleased to raise either in writing or in discussion with the Finance Minister or myself, we have gone through the entire matter carefully and we have prepared a report which is under preparation for presentation to this hon. House and to the other House. It will be presented in good time. ... (Interruptions) during this Session. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Please tell the date. (Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Why do not you exercise some patience? Nobody is running away from it... (Interruptions) I want to indicate (Interruptions) I cannot speak like this. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You had more than three months' time. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): I have given a motion for adjournment. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, we have given a motion for adjournment, please allow us to speak. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed all the adjournment motions

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record, unless I take the names. Let the Minister complete his statement.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You hear the Minister completely, then you can speak, if you want. Yes, Mr. Minister. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I was interrupted. I have to make my submission. ... (Interruptions)

I do not want to join issues unnecessarily. All kinds of allegations are being unnecessarily made on us. I do not want today to provoke the Members by replying to all those unnecessary, unwarranted and unfair allegations that are being hurled on us in this House.

We are going to present the Report here. In consultation with you, Sir, we will fix the date and present the Report. Yesterday in the meeting I had assured all the leaders of the parties who were present in the meeting that there would be enough time for the discussion on the

Report, that will be given to the House and there would be no paucity of time. I had also specifically said that the Report is not going to be presented in this House on the last day of this Session and it will be presented well before that, much before that, so that everybody will have time to study it and to discuss it in this House, if necessary in both the Houses. Therefore, Sir, all these unnecessary and totally unwarranted allegations that we want to hide something or want to protect somebody, that are made here, are wrong.... (Interruptions) Your allegation that we want to hide something is wrong. We do not want to hide anything. If you make the allegation that we want to protect the guilty persons, that is also wrong and I refute it. We do not want to protect any guilty person. All such allegations, that are made, are absolutely wrong. We will give the Report here in time and that Report will come in time for the Members to study and to discuss that. That Report will be the final Report on the Action Taken.

I will again repeat that we have most respectfully dealt with the JPC's recommendations and the response of the Government has not only been open but it has also been a very purposeful and a very useful response.

I want to thank the JPC again for giving a good Report on which the Government has been able to take proper action. Only after the hon. Members see what action has been taken, they will be able to know and they should not presume that the Report, which is going to come, is not going to be satisfactory.

Our friends sitting in the Opposition benches here seem to assume that nothing is going to come in the Report. How can they assume that without looking at the Report? Therefore, I will again request them to have a little patience and the document that they are going to get will be a useful document, will satisfy many of the queries that were raised during our discussions. And many of the queries and many of the points that were raised during our discussions and interaction after the last Session ended have been incorporated. In the meantime, we have also received certain reports from the CBI and on those reports also, some action has been initiated. All these things will be contained in the Action Taken Report. I do not want to present a Report here which will not be complete in all respects. We want to give a complete Report here so that this matter can be taken as final. It should not be taken further after that Report is taken up and discussed in this House. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Buta Singh.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 30th of November, the whole country was shocked. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If we open the discussion, it will continue. If you please do not mind, we need not continue this discussion. There are other issues also. So, I request you not to continue this discussion.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): I would like to know your reactions to the discussion on the Action

Taken Report. It must be noted that you had mediated between both the sides and evolved the formula that

[(English)]

as early as possible modified

[Translation]

report would be presented(Interruptions). The report should have been presented on the very first day. Now you should intervene in this matter.

[(English)]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE Dumdum): You should listen to us. The Minister should know as to why we are not satisfied.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You should allow us to make our submissions.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has a genuine grievance that he is not being heard. But he is also supposed to take notice of interruptions and resentment being expressed here which is also genuine. We had a pretty long sequence of parleys in order to resolve this statement and the Government proposed to the opposition to treat it as an interim report and assured that the final report will be presented later on. The another proposal of the Government was that the report should be considered as the first part and its supplementary report will be presented thereafter. You must remember that the entire opposition felt discontented with this approach and that is why the stalemate was not being resolved. We said that we did not treat it as an Action Taken Report.

[(English)]

It betrays and shows the closed mind. Therefore, we do not want to discuss this Report.

[Translation]

The Government told that time also that the discussion should be held and a Supplementary Report would be presented on the basis of the outcome thereof. You must remember that nobody was ready to accept it and ultimately your formula was approved. The crucial words were 'revised report.' Had the words 'revised report' not been there, and 'supplementary report' would have been proposed by the Government, the stalemate would not have been resolved.

Secondly, the words 'as soon as may be' were used at every stage, even during the discussion. These words 'as soon as may be' give ample scope to the Government to keep the fulfilment of its commitment pending and sit inert. In the course of an informal discussion somebody had proposed.

[(English)]

Why not it be by the end of this Session?

[Translation]

He suggested so because after 17th August some days were still left. Again it sounded impractical as the words 'as soon as' had ample scope.

[(English)]

Now here in the House, he says 'as early as possible' and here the House is sitting after three and a half months and that day, the Minister comes forth and says that the Report is prepared and is under preparation and on a day at any good time, the Report will be presented to the House. The statement made by the Minister naturally causes anguish and resentment in the Opposition ranks which went to the extent of feeling so strongly about the issue that the Parliament could not function for 13 days.

[(Translation)]

It could have worked without your intervention. The Government had adopted a totally different attitude. But we already had a conviction that the Government is closed minded and therefore did not want to do anything at all. Nominal 2 or 3 points will be added and nothing more will be done in this regard. It has been confirmed from today's statement also. Therefore, your intervention has again become a must.

[(English)]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee please.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I want to remind Mr. Advani Mr. Advani has been pleased to say.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shuklaji, would you like to respond to other Members also?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Why we are not satisfied is(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Press the button.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I have done my part of the job Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not done it. If you have done it, there will be a red light.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I have done this. But there is something wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: You press the button.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: So it is obvious. Unless we make repeated efforts, the red light would not be put on.

The problem is very simple. I want to tell the other Members also, why is it that we have to again and again raise this question is because of the enormity of the problem. I do not think even the Minister is seized of it. You see, out of a transaction of Rs. 13 lakh crore in the course of a year, Rs. 1 lakh crore of income was generated. Just imagine Rs. 1 lakh crore. It is their own estimate. It is a question of Rs. 13 lakh crore. Where has that money gone? Imagine the enormity of the problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you discussing?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: No, I am not discussing. I just like to draw your attention as to why we are so insisting. Why is it? We have no other way but to raise it even on the first day of the new Session. Now this Rs. 1 lakh crore has travelled far and wide. (Interruptions)

The second point which I am making is that the constituents tell us that even if we agree that the

Government is against corruption, not only because of AIR but because of so many other things, some action should be taken.

If not corrupt, you are worthless because you are unable to haul it down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not you but the Government.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The Government is corrupt and the Parliament is powerless to haul them up. As a Member of Parliament, as one who has been elected by those people, I am answerable to them that even after discovery by all parties unanimously that so much of income has been generated and percolated all round, we are unable to haul them up. Now, it is said that they are considering a revised Report. Now, what is it? They have to act. It is a Report on Action Taken. In the course of three months, no further action has been taken; no heads in the Ministry have rolled; no action has been taken. Therefore, there is no Report on the revised action. *(Interruptions)*

Secondly, we have not taken any further action on foreign banks in the course of last three months. Not only that, you have not taken any other action against the staff of Reserve Bank of India. The Supreme Court, because of your inaction, we mislaid into appointing the ex-Governor, Shri Venkitaramanan to the post of neutral arbitrator—just imagine a person who was held guilty by the JPC...

MR. SPEAKER: Is this the way we should continue?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I will tell you why. It is their inaction that has led to this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you enough time to make all these points when the Report comes up for discussion.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I want to say one sentence only. The Supreme Court has appointed one of the persons found guilty by the JPC as a neutral arbitrator and just imagine only because the Chief Justice of Supreme Court's attention was drawn to this JPC Report, could that be cancelled? Can you imagine what your non-action is leading to? It is not only corrupting the people it is not corruption but it is the attitude to corruption that is important.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have enough time to make all these points when this matter comes up for discussion. There are other topics also and the Members are interested to make their points on them.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Our constituents will not allow us to function. Our constituents say that unless you settle this matter do not come to us.

MR. SPEAKER: You please make your long speech and I will hear you for any number of hours you would like to speak when it comes up for discussion.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am impressed by your activity last time.

MR. SPEAKER: I must thank you very much.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I want you to be as kind not only to us but to Parliament...

MR. SPEAKER: This is exactly what I am doing. You please hear me first. I am telling you that when the matter comes up for discussion, you will have no difficulty in speaking in the House for as much time as you like. But,

now, that there are other topics to be taken up, you please conclude now.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I have no difficulty in understanding you. I want you to understand this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Unless this particular topic of AIR is disposed of in some way or the other, I hope you will not permit other topics to be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. But would you not like other topics to be taken up?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let us come to certain conclusions about this.

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly I am trying to do.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Before that please do not ask other topics to be taken up. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly I am trying to do. But you cannot continue this way.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I have understood your position. I want you to kindly understand our position that unless and until...

MR. SPEAKER: In making your position clear you are taking the time and the opportunity of other Members. I had to ask Shri Buta Singh to sit down.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You are absolutely right and that is what I requested you to appreciate that the entire people of the country elected us and we elected you. You have to appreciate the sentiments of the people outside.

As we have done in the last Session, exactly similarly you have to tell them that unless they are responding to it immediately, the people outside would not allow us to discuss anything else in the House. And it is this that I want to convey.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, I have been at pains to explain that we have taken action on the points that were raised during our discussion. During our discussion, many useful points came and we have taken action on those...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What are those actions?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I am pleading for some patience because I have promised the Report to be given to the House as early as possible. It is not that I have to give it on the first day or the last day. It will be given...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You want receipts of bribes taken. How can we give you receipts?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Unless the hon. Speaker gives the floor to you, I am not yielding to anybody here.

Sir, the main thing is that we have taken purposeful action on this. The Report on those points...*(Interruptions)* I want to remind Mr. Advani on this particular matter that the agreement...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I am not yielding, Sir.

I want to say that the hon. Members should have patience to look at the new Report that is coming. The new Report that is going to come should be able to find lot of answer to their queries. The queries that they are raising now will be all answered in the new Report and unnecessarily if they raise the queries today, it will be of no use because all the queries are reported or replied in the Report that is going to come up here.

Mr. Advani was pleased to make one observation and, as usual, it was only a half-made observation. He said that the crucial point was that there would be a revised and modified Report, but he forgot to mention that in the agreement that they have made, it was agreed that this modified and revised Report will be only on those points which they raised, not the entire thing...*(Interruptions)* This modified and revised Report will be only on those points that were raised by the hon. Members, either verbally during the discussion or in writing, and we are going to lay it on the Table of the House in good time so that you can allot the time for the hon. Members to read the whole thing, study the entire thing and discuss it purposefully. And that Report, I am sure, will be much more satisfactory than most of the Members anticipate...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. It is quite possible for us to understand the feelings of the Members on this issue. In the last Session also the Members were very agitated and for a long time it was not possible for us to transact the business, then very kindly everybody cooperated and we could find a solution to this problem.

I would like to explain to you that when the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and others wanted to know as to how they should go about in this matter I had told them that they could adopt any method they like. But, at the same time, I had suggested to them that if they agree, they should call for the objections on the points in writing and, if necessary, they should invite them also for discussion and after discussion, if they can explain their points of view, face to face sitting with each other, it would be better. If it is not possible, then the Government may give its own Report and that Report should be discussed on the floor of the House.

No I understand from the Government that the Government is about to complete the Report and the Government is likely to present that Report well in time so that all the Members in the House have enough time to study the Report and enough time to discuss it also. If, for any reason, the Report is presented at the fag end of the Session, it would be my responsibility to see that you have enough time to study it and discuss it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you want approximate time to be given and if the Minister is in a position to give the time, he may give the approximate time. I am not asking for the day but I am asking for the week.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, no action has been taken...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, as you rightly

observed, we want this Report. We ourselves are anxious that this Report should be discussed threadbare when it comes before the House. So, we will have enough time. It would be during the middle of the Session when we will present the Report here...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, we intend to present this in the House and it will be in your hands by the middle of this Session.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister says that in the middle of the Session the Report will be tabled.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: No Report; No House.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, it - should be presented today.

12.58 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatmi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If one hundred people have died, do you not want to discuss that?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to request the hon. Members that the Government has said that the Report will be tabled in the middle of the Session. It will give you enough time to discuss it. There are other issues to be discussed. If you take this attitude, the country would think that you are not alive to other problems. Please do not attract that kind of criticism. Please do not do it.

(Interruptions)

13.00 hrs

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make this House a street please. May I request you to please understand where you are standing?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

13.01 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

14.04 1/2 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatmi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made a suggestion. You have impressed the Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a limit. You have

impressed the Government that the report should come. They have heard it.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMED ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, three and a half months have passed.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have impressed the Government and the Government has heard it. We have made a progress. Let me complete this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are sitting for a very short time. Kindly resume your seats.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Today you have impressed the Government. The Government has heard it.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Even after an interval of three and half months the Government is giving a negative response. (Interruptions).

[English]

14.06 Hrs.

Papers Laid on the Table

Report of the Justice Saikia Commission of Inquiry on Meham incidents and Memorandum of Action Taken thereon etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): On behalf of Shri S.B. Chavan, I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:
 - (i) Report of the Justice Saikia Commission of Inquiry on Meham incidents.
 - (ii) Memorandum of Action Taken on the above Report.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6428/94]

(3) A copy of the Special Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 19th October, 1994 issued by the President regarding increase in the amount in respect of Tours Expenses relating to the Governor of Madhya Pradesh for the financial year 1993-94 under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-6429/94]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi for 1993-94

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in library See No. LT-6430/94]

Explanatory Statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Ordinance, 1994.

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 K.P. Singh Dev, I beg to lay on the table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Ordinance, 1994, under rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6431/94]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun; Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar; Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow for 1993-94, 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 Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi, I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6432/94]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6433/94]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and

- English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6434/94]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 6435/94]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6436/94]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6437/94]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6438/94]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vigyan Prasar, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94., alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Vigyan Prasar, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6439/94]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6440/94]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6441/94]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, Allahabad, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Mehta Research Institute, of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics Allahabad for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6442/94]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6443/94]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6444/94]
- (14) A copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6445/94]
- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics

Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1993-94.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6446/94]

Review of the working of and Annual Reports of Fertilizer corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi; Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. New Delhi for 1993-94 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 Shri Eduardo Faleiro, 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 on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6447/94]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6448/94]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6449/94]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, SAS Nagar, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design

and Technology, SAS Nagar, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6450/94]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Lucknow, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Lucknow, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6451/94]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6452/94]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Mohali, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Mohali, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6453/94]

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta; Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur for 1993-94 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): I beg to lay on the table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English version) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6454/94]

(b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur for the year 1993-94.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6455/94]
- (c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6456/94]
- (d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6457/94]
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6458/94]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Central Institute of Tool design, Hyderabad; Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar for 1993-94 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Tool Design Hyderabad, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6459/94]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions)

regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6460/94]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6461/94]

Cable Television Networks (Regulations) ordinance, 1994 (No. 9 of 1994) Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 10 of 1994) 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

A copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution:—

- (1) The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 9 of 1994) promulgated by the President on the 29th September, 1994. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6462/94]
- (2) The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 10 of 1994) promulgated by the President on the 10th October, 1994 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6463/94]
- (3) The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 11 of 1994) promulgated by the President on the 12th October, 1994. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6464/94]
- (4) The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 12 of 1994) promulgated by the President on the 16th November, 1994 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6465/94]

14.08½ hrs.

Resignation by Member

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me make a small announcement.

I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received a letter dated 5th December, 1994 from Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, an elected Member from Fatehpur parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. The resignation is written in his own handwriting, and was delivered to the Speaker in person. The

Speaker has accepted his resignation with effect from 6th December, 1994.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again after one hour.

14.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till ten minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

15.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at thirteen minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. speaker, Sir, we appeal to the Government through you that even at this stage wherein the Government has moved from a good time to a fairly vague time about the middle of the Session, even if the Government were to specify a reasonable date by which this revised, wholly unsatisfactory revision, no doubt, whatever they are doing about this ATR, if they give us a specific enough date, then there are so many other issues that worry this House and we would like to pull the Government on those other issues also. The Government, by maintaining this kind of obstinate silence and lack of co-operation, is trying to get out of it. We request you to please extract a date from the Government.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): I hope, the hon. Member will revise his opinion about the nature of the ATR that is coming, as unsatisfactory. A reasonable leader like Shri Jaswant Singh Ji, to call a document as unsatisfactory without looking at it, is a little surprising. We will try and make it as satisfactory as possible. As far as the date is concerned, we shall try and present this modified Supplementary ATR by not later than 20th of this month.

15.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Reports

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

15.16-1/2

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Reports

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways (1994-95):

(1) Seventh Report on Ministry of Railways—'Passenger Amenities.' and

(Action taken by Government on the recommendation/observations contained in the First Report of Standing Committee on Railways).

(2) Eighth report on Ministry of Railways — 'Doubling of Railway Lines and Metro Railways Project in Calcutta'.

(Action taken by Government on the recommendation/observations contained in the Second Report of Standing Committee on Railways).

(3) Ninth Report on Ministry of Railways — 'Opening of New lines on Indian Railways'.

(Action taken by Government on the recommendation/observations contained in the Fourth Report of Standing Committee on Railways).

(4) Tenth Report on Ministry of Railways 'Suburban Railways.'

(Action taken by Government on the recommendation/observations contained in the Fifth Report of Standing Committee on Railways).

15.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to convert Palakkad Unit of the Instrumentation Company Ltd. in Kerala into an Independent unit

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (PALGHAT): The Palakkad unit of the Instrumentation Company Limited has been declared a sick unit along with the other units of the Company. Process has already been on under the Industrial Development Bank of India to rejuvenate the unit. It is a fact that the other units of the Company have been running at loss. However, the Palakkad unit has been making profit through all the years. In spite of this, the Palakkad unit is placed at par with the other loss-making units and included in the 'Revival Plans' of the Company. This is nothing but sheer injustice done to the active and energetic labourers employed in the Palakkad unit. These labourers should not be made to pay for the ineptitude of the other units. Palakkad unit does not require any revival plans. It is in perfect condition and fully operations.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to convert Palakkad unit into an independent unit with right to self-determination.

(ii) Need to increase Statutory Minimum price of Sugarcane

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (CUDDALORE): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the area under sugarcane crop has been

*Translation of the matter, originally raised in malayalam.

declining year after year and consequently the production of sugar has been decelerating. the decline in sugar production was of about one million tonne during the year 1993-94 as compared to that of 1992-93 and 3.5 million tonne as compared with the production of 1991-92. The gap between the demand and supply of sugar has been widening and consequently the Government had to import sugar to meet the demand. Hence, it is imperative to maximise the production of cane.

The main reason for the deceleration of the area of sugarcane cultivation is that sugarcane cultivators have not been paid remunerative price for their produce.

The sugarcane cultivators have been demanding remunerative price for sugarcane and the factories have been rejecting their demand. In Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu, the sugarcane cultivators have stopped supply of sugarcane to the E.I.D. Parry Sugar Factory of Nellikuppam by demanding price at the rate of Rs. 100 per quintal. The factory have rejected their claim relying on the statutory minimum price fixed by the Government of India.

The demand of the sugarcane cultivators is genuine.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to increase the Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane to the level of Rs. 75/- per quintal linked to the basic recovery of 8.5 per cent.

(iii) Need to take Adequate steps to check air Pollution in the National Capital Territory of Delhi

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (BERHAMPUR): Sir, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

The entire city of Delhi due to alarming rise in air, water and noise pollution, has been hit by serious health hazards. While all kind of pollution has affected the healthy life of denizens of the city, air pollution has assumed grave dimensions; major sources of this pollution are vehicles, thermal power plants, industries and domestic coal burning. An estimated 2000 metric tonnes of pollutants are emitted in the atmosphere everyday in Delhi. As high as 1063 metric tonnes of carbon monoxide are emitted daily, followed by nitrogen dioxide 323, hydrocarbon 320 and sulphur dioxide 179 metric tonnes, according to a report.

No concrete steps are being taken to check air pollution in Delhi. Most of the vehicles plying in the city particularly DTC buses, do not observe any pollution control norms, resulting in increase in pollution in entire Delhi. Unless immediate steps are taken to check the pollution, the inhabitants of the city may fall prey to serious diseases like asthma, cancer, T.B. etc.

I request the Central Government to take adequate steps to check air pollution in Delhi expeditiously.

(iv) Need to ensure early supply of diesel for use of farmers in Moradabad-Bareilly and Kumaon regions in U.P.

(Translation)

Shri Rajendar Prasad Sharma (Rampur) : Sir, the farmers of Moradabad-Bareilly and Rampur, Moradabad, Bareilly and Nainital districts of Kumaon Mandal in Uttar Pradesh are facing grave crisis for sowing rabi crops due

to acute shortage of diesel for the last one month. Since the supply of diesel to Bareilly and Moradabad depot has been stopped, the diesel pumps have almost dried up. No improvement has been made in this regard even after being written to the Government. It is learnt that the Ministry of Petroleum holds the railway department responsible for this shortage. In such a condition the farmers are disturbed because it is likely to affect the forthcoming crops badly. The shortage of water in the last stage of the monsoon has already affected agriculture. In the wake of imposition of heavy additional tax on diesel by the Government of Uttar Pradesh the difference between the rates of diesel in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi have widened immensely. It has resulted in the acute shortage of diesel in U.P.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to supply diesel immediately to meet this grave situation and to order a thorough enquiry into the main reasons of the above crisis.

(v) Need for early clearance to Adhabara Flood Control Project of Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI (SITAMARHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Sitamarhi district bordering Nepal is the most backward district in Bihar. Crops on considerable portion of this area are destroyed and life and property ruined due to flood every year for want of proper reservoir and embankment on Andhabara group of rivers. The Government of Bihar had five years ago sent a proposal to the Central Government for the construction of Adhabara Flood Control Scheme Phase I, Andhabara Flood Control Scheme, Phase II and Andhabara Flood Control Scheme, Phase III alongwith the proposal of three schemes to construct embankments. The Adhabara Flood Control Schemes Phase I is pending with the Planning Commission. Only after the clearance is given to the above schemes, the construction of proposed embankments and waterways would be taken up.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to ask the Planning Commission to clear the schemes for Adhabara Flood Control Scheme, Phase I immediately.

[English]

(vi) Need to provide Financial Assistance to State Government of West Bengal for opening Training centres for the Development of clay handicraft of Krishnanagar

SHRI AJOY MUKHPADYAY (Krishnanagar): Sir, I would like to raise the following matter of public importance under Rule 377.

The clay handicraft of Krishnanagar in West Bengal is famous for its high degree of craftsmanship. This is one of the oldest cottage industries of the country, which earns some foreign exchange also. But the industry is gradually on decline for want of proper attention.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to

see that necessary financial assistance is given to the State Government for opening training centres and also to take effective steps for expansion of marketing facilities, both within the country and abroad.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up Item No. 14. I think this was being discussed in the last session.

15.28 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONSIDERATION OF TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE ERSTWHILE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH REPORTS OF NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an issue which has today taken the form of a national problem.

Sir, in view of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it was the wish of all these people that a separate Ministry should be created by the Union Government to eradicate this deep rooted problem.

5.30 hrs.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE IN THE CHAIR

Only then their problems can be resolved. Earlier the Ministry of Home Affairs, first of all, used to look into the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Then a demand was raised that there should be a separate Ministry for this purpose. Thereafter, this Department was transferred under the Ministry of Welfare. It resulted in much labour but little gain. There used to be Commissioners in the Ministry of Home.

Their work was to prepare the Reports whole year and whatever problems were reported to them, discussions were held in the house every year on those reports and the people used to come to know of it. However, the painful aspect of this is that in regard to these classes of people only six Reports have been presented in the House during the last twelve years. Out of them, two Reports belonged to the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and four Reports to the Ministry of Welfare. We were of the view that the Government would look into it seriously and resolve the problem of Dalits which has now become a national problem. But in the intermittent period, we have observed that the Government is not serious about resolving the problems of these classes of people. That is why they have been put under such a Department where the situation is that we are able to discuss these six Reports in this House only after a gap of twelve years. Further, only six hours have been allotted for the discussion on these Reports. It appears from this as if we are only completing the formality.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we go deeply, we would find that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes are facing many problems and among them, economic problem is the main problem. They are required to be given loan and the facilities for self-employment. The economic problem is related to the Ministry of Finance and the banks. It has nothing to do with the Ministry of Welfare. The nation is going to complete fifty years of its independence in the next two years but these people do not have a house to live in and the land to cultivate. So far as the problem of land is concerned, it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Rural Development. Further, as regards self-employment or setting up a small industry, the Ministry of Welfare has nothing to do. The another problem is education which comes under the Department of Education. It seems to me as if the Ministry of Welfare is performing like a post office only, from where the letters are despatched to other Departments or the Ministries. This Ministry has no powers of its own, by virtue of which it could resolve their problems. Nobody takes it seriously that their problems should be resolved. As a result the problems of these classes of people are multiplying. For example, there is the problem of allotment of land to them. This problem is related to the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Agriculture and it is their responsibility how to allot them land. Further, the problems of personnel training, appointment or promotion are concerned with every Department or the Ministry. However the Ministry of Welfare is not at all concerned with these. If one goes through the Report, one finds that no figures have been given about the number of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who became literate, the number of illiterate people earlier, the number of people given promotion, the number of people given employment etc. It seems as if the Government is only completing the formality.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, unless the Ministry of Welfare is given adequate powers, the problems cannot be resolved. As everybody knows, these classes of people have been given special rights in the constitution. Even after 44 years when the Constitution came into effect, no figures in regard to Class-I officers have been given, whereas we are informed here that there is a provision of 6.5 percent reservation for class-I, 8 percent for class II, 12 percent for class-III and 15 percent for Class-IV. However, the backlog is still there and no attention is being paid to clear it. If the Union Government writes to the State Governments, we do not know about the response of the State Governments thereto. The Ministry of Welfare does not come in between. Therefore, I would like to submit that until a separate and powerful Ministry is created for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there will be no sight of any solution to their problems. Earlier, the Commissioner in the Ministry of Home Affairs used to write to the State Governments and the matter was taken seriously by them. However, today if the Ministry of welfare asks for any information, it does not receive any response thereto. That is why, I am saying that this Ministry is toothless. It has been observed that neither special attention is paid towards the education of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes nor they are allotted land. Even if they are allotted land, they do not get its possession and still no attention is being paid towards this. This Report also does not indicate if any effort is being

made to make these people stand on their own economically by giving loan to them. I consider it a national problem. These people constitute about 1/5 population of this country and most of them are socially, economically and politically backward. Unless their lot is ameliorated, this problem cannot be resolved and India cannot become a powerful nation. I have not even an iota of doubt about it. It is our duty to look into this problem in broader perspective and take up welfare measures at a large scale. Further, it is the duty of all of us to help solve this national problem. If we continue to ignore these people, India cannot prosper. We will have to act seriously in this direction. I am of the opinion that if inequality continues, this problem cannot be solved and there may be discontentment in the country. As a result, we may have to face its repercussions. God forbid, it may not happen but we will have to be alert and make efforts to solve their problems.

Today, if we take a look at their education we would find that how far they have progressed educationally during the last 47 years and what our Government has been doing for them.

I understand that if we educate them many of their problems will be solved by themselves. The only way for their advancement is to educate them. At present their educational data is very low. Only 3 per cent scheduled caste women and 0.37 per cent backward class men are educated. If I discuss it in detail as to what these data indicate, it will take much time. But I want to tell you, for example that if the percentage of education is not increased, the standard of life of these people cannot be improved.

What we are doing to educate the scheduled caste and schedule tribe people how much scholarship is given to their children so that they could be encouraged to get good education. According to my knowledge the amount of scholarship was increased in 1987. Thereafter, the amount has not been increased till date. The scholarship given to the students of class 1st to V, 6th to 8th, 9th and 10th is Rs. 12, Rs. 28 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. It is said that the scholarship is given by the State Government but the rate of scholarship is decided by Central Government and it has not yet been increased. Things were costly then and they are still more costlier today. My demand is that when we have started to spend money to educate them, the amount of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes student's scholarship should also increased at various standards.

At present you have set an income for scholarship and according to that it should be given to only those students whose parents or guardian's monthly income does not accede Rs. 1000 and all those whose monthly income is more than Rs. 1000, will not get it. You can imagine that the person who is working as peon under the state Government, his children will not be eligible for the scholarship because now a days even the monthly income of a peon is not less than 1500. On the other hand a scholarship of Rs. 65 per month is given to the scheduled caste and schedule tribe students of M.A. They will not get more than this. If such students are getting technical

education like engineering or MBBS course and living in hostels, they get Rs. 280 as scholarship you think about the prices of the books of MBBS and technical courses, Rs. 280 is a very small amount. It means that we have not taken serious steps to educate them properly. Our main aim is to educate children belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe but it not been attained when it comes to elections we give datas showing that we have done so much whereas in fact they have not gained out of it. Their condition in the field of education is becoming worst.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be surprised to know that the scholarship is given to the children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes at the end of the year when the child has finished his education, though he has been demanding scholarship whole of the year. On the one hand the amount of scholarship is very little and on the other hand it is not given to him in time but at the end of the year.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be depressed to see that the amount of scholarship given to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe is very meagre. They are not given land. The scholarship is given to them just for the name safe. Their problems are not being solved. How the Ministry of Welfare will solve their problems because the matter regarding reservation of the backward classes is being referred to the Supreme Court. In that case, scheduled caste were not made a party to it and it was said that the law regarding reservation of scheduled caste will not be made. Unless the law is passed, reservation in promotions will not be considered. We have said so, a number of times but the Ministry of Welfare has not made any amendment in the constitution to facilitate their promotion by reservation. Thus, whatever rights are given to them they are being snatched away from them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to discuss the issue regarding scheduled castes only as the issue regarding scheduled tribes will be discussed separately. Recently atrocities against scheduled Tribes were committed in Nagpur and names of their tribes have been excluded from the reservation list meant for him. All these issues will be discussed separately. Therefore I would like to emphasize the issue regarding scheduled castes only.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Scheduled castes, consist 1/5 of the total population of the country. But the Government had done nothing for their progress during the last 47 years after the Independence and thus they are becoming frustrated and unemployment is increasing among them. They are being deprived of the real freedom. Freedom attained by the country has been limited to rich class only. Eighty per cent of population still live in slums which do not have any roads, electricity, drinking water or sanitation facilities. 90 percent of these people belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but the Government is not paying any attention towards it. These people should be given power if you really want to bring them in the mainstream of the country. You should provide power to them increase opportunities of education, employment for them, if you really wish to see them progressing sharing the benefits of independence with you. Only then we will be able to help them. This class will not get justice and

real Independence until it is economically uplifted and stigma of untouchability is removed from the society which has created discrimination among people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government should set up a separate Ministry to study the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Recently a commission was set up for the welfare of schedule castes but it is said that it has not been given any power. How it can work without any power.

In the same way recently a commission for "Safai Karamchari" was constituted which has not been given land for its office. These all incidents reveal that we have done nothing for their welfare during the last 47 years whereas we boast of it every now and then to influence others. Therefore, it is my humble submission that a separate powerful Ministry should be set up to look into the matter if we want to solve the problems of scheduled castes who contribute 1/5 of the total population and if we want to make them economically strong, bring them into social mainstream and make them citizens of the country. It can be done only when a separate Ministry will be set up, otherwise our struggle will go in vain like earlier ones. Today it was told by the Ministry of welfare that commissioner for scheduled castes does nothing whereas it its comparison earlier the commissioner used to study the problems of scheduled castes, surged up during the year. His report has to be presented and discussed in the Parliamentary. But for the last 12 years only six reports had been presented and discussed only for 6 hours by this House.

I think that it is a big problem to solve it, lot of suggestions are still to be made and a lot of work is required to be done. The Government should think over it and issue instructions on it. It is really injustice with this class that their problems were not solved or even discussed by this House. Therefore I would like to say that these problems cannot be solved unless a powerful separate Ministry is set up to study and solve their problems as well as for the redressal of their grievances. Whenever such issues are raised, we all discuss it, express our views and think that we had performed our duty.

COL. ROA RAM SINGH: You have said that a more powerful Minister is required in this department. He is asking indirectly that who can be more powerful minister in this department than Thangka Balu.

SHRI KALKA DAS: I have not said this. I have said that I have seen his power. Just now a question was raised here and I asked very humbly as to whether the reservation in promotion has been removed in Supreme Court? His reply was that it will be so until the incidents like 6th December go on taking place.

Now, what should we say about him? He is to be pitied. When asked, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad stated that none, but Shri Sitaram Kesri would explain it and it did not pertain to the former's department.

I hold the hon. Minister in high esteem. I do not have anything specific to tell him. I just want to put forth my opinion before the Government that whatever they decide,

that will be done. You may laugh at their miserable plight and just evade, saying that it's not true.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a great problem as it is concerned with the entire nation and not with an individual or a particular class only. Moreover, we have failed to resolve this problem even after 47 years of the Independence that is why I request you that you alone can shape the events, you will not remain in power forever. Such live can also come that will be sitting in the opposition and we shall be occupying the treasury benches in course of time. Then we will show that how these problems can be resolved effectively. I have not talked about a particular Minister but about a Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI KALKA DAS: If the Government at all thinks to resolve this issue properly, a separate powerful Ministry will have to be set up and named as the Ministry of Scheduled Castes. The proposed Ministry will deal not only with their problems of unemployment but also their condition in all aspects. This is the only solution to injustice being done to them in the name of casteism, mass scale outrage of modesty of their women, brutal killings of scheduled caste people in the name of their castes, untouchability etc.

I am very much grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak here.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am fortunate to have an opportunity to speak on the report of the Commission on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes here.

[English]

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI (Amreli): Sir, I am on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung.

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri K.D. Sultanpuri may continue.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): So far as the Commission's report is concerned, I am of the view that whenever the Congress Party came in power, major steps were taken for upliftment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. So, it is not true to say that this Government did nothing for their betterment. But some of the state Governments committed such misdeeds that they did not recruit the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in requisite number. Figures have been presented which amply suggest that their percentage in employment is very low and their interest is not being safeguarded at all. I do not hold it true. Shrimati Indira Gandhi did a lot for the welfare of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the poor. They were allotted lands. But there were certain State Governments which even cancelled their leases and the persons who exploited these people were recruited under the 'anatyodaya' programme. I am happy to say that the Government of India chalked out many

schemes for the welfare of people living below the poverty line.

It has been stated here that a separate Department should be set up to probe the injustice done to these persons. If suitable, this Department may be placed under the Ministry of Home Affairs or Prime Minister so that its monitoring work may be accomplished properly. Shri K.V. Thangka Balu is an efficient Minister and his performance is fine. Shri Sitaram Kesri is a freedom fighter. He has made sacrifices for the country. He intends to uplift the people of this class. Shri Ramdhan is the Chairman of the commission of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

16.00 hrs.

In the past he used to raise his voice for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and had pledged to work for them.

But the Commission, in my opinion did not do any significant job. It did not even consult such State Governments where excesses are committed against the poor. It did not set any example which may be a testimony of its commendable job. He discharge his duty as Chairman of the Commission by sitting in Delhi only. If commission has to perform its work by sitting in Delhi only then for that a Parliamentary Committee is there. Even its report has not been discussed in the House so far. The discussion should have been done. The Government of India should take action on the basis of evidence while monitoring the datas pertaing to backlog of quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes sent by the different States. Here I would like to state emphatically that the backlog in their reservation must be cleared. The 15 per cent quota for the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes must be fulfilled.

The largest number of people belonging to Scheduled tribes live in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. They live in forests and their land is also in forests. They should be provided ownership of their land so that they may support their children properly. They are not aware of the fact whether the forest is reserved or not. They do not know even laws in this regard. They have been living in forest for centuries. Their children have been there. They have their cultivations gardens. But since their land is in reserve forest, they are generally involved in litigations. Instructions come from the field that they should be evicted from there. They are the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is the responsibility of the Government to ensure that all such people who are living for years in the forests and have been cultivating there get the ownership of thier land. They should get ownership of lease there. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had allotted 5 to 10 bighas of land to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled tribes and poor class. They were granted lease of the land but not its ownership. Now they should be given its ownership as well. In several States they were given land in cremation grounds. Would the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people live there? It shows the tendency of the Government officers. The intention of the Government is clear, but officers of the

Government at lower level, who have been entrusted with the implementation work do not discharge their duties properly. The Government should be mindful of these facts.

There have been incidents of rapes of women there. The victims cannot reveal it from their own mouth. There have been many such incidents, in Uttar Pradesh. The States ruled by other parties did not take their issues seriously and they think that they are relieved of their duty after paying Rs. 50,000 to the victims. The Government of these parties which are surviving in the name of Harijans skulked out of their responsibility by paying Rs. 50,000 to the rape victims and did not bother to do any thing further.

Such practices should cease and the perpetrators of crimes should be punished. But the accused are not nabbed and their cases lie pending for years. The Ministry of Home Affairs should pay special attention to it.

16.03 hrs

(Shri P.C. Chacko in the Chair)

So far as housing is concerned, many State Governments have recently decided to construct houses in more and more villages for the poor in keeping with Mahatama Gandhi's ideology. It is a matter of pleasure that Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Governments have taken a decision in this connection and Himachal Pradesh Government has decided to construct 69,000 houses. Choudhary Bhajan Lal has also decided to provide houses to more and more poor, Scheduled Caste people in his State.

Wherever atrocities are being committed on poors, many State Governments are doing commendable job in this direction.

Something about education has been said here. There is need to reform education system but there are no teachers in some schools. There are no science or drawing teachers in some schools and in some other schools they have no clothes.

Schools having inadequate staff should be closed. In an interview, the SC and ST candidates are told that they are not capable. They are rendered incapable because there are no teachers in the Schools. There are large scale bunglings. The State Governments and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Commission should have full powers. The funds earmarked for the welfare of SCs and STs should be spent on them. Many individuals and institutions take undue advantage of these funds. These should be audited. The SC and ST students cannot avail of the hostels opened for their benefit. A thorough probe should be conducted into the manner of expenditure made out of the funds the Government of India allocates for their welfare.

It is commendable to provide land to the SCs and STs. Many State Governments like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh have given them land but some states like Rajasthan have stopped giving land to them. The poor people should possess some land. There should be a provision banning the resale of land allotted to the SC and ST people. An inquiry should be conducted into the case

of possession of land allotted to them by some other persons.

Action is taken on the report of the Social Welfare Department but they don't have powers to take legal action. More powers should be vested in this Department at least to the extent of taking action against the guilty after apprehending them. The poor people should not be humiliated without reason.

Backlog in many departments of Government of India. Banks and Railways has not been cleared. It should be cleared or forthwith. It is painful that no attention is paid to it and roster is not maintained properly despite issuing instructions in this regard. Injustice is perpetrated on the poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes by keeping matters related to them pending. Many SC, ST people study in Matric, Senior Secondary and in colleges but they do not get any jobs despite registering their names in the Employment Exchanges, on the plea that they are not capable. There is a recent trend of people joining the ranks of STs. They want to create problems in the name of Scheduled Castes. The SCs and backward classes have after a long time got the right of reservation. When facilities are given to them, the upper caste people are tempted to join the ranks of Scheduled tribes but how can they do so when they do not come under the State list or the Central list? Then an endeavour is made to dilute the facilities available to scheduled castes. I say that the Government should check this trend. Then, facilities like loan-advance do not seem to be extended to these who have been given possession of land. There was a time, when loans worth Rs. 10,000 were written off but the SCs and STs were not benefited from it. Only influential people were benefited who arranged for writing off the loans of their relatives. I say with honesty that it has not covered even five percent people in this category.

I may also add that these people are always keen to uphold national unity and do social service. They have contributed to different social works. They have been masons, milk producers and scavengers. Keeping in view their contribution, the Government should pay attention to them. Our Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao has also exhorted to do away with the practice of scavenging. Despite all that, the opposition will try to neutralise our efforts for securing votes. So far as our manifesto is concerned, all this is written there and every effort is being made to achieve it.

So far as the economic condition of our country, the progress of scheduled castes is concerned. They are progressing. Despite this all, injustice is being done to them which should be checked so that they can progress. These people are not appointed at the key posts but their placement is made at lower posts etc. The prominent commanding post is held by a person who commits atrocities on them. We will have to change this trend. I say it emphatically that these people should be made in charge of such police stations in the jurisdiction whereof injustice is done to the scheduled castes. It is a matter of pleasure for us that our Government, the Congress Government has done everything it could for their upliftment. Our Government constituted a Commission for

their development but this Commission works in Dehli alone; it does not go to the field. Besides this, this Commission has no powers and it cannot function unless powers are vested in it. It should be an impartial Commission with a Government officer as its member who can monitor its working. Many times, it so happens that a member is selected on party basis who has no other job but to criticise the Government. I think, proper propaganda of developmental works is not done.

The Government deserves to be congratulated for having constituted the SC, ST Commission but we will have to see under whose direction does it function and what example does it set. The Government should change its decisions if need be.

Sir, water and electricity facilities should be provided to the scheduled castes and tribes. Their houses are not fed with electricity supply. Some houses of their village or hamlet are covered and it is claimed that the whole village has been electrified whereas the reality is otherwise. Therefore, the State Government should arrange to provide electricity supply and give them more and more benefits. Drinking water should be made available to all. Some conservative people enter into scuffles on the use of pond water but I want to say that tap water connections should be given to places housing the SC, ST families. No scheme should be considered to have been implemented unless it covers the scheduled castes and tribes. These benefits should also be extended to the backward people. But, now, there is a rat race for becoming backward. The castes targetted to be included in the backward lists alone should be enlisted. My another point is that Garwal, Chamoli area of the Uttar Pradesh has been declared as a Scheduled Tribe area and Ranka, Shalaka, Chopal, Rodhu areas come under my Constituency. The people of these areas have relation with the people of tribal areas in U.P. They observe same customs as the people of those areas of U.P. but they are not given the status of tribals in our State. So I demand that this area should be declared as tribal area so that these people can also get the benefit. The people residing in those areas of U.P. are considered as scheduled tribes but in the areas which I have just mentioned the people of the same community are not given this status. They should be treated as scheduled tribes. Unfortunately the norms of giving the status of SC/ST is different in different states, whereas in one state they consider them as scheduled tribe in another state they are considered scheduled castes and in some other state they are not. Some confusion is being created about some castes. I would suggest that they should be included in Backward castes. Their demand of being included in scheduled tribes is not reasonable. A list has been provided for this purpose and those who come under scheduled castes in that list should be treated as SCs and those who are consider as scheduled tribes in that list should be treated as STs. A hue and cry is being made unnecessarily to include a particular community in the list of S.T. I think they should be given the status of backward class. As I said earlier that their financial position should again be taken into consideration while including them as backwards in the Government of India's

list. I want to congratulate the hon. Ministers Shri Balu and Shri Kesariji for presenting this report and allowing a discussion here.

I would also like to request that reports of Parliamentary Committees should also be discussed here. Every year Parliamentary Committees present their reports. Members of these committees conduct study tours also. A large amount is spent on this account. If these reports are discussed here in the House, people of the lowest strata will be benefited by this. I do not want to speak like Kalkadasji who said that we have to run the Government. He is also a part of this Government and his co-operation and help is also needed for this work. The way Government of Delhi headed by Shri Khurana is harassing the persons belonging to S.C. and S.T., it has never happened before.

I want to congratulate the hon'ble Minister for doing good work for the people of SCs and STs, our blessings are with you and we hope that very soon you will be promoted as Cabinet Minister.

I understand that issues which have been raised here, in regard to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and the suggestions which I have given will be considered and action will be taken accordingly.

I also want to congratulate the Government for fulfilling the dreams of Rajivji by providing 1/3rd seats to women in districts and councils. In Madhya Pradesh 15 district councils out of 45 have women Chairmen what else can be the achievement of any Government. This work was not done by any other Government but the Congress and we have fulfilled the dreams of Rajivji.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

DR. S.P. YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, sir, the hon. Minister of Welfare has presented a report of the Commissioner for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and National Commission on SC&ST. During the course of discussion Shri Sultanpuri was linking the matter with the politics of votes. I would like to submit that in these 47 years it is congress which has been playing politics of votes only this Government has done nothing for the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Shri Sultanpuri has said that other Committee reports should also be discussed in the House. In this connection, I would like to tell him that he should ask the Prime Minister and his party Members as to why the period of winter session has been reduced from 6 weeks to 13 days. How we can discuss these reports in such a short period. Even today, after so many days important matters are to be discussed in the House and that is why opposition has allowed the House to function otherwise it would have not allowed the House to function.

Mr. Chairman, sir, these special concessions have not been given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a gift. These are provided to them in the Constitution. Recently, during the Assembly session in Maharashtra, about 110 Adivasis were brutally killed by the Police and neither this was discussed in this House nor any statement was made.

We are discussing about this section of society only. I

would like to say that the report in regard to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, whether it is given by some commission or it is a Government report, these are based on statistics and most of the time these data are not authentic. Sometimes merely tall claims are made. If we try to know the reality, we will find that most of the time the staff deputed for their welfare is responsible for these incidents.

Now-a-days housing is the major problem for the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If the hon. Minister visits the places where they live he will come to know about the miserable conditions in which these people live. They live in slums in the outskirts of the city. The Central Government provides funds to them under Indira Awas Yojna and the Jawahar Rojgar Yojna. But the houses constructed under these schemes for them are of sub-standard material. Sand has been used in more quantity than cement. Their life is in danger. The facilities like roads and electricity have not been provided to them. They are drinking contaminated water. Under the Model Ambedkar village scheme basic facilities like electricity and water have not provided to them. There is no provision of handpumps and wells in the colonies for which Government is providing grants. When we visit our Constituency we are told by the people, that there is no facility of water and electricity in their areas. Electric Poles are there but there is no wire, if wire is there, transformer is not available. If we conduct Survey in the rural areas then only we will come to know about their plight.

There are very nominal facilities available to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the field of education. I understand that hostel is a basic necessity for a student. Government is making tall claims in regard to Baba Saheb Ambedkar and is celebrating his birth anniversary but is not doing any work for the development of SCs and STs people. We made a demand that Ambedkar hostels should be constructed on those places where there are Intermediate and Degree colleges and modern facilities should be provided there as is being provided to the students of other colleges. These hostels would help the students in taking keen interest in their studies. But right now neither they have rooms in good condition nor electricity. If they hire private rooms, that is very expensive. If they go to stay with the students of upper castes, these students are harassed and thrown out. But Government is not paying any attention towards it. I also had raised the matter under rule 377 and demanded from the Central Government that hostel facility should be provided in intermediate and other colleges. This is true that education is a state subject but Central Government should also pay attention to it so that these students can be benefited. In the absence of these facilities their standard of education is not as high as it ought to be. If we want to give them education it is necessary that primary and higher secondary schools should be set up in the areas where they live. Besides, their number is negligible in technical institutes with the result they cannot reach on higher and technical posts. So far the question of employment is concerned, reservations have been provided to them.

I would like to urge upon the Government to assess the number of job opportunities and cut of them how many.

people have been given reservation and the percentage of people employed after the Independence. How many posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still lying vacant? How many educated people have got employment and how many people are unemployed? The Government has not made any assessment in this regard, so far. Irregularities have been committed in recruitment, many posts are left vacant deliberately. What is the total number of such vacancies and what are the reasons for non-fulfilment of these vacancies? I request the Government to explain all these things in its reply. Moreover, the Government should also provide the total number of graduates, post-graduates and that of those who qualified recruitment exams and the number of those who were recruited directly. The Government might have made the direct appointment of these people. Today they are denied employment in every office. The Government should make a law to clear their backlog. Can the Government take action against the erring officers who were reluctant to clear the backlog? The people of this class of the society cannot be served unless this task is accomplished. This Ministry bears the name the Ministry of Welfare. But it is not known who is the beneficiary of the welfare. How much benefit does the Government derive therefrom? I, therefore, submit that certain concrete work should be done for the education of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the name of agriculture it is being said that these people are being given land on lease. But I would like to state that the surplus land beyond the land ceiling was given on lease but not ownership of the land as yet. In my Lok Sabha Constituency in Uttar Pradesh 300 bighas land was found surplus beyond the land ceiling which was allotted to Scheduled Castes people on lease but they are yet to get its ownership. Big farmers manage to get stay orders issued from High Courts or any other Court and therefore, a person belonging to the Scheduled Caste does not get its ownership. Even the District Magistrate or the Subdivisional District Magistrate or the Government officials get scared. The poor hardly get land. Even if they get it somehow or other, they are deprived of it through manoeuvre. Certain outline should be chalked out to improve the present condition of the society.

These people are still working as agriculture labourers or bonded labourers. Even they do not get their full wages. Some of them get Rs. 20, some others get Rs. 25 or Rs. 33. Of course, the agricultural labourers in urban areas get their full daily wages. But no labourer in rural areas is paid in full. They are still working as bonded labourers there. I know how many agriculture labourers are working as bonded labourers in Uttar Pradesh. It is often discussed here. The Government gets resolution regarding this issue passed arbitrarily. But it does not provide any aid to them. I, therefore, request the Government to provide help for them. Today factories of tycoons such as Dalmia, Tata, Modi etc. get huge loans from Banks but that loan is not being recovered from them. Modi Mill has so far taken a loan of Rs. 75 crore from the Punjab National Bank; but this amount is not being recovered. Whereas a poor farmer is rendered homeless

in the process of recovery of loan from him. Our Government had waived off farmer's loan to the tune of Rs. 10,000, but today the Government harasses those farmers and poor people who cannot manage two square meals. The Janta Dal Government had waived off the poor farmers loans. But this Government relentlessly recovers loans from farmers and labourers and the poor people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. They are often arrested tied and caused to bow and certain weight is put on their back. All the details of the atrocities on the borrowers do not reach the Government. I throw down the gauntlet to the Government to be equally harsh to others also and recover Rs. 75 crore from the Modi Mill lent by the Punjab National Bank.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I would like to request the hon. Minister of Welfare to look into the genuine problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and suggest their suitable and effective remedies. Theory alone will not work. Certain concrete practical measures should be taken in this regard. Then alone this class of the society can be uplifted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Prof. S.P. Yadav. Now Kumari Frida Topno please.

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (SLUNDARGARH): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are still the most neglected communities in our country in spite of having number of constitutional safeguards for their socio-economic and educational developments. These communities continue to be vulnerable and atrocities are committed against them in one form or other. With a view to effectively deal with the crimes against Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and to tune up the administrative machinery to tackle the issue, comprehensive guidelines containing precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures exist but still we have not achieved our object. The increasing land alienation, rural indebtedness and non-responsive administrative machinery are the root of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. No amount of law will safeguard them if police and other unscrupulous officials keep playing footsie with the violators of law.

Sir, after Independence, steps have been taken to provide education to these communities. Many residential Sevashrams, residential High Schools and low cost hostels have been established in the rural areas. Our lofty ideals of having such schools for Scheduled Caste and Tribe students with facilities of providing food, clothing and books seem to have been defeated. Most of the school buildings are not maintained properly. Students are invariably served substandard food. Clothing are hardly supplied and books are never provided timely. The result of these is that schools are most discouraging. It is, therefore, requested that more funds be made available for the maintenance of schools and hostel buildings and the rate of stipend be enhanced in order to raise the standard of living of the students. The Scheduled Tribes and Caste students studying in general schools do not get their stipend in time.

The rate should also be enhanced keeping in view the present market price.

Sir, as regards higher education, the rate of drop-outs is quite alarming. The rate of literacy among the women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes is beyond description. I appeal to the Government to open more schools and colleges both general and technical for the girl students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Sir, Tribal, who are called Adivasis are the original settlers of our society who cleared jungles and made the land cultivable. The entire Eastern Region, the Adivasi belt, is rich in mineral resources. This region, in the recent past, has witnessed the establishment of many major industries. All major Public Sector Undertakings like Rourkela, Bokaro, Bhilai, Durgapur have come up on tribal land.

Thousand of acres of their land have been acquired and hundreds of tribal villages have been uprooted. They have not been properly resettled. The Government acquired land more than what is required for setting up an industry. Now all surplus lands are being acquired by vested interest groups. I appeal the Government while depriving the tribals of their land, proper care should be given for their resettlement. Steps also be taken to ensure that the surplus lands of these public undertakings are not misused or grabbed by vested interest people.

Law forbids alienation of tribal land by the non-tribals. But often the administration openly helps unscrupulous people to grab tribal land. Very recently on 7th April, 1994 at Rourkela Lakho Oram, a tribal became the victim of local administration and the land grabbers. He had his family settled over a piece of land at Rourkela having patta in his favour. In order to gain cheap popularity and political support of a particular community, the local MLA wanted to give this land to this community. Sri Oram went to the Supreme Court against the evil design of this MLA for a stay. When the case was still pending before the hon. Supreme Court, one early morning when the family of Lakho Oram was asleep the Sub-Collector, Panposh bulldozed his house. All grown up members of the family were arrested. What is more shocking, the 70 years old mother of Lakho Oram was arrested on ground of attempt to murder of the Sub-Collector. The Collector of Sundargarh who wanted to give justice to this tribal family was transferred immediately. Hundreds of such cases are being committed in many parts of the country. In some places the administration is giving support and in other cases the administration is a silent spectator. Firm action should be taken against such officials who are responsible for such atrocities.

With the establishment of major public sectors in the tribal region the tribals are losing their cultural identity. The influx of non-tribal population in this region is causing a great concern to the very existence of age old rich culture of the tribals. All public as well as the private sectors established in this region be made duty bound to protect and promote tribal culture. Steps should be taken for handing over of Birsa Maidan by Rourkela Steel Plant to Birsa Munda Statue Committee for the establishment of tribal cultural centre a long cherished demand of the tribals.

The atrocities against women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes are increasing day by day. Our women in the villages and towns are more unsafe than before. The non responsive administrative machinery and Police are mainly responsible for the present plight of our women. Miss Basanti Kandulna, a young working tribal girl, was gang raped on 17.7.1994 at Rourkela. On the other day culprits were seen moving freely with the police. They were arrested only when tribals agitated for their arrest. My intention to cite this example is that the administration has to be tone up to enforce the laws that this august House enacts for the safeguard of this communities.

In many parts of eastern region including my constituency, tribals have been settled down on forest land and have been cultivating for over sixty years. Steps should be taken to record these lands in their favour.

Now these tribals are being harassed by the forest officials.

Finally, I also appeal to the Government to bring a Constitution Amendment Bill to provide constitutional safeguards and facilities to Scheduled Castes converted to Christianity. The caste and the social and economic status of a person do not change with the change of religion. He is a Scheduled Caste and a poor man even if he changes his religion. Therefore, he should not be discriminated only on ground of religion. I request the Government to extend the benefits meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to all those Scheduled Castes converted to Christianity. Thank you.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Kamagang). Mr. Chairman, Sir at the outset, I thank the hon. Minister, Shri Thangakabalu, for moving such an important Bill for discussion in the House. But at the same time, I would request him that this discussion should not remain confined only to a discussion, this should be implemented in practice also.

I would begin with the stamped of Nagpur in which I think 113 people were killed, mostly women and children. I fail to understand how this tragic incident could occur under the strong administration of Shri Sharad Pawar. So, it very clearly seems that there is slackness in the administration, particularly towards Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes came into being in the year 1992 and since then it has been working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But for effective and uniform implementation of its policies, there are no State bodies. This Commission alone cannot do all the things. There must be some Organisations in the States as well.

The Reports of the Commission are mainly paper work, confined to the red-tapism of the bureaucracy. Different States and Union Territories have their own ways to deal with the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Central funds allotted for the purpose are quite often diverted to other projects, without reaching the actual beneficiaries.

After forty-seven years of independence, the condition

of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remains as it was because of non-implementation of the schemes as promised in our Constitution. Because of poverty of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they have exploited politically. There is no sincerity of purpose. Simply lip service is being paid to the centuries-old problems of the downtrodden. Whenever we go to our constituencies, we see that everything is just the same, particularly in the Scheduled Castes' villages and tribal areas. There is least improvement in their conditions. So, I would say that during these years, this Government has paid only lip service to these people and nothing else.

There is reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services. But the same is not thoroughly followed in the States and the Union Territories and as a result there are heavy backlogs till today. Atrocities on women and men belonging to Dalits seem to be as if they are a common feature in India and it is painful that the Centre and the States failed to cope up with the situation. Till today Dalits are burnt in some States. I do not want to mention the States.

Sir, in my opinion, there should be a Minister of State entirely for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Welfare Ministry because welfare is a very very broad term to cover all aspects of the people of India. That is why there should be a particular Minister under the Ministry of Welfare. There should be a network of State and U.T. level Commissions under the supervision of the National Commission to look into the problems and to implement the national policies relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I will suggest that after every five years there should be a detailed survey of SC and ST people to assess about their stages of development educationally, socially and economically.

According to the 1991 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 13.82 crore and 6.78 crore respectively constituting 16.48 and 8.8 per cent respectively of the total population. It is 24.56 per cent of the total population of the country which is 84.63 crore. During these years, the SC/ST population touched a figure of 25 per cent of the total population of India. Hence the reservation should be 16.5 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 8.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes, that is 25 per cent. These percentages should apply not only to Government services of the Centre and the States but also to educational institutions, Legislative Assemblies, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and other areas of operation. The reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should continue for another 15 years and there must not be rotation of reserved seats.

What is needed mostly at present for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is education and employment because without liberation from economic slavery, no people, no race, no nation could prosper.

Moreover, the people who are having lands should offer lands to the landless people, particularly the Scheduled Castes. Previously, they used to do jhum cultivation. But now-a-days because of reserved forests, these people, particularly the Scheduled Tribes are not able to do that. So, there should be a complete land reform

programme in the country and the downtrodden be provided with lands. In the end, I should say that there are hundreds of promises for the well-being of the scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, but the Government should be serious in implementing the promises into practice.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN YADAV (BXAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very distressed to state that even after 47 years of the Independence the most neglected underprivileged and downtrodden class of the society has not been given its due regards and rights as prescribed in the Constitution.

A provision of 12.5 and 7.5 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes people respectively has been made under articles 16, 322 and 340. But today they are not getting it also. According to official figures only 13 per cent seats have been filled up so far and rest are falling vacant. The report of States in this regard will reveal that there will be hardly any State which lacks educated unemployed youth among Harijans and scheduled Castes Communities. There are highly qualified youths. The Harijan and Scheduled Castes youths holding degrees of B.A., M.A., Medical, engineering etc. are unemployed. If the Government had done justice to them and had filled up their quota in full they would have got their Constitutional right.

The State Governments and the Union Government used to announce that they will provide land to landless people. I am sure that if land is distributed among the poor people, they will find enough land for their agriculture. Land has been distributed in those States where left parties were ruling i.e. Kerala, Tripura and West Bengal. But no distribution of land has been made in other States. However, according to law, distribution of land should have been conducted much earlier. Legal bottlenecks also hinder the State Government from launching land distribution programme.

In my State Bihar agitation was launched last year on this issue and poor people managed to occupy 40,000 acres of land. But documents regarding their possession of land are yet to be given to them. It means that the State Government is reluctant to give them land. This is the real picture of Bihar. Therefore, the Government should remove all hurdles which come in the way of land distribution. The suits should not lie pending in civil courts for a long period. Special courts should be set up and suits relating to land-distribution should be disposed off at the earliest. So that land should be distributed promptly. But it does not happen.

I would like to submit to the Government that if they are genuinely interested in providing land to the poor and if their intention is bonafide and they want that the downtrodden people are uplifted in society and they get land and two square meals a day, the Government should implement Land Reforms laws throughout the country. If the Government is not interested in doing it and is merely giving hollow assurances then it means that the intention of the Government is not bonafide and the Government is not at all interested in it.

It has been the want on the part of the Government to make loud claims that they are providing scholarships to

Harijan and Adivasi boys but I would like to submit that if at all scholarships are provided to the children of harijans and adivasi people, they do not get its payment in time.

17.00 hrs.

The payment is made in the last month of January, as a result of which helpless children of poor harijans and adivasi people are forced to drop out of schools by that time and thus they are deprived of the education they should have. Unless a poor person gets some assistance from the Government he cannot provide education to his ward. That is why I would like to urge upon the Government to provide them scholarships in time. As per the provision made by the Government, the child of harijan father earning rupees one thousand a month will not be provided scholarship. This is not proper. If a Harijan earns rupees two thousand a month but he has two children then it becomes difficult for him to feed his family. I want the Government to kindly withdraw such provision. May be some persons belonging to scheduled caste have become rich but they are exceptions as most of them are still poor. If a harijan student discontinues his studies for want of money then the Government should help him to continue his studies by making timely payments.

The Government enacts legislation to provide loans to the poor people of SC/ST communities at lower rates of interest but the Bank managers do not sanction loans unless their palms are greased. The poor have to pay money as bribe in every department of the Government to get their work done. Even after so many years of Independence, the Government have not taken any measure to safeguard the poor people from this menace of paying illegal gratification to get their work done. Sometimes due to the fact that he has to pay illegal commissions, the poor-person does not repay the loans to the Bank. In some of the cases, as much as a whopping amount to the extent of half of the loan amount is taken as illegal gratification by the unscrupulous officials. There is an arrangement for a direct payment for the construction of houses for Harijans colonies. Similarly, there should be a system of making direct payment of loans without leaving any scope for giving illegal commission and thus providing relief to farmers. There is no end of such instances. If the intentions of the Government is clear and they are genuinely interested in the progress of harijans and adivasis, they should give these questions a thoughtful considerations. They should be given a representation in the administration.

Today harijans and adivasis do not get their share as per their population nor do they get due place in jobs. Now after so many years of Independence, they have become enlightened. Now they are no more willing to tolerate it. If their problems are not solved soon they will be forced to start agitation. Our population constitutes 75 per cent of the total population but our representation in administration is not more than 1 or 2 per cent. The people having a population of 15 per cent got 90 per cent representation in the administration. This is not proper. I would like to sound a warning to the Government that gone are the days when people suffered mutely without raising any voice, now-a-days people make themselves heard. After reading news-

papers, the Indian Constitution and various laws enacted during the years that gone by since independence, they have realised at least this much that this is their country and some-one else is taking lion's share of their cake. They will have to be given their full share. If it is not given, the day is not far when they will fight for it. The land of this country is ploughed by the poor people and harijan adivasis but its harvest is reaped by someone else. The "Banihar" (bonded farm labourer) ploughs the field, the owner of that land just walks along with an umbrella on his head. The Government should give ownership rights to the actual tiller of the land. Especially, the provision made for Harijan and Adivasis should be properly implemented, otherwise I feel that the Nagpur incident will be repeated several times. The people of that area were shot dead when they were fighting for their rights. The agitation has not died down. If the Government fails to address the problem, harijan and adivasis will fight for their rights throughout the length and breadth of the country. I demand that we should be given all those rights which have been provided in our Constitution for the welfare of the Harijan and Udivasis. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry to say that the attitude of the Government is deplorable even in respect of questions for which the Government is committed under our Constitution and its own policies. This report regarding scheduled castes and scheduled tribes clearly shows this tendency as this report is 12 years old but it is being discussed by the Government only today. This House and the society as a whole do not get time to do away with the injustice that is being perpetrated to these classes. The people who are subjected to injustice are the poorest, most dalit, most neglected and the most unhappy people of the society. The House also finds it difficult to spare some time to discuss their problems. At the very outset, I would like to submit that the Government and this House should ensure that the annual report of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Commission is presented every year to the House and discussed here. The Government should seriously take steps to implement the recommendations of the Commission. The population of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes constitutes 25 per cent of our total population and they are the poorest people who are shelterless and landless and do not receive the kind of respect from the society to which they are entitled. They do not have land and house and even the society has not respected them they should have been. It is very unfortunate.

Our country must understand one thing that if the people of these poor classes, especially scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and a large population of backward classes remain poor, this country will also continue to be poor. If these people are poor, our country will also be weak. So, this problem should be considered a national problem and a serious thought should be given to it. This malaise is a stigma on our society and is shameful for the nation as a whole. You may see their condition in the society. The women of these classes were subjected to rape in Aligarh, the people of these classes are tortured the most. The homes of the people of these classes are

put on fire and these people are lathi-charged. Even today they are tortured so much because it is understood that they are weak and do not have any force behind them. Today, they are struggling for their existence. They are being deprived even of the things they possess. A few months back I paid a visit to Mirzapur. There I saw that big money-lenders have taken illegal possession of the land of Adivasis. Some influential people who have come from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh etc. have taken illegal possession of their land. These people have to struggle for that. When these people get angry and agitated and hold demonstrations, then the administration too maltreats them. There are cases of lathi-charge, shoot-outs but there seems to be no action to solve the problems of these people. Even today they are being dispossessed to their land as its value has increased. New industries have been set up there and new colonies are being set up and the price of their land has increased they are being forced to give up their land in the absence of any proof of their ownership. They are uneducated, so they cannot furnish evidence. They cannot go to courts to establish facts. So they easily fall prey and are made to give up their tracts of land. Besides, the provisions made for them in the Constitution are not implemented. I would like to say it again to Mukulji and Baluji that they must have read the report submitted by Dr. Brahmdev Sharma in 1988. I am reading from it he has expressed his concern thought that injustice on these people is on increase in the society and no solution is being found out. Some provisions made in the Constitution or our Constitution framers had fixed some targets before them or the targets fixed at the time of freedom struggles had included the removal of untouchability and injustice being done to them. It had been vowed to improve their condition to ensure that they get as equal status in society. But Dr. Sharma has maintained that it could not be done because we only talk about social justice and equality but mere words will not suffice unless some concrete steps are taken.

Sir, I would make it clear that unless they get an equal share in the wealth of the nation, their condition cannot improve and since other countries have taken such a step why can we not follow suit. Malaysia is one such example. Some outsiders had taken illegal possession of the land of the local people of Malaysia who did not indulge in trade activities. There was no shop, no industry and employment opportunity for them in Government services. However, after attaining independence, Malaysia not only provided reservation in Government services but also declared that all Malaysians, who were earlier deprived of such facilities, will be given reservation in proportion to their population in the industries. I would like to know why our Government cannot initiate such steps? Even if the Government allot them petrol pumps, which it has started of late, their conditions will not improve by this. These people produce foodgrains from the land, they do hard work and the foodgrains by their hard labour keep the country's life moving. They do not have their own land, landlord is somebody else and they have to work hard. The law of minimum wages can never be implemented for them. The Government has enacted laws for minimum wages in various states of the country but these are not actually

being implemented. The main reasons for this is that the landlords and businessmen are having a stronghold over the society even today. When they are at the helm of affairs, who else will implement these laws? That is why, I would like to submit that even after 48 years of our independence, the condition of these classes of people is pitiable because they have no share in the national wealth of the country. If the Government or the Parliament is serious about this, we will have to think over it afresh and bring them in the national mainstream. Today this is the main problem. In my constituency 5-6 months back, 19 inch rainfall was recorded in 24 hours. It was a record rainfall which was never witnessed during the last one hundred years. When I visited my constituency, I found that maximum damage was suffered by the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. About 90-95 percent people belonged to these classes. Their houses were completely ruined, I tried my best to get some assistance from the Centre and even I wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister. Generally, some reply is received from the hon. Prime Minister but I did not receive any reply to my this request. I also wrote to the hon. Chief Minister, who is also my friend, but he also could not extend any assistance. I received a common reply from him that the Government is taking necessary steps. I continued to take rounds in my constituency for many days and on seeing their conditions, tears came out of my eyes. With the assistance of my friends, I collected some sarees, blankets and dhotis but the number of sufferers was so large that I could not even help the ten percent people. I saw there that the women were waiting with their children in their laps for hours together in the queue to get a 'saree'. Further, the old and the blind persons were also waiting for getting a blanket to escape from cold. However, most of the people had to go back disappointed. Today even if we bring a new economic policy or a new policy of socialism or bring about some changes in the public sector, we cannot ameliorate their condition. Further, unless we work for the welfare of these 35 percent most backward classes people by giving 25-30 percent reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 10 percent to the most backward classes, they would continue to reel under pitiable conditions and the nation would not progress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this regard, we will have to learn from China. If a village has a population of 2000 and only 1000 people can earn their livelihood from the available land, then that land is given to 1000 people and the remaining 1000 people are given employment in industries or trade. Unless we do such type of planning and until schemes would be chalked out in Delhi or in the capitals of the states, the benefit of these schemes will not reach to the villages. Today, only the powerful and strong persons are reaping maximum benefits out of these schemes. I would not suggest that we should acquire the land of anybody but now the Government will have to think that what could it do about those persons who have job who run industries or who own bungalows or farm houses where they go for leisure once in a month. The Government should take steps to do away with such a mockery in the system.

Therefore, I would like to say that today there is discontentment among the people and the situation is becoming more explosive. It should be kept in mind that the poor is landless and he does not have any means. However, today the feeling of self respect is shaking his mind and he is recognising his individual entity and power. Further, he is raising his voice and if we are not going to hear his voice in time, it will leave its serious repercussions and the situation will become more explosive. As a result, our democracy as well as our governing system will be in danger. Today, we see resentment everywhere and it is the main cause for turning the situation explosive.

The incident which took place in Nagpur is an eye-opener. The persons who had gone there to register their grievance have to stand and wait hours together there, but no responsible person came to listen to them. They thought that when they have come over here, Government is theirs, entire Cabinet and Government machinery is here, and the Session of Legislative Assembly is also going on then why nobody came to listen to their sorrows, so they marched towards the Secretariat, the youth got enraged and resentment brewed there. Thus, they vented their anger and the police lathi-charged them. Among the people who had gone there, most of them were women with their babies in their laps, the old ones and the sick people. They had gone there in the hope that their request will be heard. I am saying this all with a heavy heart but we are not recognising their pain. We are even not recognising those classes of people who have been facing injustice in this country for thousands of years and whose life we consider worst than dogs and cats. Generally, we talk of our society too tall. We have conveyed to the whole world that we are civilised people and we are proud of our culture. I am also proud of my culture and philosophy. On the one hand, we feel proud to be an Indian but on the other hand, we hate the child of a human being. The doors of a temple are closed for those people who manufacture the brinks for that or chisel the idol stone. Is this our great culture? I have myself seen that these people used to clean the utensile used by the dogs and the cats and then take their meals in them. I have been a witness to these happenings during my childhood and it had left an indelible mark in my heart. If the son or daughter of a dalit touched our utensils unintentionally they used to bear the blows of lathis and shoes and their huts used to be destroyed.

I remember an incident when I was a student of seventh or eighth class. At that time, my father was in Singapore. The father of another boy of my village, who belonged to Scheduled Caste, was also living in Singapore. Once, we both went to the Post Office together to collect the money sent by our fathers. As we could not have dared to sit on the cot at the post office, we both sat on the wooden chairs. After some time the postmaster came out after having a bath. He was known to me but asked the other boy about his father's name. The boy told him his father's name. Hearing that he is the son of a man belonging to Scheduled Caste, the Postmaster took his wooden sandal out of the foot and abused him that how he dared to sit on the chair as he should have sat on the ground. Further, he started beating him up. That boy had gone there to collect his father's earning. Moreover, he had

to pay some money to the postmaster. So Sir, I have come across such incidents. I would like to say that even today we have not been able to change that mentality. It can only be changed if these people unite and today, we see that they are uniting.

Every Commissioner as well as the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have time and again complained in their individual Reports that they do not enjoy any powers. They further complained that whenever a report is asked for from the State Governments, they do not supply the same. Moreover, the Ministry of Central Government also does not submit their Reports in time. Therefore, they requested that the commission should be given constitutional status so that it could call and initiate action against them. It is not understandable how it took long 42 years to take action in this regard? How Government took such a long time to agree to provide it a constitutional status? It is the result of the several years of struggle that the commission has not got constitutional status. Today because these classes have become conscious and are raising their voice unitedly, the Government have also made up its mind to help them and for this purpose, it is constrained to create a new atmosphere. Now, if they have got justice after several years, struggle, then the declarations, policies and high ideals of the Government are of no use because we never worked with our wisdom.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the post of the Commissioner remained vacant for seven years and today the report which we are discussing it is necessary for that this post should not be kept vacant. Whether no suitable person was available for this post? No that but the approach of the Government was not positive and that is why it resulted in great loss. Therefore, I would like to give three or four suggestions. I am hopeful that Shri Balu would put these suggestions before the Government so that these could be discussed.

So far as the question of reservation in Government services for the class I officers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, it has been implemented from the last year. However, the present limit of 22.5 percent should be increased upto 25 or 26 per cent in proportion to their population and the Government should carry out an amendment in the Constitution to this effect.

The Government should launch a special drive to fill up the reserved quota by recruiting people according to their population in all those categories where there is backlog and thus discharge its constitutional obligations.

The pronouncement of the Supreme Court verdict has created certain doubts and the people falling in these categories have been put at a loss. The hon. Minister of Welfare and his colleague hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare had assured to abide by the Court's verdict. But I know that there are still many departments which are yet to change their outlook and they are against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They are always finding some loopholes in rules to create some hurdles in the way of officials belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As a result thereof the scared persons belonging to these categories come to us

and tell us that they will make adverse entries in their service books so that they could be proved inefficient and could be disqualified for any job or promotion. Many judges have been alleged for taking bribes. Bungling of crores of rupees have taken place in the country but the culprit has not been nabbed so far. But a poor person be it an employee or somebody else, is accused of certain fabricated charges and adverse entries are made against him in his service book without probing the case so that he may not be fit for promotion. I think that action should be taken on each such representations.

The fourth point that I would like to make is that there should be radical land reforms. As I stated just now that it requires determination. The Government should make laws so that the land of those persons who already have other sources of income should be allotted to the poor and helpless people who

do not have any other sources of income. Such deserving people must be provided certain means of their earning. The report says that people having no means of their livelihood should be given land. But they do not get loan from any Banks today. Your department has taken a decision to accord priority to them in allotting accommodation. But persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not allotted accommodation. This has been mentioned at many places in the Commissioners' report, yet no action is taken in this regard. Action should be taken against the Head of the Department if he commits such mistakes. Here we discuss to fix Ministerial responsibility every day and talk of even resigning the post if we fail to fulfil the commitment. But who are employees who are heads of the departments and are salaried persons, who have taken oath to do justice if they do not implement the decision of his department or the policy of the Government action must be taken against them and Parliament also should be intimated regarding the action taken against such erring officers. This provision must be made by the Government in the concerned rules.

Lastly, I would like to suggest that the Government should be serious to formulate a national policy for upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to request the Government to draft a National Policy for upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and present it to the House like the National Policy for Education, Telecommunications etc. so that they may enjoy equal status and justice in the society and live a dignified life. This will enable us to fulfil our national commitments provided in the Constitution and make our country strong, prosperous and create a dignified society. This is a vital issue of human rights.

I am happy that we have constituted a National Human Rights Commission in the country. But this should not be merely a titular human rights commission. It should not confine itself to the police atrocities and misuse of TADA only as the paramount human right is the right to dignified life, right to social justice and right to equality as defined in our Constitution. We propagate publicising all over the world that our approach to human rights is different. I say that poverty is also inhuman, oppression is also inhuman. I, therefore, would like to submit that it is a human right issue, a national issue which necessitates a

national policy and that too must be presented to the august House.

My submission is that such a national policy should be brought before the august House during next session. Moreover, the report on Mandal Commission regarding the other Backward Classes is being implemented after 40 or 42 years and many hindrances are being created in its implementation. The youths belonging to these classes are running from pillar to post for age-relaxation for appearing in the examination. They want two months relaxation and postponement of examination for two months but inspite of taking belated decision they are not being given this relaxation.

I submit that the Government should be serious about its policies. I do not want to leave this issue to the Government alone. I appeal all hon. Members of Parliament and all political parties to resolve this issue. Unless it is resolved, we cannot make a modern and strong India and maintain its dignity. So long as the toiling masses of our country are deprived of prosperity, honour or respect and justice, our country will remain weak. We have to eliminate these evils. With these words I hope that the Government will take some effective measures in the light of my suggestions with respect to the recommendations made in the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which is being discussed here after a gap of 12 years.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (*Firozabad*) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to seek one minutes' time. I had been on my visit to Aligarh. The incidents which took place there are heart-rending.

(English)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not now. I thought that you wanted to raise some other issue.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please understand, you cannot raise any issue now. This will not go on record. You cannot raise any other issue now. Please sit down. The House is discussing this very important subject. Shri Manikrao Hodya Gavit to speak.

(Translation)

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (*Nandurbar*) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House. I am grateful for granting me time to speak on this report. I am also a tribal. I have heard the views of all hon. friends here. The people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should get their reservation quota as provided in the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, several schemes have been chalked out for our welfare and attempts are being made to reach its benefits to the rural areas. The educated youth of these classes have been provided reservation in jobs under the Constitution. Our Union Government has issued instructions to the State Governments to implement the job-reservation quota as provided in the Constitution. Now it must be seen as to what extent the State Governments implement it.

Sir, we are distressed that the funds allocated by the Union Government to the State Governments under tribal plan for the Welfare of tribals are not spent thereon but are diverted to non-tribal plans. We have found the diversion of funds at many places. The individual schemes meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not awarded to them but are diverted to others in their names.

Sir, earlier this Welfare Ministry was under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Recalling that period, our elders say that old system was good but late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had created an independent Welfare Ministry with the hope that it would ensure the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in an efficient manner and the new Ministry would be able to do justice to them.

I am glad to say that hon. Minister is trying to do justice. Funds are also being made available for this purpose. But so far as its implementation is concerned, I think there is some laxity on the part of State Governments. I would like to say that hon. Prime Minister or the Welfare Ministry should see that the benefits of the schemes formulated for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes actually reach them. I know that it is not that the union Welfare Ministry which looks after the welfare work in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh or Gujarat States and that they have got their own Welfare Ministries in their respective states for this purpose. Tribal areas are also covered under this Welfare Ministry. I would like to say that officials appointed for implementing the Welfare schemes for SCs/STs should also be acquainted with the problems of those castes and tribes.

There is a local saying in Maharashtra that "Anusoochit Jaati Vimukta Bhatke Jamati", which means that the same castes are being treated as scheduled castes as well as scheduled tribes. It has also come to our notice that officials do not know whether the money received by them is in the shape of a grant or a loan and how it should be disbursed among the people. Nobody is there to ensure the proper utilisation of the expenditure. It is my personal experience that the same indifferent attitude is adopted in every matter whether it is an issue of appointments, educational facility for them or the issue regarding backlog in appointments.

Therefore, I would request the central Government that Welfare Ministry should be given more powers and arrangements should be made for proper utilisation of funds meant for welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir I request the Government to extend full benefit of 20 Point Programme to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes living below the poverty line. I have seen that officials only do that much work which is given to them during the year. The Government say that it will allocate the require funds for it and there is no shortage of money either. I would like to say that officials appointed by the State Governments do not work whole heartedly for implementation of schemes formulated for upliftment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Explanations are not sought from them even when mistakes are committed by them. Although

they work for the whole day but there is none to see as to whether the schemes are actually implemented or not? There is no one to monitor their work.

I would like to say that so far the education of people belonging to scheduled tribes are concerned, they are much more backward than the scheduled castes people. It is really good that Navodaya Vidyalayas have been set up in the country but the Ministry of Human Resources Development is unable to supervise the functioning of these schools throughout the country. At some places, teachers are not appointed for years together and thus students did not study at all. This should also be looked into. Several good schemes have been formulated for welfare of scheduled castes but they are not being implemented properly. The Government should pay attention towards it. There is a huge backlog in services under Central Government, state Governments and Public Sector Undertakings. In every state, there is backlog in appointments of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Primary and Middle Schools and colleges. The institutions working there even do not inform the concerned authorities regarding this backlog. The Welfare Ministry should look into the matter and this should also be brought to the notice of Chief Minister and chief Secretary of the State.

Several friends of mine have raised the issue regarding tragic deaths of people belonging to Govari tribe who were taking out a procession in Nagpur district of Maharashtra. It is very sad. I think their main demand was that they should also be given the status of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. (Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, such a serious matter is being taken very lightly.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GOVIT: The issue is indeed very serious (Interruptions) I have papers with me.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Innocent people were shot dead..... (Interruptions)

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: I know that you are a Professor. Inquiry will tell as to what happened to people who wanted to make a demand through that procession...(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: They were innocent people who did not know the procedure. Police pushed them (Interruptions)

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: The Government will tell its point of view why didn't you give me a change to say my point? I do feel sorry for this tragedy. But I was saying that they did not belong to scheduled tribes. They were demanding for their inclusion in scheduled tribe.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: They were already in the list of scheduled castes.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: No, they were not. I have with me the reply given by the Government as well as other papers. I also belong to Scheduled Tribe. I am not ready to accept it. I know that there are people who attack the persons belonging to SC and ST communities.

SHRI KALKA DAS (KAROL BAGH): Mr. Chairman,

sir, a separate notice has been given for this. He should not raise this matter so lightly. Demanding for a thing is not bad but it does not mean that they should be shot at. He should not discuss it here now because it is to be debated in the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many hon. Members have spoken on this subject. Mr. Manikrao Hodlya Gavit is coming from that State.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You first listen to him.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point in shouting like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions, please, You have to listen him first.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why don't you listen to him.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: When I talked to some of my colleagues here, they told me that they were tribals and that is why I said these things otherwise there was no need for me to raise it now. I was simply narrating the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Atrocities should not be committed against humanity. Therefore every one will condemn such atrocities against humanity.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that backlog in appointments of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in big institutions, educational institutions, colleges and public undertakings in the States should be cleared.

I thank you for allowing me to speak and express my views on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue under discussion is very important one. We all know its importance and agree to the view that one should get one's right. There should be no discrimination between one human being and the other. If there is no humanity, the life is meaningless. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Reports for the year, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.

We all know that under a democratic system, every person has a right to be protected. Further, the Constitution of India also speaks of social, economic and political justice and all must get its benefits. No citizen should feel that there is discrimination between man and man. However, the issue under discussion has a limited scope. It is regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are well aware that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are backward, oppressed, exploited and tortured from time immemorial. However, the present society should view them in an

ambience of free India. We must think over it in a comprehensive way. Due consideration is one of the aspects of a democratic system. But, there is a need to act in this direction and make efforts to bring about a change in their life. Unless, we implement it sincerely, the purpose will be defeated.

"Pratibandh Lage Ho Jeen Par Samata Ka Adhikar Nahin, Uska Jeena Bhi Kya Jeena Jis Ko Manav Adhikar Nahin."

Even today, many people are living like animals. When we speak about them in Parliament, the whole nation listen to it. Today, nobody cares about those people living in remote areas of the country. They are still living the same age-old life. The ray of change has not reached upto them. They are living in the age of darkness. Several schemes are chalked out for them but its benefit do not reach them. We talk of building houses for them but after every rainy season, their houses get destroyed. If the things go this way, what would be the use of building such houses? If the schemes of the Government meet such a fate, how would we be able to hope for their better life?

The question of livelihood is most important. Bread, clothing and housing are equally essential things. Where would they go to earn their livelihood? Several schemes are launched for them but they are discontinued in between. It is said that the bonded labour system has been wiped out but it is still there in one form or the other. They are forced to work as bonded labours. If they remained bonded, how will they be able to live in free India as a free citizen?

The Government has not chalked out any programme for implementing those points which have been raised in these Reports after due consideration. If these points are not linked with a time-bound programmes, then it would be useless to discuss over such Reports and arrive at some conclusions. The Government frames the policies and implement them. The most important thing is that it suggests measures to uplift such people.

Democracy is, no doubt, a matter of pride and glory for us. However, the system should work towards the welfare of the people. So far, we are unable to establish such democracy in which we could be able to do and think the welfare of everybody. As a result, there exploitation is still prevalent in the society.

"Shoshan Mukta Samaj Rachna Ka Pratibandh Hamein Sweekar Nahin,

Manushya Vibhed ko Vivash kare Aise Bandhan Sweekar Nahin,

Shoshit, Peedit, Dalit Akinchan Swatantrata ke yah arth Nahin

Vyakti, Vyakti Samridh Na Ho To Gantantra Ka Koi Arth Nahin,

Nyaya, Swatantrata, Samta, Bandhuta Sabko Samanata Ka Adhikar

Isase Kam Mein Samjhauta Kaisa Swarg Moksh Se Bhi Inkar."

Unless we will be able to give them justice, freedom, and create a feeling of equality and fraternity, it would be a dishonesty on our part. Several measures will have to be taken to implement all the Reports effectively and making them more meaningful. In this regard, the Government will have to chalk out a time-bound programme and create more employment opportunities.

Today, the condition of our agricultural labourers is pitiable. They are downtrodden, exploited and oppressed masses. If their problems are not considered seriously and no efforts would be taken to raise their living standard, they would remain poor, down-trodden, exploited and oppressed forever. Only the exploited people face injustice and they are unable to have the right of equality in the society. Measures should be taken to give them their rights and means of livelihood. When they go in search of a livelihood, they are subjected to injustice and even deprived of their minimum wages. The people living in the villages are not getting their minimum wages. In such circumstances, how would they make their both ends meet? One who toils day and night, do not gets his due. Unless measures are taken in this direction, we cannot hope of giving freedom to them.

18.00 hrs.

Thus, these people remain poor, exploited and oppressed. There is resentment among them and they feel that:

"Vyarth Hai Karna Khushamad Raston ki,
Kam Apne Panwa Hi Ate Safar Mein."

That is why they are fighting unitedly for bringing

about a radical change in this system. I would submit that all these things should be implemented properly. For this purpose, we will have to work hard and identify measures for implementing various schemes.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satya Narayan Jatiya, can you complete your speech within two minutes?

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this issue should not be taken lightly. I have just touched the subject.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that it is a very important subject. Well, you can continue tomorrow. We have four more speakers. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 8, 1994/Agrahayana 17, 1915 (Saka)